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FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90531
Folder ID Number: 90531-002

Folder Title:
Thursday, January 4, 1990

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	11	5	4

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(3)	
02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [President Bush] [redaction of personal information] [mistakenly dated 1989 instead of 1990] (2 pp.)	01/04/89	(b)(6)	
02b. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(6)	
03. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with Prime Minister Mulroney (1 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(1)	
04. Talking Points	Points to be made for Telephone Conversation with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain (2 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(1)	
05a. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with Pope John Paul (1 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(1)	
05b. Talking Points	Points to be made for Your Telephone Call to Pope John Paul II (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
06. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Telephone Conversation with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain (2 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(1)	

Page 1 of 2

Collection:

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Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Thursday, January 4, 1990

Pinksheet Number: dw1558
OA/ID Number: 90531-002
Date Closed: 12/17/2009
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
07a. Letter	Note to Condi [Rice] with a proposed Letter from President Bush to President Gorbachev Re: video tape and agreements (1 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(1)	
07b. Note	From President Bush to Patty [Presock] Re: video tape and Letter to President Gorbachev (2 pp.)	01/03/90	(b)(1)	
08. Letter	From George Bush to Toya and John S. Sununu Re: good wishes [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(6)	

Page 2 of 2

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Thursday, January 4, 1990

8:00 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:15 am (30 min)	<u>National Security Brifing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:45 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office
9:15 am (45 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (2 hrs)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Lunch with the Vice President</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (20 min)	<u>Meeting with Points of Light Initiative Foundation Advisory Committee</u> (Petersmeyer)	Roosevelt Room/ Oval Office
	(TAB A)	
1:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Secretary Cheney</u> (Scowcroft)	Oval Office (TAB B)
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Scowcroft)	Oval Office
3:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
3:15 pm (20 min)	<u>Photos with U. S. Ambassadors</u> (Scowcroft)	Oval Office (TAB C)
3:35 pm (25 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u>	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office

UNP 01/03/90
5:00 pm

... 0 add as a Massoud + Bob Lowe (Tailors)

7:28 Massoud + Low out 7:57 add Sumner + Scowcroft to Oval

8:00 add Gates 8:01 Gates out 8:07 add Gates, DCI + (b)(3)

8:26 add V.P. 8:28 (b)(3) out - DCI out 8:45 Gates + Scowcroft out

9:38 VP + Sumner out 9:52 add Gates 10:01 Gates out

10:43 add Firestone 10:53 Firestone out 12:08 add V.P.

12:24 add Fitzwater 12:30 Fitzwater out 12:58 V.P. out 1:02 Potes to Roosevelt
Rm; Gov. Keon remarks

1:04 Potes Remarks 1:07 Conclude remarks; Potes + Committee to Oval w/
Relevancy; (Committee: see Tab A)

1:30 add Cheney, Gates, + Scowcroft, Atwood, Betti, O'Keefe + Hayden to Oval

1:31 add V.P.; Sumner + Darman 1:32 Sumner out

1:33 add Sumner 2:13 Atwood, Betti, O'Keefe, Hayden out

2:15 add DCI, Gen. Powell, + Baker 3:20 all out 3:21 add Gates

3:29 add Sumner 3:30 Sumner out 3:34 Gates out

3:35 add Sen. Dole, Sen. Inouye, Sen. Wolfman, Alfred Reichman, Scowcroft + Sumner
+ Boyd Hollingsworth 3:51 all out except Sumner + Inouye

3:53 all out 3:56 add amb. DeGarnette et al 4:01 all out 4:02 add amb
Washington + P. Hughes
+ Phillip Hughes

4:07 Hughes + Washington out 4:10 add Woolsey + family + P. Hughes

4:17 all out 4:18 add Bob Gates; add Hughes + Amb Perry plus family

4:24 all out except Gates 4:25 Gates out ~~4:28~~ 4:31 add Sumner

5:11 Sumner out — Potes to Colson — Potes to Res.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

JANUARY 4th.

, 19 89

PRESIDENT BUSH

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	6:58 AM	7:04	SECRETARY JAMES BAKER RES: WASHINGTON, DC WHITE HOUSE SIGNAL EXT. 3103	TLKD-OK 7:02AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	10:18 AM	10:19	CONGRESSMAN LARRY CRAIG OFC: WASHINGTON, DC 225-6611	TLKD-OK
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	10:22 AM		MR. MARVIN BUSH (b)(6)	ON PHONE WCB, TOLD PATTY PRESOCK
INC	PM			
	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	11:02 AM	11:11A	MRS. PRESCOTT BUSH (b)(6)	TLKD-OK
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	11:20 AM	11:24A	MRS. BARBARA BUSH RES: WASHINGTON, DC WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 551	TLKD-OK
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		MR. CHASE UNTERMAYER WASHINGTON, DC 456-6377	TLKD-OK
INC	12:49 PM	12:54P		

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

JANUARY 4th

, 19⁸⁹

PRESIDENT BUSH

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT		AM		MR. CHASE UNTERMEYER OFC: WASHINGTON, DC WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 689	OUT OF OFC, LOCATED IN MR. GRAY'S OFC. TLKD-OK 5:23PM
INC	5:21	PM	5:24P		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MRS. BARBARA BUSH WASHINGTON, DC WHITE HOUSE ADMIN	OUT ON SOUTH GROUNDS PRESUS CA
INC	5:54	PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		MR. GEORGE W. BUSH (b)(6)	TLKD-OK
INC	7:35	PM	7:37P		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

January 4, 1990

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	7:55 AM	10:00	Conference Call: Prime Minister Brian Mulroney Jupiter Island Club	Tlkd-ok 9:51 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Hobe Sound, Florida 407-546-8087	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Adrian A. Basora White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	10:20 AM	10:28	Conference Call: Pope John Paul II Office, Vatican City, The Vatican 6982	Tlkd-ok 10:24 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Ms. Stephanie S. Sullivan White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Conference Call: Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales	Tlkd-ok 3:22 PM
INC	3:08 PM	3:34	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM		Mr. Adrian A. Basora White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mrs. Barbara Phillips White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 4 January 1990

TIME

MOVEMENTS

[illegible]



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1990 -- 6 a.m. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Noriega Arrives In U.S. To Face Drug Charges -- Ousted Panamanian strongman Noriega...arrived in the U.S. early Thursday to face prosecution on drug-trafficking charges. (Washington Post, Baltimore Sun, Boston Globe, Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, AP, Scripps Howard, UPI)

Bush Calls Apprehension Of Noriega A 'Milestone' -- Finally rid of an obsessive irritant to U.S. foreign policy, President Bush hailed the surrender of Gen. Noriega Wednesday night as a victory in the war on drugs and vindication of the most powerful use of American military might since the Vietnam War. (UPI)

NATIONAL NEWS

S&L Board Unveils New Rescue Plan -- The Bush Administration Wednesday unveiled its long-awaited plan for cleaning up the savings and loan industry but said it still hasn't figured out how much money will be required or how the funds will be raised. (Washington Post)

NETWORK NEWS (Wednesday evening)

LITHUANIA -- Conservatives in Moscow are urging Gorbachev to send troops to Lithuania.

ROMANIA -- The new government has eliminated the law that virtually banned travel to the West.

FIRST LADY -- First Lady Barbara Bush went to Walter Reed Hospital to begin radiation treatment for a recurrence of Grave's Disease.

INTERNATIONAL...A-1

NATIONAL NEWS...A-7

NETWORK NEWS....B-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

NORIEGA SURRENDERS TO U.S. AUTHORITIES

Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega...was turned over to U.S. custody Wednesday night after he agreed to leave the Vatican Embassy, President Bush announced.

Noriega was taken by helicopter from the Vatican Embassy in downtown Panama City to the U.S. Howard Air Base, where he was arrested by agents of the DEA, Bush said in a brief, nationally televised announcement. Noriega was put aboard a U.S. military aircraft and flown to Homestead Air Force Base, south of Miami, the President said.

Noriega "turned himself in, with the full knowledge" of the government of Panama, Bush said. (Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A1)

Noriega Arrives In U.S. To Face Drug Charges

Ousted Panamanian strongman Noriega...arrived in the U.S. early Thursday to face prosecution on drug-trafficking charges.

A C-130 military transport plane carrying Noriega landed at Homestead Air Force Base, about 30 miles south of Miami, amid tight security at 2:45 a.m. EST, said Air Force spokesman Maj. Robert Barca. A noisy crowd outside the base banged pots and pans and chanted for justice.

Noriega was spirited away at 2:51 a.m. and apparently taken to the U.S. District Courthouse in Miami, where he was scheduled to be arraigned later Thursday. A dozen government vehicles -- one believed to be carrying Noriega -- drove into an underground garage at the courthouse, and SWAT teams carrying assault rifles kept reporters and bystanders away from the vehicles. (Don Finerock, UPI)

Bush Calls Apprehension Of Noriega A 'Milestone'

Finally rid of an obsessive irritant to U.S. foreign policy, President Bush hailed the surrender of Gen. Noriega Wednesday night as a victory in the war on drugs and vindication of the most powerful use of American military might since the Vietnam War.

"The return of Gen. Noriega marks a significant milestone in Operation Joint Cause," Bush said in announcing Noriega had been taken into custody by U.S. authorities in Panama. "The U.S. used its resources in a matter consistent with political, diplomatic and moral principles." ...

It was a dramatic climax to almost two years of effort by the U.S. to remove Noriega through economic strangulation, military threats and psychological intimidation. It also achieved the final and most politically important objective of the Dec. 20 invasion....

Though Bush declined to divulge the terms of what he savored as a personal as well as political triumph, Administration officials asserted that no legal concessions had been made to Noriega, who faced arraignment on drug trafficking, conspiracy and racketeering charges returned by grand juries in Miami and Tampa. (Norman Sandler, UPI)

Thousands Greet With Glee News Of Noriega's Surrender

PANAMA CITY -- Pandemonium erupted across the capital Wednesday night as Panamanians celebrated Gen. Noriega's surrender to U.S. forces by banging pots, blaring car horns and dancing on sidewalks.

A carnival-like atmosphere was felt in the city of more than one million people as thousands took to the streets. U.S. troops were swept up in the moment as they hugged Panamanians and shook their hands.

"Thank you for giving us our freedom," cried one woman as she wrapped her arms around a startled soldier near the Vatican Embassy....

"This is a glorious night in our history," said Guillermo Endara, Panama's new president, in a live radio address. "Our nation feels a great deal of tranquility knowing that this monster Noriega is leaving the borders of our beloved Panama. We feel free and we feel relieved."

(Diego Ribadeneira, Boston Globe)

Noriega Surrenders, Arrives In U.S. To Face Drug Charges

Ousted Panamanian strongman Noriega...is still a wanted man in his homeland.

Panamanian Vice President Ford said he wants Noriega to face charges in Panama regardless of the outcome of his legal dealings in the U.S. and would ask for his extradition back to Panama.

"We owe it to democracy and we owe it to Panamanian people to give them due process of law," said Ford following the surrender of Noriega....

"He will be charged with so many crimes" in Panama, said Ford, "murder, torture, disappearance of people, harassment."

(Douglas Tweedale, UPI)

Victory In Panama Comes At High Cost To U.S. Credibility

Missteps and heavy-handed tactics by U.S. troops have tarnished President Bush's otherwise successful Panama operation and may have sown the seeds for future trouble for the U.S. elsewhere in the world.

Though Mr. Bush Wednesday night was able to announce that the U.S. finally had succeeded in arresting Gen. Noriega, he earlier had to acknowledge that there was a "screw-up" when U.S. soldiers burst into the house of Nicaragua's ambassador to search for weapons. In that widely publicized incident, U.S. officials admitted, U.S. forces ran afoul of international agreements protecting diplomatic residences.

Beyond that incident, though, Nicaragua now asserts that U.S. troops entered and rummaged through a second of its diplomatic residences. In addition: The U.S. ambassador to Spain had to apologize to the Spanish national news agency after troops searched the agency's offices in Panama; U.S. troops are regularly searching the car of the Cuban ambassador to Panama as he comes and goes from his embassy; and U.S. officials acknowledge that U.S. forces roused public resentment by blaring loud rock music nonstop into the Vatican Embassy....

Some of these incidents apparently would violate U.S. laws protecting embassies here, as well as the basic international law governing diplomatic relations. Moreover, critics say, such muscle-flexing by U.S. troops sets dangerous precedents for the U.S., whose own diplomatic outposts are among the most inviting targets for mischief.

(Gerald Seib & John Fialka, Wall Street Journal, A14)

Military Menaces Stability Of Endara Government

PANAMA CITY -- By failing to fully reform Panama's armed forces, the U.S.-backed Endara government may face a military coup within six months to a year, say Western diplomats and military experts here.

Instead of training new top leaders, the Endara government has appointed 23 U.S.-screened officers from the old PDF, many of them of questionable loyalty to the new regime.

Two officers belonged to a special committee created by Gen. Noriega to thwart coups. Another appointee was wounded defending Gen. Noriega on Oct. 3 during the last coup attempt against him.

Four others were promoted just eight days before the U.S. invasion on Dec. 20....

The anxiety about the new force seemed to be reflected in the abrupt resignation Wednesday of Col. Roberto Armijo, the most senior Noriega holdover, who was placed in command of the armed forces immediately after the invasion.

(John McClintock, Baltimore Sun, A1)

Noriega Won Three Conditions

Gen. Noriega won acceptance of surrender terms through Vatican officials before giving himself up, Administration officials said Wednesday night.

These officials, who spoke on condition that their names not be used, said the U.S. agreed to three conditions set by Noriega, that:

- He be allowed to make a few phone calls.
- His decision be kept secret until the actual time of his arrest.
- He be permitted to wear his uniform.

The Administration earlier had given assurances to Noriega that he would receive a fair trial in the U.S. and that he wouldn't be tried on a federal drug kingpin statute that carries the death penalty, the sources said.

These assurances were relayed to Noriega through Vatican officials. The U.S. did not directly deal with the deposed dictator, the sources said.

"It seems that the Vatican officials basically stressed to Noriega that his only viable strategy was to give himself up," said one official. (AP)

Putting Noriega On Trial Raises Some Legal Problems

Ousted Panamanian dictator Gen. Noriega faces a maximum 145-year prison term if convicted on U.S. drug trafficking charges, but putting him on trial raises some legal problems.

President Bush, who announced Noriega's surrender Wednesday night, promised that Noriega would get a fair trial.

But one of Noriega's U.S. lawyers said late Wednesday they will claim that two years of unrelenting denunciation of Noriega by high U.S. officials may make a fair trial impossible.

Attorney Steven Kollin said in Miami that Noriega, who will plead not guilty, faces "unparalleled pretrial publicity."

Bush himself a week ago said Noriega should be "brought to justice for poisoning the children of the United States of America and the world." ...

Another legal problem involves Noriega's earlier career as a paid CIA informant and an ally of the U.S. DEA.

(Walter Friedenberg & John Bennett, Scripps Howard)

-more-

So Noriega Is Ours; Give Some Credit To The Papal Nuncio

Msgr. Jose Sebastian Laboa...was as blunt as he knew how to be. "Do you want nuns washing your underwear for the rest of your life?" he asked the fallen dictator.

To some, it may have seemed more an invitation than a threat. But such were the soft-sell tactics that the Vatican had to rely on in its campaign to get Gen. Noriega out of its embassy here in a manner that was both timely and Christian. To the priests thrust into one of the oddest diplomatic dilemmas of modern times, low-grade psychological warfare was the only acceptable weapon for getting the dictator to turn himself in....

The person spearheading the campaign inside the nunciatura was the elfish, intellectual Msgr. Laboa....

He was "the only one talking to all the parties," including officials in Panama City, Washington and Rome, a local diplomat said of Msgr. Laboa. "If a deal [could] be struck," he said, it would "only be due to the conniving of the nuncio." (Frederick Kempe, Wall Street Journal, A1)

Members Of Congress Pleased Noriega Nabbed

Members of Congress exulted Wednesday night over the surrender of the deposed Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega to U.S. authorities.

"The international snake Noriega has finally been put in his cage," said Rep. Skelton (D.-Mo.).

"Noriega will finally have his day in court, which is more than he gave the people of Panama," commented the Republican leader in the Senate, Bob Dole (R-Kan.). "Noriega's bad news is good news for our war on drugs. It proves America won't give up or cave in to anyone, no matter how powerful or corrupt."

"All Americans rejoice that the United States armed forces have brought this indicted drug-running thug to justice," said Sen. Levin (D.-Mich.).

Rep. Courter (R.-N.J.) said his major concern was now: "The world's eyes are on us. We have to afford him any protection under the Constitution."

Sen. McCain (R.-Ariz.) said he was certain Noriega would receive the same fair trial that any individual would get, and moreover, "the arrest of Gen. Noriega removes the last impediment to the Endara government's ability to be a functional and viable entity in Panama."

Sen. Kassebaum, (R-Kan.) said she was "definitely relieved," and she hoped "we won't be tied up in our own legal knots."

Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) said, "This is an achievement by the President that the public ought to take note of. ...Just bear in mind that the kingpin has been nabbed and he is on his way to the pokey in Miami."

(AP)

Congressmen Happy Noriega Will Face U.S. Justice

Joyful members of Congress say the surrender of ousted Panamanian leader Noriega is a major victory for the U.S. fight against drug traffickers....

"I think it's important to the war on drugs that no one is untouchable," said Rep. English (D-Okla.). "This should send a signal to those people involved in the drug trade that they're all indeed vulnerable."

A spokesman for former President Reagan said in Los Angeles that Reagan "is pleased that Gen. Noriega will be brought to justice, and he hopes the people of Panama will soon know the greatness they richly deserve. He hopes, too, that this will send a clear message to drug dealers around the world that their behavior will not be tolerated." ...

Rep. Skeen (R-N.M.) said that whatever happens in court, President Bush prevailed in the battle to remove Noriega from power.

"So for those who said Noriega made a laughingstock out of the U.S., I think the U.S. and particularly President Bush has had the last laugh."
(Paul Page, AP)

SOVIETS ADD TROOPS AT IRAN BORDER

Azerbaijan Protests Threaten

Frontier Posts, Izvestia says

MOSCOW -- The Soviet Union rushed fresh troops Wednesday to the Iranian border in the republic of Azerbaijan in an attempt to quell prolonged rioting there by thousands of people seeking to force open the frontier, official media reported.

The government newspaper Izvestia said that thousands of Azerbaijanis living or camped out along the border are demanding that the southern region of the republic be unified with northern Iran and have threatened to sabotage all border posts and equipment if the state does not remove them voluntarily.

But a leader of the Azerbaijani Popular Front, Vagiv Samedoglu, and Communist Party officials in the Azerbaijani region of Nakhicheven denied media reports of drunken rampages and said that the protesters only want the right to visit and trade with the Azerbaijanis who live across the border in Iran....

The Azerbaijanis in the region are also angry that a strip of fertile land about two miles wide -- 50,000 acres in all -- has been shut off from farmers by border patrols. Angry residents, many of them refugees from the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, reportedly have cut long sections out of the barbed wire, infuriating local officials.

(David Remnick, Washington Post, A1)

Thursday, January 4, 1990 -- A-6

**ROMANIA MOVES TO RESTORE RIGHTS
Transitional Government Allows Free Assembly,
Travel To West**

Romania's transitional government, seeking to establish new human rights guarantees after four decades of communist domination, Wednesday night restored the long-suppressed freedom of assembly and said Romanian citizens will be allowed to freely travel to the West.

The decision, announced on television, came as the interim leadership publicly named the 11 members of the executive committee of the ruling National Salvation Front, led by President Ion Iliescu, that is serving as the country's governing authority until free elections can be held in April.

The new leadership also reaffirmed that a ban on foreign borrowing will be dropped in order to rebuild an economy drained by the policies of the slain dictator Ceausescu. (Jonathan Randal, Washington Post, A1)

###

NATIONAL NEWS

S&L BOARD UNVEILS NEW RESCUE PLAN Needed Funding Remains Uncertain

The Bush Administration Wednesday unveiled its long-awaited plan for cleaning up the savings and loan industry but said it still hasn't figured out how much money will be required or how the funds will be raised.

The plan says the government's first priority should be dealing with the worst of the failed thrifts.

The S&Ls that are losing money the fastest should be sold or shut down quickly to end their losses and hold down the cost to the taxpayers, the plan says; failed S&Ls that are in relatively good condition also should be put up for sale immediately because they are the easiest to sell.

In its most controversial policy decision, the cabinet-level Oversight Board for the Resolution Trust Corp. states in its "strategic plan" that the repossessed real estate and other assets of failed S&Ls should be offered for sale as soon as possible and should not be held by the government in hopes that prices will improve later.

(Jerry Knight, Washington Post, E1)

THORNBURGH SAYS HE WILL MODEL MOB FIGHT ON DRUG WAR

Attorney General Thornburgh is remodeling the government's vaunted organized crime strike forces along the lines of its oft-criticized drug task forces.

Thornburgh has expended large chunks of his political capital on a merger that has mystified Democrats and Republicans on Capitol Hill. He implemented the plan Monday during a congressional recess, spurning a last-minute appeal for delay from Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Biden.

Since Thornburgh announced the plan last February, 33 strike force lawyers -- nearly a fourth of the government's top organized crime prosecutors -- have quit. More plan to follow.

"This is the first time I can remember where government officials seem determined to reform a program that everyone agrees has been a tremendous success," said Sen. Nunn (D-Ga.), when the attorney general appeared before Senate committees to promote his plan.

Thornburgh responded that his motive was simply to assure that "the best management model is in place."

(Michael Sniffen, AP)

U.S. MAY ADDRESS KEY COAL-STRIKE ISSUE ON INDUSTRY-WIDE BASIS

Federal efforts to resolve the financial problems of the health and pension funds for members of the United Mine Workers of America may not be limited to the union segment of the industry, Labor Department officials said Wednesday.

Although the charter of a new commission to study the issues is still being drafted, department officials said the membership of the group would include nonunion employers in the coal industry, an indication that the government may be prepared to deal with more than just the unionized companies represented by the Bituminous Coal Operators Association....

There is some speculation that the work of the panel might serve as a model for government action in other industries. The problems of increasing health care costs have been at the heart of almost every major negotiation and strike in two years and government, industry and labor have been searching for ways to cut costs.

(Frank Swoboda, Washington Post, A15)

BUSH PONDERES FEE TO PROMOTE RECYCLING

President Bush is considering a proposal that would bolster environmental protection by taxing industries that don't use recycled materials.

The unspecified fee on recycled materials, which would be imposed on substances such as glass, paper and aluminum, is likely to be included in Bush's fiscal 1991 budget when it is submitted to Congress Jan. 29, said officials who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The proposal might appear to violate Bush's commitment against higher taxes. But Administration officials suggested the levy would be classified more as a "user fee," and thus escape the no-new-taxes edict.

(Tom Raum, AP)

BUSH WARNS CONGRESS ON CLEAN AIR ACT

President Bush, signing a proclamation commemorating April 22 as "Earth Day," warned Congress for the first time that he would veto clean air legislation that he finds too restrictive.

Sounding the new note with another call for quick action on the Administration's proposed revisions to the 1970 Clean Air Act, Bush appeared Wednesday to be responding to mounting industry concerns about a Senate bill that critics say would impose excessively stringent, economically damaging emission controls on a wide range of businesses.

Bush said his plan to combat urban air pollution, acid rain and toxic industrial emissions was "carefully balanced to restore clean air for all Americans while sustaining job creation, competitiveness and economic growth."

(Lori Santos, UPI)

ANALYSES INDICATE NATIONAL CONSENSUS ON NUCLEAR POWER IS FAR FROM RESOLVED

Nuclear power has a bright future as a growing and indispensable component of the nation's energy resources -- unless it is a discredited technology that has peaked and will gradually dwindle into disuse.

Which of these irreconcilable propositions is correct? It depends on which end-of-the-decade analysis one reads. By emphasizing different statistics, two that were issued over the holidays reach opposing conclusions, demonstrating again how far the nation is from consensus on the role nuclear power is to have in the energy mix of the future.

According to the U.S. Council for Energy Awareness, the voice of the nuclear industry, "Several trends emerged in the 1980s to encourage new growth for nuclear energy in the decade ahead." Among these are growing demands for electricity, concerns about environmental damage caused by burning fossil fuels, anxiety about dependence on imported oil and regulatory changes that may make it easier to obtain operating licenses for nuclear power plants.

But according to a report by Public Citizen, the watchdog group founded by Ralph Nader, "nuclear power now has a proven record and it is a record of failure. Despite its aggressive self-promotion, the nuclear industry is in decline." (Thomas Lippman, Washington Post, A7)

REP. SCHROEDER TO PROPOSE COMBAT ROLE FOR WOMEN

Rep. Schroeder (D.-Colo.), prompted by the battle experiences of U.S. military women in the Panama invasion, said Wednesday she is drafting legislation that, if approved by Congress, would allow women to serve in Army combat jobs on a test basis.

Schroeder said she will propose that the Army open some units in all of its military specialties, including currently male-only infantry, artillery and armor units, to women in a four-year test program.

"We now have a year in which women have made breakthroughs," Schroeder said. "They have performed well enough that it is now time to have the military act on testing this further integration."

(Molly Moore, Washington Post, A25)

CONSERVATIVES RATE PERFORMANCE OF BUSH AND CABINET

Vice President Dan Quayle gets the highest marks and Secretary Skinner the lowest in a conservative critique of the Bush Administration's first year.

President Bush averages a "C plus" in the view of five conservative leaders asked by the magazine Policy Review to grade the performance of the President and his Cabinet....

Quayle gets an average grade between "A minus" and "A," with religious broadcaster Pat Robertson describing him as "a superb vice president."

Skinner averages a "D minus." Edward Crane, president of the Cato Institute, gives him an "F" and says Bush's Democratic opponent, Michael Dukakis, "would have rejected Skinner as hopelessly liberal."

Crane gives Bush a "D," saying he is "inexcusably weak" on domestic issues and "avoids an 'F' by his measured response to developments in Eastern Europe."

(W. Dale Nelson, AP)

Thursday, January 4, 1990 -- A-10

FIRST LADY TAKES RADIATION TREATMENT SWIMMINGLY

Barbara Bush will get nine more radiation treatments for a troublesome eye ailment after sailing through her first one and then jumping in the White House pool for a mile swim....

Mrs. Bush was at Walter Reed Army Medical Center for more than three hours on Wednesday for the 10-minute radiation treatment plus examinations, said her press secretary, Anna Perez.

"She said it was like going to the dentist, only better," Perez said. "She went swimming right after she came back," doing her customary mile of laps in the heated outdoor pool at the White House. She later was seen walking about the White House grounds in a sweatsuit.

(Rita Beamish, AP)

EDITOR'S NOTES: "They Hung On To Sink With The Ship," by Joel Glenn Brenner, appears in the Washington Post, A21.

"The First Lady's Personal Struggle," by Marilyn Greene, appears in USA Today, A1.

"Barbara Bush Starts Radiation Treatment For Eye Discomforts," by Lawrence Altman, appears in the New York Times, A1.

"Dole Winning Applause For Labor Dept. Action," by Peter Kilborn, appears in the New York Times, A16.

-End of A-Section-

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Wednesday Evening, January 3)

PANAMA/NORIEGA

ABC's Peter Jennings: There was something of a strange scene in Panama today. Armed American troops standing between angry Panamanians and the man so many Panamanians would be happy to see lynched. One of the signs in the crowd outside the Vatican's embassy in Panama City said, "Noriega, you tyrant, your end is near." Which raises the question for yet another day: Is the U.S. any nearer to prying Noriega out of his lonely sanctuary? And it is apparently lonely.

ABC's John Martin reports that thousands of ordinary Panamanians showed up outside the Vatican Embassy to denounce Noriega today and to call for his surrender to the U.S. It was the largest rally in Panama since the May elections; perhaps 50,000 people. At one point, a man who appeared to have a hand grenade was arrested and attacked by the crowd as he was taken away. Inside the embassy, Noriega was reportedly confined to his room. The embassy staff of nuns and priests was ordered not to talk to him by the Papal Nuncio. At mid-afternoon, three American senators visited the front gate of the embassy. Earlier, Sen. Nunn said it was too early to shift control of Panama to its new police forces.

(Sen. Nunn: "We don't want a security problems we don't want a chaos problem, we don't want a problem of looting to start back again.")

Meanwhile, the head of Panama's new defense force, Col. Roberto Armijo, resigned without explanation, replaced by a deputy considered closer to the U.S. At the same time, the Cuban government asked safe conduct for 23 refugees stranded inside the embassy's residence, including Noriega's wife and three daughters. Cuba said it would send a plane to pick them up tomorrow(ABC-Lead)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: In the U.S. and in Panama tonight, speculation is building that the standoff over Gen. Noriega is about to be resolved. NBC's Brian Ross reports from Homestead Air Force Base in south Florida that there is a heavy buildup of federal marshalls at that facility, but nothing concrete on their assignment. However, a Noriega pilot said to be a key suspect in the drug deals has been arrested and he is expected to be flown to Homestead tonight. At the Papal Nuncio in Panama City, meanwhile, there are reports that Noriega is tired and depressed in his isolation. But there was no sympathy for him in the noisy crowd that assembled outside the Vatican mission today.

NBC's Dan Molina reports that Panamanians who risked their lives by holding anti-Noriega demonstrations over the last two years are getting impatient; they want him out of the Vatican Embassy, and don't seem to care whether it's the U.S. or Panama that takes him into custody. Through the afternoon, the size of the crowd grew dramatically, with U.S. troops making it clear that they intended to keep the crowd from getting any closer to Noriega.

-more-

Molina continues: Among those peering into the embassy grounds earlier today were Sens. Nunn, Warner and Robb. They were shown thousands of weapons confiscated from all around Panama.

(Sen. Nunn: "What surprised us? What was here that we really didn't envision?"

U.S. soldier: "Well, sir, what surprised us is there's only 5,000 combat troops here; we found 75,000 weapons.")

They also got a tour of some of the items confiscated from Noriega's various homes. Afterwards, Nunn said he wanted to see a quick but orderly scaledown in U.S. troop strength here. He also had some mild criticism of U.S. intelligence capabilities.

(Sen. Nunn: "We found that in other actions we keep thinking we have emphasized it more, but apparently we're still deficient in that respect.")

Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger looked into possibilities for renewed economic development, but after a visit to the Panama Canal, his thoughts seemed to be on Noriega.

(Eagleburger: "The U.S. policy remains, as earlier stated, we would like Mr. Noriega in the United States, period.")

Late this afternoon, bursts of violence erupted in the crowd outside the Vatican Embassy. They broke through a small outer barrier, but remained well away from the muzzles of U.S. guns and about 300 yards from the embassy compound. (NBC-Lead)

CBS's Dan Rather: Speculation is rampant in Panama now that a deal may be coming down on Manuel Noriega. Officially, Noriega is believed to be spending an eleventh night in the Vatican Embassy, but increasingly there are questions about that. There are reports nearly everywhere, all of them unconfirmed, officially, that the ousted dictator may yet come to the U.S., and could come pretty quickly now....

CBS's Doug Tunnell reports that a demonstration grew from a handful into a crowd of tens of thousands this afternoon. The crowd was called together by leaders of what used to be Noriega's political opposition. It was an outpouring of emotion by people Noriega has been kicking around for years. The Vatican had asked that the demonstration be indefinitely postponed, but it was not. Church officials have said they are duty-bound to provide for Noriega's security, even though pressure is building by the day for the Vatican to force Noriega out. Newspapers today published a report that said more than 5,000 Panamanians have written the Pope, asking that Noriega be treated like a common criminal and turned out of the embassy for trial. The Pentagon gave three members of the Senate Armed Services Committee a close-up tour of Noriega's sanctuary today. The Pentagon announced more U.S. troops are heading home today, but they are only a fraction of the more than 26,000 that remain behind. One major problem the new government is facing is an estimated \$100 million price tag to rebuild post-invasion Panama. Officials said 12,000 to 15,000 Panamanians were left homeless by fighting here. A U.S. government team led by Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger met with Panamanian officials to hear their requests for U.S. aid.

(Eagleburger: "We are bullish on the Panamanian economy, and we are going to spread the word on our return to the United States that there are great opportunities here for foreign investment.")

(CBS-Lead)

PANAMA/ADMINISTRATION

NBC's John Cochran reports that the White House was already declaring victory today in Panama, saying Bush has restored democracy. His critics say Bush overreacted.

(Jesse Jackson: "So the human, moral and geopolitical costs have been much too great for the results.")

(Abe Lowenthal, Exec. Dir. Inter-American Dialogue: "There's clearly no right in the world for one country to decide that another country ought to have democracy, and to send in troops to impose it.")

But most of Bush's usual critics in Congress have been reluctant to attack him for an invasion that the public seems to like.

(Bob Beckel, Democratic strategist: "I think Congress is probably going to be reluctant to accuse Bush of being too much of a wimp anymore, and I think it's probably given Bush a political benefit that will carry him for a while.")

The President's men think that after Panama, Bush now really looks like a Commander in Chief, that the Democrats will probably give him a free ride on foreign policy, and will instead attack him where they think he is vulnerable: on domestic policy, issues like drugs and education."

(NBC-2)

PANAMA/SECURITY FORCES

CBS's James Hattori reports that Panama's new security force aspires to a clean start, but is haunted by a dirty past. The head of the two-week-old Panama Public Force, Col. Roberto Armijo, was forced to resign today. CBS News has learned he's under house arrest while officials investigate a bank account in his name containing more than \$1 million. His replacement, Col. Eduardo Herrera Hassan, says, "We will respect civilian authorities, we officers in the new force. We all have democratic thinking." But the resignation highlights one of the biggest challenges facing Panama's fledgling government: mounting a new army with members of Manuel Noriega's PDF. Today, more than 150 former PDF members patrolled the streets jointly with U.S. soldiers. They've been carefully screened and have taken a new pledge of allegiance. "We're soldiers," one said, "and a soldier follows orders they give. I'm loyal to whoever is boss." But questions persist about pockets of resistance. Officials say a small group of officers who ran the PDF, like a violent crime family, is the real problem, not the rank-and-file.

(CBS-2)

PANAMA/WOMEN IN COMBAT

ABC's Beth Nissen reports that on the night of the Panama invasion, women military police helped set up key roadblocks. Women soldiers under fire were allowed to defend themselves and return fire. Federal law and military policy restrict women to units that are unlikely to see combat. But in modern warfare, where there is no clear front line, the line between what is a combat unit and what is not is also unclear. In Panama, for the first time, a woman took a combat command role for the American military. With 11 percent of the U.S. military already made up of women, some in command of large units, further involvement of women in action seems likely. And the women say they are ready.

(ABC-2)

-more-

WOMEN/U.S. MILITARY

ABC's Jim Wooten reports that even without the Equal Rights Amendment, women were in combat and under fire in Panama.

(Rep. Pat Schroeder: "The whole notion that you can draw out zones, and say, 'This is combat and this isn't, we'll keep all the little ladies back here,' has never worked, and Panama's shown that.")

For Rep. Schroeder and other champions of women's rights, the role the female GIs in Panama played provides a golden opportunity to renew their push for an end to the official exclusion of women from combat assignments in the military.

(Rep. Schroeder: "We'll be asking for that by statute -- that we have a four-year test to analyze whether it is doable to put women in all fields.") (ABC-3)

PANAMA/HARARI

Brokaw reports that Mike Harari, a former high-ranking Israeli intelligence official who became Noriega's trusted adviser on security and money, apparently escaped Panama after the invasion, and American authorities say he is now back in Israel. (NBC-3)

NICARAGUA/SHOOTINGS

NBC's Maureen Meehan reports that the war in Nicaragua seems to be going back to its old ways. Monday's ambush that took the lives of an American and a Nicaraguan nun occurred in a remote area of Nicaragua where the contras have been active over the years. This time the contras claimed they were not responsible for the ambush.

(Col. Enrique Bermudez, contra commander: "The possibility that this act was made by our forces is not possible.")

In Washington, the State Dept. condemned the attack, but there's no information on who was responsible. But a Nicaraguan government official, Alejandro Bendana, said the attack was clearly carried out by the contras.

(Bendana: "We've also pinpointed the specific contra military units that were responsible for the attack and they're being pursued actively at this point.")

A nun who lives in the area says this is contra territory, has been for years, and that the surprise ambush bears all the markings of a contra attack. (NBC-4)

GORBACHEV/LITHUANIA/AZERBAIJAN

Brokaw reports that Mikhail Gorbachev has put off until next week a trip to the Republic of Lithuania. The reason for the delay may be new trouble in Azerbaijan. The government today sent more troops there, where thousands of people are demanding unification with Iran. They've destroyed border guard towers and frontier markers.

(NBC-5, ABC-8)

CBS's Barry Peterson reports that the recent vote of the Lithuanian Communist Party to decide to become independent has conservatives in Moscow so angry, they are increasing pressure on Gorbachev to send troops to Lithuania, arguing that Moscow's orders must be obeyed, even at gunpoint. (CBS-3)

ROMANIA

Jennings reports that the new government has eliminated the law that virtually banned travel to the West. Passports will now be issued on one day's notice. (ABC-9, NBC-6)

ABC's Mike Lee reports that in the Ceausescu government, contraception and abortions were banned. Married women were required to bear five children or face heavy taxation. For now, the freedom to choose is widely regarded in Romania as one of the most popular victories of the revolution. (ABC-10)

CZECH PRISONERS

Brokaw reports that officials in Czechoslovakia said today that two-thirds of the country's prisoners, 23,000 altogether, will be released in the next three weeks under an amnesty program announced by President Havel. (NBC-7)

ISRAEL/PLO

Jennings reports that Israel today denied that it has encouraged the killing of unarmed Palestinians, and insisted that it has been more lenient than most nations in dealing with civil unrest. Amnesty International said Tuesday that unclear guidelines about when Israeli soldiers may shoot seem to encourage the killing of civilians. (ABC-11)

PLO BEATINGS/ISRAEL

ABC's Dean Reynolds reports that the Israeli Supreme Court has ordered an Israeli Colonel to stand trial on charges he had his men break the arms and legs of bound and blindfolded Palestinian prisoners. This overturned the ruling of the military prosecutor, who said no court-martial was warranted because the Colonel could have misunderstood the policy. (ABC-12)

NEW HOME SALES

Rather reports that the Commerce Department today said sharp gains in all sections of the nation except the South sent new home sales up 9.6 percent in November. That was the sharpest gain in such sales since July. (CBS-7)

USS IOWA

Brokaw report that defense officials revealed budget proposals to mothball the USS Iowa, along with the USS New Jersey. (NBC-11)

HELICOPTER SCAM

CBS's Scott Pelley reports that in a nationwide investigation, federal agents have uncovered a scheme to sell dangerously worn helicopter rotor blades backed by phony safety records. So far, the FAA believes none of the blades has caused a crash, but 50 have been recalled and many more are under investigation. CBS News has learned a federal grand jury is now considering criminal charges.

-more-

(CBS-4)

FIRST LADY/GRAVE'S DISEASE

Jennings reports that First Lady Barbara Bush went to Walter Reed Hospital today to begin radiation treatment for a recurrence of Grave's Disease.

ABC's George Strait reports that the First Lady's Grave's Disease has become so bad that it's caused a buildup of fluid and tissue behind her eyes that threatens her vision. Her eyes now bulge, are red and inflamed. She also complains about having double vision.

(Dr. Richard Eastman, Georgetown Medical Center: "Some of the rare complications of the accumulations of this tissue are pressure on the optic nerve, leading to loss of vision and a threat of blindness.") Mrs. Bush has been taking steroids to control it. But they haven't worked. So her doctor has prescribed very low-level radiation aimed at her eyes. Mrs. Bush will have ten radiation treatments, and doctors say they should not only reduce the swelling in her eyes, but also virtually eliminate the need for surgery. (ABC-4, NBC-8)

CBS's Susan Spencer reports that it will take several weeks to know if the radiation treatment has worked. If it doesn't, surgery still is another option. But today, the First Lady went swimming, and was quoted as joking that her treatment had been better than going to the dentist. Earlier she told reporters she enjoys everything she does, but said she'd enjoy it a lot more if she weren't seeing it all twice.

(CBS-6)

CHEMOTHERAPY

NBC's Robert Bazell reports that two articles released in this week's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine detail that chemotherapy can in some cases increase the risk for leukemia. (NBC-9)

ELECTRIC CAR

NBC's Irving R. Levine reports that GM came out with an electric automobile today. Auto industries are under heavy pressure to reduce pollution, not only from environmentalists, but also from the President, who only Tuesday stressed that passage of his Clean Air Act is a top priority. Experts say wide use of electric cars is not the answer to pollution; one says that the electricity would be generated from power plants, which would create a great deal more pollution. (NBC-15)

DRUG SALES

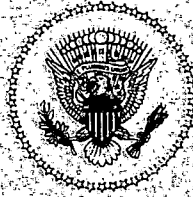
NBC's Bob Jamieson reports that up to 90 percent of the arrests in recent police sting operations in poor black neighborhoods in urban areas were white residents of suburban communities. At treatment centers, doctors are noticing a trend of suburban housewives commuting in increasing numbers to the inner city to buy drugs. To combat the problem, cities are mounting frequent sting operations. (NBC-12)

MT. REDOUBT ERUPTION

Jennings reports that Mt. Redoubt volcano in Alaska erupted again, turning Anchorage cloudy with ash, 115 miles away. (ABC-13)

-End of News Summary-

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

1-4-90

TIME:

10²⁰

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Larry Craig

SUBJECT:

① Pleased about Panama

Bfot with Sonny -

excited - pleased -

very nice call

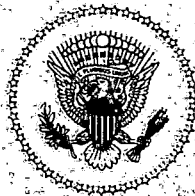
FOLLOW UP:

none

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

1/4/90

TIME:

A.M.

Incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Joe Ellis -

SUBJECT:

can't come in the
Nan -

FOLLOW UP:

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with Prime Minister Mulroney (1 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Thursday, January 4, 1990

Date Closed:	12/17/2009	OA/ID Number:	90531-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

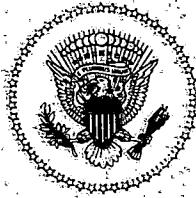
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

1-4-90

TIME:

10⁵⁰

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

- Marvin -

SUBJECT:

Called Wounded
Kids - 2 cholostomy
victims in BAMC
S. Torino

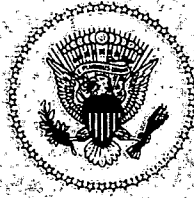
Tell Dad we are grateful
"S, n" -

Wonderful calls
to both soldiers

FOLLOW UP:

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 1-4-90 TIME: 3²⁵
(incoming/outgoing)

WITH: Gonzalez

SUBJECT: _____

Best Wishes to BPB

Followed points

FOLLOW UP: _____

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Revised

0045 Redo

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH
PRIME MINISTER FELIPE GONZALEZ OF SPAIN

-3PM. (1-4-90)

- I had tried to call you earlier in the week to wish you a happy new year, but I understand you were away from Madrid.
- I also wanted to compare notes on Panama.
- As you have seen, we have moved ahead in all the areas we talked about in our telephone conversation before Christmas:
 - o ✓ the reestablishment of civilian authority;
 - o ✓ the reincorporation of substantial numbers of the PDF;
 - o ✓ the prompt dispatch of large-scale humanitarian aid.
- We are very pleased that Noriega decided to turn himself over. We cooperated with the Vatican authorities, and we understand the difficulties they faced.
- I know that Monsignor Laboa, who I understand is a Spaniard, was key to the successful resolution of this issue. He has our gratitude, and that of the Panamanian people.
- Noriega will receive an open and fair trial, with full respect for his rights.
- As I told the American people in a television address last night, we have now accomplished what we set out to do when I ordered our armed forces to Panama. Our troops have already begun to withdraw, and we will

continue that process as expeditiously as possible.

- We are relieved and satisfied that justice can now be served and that Panama can now build a democratic and peaceful future.
- I know that President Endara will appreciate any help that Spain can give him in this endeavor.
- (IF ASKED about asylum requests of former Panama Defense Forces officers Lt. Col. Madrinon and Capt. Gaitan.) We have indicted neither man but believe that the Panamanians have indicted Madrinon and may want Gaitan. If they want to leave the Nunciature, we would turn them over to the Panamanian government after processing them.

*solicit his ideas as how to handle
diplomacy with other countries -*

F.G.:

*effort to normalize
like to help
20 K Spanish citz in Panama
climate will improve - as they recover
it will reflect upon this*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05a. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with Pope John Paul (1 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Thursday, January 4, 1990

Date Closed:	12/17/2009	OA/ID Number:	90531-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR YOUR TELEPHONE CALL
TO POPE JOHN PAUL II

~~no~~ *might*
partially

-- Now that General Noriega has turned himself over to U.S. authorities, I want to let you know how deeply grateful I am for the cooperation we received from your Nuncio in Panama and from ~~Cardinal Casaroli~~ and others in the Vatican.

yes

-- We recognized how delicate the situation was for you, and we are gratified that we were able to work cooperatively.

-- Monsignor Laboa's efforts were key to the successful resolution of this issue. He has our gratitude, and that of the Panamanian people.

no

-- I want to assure you that General Noriega will be treated with properly and that he will receive an open and fair trial, with full respect for his rights.

yes

-- As I told the American people in a television address last night, we have now accomplished our objectives in Panama. Our troops have already begun to withdraw, and we will continue that process as expeditiously as possible.

no

-- We are relieved and satisfied that justice can now be served and that Panama can now build a democratic and peaceful future.

partially

will help.

Happy N. Year etc

3pm

1/4/90

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH
PRIME MINISTER FELIPE GONZALEZ OF SPAIN

- I had tried to call you earlier in the week to wish you a happy new year, but I understand you were away from Madrid.
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07a. Letter	Note to Condi [Rice] with a proposed Letter from President Bush to President Gorbachev Re: video tape and agreements (1 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Thursday, January 4, 1990

Date Closed:	12/17/2009	OA/ID Number:	90531-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:	
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AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07b. Note	From President Bush to Patty [Presock] Re: video tape and Letter to President Gorbachev (2 pp.)	01/03/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Thursday, January 4, 1990

Date Closed: 12/17/2009	OA/ID Number: 90531-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
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THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON

THE POINTS OF LIGHT

INITIATIVE FOUNDATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Throughout our American history, volunteerism has served an important role in fulfilling the needs of people and organizations. In this respect, we are a unique country. In 1835, De Tocqueville wrote, "I have often admired the extreme skill with which the inhabitants of the United States succeed in proposing a common object for the exertions of a great many men and inducing them voluntarily to pursue it." This tradition continues, as today private individuals and institutions are helping to resolve and address some of our most pressing social needs.

Based on this strong tradition of community service and the important role it can play in solving society's problems, the Advisory Committee on The Points of Light Initiative Foundation embraces the President's proposal for creating a Foundation to promote community service. This Foundation should be charged with the mission of inspiring individuals and institutions to engage in community service, identifying successful volunteer efforts, rewarding and duplicating their success elsewhere, and discovering, developing and encouraging new leaders for this volunteer and community service movement. The Committee envisions that the Foundation, ultimately funded by both public and private monies, could serve as a mechanism to increase public and private resources in support of volunteerism and community service.

The Advisory Committee has developed the following recommendations, all of which reflect its intention to allow the President sufficient flexibility to pursue his plans for the Foundation.

1. The Points of Light Initiative Foundation should be structured ultimately as a government, non-profit corporation to maximize the engagement of all individuals and institutions in voluntary and community service.
2. The Foundation should initially incorporate as a non-government non-profit corporation, pending enactment of authorizing legislation, so as to begin operation as soon as possible.
3. The Board of Directors of The Points of Light Initiative Foundation should be composed of between 19-25 members including a Chairman of the Board. Once the Foundation becomes a government corporation, all Members should be appointed by the President. Members should serve three year staggered terms with a two term maximum.

4. Staff of the Foundation should be exempt from civil service requirements. The Foundation is encouraged to use loaned staff, which will serve at the pleasure of the Board.
5. Once authorization and appropriations language have been enacted and the Foundation is in receipt of federal funds, the Foundation, similar to other government corporations, should be subject to Congressional and Executive oversight procedures for these federal funds. Specifically, the Foundation should submit an annual report to the President and to Congress, authorize the Comptroller General to conduct audits, and be subject to the Office of Management and Budget's budget review process.
6. The Foundation should maintain an active relationship with the Executive Branch, with the President serving as Honorary Chairman of the Foundation and the President's designee serving as Chairman of the Board.
7. The Board should be authorized to make expenditures to accomplish the stated purposes of the Foundation.
8. The Foundation should be encouraged to seek resources from private as well as public sources.

The duty we all share as Americans to care for our neighbors and to reach out in compassion to help others, has been recognized through time by some of our greatest leaders. Lincoln once said: "I hold that while man exists, it is his duty to improve not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating that of mankind." One hundred years later Martin Luther King, Jr. touched on the same sentiment with his admonition, "Either we live together as brothers [and sisters], or perish together as fools." The Committee believes that The Points of Light Initiative Foundation will help to forge stronger bonds of community and caring among all Americans. The Committee applauds the President for his leadership role in this vital area and looks forward to the creation and operation of The Points of Light Initiative Foundation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 4, 1990

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I have today received the report of the President's Advisory Committee on The Points of Light Initiative Foundation.

Last summer I announced a three-part strategy to make community service central to the life and work of every individual, group and organization in America. To help to implement this strategy, I announced that The Points of Light Initiative Foundation would be formed. I asked Governor Tom Kean of New Jersey to head a Committee to advise me on the structure of the Foundation and on the legislation needed to accomplish its goals. At the same time, the White House Office of National Service has developed recommended goals for the Foundation.

In addition to Governor Kean, this distinguished Presidential Advisory Committee is composed of Edward A. Brennan, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Sears Roebuck & Co. and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the United Way; Norman A. Brown, President and Chief Programming Officer of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation; Frances Hesselbein, National Executive Director of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America; and Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., senior partner of the law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld and former President of the National Urban League.

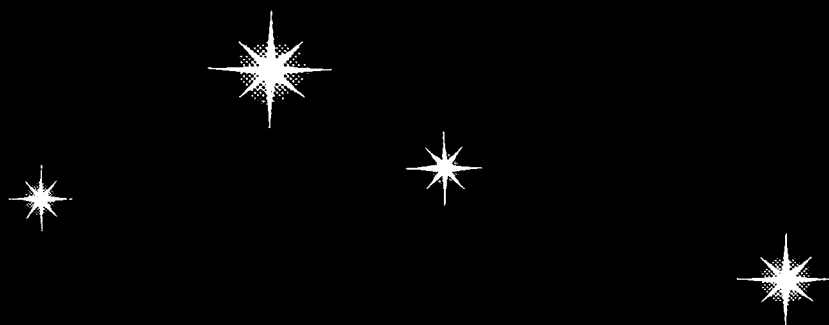
I am committed to making community service national policy of the highest priority. Drug abuse, illiteracy, homelessness, AIDS, environmental decay and hunger must no longer be seen as someone else's problems for someone else to solve. To be "a point of light" is to measure your own success by what you do for someone else. Community service must become part of our daily pattern of living.

I am confident that the report I have received today from this distinguished group of Americans will assist us greatly in achieving these worthy goals.

#

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON

THE POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVE FOUNDATION

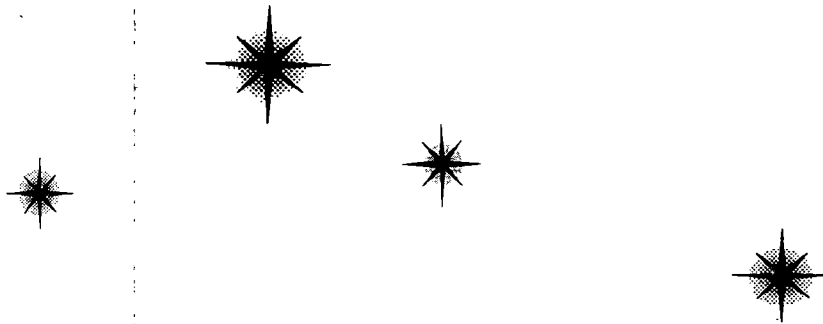


REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

December 1989

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON

THE POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVE FOUNDATION



REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

December 1989

December 15, 1989

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

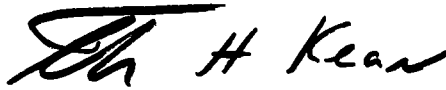
Dear Mr. President:

The Advisory Committee on The Points of Light Initiative Foundation has the privilege of submitting its report regarding the formation of a foundation to promote community service. This report includes recommendations regarding the legal structure, as well as the governance and operations of such a foundation. The Committee also has included within this report a draft bill to accomplish these recommendations through federal legislation.

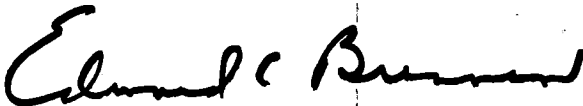
The Committee recommends the formation of a government non-profit corporation that will accomplish your mission of promoting existing volunteer programs, encouraging the formation of new ones and motivating all Americans to engage in community service. The Committee wishes to emphasize the importance of private resources to the operation of the Foundation. We therefore suggest that the ability to generate private resources be among the criteria taken into consideration in the selection of the Board as a whole.

The Committee anticipates the Foundation will help develop a spirit of community and volunteerism among all Americans.

Respectfully submitted,



Governor Thomas H. Kean
Chairman



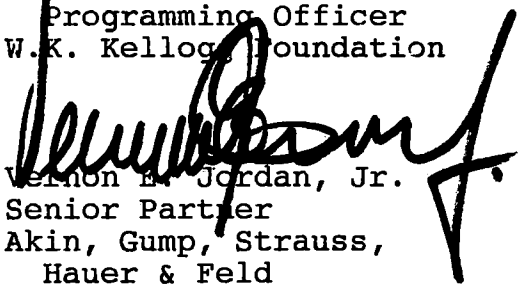
Edward A. Brennan
Chairman and Chief Executive
Officer
Sears Roebuck & Co.



Frances Hesselbein
National Executive Director
Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.



Norman A. Brown
President and Chief
Programming Officer
W.K. Kellogg Foundation



Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Senior Partner
Akin, Gump, Strauss,
Hauer & Feld

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CHAPTER I.

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Throughout our American history, volunteerism has served an important role in fulfilling the needs of people and organizations. In this respect, we are a unique country. In 1835, De Tocqueville wrote, "I have often admired the extreme skill with which the inhabitants of the United States succeed in proposing a common object for the exertions of a great many men and inducing them voluntarily to pursue it." This tradition continues, as today private individuals and institutions are helping to resolve and address some of our most pressing social needs.

Based on this strong tradition of community service and the important role it can play in solving society's problems, the Advisory Committee on The Points of Light Initiative Foundation embraces the President's proposal for creating a Foundation to promote community service. This Foundation should be charged with the mission of inspiring individuals and institutions to engage in community service, identifying successful volunteer efforts, rewarding and duplicating their success elsewhere, and discovering, developing and encouraging new leaders for this volunteer and community service movement. The Committee envisions that the Foundation, ultimately funded by both public and private monies, could serve as a mechanism to increase public and private resources in support of volunteerism and community service.

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CHAPTER II.

Background on the Committee

BACKGROUND ON THE POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVE FOUNDATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The commitment of President and Mrs. Bush to volunteer service was highlighted in the President's Inaugural Address of January 1989, as one of the major concerns of his Administration. To advance volunteerism and community service nationally, in June 1989, the President announced "The Points of Light Initiative," that would, among other things, create a Foundation to promote community service. As stated by the President, this Foundation will issue a call to all individuals and institutions in America to claim society's problems as their own, to identify, enlarge and multiply community service initiatives that work, and to develop, discover and encourage leaders in community service.

The President declared his intention to serve as honorary chairman of the Foundation and proposed annual federal funding of \$25 million. The President also announced the establishment of his Advisory Committee to develop recommendations on the structure of The Points of Light Initiative Foundation and the legislation needed to establish the Foundation. The Committee was charged with reporting back to the President within 45 days of its first meeting.

Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey was asked by the President to chair this five member Advisory Committee. The other members of the Advisory Committee are: Edward A. Brennan, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Sears Roebuck & Co. and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the United Way; Norman A. Brown, President and Chief Programming Officer of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation; Frances Hesselbein, National Executive Director of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.; and Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., a senior partner of the law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, and formerly President of the National Urban League. This Presidential Advisory Committee on The Points of Light Initiative Foundation met for the first time in Washington, D.C., on October 30, 1989, to hear witnesses and discuss its proposed recommendations. On December 11, 1989, the Committee met to review and finalize its report to the President.

The Presidential Executive Order establishing the Advisory Committee may be found at Appendix A.

CHAPTER III.

Recommendations of the Committee

LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE FOUNDATION

The President's Advisory Committee on The Points of Light Initiative Foundation was charged with recommending the appropriate legal structure for the Foundation. The Committee considered the tax treatment of the Foundation, the issue of federal funding and the relationship to the Executive Branch, and procedural considerations regarding the Foundation's incorporation. To a great extent, these decisions influence the governance and operation of the Foundation as well.

TAX CODE TREATMENT

The Committee started with three assumptions regarding the structure of the Foundation: the Foundation should be structured so as to be tax-exempt under Title 26 Section 501(c)(3) of the U.S. Code; contributions to the Foundation should be tax-deductible under Section 170 of the Code; and the Foundation should be structured in a way that allows for some level of autonomy from the federal government, to minimize bureaucracy and maximize the Foundation's effectiveness and ability to perform diverse functions.

Given these conditions, the Committee recommends that the Foundation seek to qualify as a "public charity" under section 509 of the Tax Code. The term "public charities" encompasses certain traditional non-profit institutions like schools, churches and hospitals, and other groups with a broad base of support. Under the Tax Code, donations to a "public charity" are treated much more favorably than donations to the alternative, a "private foundation". Specifically, gifts of either cash or appreciated property are deducted at a greater rate, and a donor of appreciated property can determine the value of that property based on the current full market value.

Recommendations of the Committee

Tax Code Status and Source of Support. The Points of Light Initiative Foundation should be structured so as to be tax exempt under section 501(c)(3), with contributions deductible under Section 170 of that provision of the Code. Additionally, the Foundation should be structured as a "public charity" under Section 509 of the Code. Under this structure, the Foundation will best be able to encourage contributions and maximize its fundraising activities.

FEDERAL FUNDING AND RELATIONSHIP TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Federal funding can provide the Foundation with significant resources and help link private and public volunteer and community service resources. The President

has requested \$25 million in federal funds for each of four years for the Foundation. Acceptance of federal funding entails enactment of authorizing legislation and appropriately triggers Congressional and Executive oversight.

Closely related to the decision to accept federal funding is the decision to be a government or non-government corporation. If structured as a government corporation, the Foundation would require comprehensive authorizing legislation and would incur substantial Congressional and Executive oversight. However, if the Foundation is structured as a government corporation, the President may designate members of the Executive Branch to take an active and visible role in the activities of the Foundation as Members of the Board. This structure would best maximize the leadership by the President, and is necessary in order to obtain a Congressional appropriation.

Recommendations of the Committee

Receipt of Federal Funds and Structure as a Government Corporation. The Points of Light Initiative Foundation should be structured to receive federal funding and maintain an active relationship with the Executive Branch. This is best accomplished if the Foundation were ultimately structured as a government corporation, which entails seeking comprehensive authorizing legislation.

PROCEDURE PENDING ENACTMENT OF AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

The final issue for the Committee regarding the legal structure of the Foundation concerned the procedure to be pursued in establishing a government corporation. Since authorizing legislation typically is not enacted in less than a year, the Committee considered whether to await operation pending enactment of such legislation, or to incorporate now as a non-government corporation pending eventual enactment of authorizing legislation. Incorporating now as a non-government entity will enable the Foundation to set to work as soon as possible to achieve the President's objective of mobilizing public interest and support for community service. Furthermore, as a successful and currently operating corporation, the Foundation would be in a better position to demonstrate to Congress the value and success of the President's recommendations.

Recommendations of the Committee

Procedure Pending Enactment of Authorizing Legislation. The Points of Light Initiative Foundation should begin operating as a non-government corporation as soon as possible, pending enactment of comprehensive authorizing legislation. This would allow the Foundation to begin operating in the near future, avoid the time delays associated with enacting legislation, and allow the nation to benefit almost immediately from the President's leadership and dedication to solving problems through community service.

GOVERNANCE OF THE FOUNDATION

The Advisory Committee has developed recommendations on four significant areas regarding the governance of The Points of Light Initiative Foundation. The Committee considered issues and options concerning the governance of the Foundation by a Board of Directors; the general staffing policies of the Foundation; the issue of Congressional and Executive oversight of the Foundation; and the relationship between the Foundation and the Executive Branch of the federal government.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Public non-profit corporations, regardless of their legal structure, are governed by a Board of Directors. These boards are charged with establishing the policy direction of the corporations and are responsible for ensuring that the purposes of the corporation are met. The Committee considered issues regarding the qualifications and procedure for appointment of board members, the size of the board, the composition of the board, and how the Chairman of the Board should be selected. The Committee also considered whether an affiliated group or groups should be formed to provide individuals, who cannot be placed on the Board of Directors, another avenue for a formal affiliation with the Foundation.

Recommendations of the Committee

1. *Size and Composition of the Board of Directors.* The Foundation Board of Directors should be composed of 19-25 individuals selected on a bipartisan basis, including women and minorities, who have made extraordinary contributions to community service and volunteerism and who represent the many constituencies involved in community service and volunteerism. For administrative efficiency, the Committee recommends that the Board of Directors appoint an Executive Committee to act for the Board of Directors in between meetings. Many Boards of Directors appoint special committees and task forces to work with the Board members to address particular issues of interest. The Committee anticipates that the Board of Directors of The Points of Light Initiative Foundation may want to consider this option as it proceeds with the work of the Foundation.

2. *Affiliated Organization.* The Committee believes that a National Advisory Council to the Foundation is unnecessary. Such an organization would duplicate the functions of the Board of Directors and could create a cumbersome administrative structure for the Foundation.

The Advisory Committee does recognize the need, however, for an association of individuals who are committed to The Points of Light Initiative Foundation and would like to contribute, with time, energy, and/or financial support, to its success. Because the eventual success of the Foundation will depend on its ability to ignite volunteer action and service by millions of individuals as part of their daily lives, it is essential for the Foundation to create support for its activities at the regional, state, and grassroots level.

Therefore, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Board of Directors establish national, regional or state-based entities to support the work of The Points of Light Initiative Foundation. The President may also select individuals to serve as members of these entities.

3. *Length of term of Board Members.* The Advisory Committee recommends that the members of the Board of Directors serve three year terms, with a maximum of two terms for each individual Board member. The resulting turnover among the Board will ensure constant infusion of new ideas and perspectives, and allow the broadest possible representation of constituencies supportive of volunteerism. To promote continuity in the Foundation's policies and activities, the Advisory Committee recommends that the terms be staggered among the members of the Board of Directors.

4. *Appointment of the Board of Directors.* The Committee recommends that the Board of Directors of the Foundation be appointed by the President of the United States, who will serve as Honorary Chairman of The Points of Light Initiative Foundation. The Committee further recommends that the President designate the Chairman of the Board of Directors from among the Members of the Board. All Board members will serve without compensation.

PERSONNEL POLICIES OF THE FOUNDATION

The Foundation will require a staff to administer and manage its day-to-day operations and activities. Government non-profit corporations generally are allowed more flexibility and discretion in developing personnel policies than federal government agencies. The Committee considered issues concerning the hiring and retention of staff, and the management of the day to day operations of the Foundation.

The Committee also considered whether the Foundation should be allowed and encouraged to accept staff and executives loaned from the public and private sectors to supplement the core full-time staff.

Recommendations of the Committee

1. *Personnel Policies.* The staff of the Foundation shall be named and appointed by the Board. The Advisory Committee recommends that The Points of Light Initiative Foundation Board of Directors be exempt from any requirement to hire staff subject to Civil Service requirements and regulations. This will allow the Foundation maximum flexibility in recruiting and retaining staff.

2. *Loaned Staff.* The Committee recommends that the Foundation Board of Directors accept staff and executives loaned, on a temporary basis, from other organizations in both the public and private sector. The Committee believes that the Foundation could benefit from the expertise and experience of such individuals. Further, many organizations may choose to contribute to the work of the Foundation by donating the time and salary of personnel. The Committee is emphatic, however, that all loaned staff should serve at the pleasure of the Foundation and that the Board of Directors need not accept the services of all individuals who may offer to assist the Foundation.

3. *President or Executive Director.* The Committee recommends that the Board of Directors appoint a President or Executive Director of the Foundation, to manage the day to day operations of the Foundation.

OVERSIGHT OF THE FOUNDATION

Historically, government non-profit corporations are subject to substantial Congressional and Executive oversight and review. This review is conducted by the authorizing Committees with jurisdiction over the corporations, as well as annual oversight by the relevant Appropriations Committee. The Office of Management and Budget also plays a role in overseeing budget requests and other functions of government non-profit corporations. Since the Advisory Committee recommends that The Points of Light Initiative Foundation ultimately be a government non-profit corporation, the Committee carefully considered the statutory requirements for The Points of Light Initiative Foundation to provide information to the Congress and the Executive Branch. The reporting requirements that the Committee recommends are similar to reporting requirements for other government corporations. The Committee believes, however, that the Foundation shall have complete discretion with regard to the expenditure of private funds it raises, and that such funds not be subject to any restrictions, whether substantive or procedural, imposed by either Congress or the Executive Branch on the expenditure of public funds.

The Committee emphasizes that these reporting requirements should apply only to appropriated federal funds for the Foundation after the Foundation becomes a government non-profit corporation and a beneficiary of a federal appropriation for its activities. Prior to the actual receipt of federal funds, when the Foundation is supported solely by private monies, the Committee recommends that the Foundation not be subject to Congressional oversight and reporting requirements.

Recommendations of the Committee

1. *Annual report.* The authorizing legislation for the Foundation shall specify that the Foundation will submit annually to the President and the Congress a report detailing its activities and use of funds. This report shall include the report of an independent auditor.

2. *Comptroller General.* The Committee recommends that the authorizing legislation further specify that the Comptroller General be authorized to conduct audits independently in any year in which the Foundation receives federal monies.

3. *Budget Process.* The Points of Light Initiative Foundation should participate in the budget review process conducted by the Office of Management and Budget to prepare the appropriations request to the Congress as part of the President's federal budget.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Members of the Executive Branch may maintain a formal relationship with The Points of Light Initiative Foundation, without relinquishing their positions in the Executive Branch, if it is a government non-profit corporation as the Committee recommended.

Recommendations of the Committee

The Advisory Committee recommends that the President have the authority to appoint members of the Executive Branch to the Board of Directors of the Foundation. The Committee believes that this policy is compatible with the Committee's desire to recommend that the President have broad flexibility in establishing this Foundation.

OPERATIONS OF THE FOUNDATION

The Advisory Committee considered and developed recommendations on two issues concerning the operations of The Points of Light Initiative Foundation. First, the Committee reviewed those items and activities for which the Foundation would be authorized to make expenditures. Second, the Committee reviewed the Foundation's role in encouraging and generating private support and contributions.

AUTHORIZATION OF EXPENDITURES

Most government non-profit corporations are governed by specific language in their authorizing legislation and/or their Articles of Incorporation regarding the allocation and expenditure of funds. In structuring The Points of Light Initiative Foundation, the Committee considered authorizing expenditures for both specific, enumerated activities and for those activities that, although not specifically listed, were consistent with the purpose and mission of the Foundation and approved by the Board of Directors.

Recommendations of the Committee

Expenditure of Funds by the Foundation. The Points of Light Initiative Foundation should be authorized to expend funds for the following specific activities: to hire and retain staff; to purchase or lease real property; to reimburse expenses of the Board of Directors; to enter into contracts; and, to fund the activities of the Foundation. The Committee agreed that the Foundation charter should include general language, both in the authorizing legislation and the Articles of Incorporation, authorizing the expenditure of funds for activities that meet with the approval of the Board of Directors and are consistent with the mission of the Foundation. This general language will allow the Foundation to meet the future needs and activities of the Foundation without having to seek changes in the authorizing legislation or the Articles of Incorporation.

DEVELOPMENT OF NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

A major purpose for establishing a Foundation is to encourage and generate private, non-federal contributions. These non-federal funding sources have several benefits. Private contributions can enable the Foundation to continue operating prior to the receipt of federal funds and in the event that federal funding ceases. They are also in themselves a form of community service and volunteerism that the President is seeking to encourage.

Given the role of private contributions as a supplement to federal funding, the Committee considered what requirements if any should be placed on the Foundation to encourage and generate private contributions.

Recommendations of the Committee

Development of Non-Federal Resources. The Points of Light Initiative Foundation should be encouraged to raise non-federal contributions. These resources will enable it to begin operations prior to receipt of federal funds and to continue operating in the event future federal funding is decreased or eliminated. The Committee recommends that the Foundation seek funds from both public and private sources.

CHAPTER IV.

Draft Legislation to Establish Foundation

A BILL

To establish a Foundation that will encourage individuals and institutions to volunteer in their communities and will foster public and private support of volunteerism.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as "The Points of Light Initiative Foundation Act".

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

- (1) community service and service to others is an integral part of American tradition;
- (2) existing volunteers and volunteer programs should be applauded for their efforts in helping and serving others;
- (3) the definition of a successful life includes service to others;
- (4) individuals should be encouraged to volunteer their time and energies in community service efforts;
- (5) if asked to volunteer or participate in community service, most Americans will do so;
- (6) institutions should be encouraged to volunteer their resources and energies and should encourage volunteer and community service among their members, employees, affiliates; and
- (7) volunteer and community service programs are intended to complement and not replace governmental responsibilities.

SECTION 3. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of The Points of Light Initiative Foundation—

- (1) to encourage every American and every American institution to help solve our most critical social problems by volunteering their time and energies and services through community service projects and initiatives;

- (2) to identify successful and promising community service projects and initiatives, and to disseminate information about such projects and initiatives to other communities in order to promote their adoption nationwide; and
- (3) to discover and encourage new leaders and develop individuals and institutions that serve as strong examples of a commitment to serving others and to convince all Americans that a successful life includes serving others.

SECTION 4. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established a nonprofit corporation known as "The Points of Light Initiative Foundation" (hereinafter referred to as the "Foundation"). The Foundation shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, and, to the extent consistent with this section, to the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act [D.C. Code Sec. 501 et seq.].

SECTION 5. HONORARY CHAIRMAN.

The President shall serve as Honorary Chairman of the Foundation.

SECTION 6. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(a) COMPOSITION; NUMBER, APPOINTMENT, TERM.—

- (1) The management of the Foundation shall be vested in a Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") composed of not less than 19 and not more than 25 members.
- (2) The members of the Board of Directors shall be appointed by the President. The President shall select the members so as to ensure a broad bipartisan representation, including women and minorities, from groups and individuals associated with volunteer and community service. In selecting such members, the President shall consider individuals who: (A) have made significant contributions to existing volunteer and community service programs; (B) are capable of bringing significant resources, expertise, and experience to the Foundation; or, (C) have a significant interest in promoting community service and volunteerism. The President shall designate one member of the Board to serve as Chairman of the Board. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may appoint officers of the United States to serve on the Board of Directors of the Foundation.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, each member shall serve a three year term. Members may serve no more than two terms. The terms shall be staggered among the members by two year intervals to provide for continuity in the management of the Foundation.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—Members of the Board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses, and for transportation expenses while engaged in their duties on behalf of the Foundation.

(c) BOARD AUTHORITY; RULES AND REGULATIONS; QUORUM.—

- (1) The Board shall direct the exercise of all the powers of the Foundation.

- (2) The Board may prescribe, amend, and repeal bylaws, rules, and regulations governing the manner in which the business of the Foundation may be conducted and in which the powers granted to the Foundation by law may be exercised.
- (3) A majority of members of the Board shall be required as a quorum.
- (d) **AUTHORITY OF BOARD TO APPOINT COMMITTEES.**—In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred upon it, the Board may appoint an Executive Committee or any other such committees or establish such affiliated groups for the carrying out of the work of the Foundation as the Board finds to be in the best interests of the Foundation.

SECTION 7. EMPLOYEES.

- (a) **GENERAL AUTHORITY.**—The Foundation shall have a staff named and appointed by the Board. The Board shall appoint a President or Executive Director of the Foundation who shall be responsible for the day to day operation of the Foundation. The staff of the Foundation shall serve at the pleasure of the Board. The staff of the Foundation shall be exempt from civil service regulations and requirements.
- (b) **USE OF LOANED PERSONNEL AND SERVICES.**—The Board is authorized to use loaned personnel and services from other government and private corporations and agencies. Any such loaned personnel shall serve at the pleasure of the Board and without compensation by the Foundation.

SECTION 8. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS.

The Foundation, as a corporation—

- (1) shall have perpetual succession unless sooner dissolved by an Act of Congress;
- (2) may adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal;
- (3) may make and perform contracts and other agreements with any individual, corporation, or other body of persons and with any government agency;
- (4) may, as necessary for the transaction of business and not in conflict with any other provision of this Act, employ and fix the compensation of a staff for the Foundation;
- (5) may acquire by purchase, devise, bequest, or gift, or otherwise lease, hold, and improve, such real and personal property as it finds to be necessary to its purposes;
- (6) shall reimburse the expenses of the members of the Board of Directors;
- (7) may accept money, funds, property, and services of every kind by gift, devise, bequest, grant, or otherwise;

- (8) may establish and operate such programs, adopt such policies, and pursue such activities as may be deemed proper by the Board to further the stated purposes of the Foundation under this Act; and
- (9) shall have such other powers as may be necessary and incident to carrying out its powers and duties under this Act.

SECTION 9. ESTABLISHMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND BRANCH OFFICES.

The Foundation shall establish a principal office in the District of Columbia and is authorized to establish branch offices or other offices in any place within the United States or elsewhere where the Foundation may carry on any of its operations.

SECTION 10. NONPROFIT NATURE OF THE FOUNDATION.

The Foundation shall be a nonprofit corporation and shall have no capital stock. No part of its revenue, earnings, or other income or property shall inure to the benefit of the Directors, officers, and employees and such revenue, earnings or other income, or property shall be used for carrying out the purpose of this section. No director, officer or employee of the corporation shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, participate in the deliberation or the determination of any question affecting his or her personal interests or the interests of any corporation, partnership or organization in which he or she is directly or indirectly interested. The Foundation may not contribute to or otherwise support any political party or candidate for elective public office.

SECTION 11. EXEMPTION FROM TAX.

The Foundation, including its income, shall be exempt from taxation now and hereafter imposed by the United States or any territory or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority.

SECTION 12. OVERSIGHT.

Upon enactment of authorizing legislation and an appropriation of Federal funds, the Foundation shall—

- (1) submit an annual report to the Congress and to the President regarding its activities and expenditure of funds;
- (2) authorize audits of its activities by the Comptroller General; and
- (3) participate in the Office of Management and Budget budget review process.

These oversight provisions only apply to any public appropriations received by the Foundation.

SECTION 13. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; BUDGET.

- (a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994 to carry out the provisions of this Act and the purposes of the Foundation.
- (b) **ANNUAL BUDGET; PRIVATE RESOURCES.**—The Foundation shall establish an annual budget for use in allocating amounts available to the Foundation. The Foundation is encouraged, though not required, in each fiscal year to supplement the appropriation for that fiscal year with private resources.

CHAPTER V.

Summary of Committee Meeting
on October 30, 1989

REPORT OF COMMITTEE MEETING ON OCTOBER 30, 1989

On October 30, 1989, the Advisory Committee held its first meeting to discuss the formation of The Points of Light Initiative Foundation. The agenda included discussions of the legal structure of the Foundation, as well as its governance and operations. Prior to these discussions and their related recommendations, the Committee received several oral presentations regarding the Foundation. Mr. Gregg Petersmeyer, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of National Service, spoke to the Committee regarding the President's vision of the Foundation and the work that it should accomplish. Mr. Brian O'Connell, President of the Independent Sector, spoke to the Committee regarding the work that is currently being done by volunteer organizations and how the Foundation could complement that work. Mr. James Duffy, the National Spokesperson for Project Literacy U.S. of Capital Cities/ABC, Inc., spoke to the Committee regarding the role that corporate America can play in identifying and encouraging volunteer efforts.

Following are the statements presented to the Committee by these witnesses. Other public statements that were submitted in writing for the Committee's consideration are to be found in Appendix B. A list of individuals and organizations that contacted Committee members can be found in Appendix C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

"THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE
POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVE FOUNDATION"

Remarks By

C. Gregg Petersmeyer
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director, Office of National Service

Prepared For

The President's Advisory Committee
on The Points of Light Initiative Foundation

Hall of the States
Washington, D.C.

October 30, 1989

INTRODUCTION

The aim of my testimony is to convey to you a sense of the President's vision of the role that The Points of Light Initiative Foundation should play in a national effort to make community service central to the life and work of every individual and every formal and informal "institution" in America.

The nation clearly recognizes the extraordinary leadership role the non-profits play in addressing community problems and we know full well that government has a critical role to play in addressing our social problems. However, these problems can never be solved by government and non-profits alone. From now on each of us as individuals and each of the institutions of which we are part must begin to play a direct and consequential role in community problem solving.

I will begin my remarks by attempting to place today's meeting of this Presidential Advisory Committee in perspective. Then I will give a general "overview" of the role we envisage for the Foundation. I will conclude with specific examples of discrete policy areas such as youth, literacy and drugs which the Foundation may influence.

A PERSPECTIVE ON THIS MEETING

Why are we here today?

Just as the countries of Eastern Europe are afire with change, with power flowing from the government to the people, so it is now in America. Every week examples appear of individuals empowering themselves in every corner of the nation. The most serious problems of our time like educational reform, literacy, and drug abuse prevention are no long simply awaiting government action. Instead individuals are solving the problems themselves. As with Eastern Europe, America is being changed from the "bottom-up."

America is also being changed from the "top-down." For in President Bush, we have a national leader who is unalterably committed to making community service national policy.

It is true that many of the problems that we face seem intractable. Yet while they are formidable, at the heart of problems like illiteracy, drop-outs, crack-cocaine, gangs, unwed pregnant teens, suicidal young people, AIDS victims, the homeless, the hungry, the unemployed, and the lonely are essentially good people. And although they are now free falling, estranged from family, disconnected from society and bereft of community, each of those lives can be reclaimed.

And all across America, in a uniquely American way, many of these lives are being reclaimed. Successful efforts of one kind or another are everywhere. And at the heart of every success story is an individual leader with vision and will, and often a small team of people that itself has taken ownership of that vision and will. Typically they share a determination to make a difference by breaking new ground. They take pride in the special way they are succeeding. They have an ability to generate support from every direction and to hold to their own vision, often in the face of many defeats. Perhaps, most important of all, they are able to develop and keep enormous faith, not simply in one another, but in those whom they are serving.

THE ROLE OF THE FOUNDATION

What role can the Foundation play in this dramatically evolving community service movement? It is to that question that I now turn.

In brief, the role of the Foundation is to implement the President's three-part strategy to make community service national policy of the highest priority. As you will recall from the policy statement entitled "Points of Light Initiative:

Community Service as National Policy," which you have received, that strategy is as follows:

The first element is attitudinal, because attitudes must change before behavior does. So the first step is a call to claim society's problems as your own. This means to call every American and every American "institution" to engage in solving our most critical social problems directly and consequentially in whatever way they can and with whatever means and skills are available to them.

Second, to identify, enlarge and multiply what is working. This means to identify successful and promising community service projects and initiatives and bring news of their existence to other communities in such a way as to multiply them throughout the nation.

Third, to discover, encourage and develop leaders. To discover, encourage and develop individuals and "institutions" who are "points of light" and to convince every American that a life that includes serving others is a meaningful, adventurous and successful life.

I want to describe in more detail the role of the Foundation in carrying out each of these three strategic objectives.

Claiming Society's Problem As Your Own

First, with respect to claiming society's problems as your own, in this part of the strategy the Foundation's challenge is to persuade every single "institution" in America to develop a community service initiative (or a family of initiatives) in which every member is urged and welcomed to participate. By "institution," we mean every family, corporation, firm, school, place of worship, union, club, group or association, as large as General Motors and as small as a bowling team.

In addition, the Foundation's challenge is to persuade every single person in America to participate in at least one such community service initiative, either through one of the "institutions" of which he or she is a part, or individually. Such initiatives should ideally be focused on serious community social problems such as illiteracy, hunger, homelessness, drug abuse, or AIDS.

If this aim is to be achieved, the Foundation must engage in a massive public call to action and information campaign. In many different ways a clear and unequivocal message must be heard throughout the nation that from now on in America any definition of a successful life must include serving others. Much of the work of the Foundation, then, will be heightening public

awareness and activating the impulse to serve, making serving others part of everyone's and every "institutions's" value system, and changing attitudes in such a way as to engage the body politic in community action.

A considerable amount of talent and other resources will be devoted to inundating the public with messages from a variety of sources about engaging in community service. Every conceivable "distribution channel" for the dissemination of information and influencing opinion will be utilized, from national, regional, and local television, print media, motion pictures, videos and billboards, to "specialty publications" reaching discrete segments of the population (Teen magazine for adolescent girls; Ebony for black Americans) to "trade" or constituent publications (airline magazines, American Bar Association magazine).

As part of its efforts to implement the first element of the strategy to claim society's problems as your own, the Foundation will determine what each kind of "institution" can distinctively contribute to the community service movement and then persuade each such "institution" to make that contribution. For example, every television and radio station, newspaper, magazine, cable system and other media institution will be encouraged to promote community service relentlessly, spotlighting successful service initiatives, profiling outstanding community leaders and "institutions" and informing the public of how to engage in service.

We can already point to a number of media initiatives whose combined impact on public opinion will likely be significant. In the print media, for example, in yesterday's Sunday New York Times, two pieces ran side-by-side on the op-ed page under a common headline, "In the Heartland, Points of Light." The articles described successful community service initiatives by corporations. In early August The New York Times ran a similar series of articles under the title "Four Points of Light." Another example with the print media are daily articles now running in the Memphis Commercial Appeal in a series entitled "A Thousand Points of Light." Each article describes several successful community service projects or individuals serving the needs of the community.

In the broadcast arena, on October 25, the President acknowledged a media campaign called "Prime Time to End Hunger," a collaborative effort involving the three major television networks, telecommunication companies, volunteer organizations and corporate sponsors. For a three-week period in December, each of the networks has agreed to weave the theme of community service as a means of addressing not only hunger, but also homelessness, illiteracy, drug abuse and other social problems, into the plots of some of their top-rated shows. The combined audience of these shows is 290 million people. At the end of the

shows, viewers would be invited by the celebrities of the respective shows to call a hotline telephone number to learn where and how to volunteer to help those in need. A volunteer handbook will be distributed to those who call, providing written guidance for those who need it. As part of this project, the President will be featured on televised public service announcements during this period, urging viewers to engage in community service.

The Advertising Council is a private, non-profit organization that coordinates the volunteer services of this country's leading corporations, advertising agencies, and the media to address today's critical social issues and concerns. Saatchi & Saatchi will serve as the volunteer advertising agency with The Advertising Council on a campaign to encourage direct and consequential engagement in the lives of those in need.

In order to assist local media in its search for high quality news material, the Foundation will create a mechanism to provide satellite feeds to television stations all across the country, containing stories about highly successful and newsworthy community service leaders and developments and also a wire print service to disseminate such information.

Many other examples exist of distinctive contributions that can be made by various "institutions."

- Every credit card issuer, bank, telephone and utility company, for example, will be asked to include in billing and statement envelopes printed information about how and where individuals and "institutions" can serve others.
- Every place of worship will be asked to make community service central to the life of their congregations.
- Every real estate developer, building contractor, architect and financial institution will be asked to form consortiums to build at least some housing for the homeless.
- Every restaurant, grocery and convenience store and farm will be asked to make surplus food available to the hungry each day.

As the final part of its effort to implement the notion of "claiming society's problems as your own," the Foundation will strive to make service to others a national ethic. To do so, the Foundation will ask:

- Every family in America to make community service a regular family activity of premium importance.

- Every "institution" in America to identify and honor prominently those within the "institution" and those outside the "institution" who are doing exemplary work in the field of community service.
- Every employer to include community service among the criteria that determine hiring, compensation and promotion decisions.
- Every school will be encouraged to make community service a central part of school life.
- Every not-for-profit service organization will be asked to cooperate among themselves and to share their expertise with other "institutions" new to the business of community service. Finally, non-profits will be asked to build their own capacity to absorb increasing numbers of new volunteers.
- And, recognizing that our young people are our greatest natural resource, every young person in America will be challenged by the Foundation to lead the nation in an unprecedented service movement.

Identify, Enlarge and Multiply What Is Working

With respect to the second part of the strategy, the Foundation will canvas the nation in search of successful and promising ideas for solving social problems. The Foundation will then take these ideas and, with the help of those who have actually implemented them, spread these ideas throughout the nation, so that they may be applied in different communities.

We must as a nation find a way to move the "right messengers" with the "right messages" to the "right audiences." As part of this effort, a project called "ServNet" will be launched by the Foundation. ServNet is essentially a collection of "peer-to-peer action groups." The aim of ServNet is to find promising approaches to social problems and send the "right representatives" from each initiative to new communities where the "right people" want to hear them and empower themselves to act.

For example, the Foundation will assist housing activists like Kimi Gray, who organized her neighbors in a public housing project, reclaimed it from drug dealers and negotiated agreements so that tenants might own and manage units, so that she may travel to other communities and to other housing projects, telling her story and encouraging her peers to follow her example.

Lawyers like Tom Evans from Mudge, Rose in New York who organized a highly successful inner city youth mentoring project for Wall

Street lawyers would be asked to travel the nation, telling their stories to fellow lawyers and encouraging other lawyers to become involved in similar initiatives.

Where possible, it would be hoped that the Foundation could persuade an advocate's own "institution" to donate his or her time and services to the ServNet project or persuade another "institution" or group of "institutions" to contribute resources necessary for the individual's ServNet activities.

It is also anticipated that within the Foundation additional resources would be used to build a comprehensive nationwide telephone hotline system, an interactive computer data base program, and an electronic bulletin board that would permit people all across the country to learn of volunteer opportunities in their own communities or about approaches that are succeeding elsewhere. These mechanisms would be known as "ServLink."

Finally, the Foundation will help to encourage the establishment of volunteer centers in every neighborhood, be they in specifically dedicated places or even local fire stations, libraries, church or synagogue basements or homes.

Discover, Encourage and Develop Leaders

Time and time again, it has been dramatically demonstrated to those of us in the Office of National Service that the one indispensable ingredient for a successful community service initiative is dynamic, visionary and dedicated leadership. In order to attract to community service those who are already leaders from various walks of life and diverse fields, the Foundation will develop and implement a comprehensive recognition and awards program for outstanding community service leaders, participants and initiatives.

Moreover, the Foundation will take steps to urge every "institution" in America to establish prominent and comprehensive recognition and awards programs, so as to encourage others to follow the example of those who are doing outstanding community service work. In addition to the foregoing, the Foundation will sponsor workshops and symposia and prepare and publish videotapes and written materials.

EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL INTEREST GROUPS AND PUBLIC POLICY ACTIVITIES

Having sketched the general mission of the Foundation, I proceed now to provide a brief example of the role the Foundation should play in shaping public policy and influencing significant "interest groups" in various areas.

Youth

Foundation Mission:

To make community service central to the life and work of every young person.

Strategic Objectives:

1. Mobilize young people, parents, teachers and community leaders to band together to engage in problem solving within their own communities.
- o **The School:** The President will challenge student leaders from every junior and senior high school to call on the many talented, yet uninvolved students to join with them to commence a school community service initiative. He will also challenge:
 - Secondary school students to create community service partnerships with the local elementary schools, businesses, religious organizations, government and associations.
 - Local businesses, media, religious organizations, government and associations to develop community service partnerships with the schools through:
 - * Providing a director of community service for area schools to serve as a liaison between students and service organizations;
 - * Encouraging community service initiatives which reach out-of-school young people;
 - * Offering employees paid leave to serve in schools and with students in the community;
 - * Offering annual scholarships/awards to students who have served others;
 - * Sponsoring school community service activities;
 - * Mentoring relationships with young people;
 - * Giving discounts to students with I.D. cards earned through volunteer service.
- o **Local Systemic Reform:** The young people, parents and teachers will be challenged to create a task force of educators, business and religious leaders, local

government and association officials to research, identify and address local problems within their families and schools such as substance abuse, drop-outs, AIDS and teenage suicide.

Create a "National Community Action Day" to call all young people, parents, community and religious leaders, educators and business people to work shoulder to shoulder for a day addressing local needs through community service.

Develop community service initiatives which meet the most pressing community needs as identified by the task force.

Develop after school community service project directed towards "latch key" children involving parents and children.

- o **Communications:** PSAs will be produced, perhaps one per month, highlighting an outstanding young person in community service. On the same format as ABC's "Unsung American Heroes," this program may be narrated by President Bush and conclude with a short message by the President and Mrs. Bush. These PSAs may be aired during shows attracting the most young people and the theme may be that "Every Young Person Has A Gift To Give And The Nation is in Need of These Gifts Now."

Presidential PSAs may also be produced to air on Top 40 radio programs.

The Foundation will produce PSA's with famous athletes, musicians and entertainers calling young people to solve pressing social problems.

Motivational videos will be produced to be shown during school assemblies and organization meetings (Churches, Synagogues, Girl/Boy Scouts, Girls/Boys Clubs, 4-H, and YMCAs) in classrooms and youth-targeted businesses (The Gap, Tower Records, McDonalds). These videos will also be shown to adult groups such as the PTA, Junior League, Lions Club and City Councils to indicate the extraordinary role young people can play in community problem solving.

- o **Young People As Consumers:** The Foundation will work with corporate presidents so that various community service logos or messages may be printed on brand name items popular with youth such as jeans, records, fast food containers, and billboards.

2. **Identify, enlarge and multiply successful community service initiatives involving youth.**
 - o **School Based Initiatives:** Leaders from the twenty most successful school community service initiatives in the nation will travel around their state or region and work with student leaders and teachers to start community service initiatives in other schools.
 - o **Out-Of-School Youth Initiatives:** Challenge young people and local leaders to work with existing youth service organizations to replicate initiatives targeted at young people out-of-school or on the verge of dropping out, such as "Oasis" and "Breakthrough."
 - o **Communications:** Through ServLink and ServNet, as stated above, a comprehensive data base of young leaders and successful initiatives will be developed and made available.

An 800 hotline telephone number will be aired with the youth PSA's, so that after a young person is called to service there is an outlet for their immediate response.

The Foundation will implement a computerized bulletin board which will allow any person to access information about successful community service leaders and service opportunities.

3. **Discover, encourage and develop youth leaders in two principal ways:**
 - i. **Conspicuous Awards and Recognition**
 - o **The President's National Service Youth Representatives:** One to three youth representatives from every state (based on population) will be chosen to lead others in community service in their regions, assist communities in developing and implementing local projects and circulate models of successful initiatives to young people and leaders of the various sectors (schools, businesses, religious organizations, civic groups, etc.). These representatives will be chosen based on their exemplary efforts in community service and will be regarded as the President's "ambassadors for community service."
 - o **The President's Youth Leadership Award:** This award will be given annually to individuals for their outstanding achievements in community service. These

nominations will be made by existing organizations such as Girls/Boys Clubs, 4-H, local schools, La Raza, Governors and the President's National Service Youth Representatives. Leadership certificates will be given based on the President's Physical Fitness Award model.

- o **Other Awards:** Ongoing Presidential recognition will be given to outstanding young people in community service. In addition, all institutions will be encouraged to establish awards for outstanding youth community service, for example:

- Local media, businesses and organizations will be asked to give Community Service Awards to outstanding students.
- Student bodies will be encouraged to issue awards to local companies for their involvement with students in solving community problems.
- Entertainment channels such as MTV will be encouraged to recognize outstanding young people in community service.

- o **YES Newsletter:** The Foundation will circulate a quarterly newsletter, which recognizes outstanding young people, successful initiatives and partnerships among businesses, schools and out-of-school youth, to all junior and senior high school newspaper editors to be used in student publications and local media. In addition, circulation will include businesses, youth organizations, educators, religious groups, etc.

ii. Forums and Workshops

- o **The President's Youth Leadership Forums:** In the first year, the Foundation will conduct perhaps eight forums per year (one per region) which:

- Call together young people, parents, teachers, business and community leaders to discuss developing young leaders in the field of community service, successful projects, progress at reaching out to all young people, and new community service initiatives.
- Encourage community leaders to replicate these forums locally.

Literacy

Foundation Mission:

To make all illiterate Americans literate.

Strategic Objectives:

1. Mobilize individuals and institutions to engage in literacy initiatives.
 - o Send letters, pamphlets, videotapes and other communications to every institution urging each one to canvas its membership, determine literacy needs and engage literate members in the task of tutoring illiterate ones.
 - o Enlist national, regional and local media in conspicuously and relentlessly focusing national attention on the importance of eradicating illiteracy.
 - o Recruit math and science literate volunteers as literacy tutors and provide their names to state and local educational leaders or groups who will know where their help is most needed.
2. Identify, enlarge and multiply literacy initiatives that are working.
 - o Identify successful literacy initiatives, send representatives from such initiatives to their peers in other communities, so that such initiatives may be multiplied throughout the nation (ServNet).
 - o Develop a national hotline telephone number, interactive computer programs, videotapes and publications (ServLink) suggesting how and where volunteers can engage in literacy eradication.
3. Discover, encourage and develop leaders in the fight against illiteracy.
 - o Identify leaders in the field of literacy and honor them with awards, letters and other forms of commendation, so as to encourage others to follow their example.
 - o Ask each "institution" to identify and honor outstanding literacy volunteers and initiatives.
 - o Sponsor forums, seminars and workshops on the issue of developing leaders in the fight against illiteracy.

Drug Abuse Prevention

Foundation Mission:

Successful drug prevention efforts must be rooted in the community. Ultimately, this war must be won citizen-by-citizen, block-by-block, neighborhood-by-neighborhood through the extraordinary action of ordinary citizens. As is stated in the September 1989 National Drug Control Strategy, the Foundation is charged with encouraging, galvanizing and directing the energies of individuals to "prevent drug use in their communities with new ideas and programs that have proven successful elsewhere."

Strategic Objectives:

1. Mobilize individuals and institutions to engage in local drug abuse prevention initiatives.
 - o Promote drug prevention programs in schools, colleges, universities, community centers, associations, churches, social organizations.
 - o Work with the entertainment industry and advertising agencies to encourage media messages supporting a drug-free lifestyle.
 - o Explore programs to enhance parental role in preventing drug use among their children.
 - o Encourage policies in public housing and welfare to reduce drug abuse among recipients of public assistance and to reduce the presence of drugs in their communities.
 - o Challenge local leaders to bring together the whole community including parents, community activists, corporate chief executives, local management, youth leaders, business associations, not-for-profit groups, education institutions, media organizations, civic associations, minority groups, religious denominations and local political leaders, to form local community action groups to marshal community resources and deploy them against the drug crisis.

2. **Identify, enlarge and multiply initiatives that are working.**
 - o Throughout the country, communities are successfully winning the war against drug abuse through innovative initiatives like the following:
 - The Kenilworth Parkside Housing Project in Maryland where residents have successfully reclaimed their neighborhood from drug dealers;
 - The TEACH project in Boston, a partnership between a neighborhood and police whereby residents report vital information on local drug dealers to the police who arrest many dealers on the basis of this knowledge;
 - Brother Bruce Earl in Detroit who mobilizes his parishioners to march on crack houses every Sunday and whose church buys these houses and makes them available at low cost to parishioners through a partnership between the local bank and the church;
 - A Liberty City, Florida initiative in which a public housing tenant involves elementary and secondary aged students in a drug and dropout prevention effort using video tapes and motivational films to persuade other young people to live a drug-free life.
 - o While there are many such successful initiatives, too often they are isolated and unknown to others. Successful anti-drug initiatives must be replicated again and again across the nation by individuals and institutions until the best ideas are claimed by concerned citizens and implemented in every community.
 - o On a scale never before tried and with an approach never before attempted, leaders with solutions to the drug crisis will go to new communities in search of local citizens with initiative, the will to succeed and access to resources.
3. **Discover, encourage and develop leaders.**
 - o Exceptional leaders with promising ideas in the field of drug prevention will be introduced throughout the nation to powerful local institutions and people with leadership skills and resources who have the will and ability to turn ideas into action.

- o All institutions, including the media, schools, and local businesses, will be encouraged to establish conspicuous awards and recognition programs for outstanding leaders in community drug prevention initiatives.
- o On-going Presidential recognition will be given to extraordinary community drug prevention leaders.
- o Forums, symposia and workshops will be conducted throughout the country on the subject of identifying, producing and developing leaders in the fight against drug abuse.

CONCLUSION

Having sketched for you the strategy that the Foundation should implement, the question of how the Foundation should be structured answers itself. The Foundation must:

- o Be broad enough to encompass literally every one of the 240 million individuals in America and literally every "institution" in America, from General Motors to a neighborhood bowling team.
- o Be about releasing energy rather than consuming or controlling it.
- o Be animated more by leaders who cause others to see opportunities than by those who just identify problems.
- o Be about private, decentralized, indigenous initiatives built to respond to locally defined problems with locally empowered resources, not dragged down by the "dead hand" of a bureaucracy.
- o Be more focused on aspirations than problems and on internal forces within individuals and communities and how one causes them to take action, linking ideas and feelings with actions at the level where people are ultimately making a difference.
- o Help communities, as small as families, classrooms and small companies, and as large as neighborhoods, towns and large corporations, create an enabling environment, ultimately fashioning for themselves a vast web of non-financial incentives, some overt and some subtle, to heighten the impulse to serve and to create, lead and manage meaningful service opportunities.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

**POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVE:
COMMUNITY SERVICE AS NATIONAL POLICY**

"From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

**President George Bush
June 22, 1989**

OVERVIEW

Objective: A Nation Transformed by Service

The Points of Light Initiative is a movement to engage all individuals and "institutions" in America in direct and consequential action to solve community problems. The President's three-part strategy to make community service national policy of the highest priority is as follows:

I. CLAIM SOCIETY'S PROBLEMS AS YOUR OWN

To call every American and every American "institution" to engage in solving our most critical social problems in whatever way they can and with whatever means and skills are available to them.

II. IDENTIFY, ENLARGE AND MULTIPLY WHAT IS WORKING

To identify successful and promising community service projects and initiatives, bring news of their existence to other communities and multiply them throughout the nation.

III. DISCOVER, ENCOURAGE AND DEVELOP LEADERS

To discover, encourage and develop individuals and "institutions" who are "points of light" and to convince all Americans that a life that includes serving others is a meaningful, adventurous and successful life.

CHALLENGE

Though America is at peace and more Americans are enjoying a greater degree of prosperity than ever before in our history, we still have work to do. Illiterates, drop-outs, drug abusers, unwed pregnant teens, delinquent or suicidal young people, AIDS victims, homeless, hungry, unemployed and lonely, millions of essentially good people are enduring a waking nightmare of want and isolation. Each one of these desperate individuals is free falling through society, as their communities, small as families and large as neighborhoods, disintegrate all around them. We must take action, not only because it is morally right, but because America's continued economic, political and military strength and global competitiveness demand it. While government's role is critical, government alone can never meet this challenge. For what millions of Americans need most is not another government program, but a set of meaningful relationships that results in the conviction that their future is not limited by their present circumstances.

MISSION

The nation's mission must be to solve our most critical social problems. To accomplish this mission, each individual and institution must begin to play a direct and consequential role in community problem solving. The capabilities of communities must be pooled and channeled to attack comprehensively the multiple problems of individuals in need. To be a "point of light" is to serve others with whatever means and skills one has available.

The President believes in the innate desire of every single American and American "institution" (formal and informal) to be a "point of light." As we enter the new century, the multiplication and magnification of "points of light" across the nation must be America's mission.

STRATEGY

I. CLAIM SOCIETY'S PROBLEMS AS YOUR OWN

"Our challenge, then, is to [engage] each citizen, school and business, church and synagogue, service organization and civic group. For this is what I mean when I talk of a 'thousand points of light' -- that vast galaxy of people and institutions working together to solve problems in their own back yard."

President George Bush
June 22, 1989

- A. Every single "institution" in America should develop a community service initiative (or a family of initiatives) that every employee or member finds inviting. Every single person in America should participate regularly in at least one community service, either through any one of the "institutions" of which he or she is a part or independently as an individual. By "institution" we mean every family, corporation, firm, school, place of worship, union, club, group or association, as large as General Motors and as small as a neighborhood bowling team. Larger "institutions" are urged to create service opportunities in each chapter, group, division, department or other unit, in order to facilitate participation by everyone.

Community service initiatives should ideally be:

- o Targeted at those problems that seem most difficult;
- o Focused on systemic reform;
- o Structured as a partnership among several "institutions" with complementary resources so as to respond simultaneously to the multiple problems affecting an individual in need.

Examples of "points of light" initiatives or projects that may be designed to meet these criteria include:

- o A project like the partnership in Atlanta between a hotel chain, Days Inn of America, Inc., and a social service center, that provides mentoring and child care, housing, meals, job training and employment for the homeless.
- o A project like that of Brother Bruce Earl in Detroit who has mobilized his parishioners to march on community crack houses every Sunday and, through a mortgage partnership between the local bank and the church, buys vacant crack houses and makes these properties available to parishioners.

B. The distinctive capabilities of "institutions" and the unique skills of individuals should be engaged in overcoming the nation's social problems. This initiative will seek out the "gift" that each individual and "institution" has and will encourage the giving of that "gift." For example:

- o Every television and radio station, newspaper, magazine, cable system and other media "institution" is encouraged to awaken all individuals and all "institutions" to their ability to solve problems, by

relentlessly promoting community service as a national ethic, spotlighting successful service initiatives, profiling outstanding community leaders and "institutions" and informing the public of how to get involved in community service;

- o Every credit card issuer, bank, telephone and utility company is encouraged to include in billing and statement envelopes printed information about how and where individuals and institutions can serve others;
- o Every place of worship is encouraged to make community service central to the life of its congregation;
- o Every real estate developer, building contractor, architect and financial institution is encouraged to form consortiums to build decent, affordable housing for the homeless;
- o Every restaurant, grocery and convenience store and farm is encouraged to make surplus food available to the hungry each day.

C. Every "institution" should create an ethic that places paramount importance on community service and instills in each individual and "institution" the conviction that any definition of a successful life must include serving others. To accomplish this attitudinal change and "institutional" restructuring:

- o Every family is asked to make community service a regular family activity of premium importance;
- o Every "institution" is asked to identify and prominently honor as heroes individual members most deserving of recognition for their work in the field of community service;
- o Every "institution" is asked to identify and prominently honor as heroes those outside the institution but within the community who deserve recognition for their work in the field of community service;
- o Every employer is encouraged to include community service among the factors considered in making hiring, compensation and promotion decisions;
- o Every state and local education board is urged to uphold the value of community service in primary and secondary schools;

- o Every college and university is urged not only to uphold the value of community service, but also to weigh an applicant's community service record in admissions decisions;
- o Every not-for-profit service organization is asked to:
 - (i) work with one another in a coordinated and cooperative manner to address more effectively the multiplicity of problems affecting communities; (ii) serve as "coaches," bringing their expertise and insights to those individuals and "institutions" new to the business of community service; and (iii) build the capacity to absorb increasing numbers of volunteers in meaningful roles.
- o Every young American, age 5 - 25, is challenged to lead this effort and make community service part of their daily pattern of living. Through an initiative entitled "Youth Engaged in Service (YES) to America," young people are called to engage in community service. They are asked to persuade adults and "institutions" to contribute to youth leadership by devising projects and initiatives that address the particular needs of young people and by involving young people in community service projects that help others.

Like the overall "Points of Light" initiative, YES to America is not a federal government program, but a nationwide service movement led by young Americans and others who are interested in young Americans. As the President said in an address on June 21, 1989,

"Regardless of the life that you are living, there is something special about each and every one of you . . . your gifts are all different. But you each have a gift that America needs and I'm asking you to give that gift now."

II. IDENTIFY, ENLARGE AND MULTIPLY WHAT IS WORKING

"There is no problem in America that is not being solved somewhere."

President George Bush
June 22, 1989

A. Matching Solutions with Problems

- o Every problem in America is being solved somewhere. But successful approaches to drug abuse, homelessness, illiteracy, AIDS, hunger and other social problems are too often isolated and unknown to others. Successful ideas and approaches must be moved across the nation by millions of individuals and "institutions," until the

best ideas and approaches are made known to every community. In order to show how such ideas may be found and disseminated by any "institution" or anyone, a foundation, "The Points of Light Initiative Foundation," will be established, of which the President will serve as Honorary Chairman.

- o Every successful approach to our most dire social problems must be identified and those who have put such ideas into action must go to other communities in search of new leaders with initiative, the will to succeed and/or access to resources. These ideas will be spread throughout the nation by: (i) the individuals and "institutions" who conceive them; (ii) other individuals and "institutions" who have accepted the challenge to find solutions and match them to problems; and (iii) the Foundation itself. Local leaders must then adapt these tested or promising ideas to fit the particular needs and conditions of their own localities.
- o Every community will be asked to form or to reinvigorate "Points of Light Action Groups," teams as small as a band of committed citizens, and as large as a partnership among neighborhood leaders, corporate chief executives, local management, business associations, community activists, not-for-profit groups, educational institutions, media organizations, civic associations, minority groups, religious denominations and/or local political leaders. These groups will identify community problems, marshal community resources and apply tested or promising solutions to community problems.
- o Every kind of "institution," from large and small corporations and professional firms, to neighborhood associations, to Boy and Girl Scout troops, will be asked to donate, either to the Foundation or to local "Points of Light Action Groups" the services of some of their most talented and promising people for a period of time. These extraordinary individuals will form and lead "peer-to-peer pressure groups," with, for example, union members going to fellow union members, teachers going to fellow teachers, lawyers going to fellow lawyers, bringing examples of successful initiatives within their particular area of expertise to others in the same field and providing training, technical assistance and other support to enable institutions without such initiatives to devise and implement them. This undertaking will be known as the "ServNet" project.

B. Matching Servers with Needs

- o Every method for matching potential servers with community needs will be explored and adapted for the use of the community service movement.
- o Every "high-technology" company will be urged to harness the latest technological advances and apply them to the success of the evolving community service movement. Over time, the nation should build a comprehensive nationwide telephone hotline system, an interactive computer data base program and an electronic bulletin board, that would permit people all across the country to learn of volunteer opportunities in their own communities and/or about approaches that are succeeding in their own communities or elsewhere. These mechanisms will be known as "ServLink."
- o Every neighborhood will be urged to establish its own volunteer center where residents may go to learn of volunteer opportunities and community needs. Such centers may be in specifically designated places, or even in church or synagogue basements, union halls, libraries, fire stations, post offices, service organization headquarters or neighborhood homes.

III. DISCOVER, ENCOURAGE AND DEVELOP LEADERS

"You can find what you are looking for in helping others. When it comes right down to it . . . what all of us want out of life are two things: meaning and adventure . . . If you walk this path with me, I can promise you a life full of meaning and adventure."

**President George Bush
June 21, 1989**

A. Identify Strong and Creative Leaders

- o Every "institution" and every community contains dynamic, creative and visionary leaders. If this community service movement is to succeed, each of these leaders must be identified and persuaded to devote their leadership skills, at least on a part-time basis, to the challenging and rewarding field of community service.
- o Every community must give special attention to identifying and developing new leaders in the field of community service among young people and older Americans. The energy and idealism of youth and the

experience of age can combine to contribute much to the aim of making community service national policy of the highest priority.

- o Every "institution" and community will be challenged to discover, develop and encourage leaders, who have either demonstrated such achievement or hold the promise of extraordinary achievement in community service.
- o Every community contains ordinary people who have extraordinary leadership potential for community service that must be called forth locally and applied to the solution of community problems.

B. Recognition and Awards

- o Every step must be taken by the Foundation to recognize and reward talented community service leaders and successful initiatives that are solving the nation's most critical social problems.
- o Every "institution" in America will be urged to follow the Foundation's example by relentlessly and prominently recognizing and conspicuously honoring its own "points of light."

IV. ROLE OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL SERVICE

The Office of National Service will perform the following key functions:

- o Recognize and activate the innate desire and ability of people and "institutions" to solve community problems;
- o Identify exemplary community service initiatives for purposes of replication and recognition;
- o Attract to community service and develop those with leadership potential;
- o Participate in the formulation of policies to address problems like drug abuse, education reform and others whose solution is largely dependent on community action;
- o Recommend government policy reforms to strengthen a nationwide community service movement.

V. CONCLUSION

America's most critical social problems were long in coming and cannot be solved overnight. But though our problems are great, our resources are far greater and far greater than we have ever been led to believe. While there is a critical role for money and programs, the poet Emerson was right when he said, "The greatest gift is a portion of thyself."

Never before have the gifts of every individual and "institution" in America, the galaxy of resources controlled by businesses, firms, unions, places of worship, clubs, groups and associations, been joined with those of government and the not-for-profit sector to attack our problems systemically. Brightened by millions of points of light across the nation, this initiative can become the most inclusive movement of our time, dramatically reversing negative trends on many fronts and ensuring the fulfillment of America's promise.

Orientation Outline for
President's Advisory Committee on the
Points of Light Initiative Foundation
Monday, October 30, 1989
Washington, DC

Brian O'Connell
President
INDEPENDENT SECTOR

I Introduction

The work and studies of the Organizing Committee that created INDEPENDENT SECTOR in 1980 and our ten years of experience in the pursuit of our mission "to encourage the giving, volunteering, and not-for-profit initiative that helps all of us better serve people, communities and causes."

Refer to Peterson and Filer Commissions.

The importance of really understanding think what we want to preserve.
Important example of President Reagan's PSI Committee's misunderstanding of the size of corporate philanthropy.

II Reference Material

"Giving and Volunteering in the United States"

PHILANTHROPY IN ACTION, with particular reference to Part I "Philanthropy: America's Extra Dimension."

VOLUNTEERS IN ACTION

"What Voluntary Activity Can and Cannot Do For America"

"Blueprint to Encourage America's Voluntary Service" prepared for President Bush's transition team.

The Three Topics the Advisory Committee Asked Me to Address

A. "The Role of the Points of Light Initiative Foundation as a Link Between Government and Private Resources Involved in Volunteer Activities."

1. For the current Administration

Recommend ways be which the President can have greatest impact and compete with all the other demands on his time to see that this part of his agenda is fulfilled.

Examples:

a) "Use the House" Sessions in the White House to applaud and encourage the leaders of voluntary organizations.

- b) Encourage investment in this sector, including White House sessions with grantmakers to applaud, showcase and encourage models of investment such as corporate volunteerism projects.
- c) Encourage the establishment of a nationwide network of volunteers center.

2. For this and future Administrations

- a) Conduct and encourage studies and education efforts to help people in both government and nonprofit organizations to really understand their relative roles and mutual responsibilities.
- b) Help bring more donors back into an interest in public administration including the essential role of active citizenship.
- c) Encourage the study and execution of appropriate governmental regulation of nonprofit organizations that "does not appropriately interface with their necessary degree of independence.

3. Some cautions

- a) Don't let people in government exaggerate what voluntary organizations can do or what government should not do.

- b) Don't cut financial support of voluntary organizations while increasing government's transfers to and expectations of voluntary organizations to fulfill public services.
- c) Don't try to set the priorities for the voluntary sector, including not trying to suggest that foundations and corporations should give priority to any one or few areas of need.

Applaud, exhort, provide awards and incentives for people and organizations to get involved but don't put this independent, voluntary, non-governmental sector in the role of supplementation and followership for what government has decided is priority.

That's not pluralism.

- d) Similarly don't let the Foundation spend all its money on its ideas and projects. Reserve at least half for the unexpected good ideas of others.

B. "Your Views on the Importance and Role of the Foundation as a Means to Build Upon and Enhance the Significant Work and Activities of the Voluntary Sector."

- 1. Particularly for the long term, but as much as possible even in the beginning, focus on longer term considerations. That's the unique role of foundations. For example:

- a) Understanding the sector.

Research on origins, motivations, impediments, etc. and on relative roles of the three sectors in delivering public services.

- b) Ways to help educate future generations so that they are prepared for their lifelong obligations of active citizenship and community service.

- c) Protections of the freedoms of speech, assembly and religion and of other factors that encourage pluralism.

2. The focus must be on the appropriate degree of independence of non-governmental organizations. If it drifts toward regulation and oversight, it will do more harm than good and the first rule for foundations is "do as much good as possible, but at least don't do any harm."

3. Encourage diversity of people, causes, and avenues of influence.
Don't try to impose orderliness or coordination.

BO'Cs response to proposal in the 1970s that there be a permanent commission to develop priority setting and coordination for nonprofit efforts. In my

book, EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP IN VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, published in 1976, in the concluding chapter "Keeping Voluntary Organizations Independent", I reacted:

"One should not view this complex colossus with dismay, however, but with an appreciation of the composite value of the effort and of the freedom which prompts it...the real contribution and impact of voluntary associations must be the influence of millions of voices in their own organizations and communities. The total of all these separate voices contributes far better than any one voice to our democratic symphony."

And I included a part of the latter I had sent in 1972 to the principle author of the proposal in which I said:

"If we have a point of difference within our more important agreements, it would seem to relate to what I sense is your wish that the process of voluntarism and non-governmental activity might be made a bit more orderly. From my side I worry that in cutting the diamond, the real sources of brilliance, the million separate lights, may be sacrificed."

I hope you'll note parenthetically that I used million rather than thousand, which I've found to be the only downgrading President Bush has given to his wonderfully welcome chronicling of voluntary activity. We estimate that there are at least 2 million voluntary organizations and at least 175 million regular, active volunteers. Which brings me to your third request.

"A Brief Summary of Your Report 'Giving and Volunteering in the United States.'"

The largest such study ever undertaken, "Giving and Volunteering in the United States", provides the fullest assessment compiled to date about patterns, motivations and satisfactions of giving and volunteering.

70 percent of Americans contribute and give an average of \$790 but 30 percent couldn't recall supporting anything. Approximately half of all Americans volunteer and do so with an average of 4.7 hours per week. But the other half couldn't remember doing anything for anybody.

Giving and volunteering in America is a stark contrast between heart warming generosity and bone chilling selfishness.

[Example of prior misinformation]

Among the study's most important findings is that Americans of low to moderate income are more generous than upper income individuals in their contribution of volunteer time and money. For example, contributing households with incomes below \$10,000 gave an average of 2.8 percent of their income to charitable organizations while those with incomes between \$50,000 and \$75,000 gave 1.5 percent; those earning between \$75,000 to \$100,000 gave 1.7 percent. (Mention "From Belief to Commitment.")

Contrary to popular opinion, the well-to-do in America cannot be described as generous. A minority of those who are comfortable financially are good givers and some of the country's wealthiest give dramatically large sums, but as a rule, people of means cannot be described as particularly caring. For that primary category of humaneness, it is the poor and struggling who generally lead the way.

We can be encouraged that the base of generosity is so wonderfully broad, but given the needs of our communities and our aspirations as a society it is bewildering that so many people haven't found the way to express themselves tangibly about the environment or peace or crime or cancer or God or cripple kids or something that surely must touch their hearts.

On balance the inspiration and impact of those who care and do something about it are the primary messages of our report. Their values and the satisfactions they gain from their service to people, causes & communities are also encouragingly revealing. And we can even be optimistic about all those who now behave like the scrooge of Christmas past but whose hearts can be reached for a better future.

The good news with even them is that they hold the same values as their generous counterparts. They believe that voluntary organizations are an essential part of our society and that they should do more to support them. The challenge is to bring them into active status where they too can be participants in service and the joys of it.

The news then is not just that there are so many wonderfully generous people leading the way in service to community but that there is also clear potential for enlisting so many more to the ranks of personal service and satisfaction.

IV Two Points From the "Blueprint"

- A. Helping to set the national standard "Give Five."
- B. Attention to public policy considerations, for example.
 - 1. Tax considerations eg. gifts of appreciated property.
 - 2. Encouragement, certainly not continued discouragement of advocacy role and efforts of voluntary organizations.

V Conclusion

INDEPENDENT SECTOR welcomes and applauds the President's powerful influence in building American's voluntary spirit. His efforts and yours will have the greatest impact if they are devoted to building upon the uniqueness of these lights and organizations without exaggerating what they can do or what government should not do.

CHAIRMAN KEAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, "POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVES FOUNDATION" --

I AM MOST GRATIFIED TO SEE PRESIDENT BUSH'S CONCEPTS BECOMING TANGIBLE AND MOVING TOWARD AN ACTION PHASE IN THE "POINTS OF LIGHT" FOUNDATION.

YOU HAVE A MOST IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY.

THAT ROLE IS ILLUSTRATED BY THE THREE PEOPLE YOU'VE ASKED TO APPEAR HERE TODAY -- MR. PETERSMEYER, MR. O'CONNELL, AND MYSELF. WE EACH REPRESENT A DIFFERENT SECTOR OF AMERICAN SOCIETY -- GOVERNMENT, THE INDEPENDENT (OR PRIVATE NON-PROFIT) SECTOR, AND THE BUSINESS SECTOR.

ONE OF THE GREAT STRENGTHS OF AMERICA IS THAT WE ARE NOT DEPENDENT ON ONLY ONE SECTOR, AS IN TOTALITARIAN STATES, BUT CAN BENEFIT FROM THE ENERGY AND CREATIVITY AND RESOURCES OF ALL THREE.

THIS IS AMERICAN PLURALISM AT WORK -- SOMETIMES CONFUSING AND DUPLICATIVE, BUT ALSO CAPABLE OF GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RISING TO ANY CHALLENGE.

EACH OF THE THREE SECTORS CAN INITIATE ACTION . . . CAN FACILITATE ACTION BY THE OTHERS . . . CAN SUPPORT ACTION . . . CAN COOPERATE IN LINKAGES AND PARTNERSHIPS.

THE CHALLENGE IS TO STIMULATE THIS ENERGY AND TO COORDINATE AND FOCUS IT AS BEST WE CAN ON THE HUMAN RESOURCES PROBLEMS THAT COMMAND OUR ATTENTION . . . TO ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY SERVICE AND VOLUNTARISM.

PROJECT LITERACY U.S. ("PLUS") IS A CASE IN POINT . . .

WHEN LAUNCHED BY ABC AND PBS NEARLY FOUR YEARS AGO, THE KEY PLUS GOALS

WERE TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM OF ADULT ILLITERACY AND HELP GENERATE PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY ACTION TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM.

THEREFORE, WE EMPHASIZED "OUTREACH" AS MUCH AS ON-AIR PROGRAMMING. AND ONE WAY TO DO THIS WAS TO DEVELOP "PLUS" COMMUNITY TASK FORCES, WORKING THROUGH OUR LOCAL ABC AND PBS STATIONS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS.

-- OUR INITIAL GOAL WAS TO ACHIEVE 150 TASK FORCES.

-- TODAY THERE ARE 430!

THE PURPOSE HERE WAS TO HELP MOBILIZE COMMUNITIES AND PREPARE FOR INCREASED DEMAND FOR LITERACY SERVICES THAT WOULD RESULT FROM THE ON-AIR PUBLIC SERVICE CAMPAIGN. THAT BEGAN IN DECEMBER 1986 WITH A DOCUMENTARY ON ADULT ILLITERACY WITH PETER JENNINGS ENTITLED "AT A LOSS FOR WORDS: ILLITERATE IN AMERICA." THAT WAS FOLLOWED WITH PROGRAMMING ON ABC AND PBS AND OUR LOCAL STATIONS AROUND THE COUNTRY, AS WELL AS SEVERAL SERIES SENT OUT TO THE ABC RADIO NETWORKS. AT ABC, LITERACY HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT IN ALMOST EVERY FORM OF NEWS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMING.

OUR INITIAL TIME COMMITMENT FOR "PLUS" WAS 18 MONTHS . . . AND WE ARE NOW ENTERING OUR FIFTH YEAR! THERE ARE THREE REASONS WHY WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO KEEP EXTENDING OUR COMMITMENT TO THE "PLUS" CAMPAIGN: STRONG BACKING AT THE TOP OF OUR COMPANY, A VERY FINE RESPONSE TO THE CAMPAIGN, AND THE FACT THAT THE SUBJECT OF LITERACY IS SO BASIC AND APPLIES TO SO MANY OTHER CRITICAL PROBLEM AREAS. THIS LAST MEANS THAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FOCUS THE CAMPAIGN ON DIFFERENT THEMES EACH YEAR, WHILE MAINTAINING THE BASIC INTEGRITY IN TERMS OF LITERACY. THUS, WE FOCUSED STRAIGHTFORWARDLY ON THE ENORMOUS PROBLEM OF ADULT ILLITERACY AND THEN ON "CIVIC LITERACY," "WORKFORCE LITERACY," AND "YOUTH AND LITERACY."

WE ARE NOW FINISHING A YEAR OF CONCENTRATING ON PROBLEMS AFFLICTING YOUNG PEOPLE, IN A VARIATION OF "PLUS" CALLED "YOUTH/PLUS." HERE WE FOCUSED ON THE INTERLOCKING NETWORK OF KEY ISSUES, SUCH AS SUBSTANCE ABUSE, TEEN PREGNANCY, UNEMPLOYMENT, DELINQUENCY, DROPPING OUT, AND ILLITERACY -- LOOKING NOT ONLY AT THE SALIENCE OF THESE PROBLEMS, BUT ALSO AT WAYS TO OVERCOME THEM. AGAIN OUR ATTENTION WAS ON COMMUNITY ACTION, IN THIS CASE ON A FORM OF "OUTREACH" IN WHICH THE MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE NATIONAL COLLABORATION FOR YOUTH WORKED WITH OUR LOCAL STATIONS TO FORM COMMUNITY TOWN MEETINGS. THE IDEA WAS TO BRING ALL OF THE MAJOR ELEMENTS OF A COMMUNITY TOGETHER TO FOCUS ON THESE ISSUES INSTEAD OF VIEWING THEM IN ISOLATION.

NOW WE ARE PLANNING FOR 1990 A RETURN TO THE THEME OF "WORKFORCE LITERACY," ONLY CONSIDERABLY MORE IN DEPTH AND OVER A LONGER TERM THAN BEFORE. THIS CLEARLY IS THE "ECONOMIC IMPERATIVE" THAT IS DRIVING THE LITERACY MOVEMENT, AND WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO FULL SLATE OF PROGRAMMING ACTIVITIES, PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS, AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THE BUSINESS SECTOR AND COMMUNITY ACTION.

WHATEVER THE CURRENT THEME IN "PLUS," THE EMPHASIS IS ALWAYS ON BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS AND ENCOURAGING VOLUNTARISM. ONE OF OUR MAJOR TOOLS IS PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS (PSAs) -- 10 TO 14 A WEEK ON THE FULL ABC TV NETWORK. THESE MESSAGES REACH LITERALLY TENS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE EVERY WEEK, AND ARE OTHERWISE VALUABLE IN PROVIDING CONTINUITY IN OUR PUBLIC SERVICE CAMPAIGN. ONE MAJOR USE OF PSAs WAS IN OUR "LEARNER OF THE MONTH" SERIES WHICH, OVER A TWO-YEAR PERIOD, RESULTED IN MORE THAN 20,000 PHONE CALLS PER MONTH TO THE LITERACY HOTLINE SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL CONTACT CENTER IN LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

THE SUCCESSOR TO THIS SERIES, NOW APPEARING EVERY DAY ON THE ABC TELEVISION NETWORK, IS THE "UNSUNG AMERICANS" SERIES THAT WE LAUNCHED LAST FEBRUARY. HERE WE ARE GOING TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN -- FROM THOSE WHO NEED HELP TO THOSE WHO CAN VOLUNTEER TO PROVIDE HELP. THIS, OF COURSE, IS RIGHT IN LINE WITH THE INTEREST OF THE "POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVES FOUNDATION" -- PROMOTING AND ENHANCING THE GREAT AMERICAN TRADITION OF VOLUNTARISM. OUR "UNSUNG AMERICANS" SERIES RECOGNIZES PLAIN, EVERY DAY CITIZENS WHO MOVED TO PROVIDE SOME NEEDED AND IMAGINATIVE PUBLIC SERVICE NOT FOR FAME OR MONEY, BUT BECAUSE THEY CARE.

PLUS IS CONTINUING BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN SO SUCCESSFUL. WE ARE VERY SATISFIED WITH THAT. BUT OVER THE FOUR YEARS WE HAVE SEEN MANY CASES WHERE THE KIND OF LEADERSHIP AND HELP THAT THIS FOUNDATION MIGHT PROVIDE IS NEEDED. YOU HAVE AN IMPORTANT LINKING AND LEADERSHIP ROLE TO PLAY. BY CALLING FOR ACTION, YOU HELP LEGITIMIZE INITIATIVES WITHIN THE PRIVATE SECTOR. NOT MANY BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ARE WILLING TO GO IT ALONE -- THEY WANT A CONTEXT, SOME ENCOURAGEMENT, A SENSE THAT THEIR INVOLVEMENT IS WANTED AND NEEDED AND POTENTIALLY USEFUL. YOU CAN HELP PROVIDE THAT GUIDANCE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

THE SAME IS TRUE AS FAR AS COMMUNITY ACTION IS CONCERNED . . . AND OFTEN A SMALL GRANT CAN MAKE A CRITICAL DIFFERENCE IN GETTING A WORTHWHILE PROJECT OFF THE GROUND.

ONE IMPORTANT NEED IS SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS LINKAGE AND REFERRAL SYSTEM PIONEERED IN THE NATIONAL CONTACT SYSTEM AND ITS 800 NUMBER SERVICE, TO WHICH I REFERRED EARLIER IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL LITERACY HOTLINE. THIS IS A VITAL LINK IN HUMAN RESOURCES AND PROBLEM-SOLVING PROJECTS IN MANY AREAS OF SOCIAL NEED, NOT JUST LITERACY.

BUT AS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION DEPENDANT ON GRANTS AND CONTRACTS, THE CONTACT CENTER IS ALWAYS STARVED FOR FUNDS. FOUNDATIONS SEE IT IS "MAINTENANCE" FUNCTION RATHER THAN AN INNOVATIVE ONE, YET THIS ATTITUDE MAY BRING ABOUT THE DEMISE OF A CRITICALLY-NEEDED NATIONAL RESOURCE. EXCEPT FOR THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, PUBLIC AGENCIES HAVE NOT SEEN FIT TO SUPPORT THE CONTACT CENTER. I COMMEND THIS TO YOUR ATTENTION.

THERE IS TREMENDOUS READINESS AMONG INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS AND CORPORATE AMERICA TO RESPOND TO OPPORTUNITIES TO BE OF SERVICE, TO HELP OTHERS. TO BE MAXIMIZED, THIS NEEDS A STIMULUS, LEADERSHIP, LEGITIMIZATION, ENCOURAGEMENT, SUPPORT, WAYS TO BUILD LINKAGES AND PARTNERSHIPS WITHIN AND AMONG THE THREE SECTORS. ALL OF THESE ARE WAYS THAT THE "POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVES FOUNDATION" CAN PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE.

VOLUNTEERING IN THE UNITED STATES: A CURRENT PROFILE

Volunteerism, the performance or giving of services by individuals or groups of their own free will, is an integral part of the American lifestyle. It is a long-standing American tradition that helps to make our society a better place in which to live. According to VOLUNTEER—The National Center, "No matter how you define the word, the results are the same. The hungry are fed . . . the homeless find shelter . . . drug abusers receive counseling . . . the elderly receive loving care . . . and the community shares in the problem solving process."

Essentially, volunteerism helps fulfill the Judeo-Christian ethic of taking responsibility for the well-being of one's fellow man, community, nation, and more recently, the world. Robert Bellah, author of *Habits of the Heart*, succinctly supports this thesis as he notes that, "Individualism implies the capacity of the person to act in the world and to make a difference—not only to join a movement, but to start a movement."

Recently, public attitudes have reflected this notion. In 1988, Independent Sector, a non-profit organization dedicated to the promotion of giving, volunteering and not-for-profit initiatives, commissioned the Gallup Organization to conduct a national survey on the giving and volunteering behavior of Americans. In that survey, the findings of which are contained in a report entitled *Giving and Volunteering in the United States: Findings From A National Survey*, 75 percent of respondents reported that one should give as much as one can to charity and should volunteer to help others (Hodgkinson and Weitzman, 1988).

The President of the United States has endorsed this concept of citizen service and has committed his Administration to expanding voluntary action. To assist the deliberations of the Points of Lights Advisory Committee, this paper offers an overview of the status of volunteering in the United States by examining individuals involved in voluntary activities and the network of institutions at the local and state levels that support such activities.

The Volunteers

To understand the extent of volunteerism in the United States, it is useful to review the overall patterns of giving and volunteering. Findings from *Giving and Volunteering in the United States: Findings From A National Survey* are that the base of volunteerism is growing, and that the profile of the American volunteer is changing. In

This paper on volunteerism was prepared for the Committee by Mindy Berry of the Independent Sector. It provides the results of a national poll on giving and volunteer activities and outlines methods of support for volunteer activities that exist among institutions.

demographic terms the typical volunteer can be characterized as the following: female, caucasian, between the ages of 35-44 years old, married with no children, some college education, and employed with an annual income of between \$20,000 and \$40,000 (Bailey, 1989). A distinct feature of this typical volunteer's profile is the fact that she is employed. This factor reflects a change from previous studies which reported that the typical volunteer is a person of leisure with spare time to give to charities.

In statistical terms, data from the 1988 study show that approximately 80 million adult Americans, or nearly half of the American adult population, are active volunteers. It is estimated that of those who volunteer, an average of 4.7 hours per week or 244.4 hours per year is contributed to volunteer activities. In total, this translates to 19.5 billion hours in both formal and informal volunteering (formal volunteering involves regular work with an organization, while informal volunteering includes work not done on a regular basis). Americans who volunteered *formally* in 1988 gave 14.9 billion hours—the equivalent of services provided by 8.8 million full-time employees. The value of this donated time is estimated at \$150 billion.

Teenagers also represent a strong voluntary force. More than half of this population participate through a variety of programs. For example, there are more than 3,000 public and private high schools that currently have community service programs, while 450 colleges and universities have similar programs involving an average of 500 students per campus (Youth Service America, Washington, DC). In addition, there are approximately 50 youth service and conservation corps across the nation that involve over 60,000 youth.

The nation's citizens above age 45 also constitute a significant part of the volunteer force. It is estimated that 39 percent of Americans over age 45 volunteer, and that 57 percent of those volunteer for a church group ("Attitudes of Americans Over 45 Years of Age on Volunteerism," American Association of Retired Persons, September 1988). Moreover, the senior citizen age group is significantly involved in its own right, as exemplified by the Federal Retired Senior Volunteer Program which has a corps of 600,000 men and women 60 years or older. The program serves more than 50,000 local organizations and donates about 70 million hours of service each year.

The general areas in which volunteers most often work are: religious organizations (45%), youth organizations (41%), health (37.8%), educational activities (34%), and human services and social welfare (28%) (Hodgkinson and Weitzman, 1988). However, *A National Profile: Volunteering* also reports that the baby boom generation with children under 18 years of age at home, is most interested in volunteering for organizations involved with issues especially crucial to their families—education (92%), youth (90%) and drug and alcohol abuse (75%) (VOLUNTEER—The National Center).

As to motivations for volunteering, the 1988 Gallup survey, cited earlier, indicates that people who volunteer do so because of a strong commitment to personal goals and values. The most frequently mentioned motivations include the individual's need to be useful, the desire to help a family member or friend, and a sense of religious obligation. It also appears that individuals feel compelled to help those who

are less fortunate, as shown by a 1984 study in which 78 percent of those polled responded positively to the statement, "Every person should volunteer some of his time to help those who are less well-off." (Hodgkinson and Weitzman, 1988).

The influence of others has proven to be another strong impetus to volunteering. In *Giving and Volunteering in the United States: Findings From A National Survey*, it was reported that of those individuals involved in volunteer activities, 40 percent responded that they were asked to volunteer and 39 percent learned about such activities through participation in various organizations.

These two crucial determinants of volunteer activity—being asked to help and being involved with an organization that provides volunteer services—have significant ramifications for the future of volunteerism in the United States. For example, according to *Giving and Volunteering in the United States: Findings From A National Survey*, 75 percent of the individuals who were asked to volunteer did so, while only 45 percent of all adult Americans actually do volunteer. Therefore, it appears that many Americans are not being asked to volunteer and consequently do not do so.

While asking people to volunteer and making them aware of their capacity to make a difference is important, so also is participation in an organization. Nowhere is this more evident than in the religious community where affiliation has proven to be an especially significant motivating force. In the Independent Sector publication, *From Belief to Commitment: The Activities and Finances of Religious Congregations in the United States*, 10.4 million volunteers, other than clergy, worked an average of ten hours per month in congregational programs. (Hodgkinson and Weitzman, 1988).

Another factor in motivating volunteers is public awareness. Through media campaigns, such as "Give-Five" and "The Volunteer Connection", Independent Sector and VOLUNTEER-The National Center have taken on the challenge of informing and encouraging the public to give and volunteer. "The Give Five" program is networked in over 25 cities and locales reaching media markets of hundreds of newspapers, television stations, radio spots, and outdoor billboards. Additionally, through the "Volunteer Connection" and its 54 media outlets, individual volunteering has increased by over 70 percent in those markets. It is hoped that through these campaigns, individuals will become aware of their capacity to make a difference.

Institutional Support for Volunteering

Corporate, state and local voluntary programs and agencies contribute to the effectiveness of volunteer programs by assisting in recruitment and placement. Since the late 1970s, corporate involvement has increased by 60 percent, as corporations have increasingly taken on a role of community responsibility. As a result, voluntary participation has increased at the community level. According to a 1987 survey, 21 percent of corporate employees are encouraged to volunteer, and 60 percent of those so encouraged do so. In terms of industry figures, at least 600 U.S.-based companies now have some type of formal program to encourage employee volunteering, and 33 corporate volunteer councils have been established in cities across the country (J.C. Penney/VOLUNTEER survey, "A National Profile: Volunteering: 1987").

The most common means by which corporations promote voluntary action are: recognizing employee voluntary initiatives; surveying employee volunteer activity; initiating community involvement fund programs; and sponsoring volunteer fairs. In addition, corporations often donate goods and services to nonprofit organizations. These donations include meeting space, computer equipment and human resources. Often social leave is extended to corporate employees so that they may participate in voluntary activities.

Agencies found at the local level also serve as supporting forces for voluntary action. These agencies are varied in composition and include, for example, the Volunteer Center of San Francisco and Volunteer—Johnson City, Inc. in Tennessee. Their mission is to help solve community problems and meet local needs by promoting effective and creative volunteering and by maximizing community resources. There are over 300 Volunteer Centers in the United States associated with VOLUNTEER—The National Center. These centers serve an estimated 100,000 nonprofit organizations and public agencies and they refer or place an estimated 750,000 new volunteers each year in opportunities for service to their communities.

In addition, the United Way provides volunteer services throughout America and abroad. Local United Way agencies collectively raised \$2.78 billion in 1988 through voluntary contributions from individuals, corporations, small businesses, and foundations. There are more than 2,300 United Ways, comprised primarily of volunteers, that help meet health and human-care needs through a vast network of local charitable groups and their volunteers. Voluntary contributions to United Ways support approximately 40,000 programs and services and help millions of people.

Some of the services financially supported by United Way and volunteer centers are: alcoholism treatment; community health clinics; drug abuse treatment; emergency food and shelter; job training and placement; and services for elderly individuals. These are but a small sample of the broad range of programs to which these organizations contribute.

Additionally, state and local governments have now become directly and significantly involved in the support and promotion of voluntary activities within their jurisdictions. Today, 33 states have established formal state offices of volunteerism.

As all of the studies cited in this paper show, the American voluntary sector is alive and well. The tradition of helping others remains an integral aspect of our society.

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APPENDIX

APPENDICES

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON THE POINTS OF LIGHT
INITIATIVE FOUNDATION

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), an advisory committee on the Points of Light Initiative, a foundation to be established to foster and promote community service, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established the President's Advisory Committee on the Points of Light Initiative Foundation ("Committee"). The Committee shall be composed of not more than five members to be appointed by the President.

(b) The President shall appoint a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among the members of the Committee.

Sec. 2. Functions. The Committee shall advise the President, by written report to be submitted within forty-five (45) days of the Committee's first meeting, with respect to the legal structure of the Points of Light Initiative Foundation and the legislation needed to establish the Foundation.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The Director of the Office of National Service in the Executive Office of the President and the heads of executive agencies shall provide, to the extent permitted by law, the Committee with such information with respect to community service issues and such other support as it may require for purposes of carrying out its functions under this order.

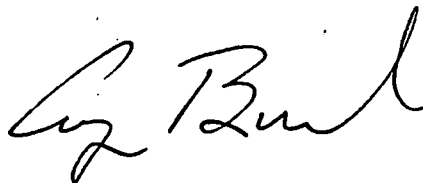
(b) Members of the Committee shall serve without compensation for their work on the Committee. However, members appointed from among private citizens of the United States shall be allowed travel expenses, including

per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707).

(c) The Office of National Service in the Executive Office of the President shall provide, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of funds, the Committee with administrative services, funds, and other support services as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions hereunder.

(d) Notwithstanding any other executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting to the Congress, which are applicable to the Committee, shall be performed by the Director of the Office of National Service, in accordance with guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 4. General. The term of the Committee shall expire on June 30, 1991, unless sooner extended.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Bush", is positioned in the center-right of the page. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "G" and "B".

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 23, 1989.

APPENDIX B

On October 20, 1989, the Advisory Committee placed a notice in the *Federal Register* announcing the first meeting of the Committee. This notice stated that the meeting was open to the public and requested public participation through the submission of written statements. The following statements have been submitted to the Committee by:

American Society of Association Executives

Campus Compact

Families United for Senior Action

National Crime Prevention Council

National Youth Leadership Council

People for the American Way

Service Employees International Union

VOLUNTEER—The National Center/United Way of America

Copies of these statements follow.

STATEMENT OF R. WILLIAM TAYLOR

PRESIDENT

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVES

SUBMITTED TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE

POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVE FOUNDATION

October 30, 1989

Mr. Chairman:

I am R. William Taylor, President of the American Society of Association Executives located here in Washington, DC. ASAE is a nonprofit professional society representing almost 19,000 executives who manage over 8000 trade, professional, and individual membership associations in the United States and abroad.

My message is brief. The powerful network that exists within ASAE stands ready to join in partnership with you in accomplishing the goals of the Points of Light Initiatives Foundation. Our membership is as diverse as the country itself --representing virtually all sectors of industry, professions, and individual interests. ASAE members are found in every state and major metropolitan area. Thus, we provide a natural conduit to connect corporate America with the nonprofit sector.

We are prepared to offer the full cooperation and support of our resources:

1. Communications Network -- An existing network of the most notable leaders in the association community that provides:

- Monthly communication pieces that are the most widely read throughout the association community and often passed on to corporate volunteer leadership. The more than 20,000 readers of Association Management magazine are the key leaders in touch with their memberships of millions of volunteers.
- Regularly scheduled events that bring together association leaders feature a variety of programming that stresses the professional skills necessary to coordinate the efforts of volunteers.
- Outreach that extends well beyond just the number of organizations represented in our membership; it extends to individuals in nearly every sector of the American economy -- over 150 million Americans.
- Through ASAE's and its Allied Societies meeting and seminar forums for discussing implementation of volunteer programs at the local level.

2. Training -- ASAE's existing curriculum of courses, seminars and other educational opportunities provide hands on training to volunteer leaders.

- Many of the educational endeavors parallel "Train the Trainer" programs

- A computerized library of practical solutions to common challenges faced by nonprofit organizations exists in ASAE's Information Central and currently receives 1000 calls for assistance each month.
- An existing database of 5000 successful volunteer programs provides examples for those seeking direction or ideas for volunteer action to replicate in their own communities.

3. Recognition -- ASAE's experience in previous recognition programs at the national level includes:

- Recognition for corporate and voluntary organizations through the President Citation Program honoring accomplishment in Private Sector Initiatives --developed, financed, and administered by ASAE during the past five years;
- Experience in evaluating the effectiveness of model programs and ranking their relative value;
- Working relationships with the White House, Departments, and independent agencies.

ASAE's experience in the development of the above resources is a valuable and immediate asset for the Foundation. Use us. We are eager to be a part of the team developing this exciting initiative.

#



CAMPUS COMPACT

THE PROJECT FOR PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIR:

Donald Kennedy
Stanford University

CO-CHAIR:

Vartan Gregorian
Brown University

MEMBERS:

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Eckerd College
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University of Utah
George Rupp
Rice University
Donna Shalala
University of Wisconsin,
Madison
Howard Swearer
Institute for International Studies
David Warren
Ohio Wesleyan
Charles Young
University of California,
Los Angeles

DIRECTOR:

Susan Stroud

November 27, 1989

Points of Light Advisory Committee
Suite 236
444 North Capitol Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Advisory Committee Members:

Campus Compact: The Project for Public and Community Service commends the Points of Light Foundation that President Bush has initiated. Compact members are eager - and already working - to bring to fruition the goal of making service a central part of the lives of American youth.

Because the nation is facing ever more complex social issues, we must have leaders who understand how people and nations are interdependent on one another. Public and community service helps develop these kinds of leaders.

College students have much to offer - and much to gain from - community service. Students who take part in service activities are exposed to a wide range of social and economic concerns and become involved with others from different backgrounds, races, ages and classes. Service provides them with a real-life view of what they discuss in the classroom and illustrates that they can make a difference and help shape solutions to problems. More than any academic course, public and community service has the potential of making social responsibility an integral part of students' lives.

The idea of public and community service for college students is rapidly gaining momentum, and Campus Compact, a project of the Education Commission of the States, is playing a chief role in this effort. Founded in 1985 to create public service opportunities for college students, it has grown in only four years from a small group of colleges and universities to a national coalition of more than 225 members and four state-based compacts.

Because of this, Campus Compact members are well suited to aid and help direct the Points of Light Foundation. Compact member presidents already have called their students to action; they are committed to developing in students an increased respect for the responsibilities of living in a democratic society.

The Compact has worked closely with the Office of National Service on this issue and it would be important to insure that there is representation on the Foundation's Board from a group of very committed presidents. Suggestions of extraordinary individuals who are involved in community service both on their campuses and nationally include:

Johnetta Cole, President, Spelman College, an historically black college
Donna Shalala, Chancellor, University of Wisconsin/Madison
Chuck Young, Chancellor, UCLA, co-founder of the California State Compact
Tim Healy, Head of the New York Library, former president of Georgetown
Howard Swearer, Director, Institute for International Studies, Brown University
Frank Newman, President, Education Commission of the States
Susan Stroud, Director, Campus Compact and Center for Public Service, Brown University

Campus Compact has moved to promote public service among college students by attempting to identify, expand and re-create the programs and projects shown to be working on college campuses. It has organized meetings with the higher education community to discuss the issue of service and started state-by-state public service leadership conferences. The first such meeting, in Illinois, was carried out with the cooperation and assistance of Illinois Bell, a business eager to support the service community.

College presidents who have joined the Compact are a valuable part of the network involving college students in service and are ready to join you in spreading the word about community service to every institution and college in the country. To begin, Campus Compact can be an important link as a clearinghouse of college service programs. We can help locate students to serve as the "President's National Service Youth Representatives" who will spend one year traveling as ambassadors and urging other young people to get involved.

Because Campus Compact already is forming state compacts as a way to support a greater number of campuses, it can provide assistance and support in helping organize other state efforts. It can offer advice as to which areas to pursue or where to go for help in particular states or regions.

"Points of Light" will convene young people, educators and others at regional forums. Campus Compact can help identify panelists, shape the agendas and describe how various groups can work together. Because of its work with legislators to shape public policy about service opportunities, the Compact is ready to help the Points of Light advisory committee address the concerns of the higher education community.

Higher education institutions should be encouraged to provide academic credit for service and to evaluate service activities as part of their admissions process. Campus Compact stands ready to help in this effort. The Compact would like to see service included in every student's education.

Compact members support policy that provides any student with the ability to serve, regardless of economic circumstances and therefore we favor allowing work-study funds to be used for off-campus community work and other programs which offer academic stipends for service work. Although Points of Light does not offer program money we hope that they would support those legislative initiatives that do. It is most important that any initiative will build on the field and achieve congruency in Congress and the states to build a comprehensive national service policy including all streams of service.

These are the concerns and suggestions that we can offer. We look forward to working with you and your staff on efforts to make community service a part of every student's life.

Sincerely,



Joseph Duffey
Chancellor
University of Massachusetts/Amherst

cc: Governor Tom Kean
Gregg Petersmeyer



October 25, 1989

The Honorable Thomas H. Kean, Chairman
President's Advisory Committee
on the Points of Light Initiative
1730 Jackson Pl., 3rd Floor East
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Governor Kean:

As Executive Director of Families USA, an organization that seeks to represent low- and moderate-income senior citizens, I was especially pleased to learn that President Bush had appointed the Advisory Committee on the Points of Light Initiative.

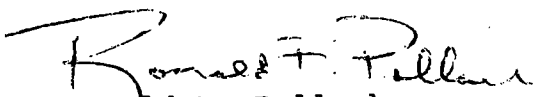
As you consider alternative strategies for promoting national service, I would urge you to support S. 1430, the National and Community Service Act, as one of your recommendations. This bill represents an important step forward in providing service opportunities to all citizens, particularly youth and older Americans.

In communities and towns across America, millions of older Americans are already contributing to their communities as volunteers. They serve in the Older American Volunteer Programs. They teach children and adults how to read. They provide home care to the disabled and the frail elderly. And they teach their job skills to young Americans preparing to enter the work force.

Still, there are millions of older persons not presently volunteering who are ready to be mobilized into community service. With years of experience and accumulated wisdom behind them, these older Americans represent a vast, untapped resource. By recruiting older Americans to serve as volunteers in schools, literacy programs, drug abuse programs, and the like, the National and Community Service Act of 1989 would go a long way toward matching the skills of our nation's senior citizens with the unmet needs of our communities.

The Advisory Committee's support for S. 1430 would be greatly appreciated. If we can be of any assistance to you, please feel free to contact me or my staff at any time.

Sincerely,


Ronald F. Pollack
Executive Director
Families USA



National Crime Prevention Council

To enable people to prevent crime and build safer, more caring communities.

October 30, 1989

Points of Light Foundation Advisory Committee
1730 Jackson Place, NW
Third Floor
Washington, DC 20500

To Whom It May Concern:

The National Crime Prevention Council is involved in three initiatives in which the committee might be extremely interested.

The first is the program we designed and ran in four cities called Youth as Resources (see enclosed brochure). A board is established in each city made up of teens and individuals whose functions impinge on youth. They send out RFPs to agencies working with youth asking for proposals not by adults for youth but by youth with adults for the community.

In two and a half years the results have been astounding:

- o a full range of youth are involved from the pregnant teen and the probationer to the honor society student;
- o all types of agencies are involved from Boys Clubs to schools to hospitals to old age homes;
- o youth are tackling every single social issue that adults are tackling such as literacy, drug abuse, teen pregnancy, homelessness, etc. For example, pregnant teens have written and are putting on a play to rapt elementary school audiences about what it means to be a teen mother; church youth groups are volunteering to help work with children of women in battered women's shelters; youth from high school are building housing for the homeless; probationers are cleaning up the yards of and reading to the elderly.

The program is being evaluated and it's remarkable results validated.

The second project is called Teens, Crime and the Community (see enclosed brochure). This has a twin mission: to reduce the phenomenally high rate of teen victimation and to harness the considerable energy of teens to make schools and communities

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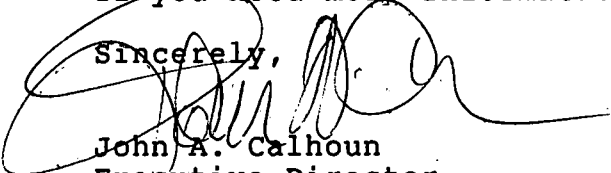
better and safer. The array of teen-led projects is wonderful to behold and they include: student courts, peer counseling, cross age tutoring, school watch, school cleanups, drug abuse raps and videos, etc.

We are also administering a program called Teens as Resources in Drug Abuse Prevention which aims to test the theory that we are not going to win the war on drugs unless teens are actively involved as partners. We wish to explore the extent to which teens can be involved and the type of projects in which they can effectively participate.

The final project is called Community Responses to Drug Abuse Prevention. In this we aim to see whether the very poor, those who are not able to move out of drug-infested areas, can pull together locally based strategies to combat the scourge of drug abuse and to build community (see write-up, enclosed). We are in seven cities.

If you need more information, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



John A. Calhoun
Executive Director

JAC:la
Enclosures



National Crime Prevention Council

To enable people to prevent crime and build safer, more caring communities.

CRIME PREVENTION AND THE RESTORATION OF URBAN COMMUNITIES

Urban communities are not limited to our nation's largest cities, though that is the image many call to mind. They can include older suburban areas, and neighborhoods of many medium and small cities. Both property crimes (vandalism, larceny, auto theft, etc.) and personal crimes are more prevalent. Certainly, drug trafficking is raging in major urban cores and seems to gravitate toward similar areas in smaller jurisdictions.

Is it possible to restore urban communities to a greater sense of positive community? Can the causes of crime—not just its symptoms—be met and overcome? Can crime prevention (and drug prevention) play significant roles in remaking the community? Can results be achieved not in intensive "laboratory" settings but in the real world? We believe that the answer is a resounding *yes*.

First, consider common attributes of urban communities and what special concerns arise in working within them. Then examine how crime and drug abuse prevention can form a basis for meeting needs in the face of these concerns, while building a stronger neighborhood. The case is clear—citizen-based crime prevention can restore urban areas beset with crime and drugs.

Shared Traits

What these areas tend to have in common are several relative attributes—each is more densely populated; its infrastructure is older and more likely to be in disrepair or less than state-of-the-art; its population will contain greater concentrations of minorities (both ethnic and racial) and low-income families; it will generally have a preponderance of multi-family over single-family housing; demand for public services will usually outstrip supply. Residents are more likely to feel their interests are unattended by the government. These areas frequently house centers for illicit as well as licit activity.

Urban communities offer amenities as well. They are convenient, diverse, active, and in many cases vibrant. Their cultural and entertainment opportunities are probably richer. But the fact remains that crime is more likely.

Given these similarities, why do some urban neighborhoods host thriving and effective crime prevention programs while others do not? Much of crime prevention assumes a base of community cohesion and some bond on which to build. In some neighborhoods, that link built on trust cannot be found; the cohesion is absent or so negative as to be unworkable. Two groups emerge—those neighborhoods which are trust-linked and those which, for whatever reasons, are not.

Special Concerns

One major concern, of course, is to identify whether the community or neighborhood in question is more nearly trust-linked or distrustful. Some indicators might include degree of social interaction, sense of community identity and pride, familiarity with and reliance on neighbors, common schools or school clusters, and community shopping and business areas.

A second concern is the need in many American cities to identify those who comprise an ethnic or racial minority and to understand the cultural milieu and sensitivities of that group—and their reactions to our culture.

Leadership is the third issue which crops up frequently. In those urban areas which tend to be less trust-linked, the nominal leadership may not be the actual leadership. A church sexton or a barber may be a more effective neighborhood leader than those with leadership titles.

Fourth, various actors need to acknowledge each other and understand the roles each can and should play—civic and community groups and clubs, churches and other religious groups, the police, other government agencies, youth in the community, and the organizer. This process may take time, but it is a cornerstone of effective, lasting action.

Fifth, avoid the fallacy of assuming that a program is directly transferable. For all the similarities, each community is different. Each must identify its problems and concerns through a joint effort. All the actors need to help set the agenda for solutions and action. Though much can and should be learned from counterpart groups and situations in other cities, it is vital that programs be crafted in light of local priorities, conditions, resources and concerns.

Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention—Foundation for Trust

A basic human need, as Maslow's well-known hierarchy illustrates, is the need to feel secure. It is superseded only by the need for food, clothing and shelter. Security involves safety from others and is the most primal need involving group interaction rather than personal action.

Drug use and crime are clearly linked. Use of almost all these drugs is simply illegal. Voluntary testing has documented that as many as eight out of ten criminals arrested for non-drug offenses have used illegal drugs in the recent past. Researchers have noted what many urban police have long known—that users of

the newer drugs, especially PCP and crack cocaine, are more likely to commit more violent crimes, to suggest just a few of the links beyond the distribution and supply chains.

Similarly, crime and drug abuse prevention share bonds. Both aim at changing personal and community values, at reducing the social tolerance for a variety of illegal acts. Each to be successful relies on widespread community endorsement and on development of a shared value system that refuses to tolerate either crime or drug abuse.

While social standards are being re-formed, each prevention mode offers a battery of short-term measures to reduce risks and abuse potential. Each provides activities that individuals as well as groups can undertake to make positive contributions. Each requires action by a wide range of community actors. And last—but far from least—each contributes to that almost primordial need for security.

Theory Reflected in Practice

In seven communities around the United States, neighborhoods which are now marginal—or faced squarely with the brunt of the drug firestorm—are equipping themselves to fight back with prevention strategies which seek to build community trust and strength to enable action. In a program designed and administered by NCPC, via a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, these communities are striving to show that a small investment (\$30,000 US or less) can provide the tools for volunteer effort to turn the community around. "We're 98% and they (the drug dealers) are 2%," one resident pointed out. "We can get them out if we're determined."

Though every community group sets its own goals, each has been required to use a similar process. In essence, a *task force* composed of residents and civic authorities is formed and then *defines the community* to be targeted for action—from a block to a small neighborhood area of eight to ten blocks to a housing project to a major section of a city. The task force is asked to develop goals with both a *short-term and long-term focus*. Short-term aims have included taking back a public park from drug dealers and closing a crack house in a neighborhood. Longer-range efforts have reflected a variety of problems and priorities. Choices have included a recreation center for young people, a jobs program, formal mentoring arrangements in which adults agree to help specific children, and getting the local schools to put crime prevention in the curriculum.

Many other urban areas are showing how effective crime prevention can be in helping restore communities. In New York City neighborhoods, the Citizens' Committee for New York City has helped communities organize to address the problems *they* agree need action—crime, drugs, public utilities and services, to name a few. Communities armed with the skills to work on problems are quick to turn those talents to newly identified issues and needs.

The Whittier Alliance in Minneapolis, Minnesota, has become well-known for its effective anti-crime strategy which involved organizing citizens, repairing and restoring low and moderate income housing, providing a combination of commu-

nity clean-up and jobs for teens. In Chicago, the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety encompasses more than half a million people. Formal surveys have documented a 23% decrease fear of crime, but this is only one part of an agenda that includes cultural and recreational opportunities for youth and a heavy emphasis on training indigenous leaders. These are just a few of many good examples.

End the Emergency Mentality; Emphasize Problem-Solving

Almost like the drug addicts we decry, many of us yearn for a quick fix—a legal high for urban areas which will cause problems to disappear. But if crime and drug abuse prevention are to provide the cohesive force they are capable of generating, we must be prepared to buckle down to serious, long-term work.

It took many urban areas *decades* to decay. It took trust years to dissolve. By appealing to residents' deep-set need for security, crime and drug abuse prevention offer precisely the kind of trust link which restores and revitalizes communities. But more important, by grounding themselves in civic action, these initiatives become part of a positive shift. Security by itself is hollow. It must exist as part of a context which frames flourishing civic activity.

John A. Calhoun, Executive Director
Jean F. O'Neil, Director of Policy Analysis
National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006
202-466-6272



*National
Youth Leadership
Council*

Center for Youth Development & Research
University of Minnesota

Program Office:
1910 West County Road B, #216
Roseville, Minnesota 55113
(612) 631-3672

November 9, 1989

Governor Thomas Kean, Chairman
Points of Light Foundation Advisory Committee
Suite 236, 444 North Capitol Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Dear Governor Kean:

Clearly young people have much to offer our communities and our Nation, and in the process much can be gained by young people. This important concept of reciprocity should be central in the development of public policy related to youth service.

Since its founding in 1983, the mission of the National Youth Leadership Council has been to develop service-oriented youth leaders, leaders who are skillful, but also ethically grounded in principles related to public service - principles integral to the founding of our Nation. Our work combines both education and training, and public policy. We have worked extensively with young people, teachers and public officials around issues of youth service, volunteerism and youth leadership. In addition, we have supported in the State of Minnesota a comprehensive policy framework for youth service.

I believe the Minnesota youth service model, developed through a statewide collaboration involving Governor Perpich, the Minnesota Legislature, State Board of Education, State Department of Education, the Minnesota Office of Volunteer Services and many, many private sector organizations and individuals has something to offer the Nation and national policymakers as they consider a support system for national service throughout the country. To this end, in March, 1989, I wrote Gregg Petersmeyer of the Office of National Service and offered the enclosed suggestions regarding how a national effort could be mounted. Some of those ideas are well expressed by the report of Senator Durenberger's ad hoc committee on national service which is also enclosed.

Over 550 people from Minnesota and 14 other States attended a Conference last week in St. Paul to discuss next steps for the Minnesota model and the national plan. I will forward a report on the Conference when it is available. Enclosed are copies of legislation passed in the State of Minnesota in 1987 and 1989 which may be instructive to you as a policy framework is developed.

I commend you and members of your committee for your work to develop a national service policy for the Nation.

Sincerely,


James C. Kielsmeier
President, NYLC

cc: Governor Rudy Perpich
Senator David Durenberger

Leadership For Service

Recommendations
Regarding
Youth Entering Service
to America Foundation
and
National Youth Service

Respectfully submitted by

James C. Kielsmeier
President
National Youth Leadership Council
St. Paul, Minnesota

and

Rick Jackson
Board of Directors, NYLC
Vice President
Minneapolis YMCA

April 17, 1989

From Youth at Risk to Youth at Strength: Creating a Bold New Vision

Key to the effectiveness of the Office of National Service will be its ability to define and elevate a mission of national service, identified with the President and the YES Foundation, that becomes a widely accepted standard by the American people. Once the mission is accepted and endorsed, the Office can press forward to leverage significant new resources that will advance the mission. The defining set of principles, encapsulated in a mission statement, should be embraced first by the major youth service organizations. This will preclude the Office of National Service's efforts being sidetracked by issues of turf and competition related to obtaining the limited resources available to the YES Foundation.

The emerging definition of national youth service is inclusive of several program models which reach young people on a continuum throughout their development. This is a significant departure from the older concept of National Service which exclusively emphasized a young adult experience such as the military or Peace Corps. In moving toward a comprehensive definition, not only is a new national service concept presented, a whole new way of looking at youth is suggested. Youth in service come to be perceived as active and powerful young citizens, contributors and participants, rather than fragile "at risk" victims. High expectations have a way of inspiring young people and motivating positive behaviors where we have seen punitive and negative approaches largely fail.

Youth service: a state model, a national vision

Here in Minnesota youth service is a growing collaboration of schools and colleges, traditional youth organizations, the adult volunteer community, and the private sector - bolstered by public officials who are giving visible support and needed fiscal backing through legislation.

Collaboration has been forged around a shared vision: "to see youth service opportunities available and integrated into every level of the growing up experience of Minnesota youth." An outline of that vision is found in Appendix A.

We believe that a comparable mission could and should be created for the nation to form the foundation for the YES program. Our present and future internal security is dependent on a

citizenry who are invested in this nation. Citizenship is learned behavior taught through progressive involvement in the community - taught through service at every age and development level. No longer can we rely on our family structures alone to nurture the next generation for responsible participation in the democracy. Modern citizen building must be a team effort involving and engaging all the potential key actors who influence and educate our children and youth. Thomas Jefferson's insights are no less important today than they were during his time:

"I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."
... Thomas Jefferson

Converging with this recognition that young people need to become educated as responsible citizens through active service, is the growing realization that young people are needed! In Minnesota the merging of these seemingly desperate ideas has been dramatic.

High school students in several rural schools are trained by science teachers to be emergency medical technicians and are routinely called out of classes to operate the town ambulance, a service that would not be available without student volunteers. A coalition of Minnesota colleges currently fields over 1500 mentors and tutors to work with low achieving grade school youth. The Minnesota Conservation Corps, made up of low income young adults, is spearheading the statewide cleanup of Minnesota rivers.

Private Foundations, ACTION and state government have seeded the Minnesota initiative allowing for piloting of creative models that have inspired landmark legislation. The Minnesota statewide legislative effort is the first of its kind in the nation (See Appendix B).

There have been many key participants in the Minnesota model (See Appendix C) but in particular it has been Governor Perpich who, through both tangible and symbolic actions, has made the key difference. President Bush, in the same manner, can do much to press forward this worthy issue, bringing renewed hope to the American people as we see our most important legacy, our children, grow in the appreciation of not only their rights, but their responsibilities as American citizens.

Advancing the Mission: a sampling of ideas

With a well defined and accepted mission, the YES effort will be joined by many enterprising Americans to make it work. Here are a few ideas that may be useful in your deliberations.

1. Public awareness

Every effort should be made to publicize the mission through thoughtful publications, awards, public service announcements and showcasing of models. The President should play a key role by visiting exemplary programs, helping the public understand what the new concept of national service is about.

2. Quality with Quantity

Principles of sound practice should be advanced within every sector. Support could be given to national organizations to collaborate on documenting solid program practices in schools, service corps, colleges and agencies. These should then be widely publicized. Training, especially for school-based youth service, is essential. The Department of Education could be asked to designate special grants geared to training and research on youth service.

3. Local and State Planning

Seed support to states to develop and advance state youth service plans would be a powerful stimulus for development. Careful attention should be given to designing requests for proposal that take into account planning that has already taken place in states such as Minnesota, Pennsylvania, California and others.

4. Communication

Support for networking and information dissemination would be very helpful. A national publication similar to the Synergist, a former ACTION publication, would do a great deal to catalyze new projects.

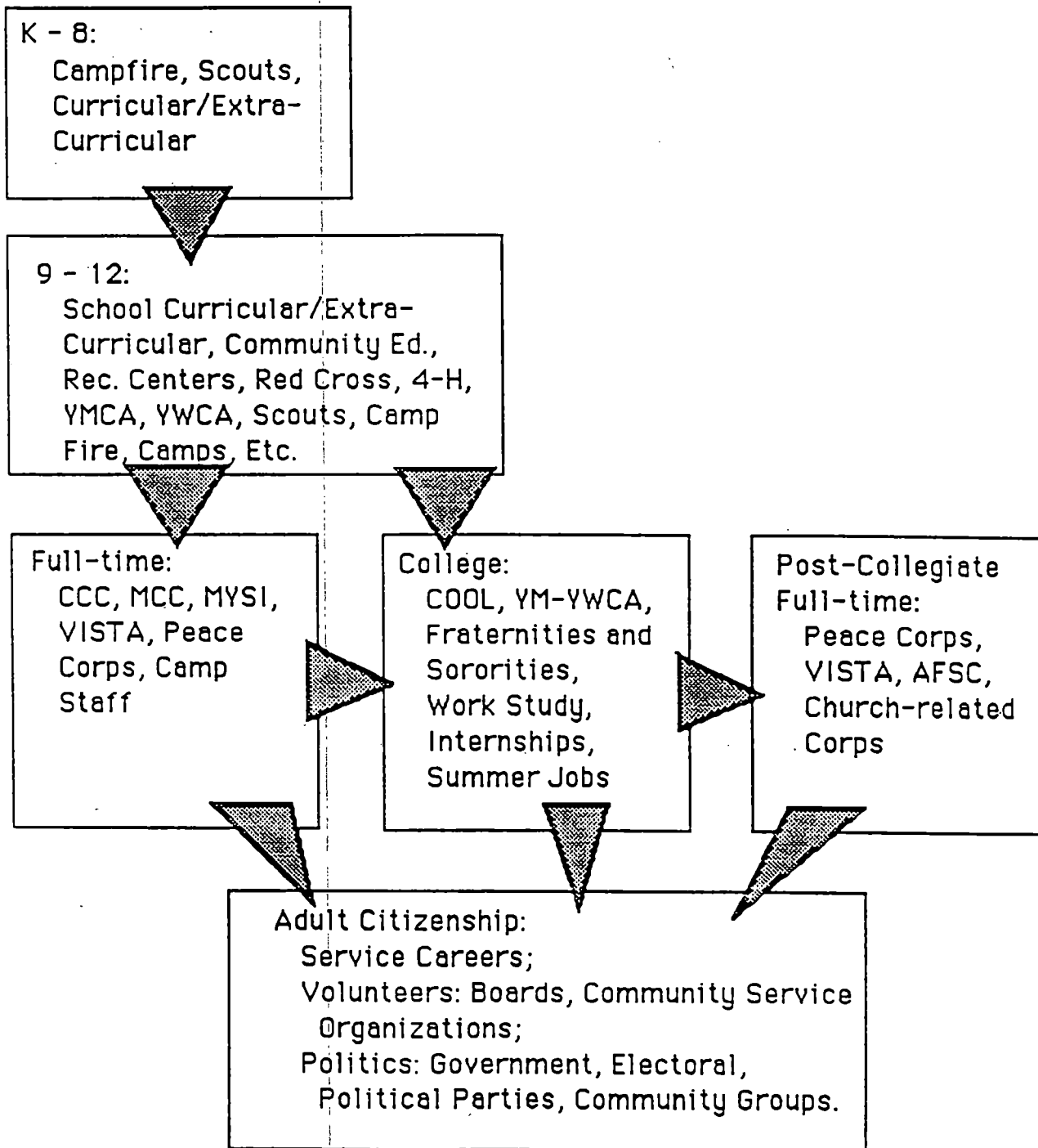
5. National Youth Service Centers

A major new concept such as youth service requires tangible institutional anchor points. President Bush could create regional centers for research, training and publications on youth service. There are already several youth service organizations nationally who would

be excellent candidates to contract to operate such centers. They could be established like current regional educational laboratories but with a distinctive flavor:

- Funded as public/private collaborations
- Offer short term training (1 week to 6 months)
- Staffed in part by volunteer "service scholars" of every age level
- Committed to the mission of national youth service at every age level
- Offer decentralized training opportunities for schools & youth organizations on site
- Produce publications
- Link via a national computer network
- Network to international youth service organizations through exchange and telecommunication

Role of Service in Citizenship Development



National Youth Leadership Council 1987

3/22/89

Minnesota Youth Service
Association
1989 Legislative Agenda

The Minnesota Youth Service Association is a statewide coalition of educators and citizens, including youth, who work to make sure that every young person growing up in Minnesota has the opportunity to give genuine service to their community. The Association, which was launched in May of 1988 at the first Governor's Youth Service Recognition, developed out of the Minnesota Youth Service Initiative (MYSI), a project of the National Youth Leadership Council. MYSI was originally constituted as the Governor's Task Force on Youth Service and Work in November of 1985. For information about the Association, contact Rich Willits, NYLC, 1910 W. County Rd. B, Roseville, MN 55113; (612)-631-3672 or (800)-FON-NYLC.

K-12:Past Legislation:

- In 1987, the Legislature approved a \$.50 per capita levy for youth development plans through community education. Legislation requires extensive youth and community involvement in the process. 200 districts levied so far, and most have included youth service in their plans. The legislation also authorized the State Community Education Task Force to provide leadership for youth development.

- In 1988, Governor Perpich proposed that the Legislature authorize the development of a youth service program for the state including grants to schools, training for teachers and students, and writing of materials on integrating youth service into the curriculum. The Legislature passed enabling legislation which allows districts to develop youth service programs, including curriculum based options, through community education. The legislation set some guidelines for effective youth service.

Proposed Legislation:

• Governor Perpich has proposed legislation which would raise the current youth development levy through community education from \$.50 per capita to \$1.00 per capita while requiring that any new programs funded must include youth service. He has included \$1.9 million in his biannual budget to pay for the state portion of aid to districts in addition to \$130 thousand for the state staff position. The Governor is also asking for a staff person at the State level to provide training and technical support to districts which have youth service programs and to coordinate work between other public, private and non-profit groups which are involved in youth service. The bill would also reauthorize the Minnesota Task Force on Community Education for two more years. This bill has been introduced by Sen. Jim Pehler (SF 634) and by Rep. Ken Nelson (HF 632) as the Dropout Prevention and Community Service Bill.

• Sen. Jim Pehler of St. Cloud, Chairman of the Senate Education Committee, and Rep. Bob McEachern, Chairman of the House Education Committee, have introduced a youth service bill (SF 551; HF 677), amending the 1988 legislation, which would raise

the youth development levy through community education to \$1.00 while requiring that any new programs funded must include youth service. This legislation also includes funds for support for youth service work from the State level. It proposes that volunteers receive college tuition credits for satisfactory service and that students who serve and who then go into teaching will receive loan forgiveness. Finally, the legislation clarifies criteria for a program of youth service.

- The Minnesota Community Education Association included a proposal to raise the youth development levy to \$1.00 contingent upon inclusion of youth service mirroring the Governor's and the Pehler/McEachern proposals.

The State Board of Education

- The Board unanimously passed a rule in August of 1988 requiring every Minnesota school district to offer a program of youth service through the curriculum. These programs would have to offer credit for the service itself, for completion of a youth service class, or for participation in a class which includes youth service. The process for revising such a rule prior to implementation takes about a year.

Recommendation:

The Minnesota Youth Service Association celebrates current youth service work through the youth development planning process and recognizes that it is crucial that there be sufficient support at the State Department level for youth service work by districts. We recommend that the Legislature raise the youth development levy to \$1.00 per capita contingent upon inclusion of youth service and that the legislature pay for a professional staff person and support at the State level to provide technical assistance and coordination. The Association strongly endorses the Governor's and the Pehler-McEachern proposal.

If Youth Service is to reach its full potential with young people in Minnesota, it is essential that it be included in the K-12 curriculum. The Association supports the Minnesota Board of Education rule requiring every district to offer youth service opportunities through the curriculum at every grade level. School districts should have the option to offer credit or recognition for service.

The Association supports the authorization of the State Community Education Advisory Task Force to continue to provide leadership for school-based youth service in Minnesota.

College:

Past Legislation:

- 1988 legislation required all public units of higher education to research the possibility of integrating community service into their curricula.

Proposed legislation:

- Governor Perpich has submitted a Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) proposal to fund a matching grants program to up to 20 post-secondary institutions to establish or expand community service programs. The proposal includes funding for training and technical support for campus-based community service programs. The Governor has included \$250 thousand per year (or \$500 thousand for the biennium) in his budget for the proposal.

- Sen. Michael Freeman (SF 517) and Rep. Claire Nelson (HF 411) have authored very similar campus community service legislation.

Recommendation:

The Minnesota Youth Service Association strongly supports the Perpich/HECB/Freeman-Nelson proposal calling for a matching grant fund to support campus-based community service efforts. Adequate funding for training and technical support for campus-based community service programs must be included. Special emphasis on mentoring should be central to all campus-based service programs.

Youth Community Service Policy:

- At the request of the Governor's Office, the Minnesota Office on Volunteer Services, Department of Administration, convened a Youth Community Service Advisory Group, as well as a Youth Community Service Policy Planning Group. They recommended: That the State establish a common vision for youth community service across a broad continuum from K-12, in college and for non-college young adults; that this vision be upheld by a state level lead agency or Blue Ribbon Committee; that the departmental youth service bills all be closely linked; and that organizations which focus on youth community service collaborate closely.

Recommendation:

The Minnesota Youth Service Association recommends that Governor Perpich appoint a Minnesota Youth Service Commission whose role will be made up of the Interagency Youth Service Planning Group, legislators, young people and other private sector members. The Commission will be staffed through a combination of public and private sector funds.

The Minnesota Youth Service Association recommends that the Minnesota Attorney General's Office and the State Court System review restitution-related sentencing described as "community service" and develop alternative language.

Service Corps:

Past Legislation:

- The Minnesota Conservation Corps, first established (under a different name) in 1975, has been included in various budget lines for the Department of Natural Resources over the years.

- 1987 Legislation required the Departments of Natural Resources, Education and Human Services to collaborate in a comprehensive plan for youth to include youth service.

- 1988 Legislation introduced by Rep. Karen Clark provided funds for research on programs which would train high risk youth in building trades as they built or rebuilt low-income housing.

Proposed Legislation:

- The NYLC received one of the planning grants established by 1988 legislation and developed a proposal for a St. Paul Youth Service Corps. The Wilder Foundation and the NYLC have pledged to support the program, and the St. Paul City Council has endorsed it.

- The Department of Natural Resources is seeking to reconfigure the Minnesota Conservation Corps by introducing one enabling bill for the Corps. The proposed legislation would enable the Corps to collaborate more closely with other agencies which have youth service programs.

Recommendation:

The Minnesota Youth Service Association supports the creation of full-time Youth Service Corps programs like the St. Paul Service Corps which would perform housing rehabilitation, environmental work, and provide services to seniors and others in need in Minnesota communities.

The Association recognizes the fine work of the Minnesota Conservation Corps over the years and welcomes this opportunity to give the Corps a more solid statutory base.

Agency Support:

Past Legislation:

- 1988 Legislation gave the Minnesota Office on Volunteer Services (MOVS), Dept. of Administration, funds to prepare the agencies where many more youth volunteers will serve.

Proposed Legislation:

- Governor Perpich has proposed that the Minnesota Office on Volunteer Services, Department of Administration receive \$90 thousand support for work in preparing agencies to work effectively with youth volunteers be expanded.

Recommendation:

The Minnesota Youth Service Association recognizes that youth service work requires a partnership between schools, youth agencies and the community. The work of the Minnesota Office on Volunteer Services is crucial to further these partnerships and should be supported as proposed.

Major Actors in the
Minnesota Youth Service Initiative
1984 - 1989

The Governor

(Governor's Office, Minnesota Office of Volunteer Services and Department of Education)
Outspoken proponent and backer of current major legislative initiatives.

The Attorney General

Publicly supported initiative since 1984, helped initiate legislation.

The Legislature

Passed first major legislation in 1987. Attached summary outlines progress since. Several individual leaders.

The Private Sector

Funded youth service initiative since 1984 through National Youth Leadership Council: Bush Foundation, Pillsbury Foundation, Josten's Foundation, Blandin Foundation, Dayton Hudson Foundation, Otto Bremer Foundation, Roosevelt Centennial Youth Project (Youth Service America)

Higher Education

Major public and private systems have initiated campus-based projects. 19 campus programs are currently active.

Federal Government

ACTION has funded coordination of statewide campus service effort since 1987.

State Board of Education

Youth Service rule passed unanimously, requiring public schools to offer service at every grade level. Final review in progress.

Mainline youth organizations including religious groups

Participating actively in Minnesota Youth Service Association. Some are redesigning programs around service themes.



STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD

before the

President's Advisory Committee
on the Points of Light Initiative Foundation

October 30, 1989

A little over a year ago, in a campaign speech in California, President Bush unveiled a program to encourage young people to serve their communities. At the time, he indicated that "Youth Engaged in Service" would be central to a Bush administration.

Many of us who support a revitalization of community service and a spirit of greater civic participation among America's youth applauded the President's message and have looked forward to its realization in actual programs. Regrettably, to date no legislative proposal has been advanced by the Administration.

The inspirational challenge was included in the President's Inaugural address and in other speeches. Furthermore, on April 21, during Senate hearings on national service legislation, Energy Secretary James D. Watkins, representing the White House, announced that YES legislation would appear within a month. By June, however, there had been no legislative initiative from the administration, only an announcement of a foundation to be called the "Points of Light Initiative." We are pleased that committee is beginning its work to study approaches to community service, and we look forward to your recommendations.

In the meantime, Congress, echoing the President's call for a new spirit of giving, has moved forward on several different proposals designed to provide volunteer service opportunities. Senate sponsors of various proposals have melded their individual approaches into a comprehensive bill, The National and Community Service Act of 1989, that received bipartisan support when it was reported out of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. The House is in the process of creating a similar bill that will move in the next few months. The Senate proposal responds in a concrete way, with limited federal assistance, to encourage a new national commitment to community service.

The National and Community Service Act of 1989 promotes community service by building on existing programs, encouraging the schools to involve students in service projects in their local communities, and providing modest incentives through demonstration programs to those who wish to engage in a longer-term commitment to helping others.

A key provision of the bill builds on service programs and projects already operating around the country and puts the schools at the center of this important undertaking. Service is acknowledged as a learning experience, central to education in a democracy, as well as an opportunity for students to be useful. Polls and existing programs demonstrate that American's young people will embrace community service if the opportunities are presented to them. As Ernest Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching noted in a recent New York Times commentary on a national education strategy for our nation's schools: "Why not agree that all students should participate in community service projects that connect their schooling more fully to the realities." In testimony before the Senate he expanded on this recommendation.

The hard truth is that we have not just a school problem, but a youth problem in this nation. Many young people feel isolated, unneeded, and unconnected to the larger world. In America today, it is possible for young people to finish high school, and even college, and never be asked to participate responsibly in life, never be encouraged to spend time with older people or help a child learn to read. Students complete their formal education having failed to see a connection between what they learn and how they live. . . .

Community service offers a powerful way to fulfill education's most essential mission: to enable students to live lives of dignity and purpose; not only to give knowledge to the student but to channel knowledge to humane ends.

S. 1430 provides limited but crucial incentives to school and community agency partnerships to help develop community service programs in the schools from the elementary grades through college and to encourage community members to volunteer in the schools.

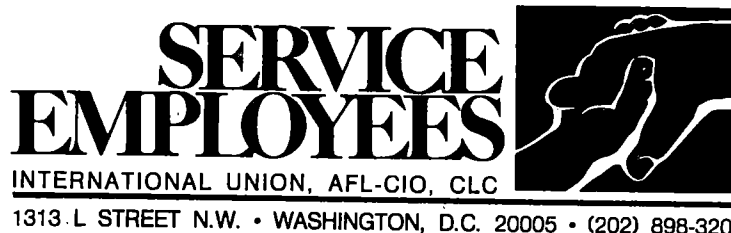
People For the American Way shortly will release the results of a national poll on youth civic attitudes. The data underscore the importance of providing young people with the valuable lessons that volunteerism provides. Youth involvement in service activities enables them - whether poor or affluent, residents of the inner cities or suburbs, achievers or at-risk children - to understand that they have much to give. Young people involved in community service are more likely to avoid drugs and other negative pastimes which breed on apathy and boredom.

Following the Education Summit and its call for a dramatic improvement in American education there is all the more urgency to provide federal incentives to promote community service in our nation's schools. As Mr. Watkins testified, "Citizenship is an

integral part of a good education. The nation's educational goals and the notion of community service are complementary."

In a letter to President Bush on the anniversary of the unveiling of the YES initiative, People For the American Way Chairman John Buchanan urged the President to join with the Senate and the House to move community service legislation quickly through the Congress. The enthusiasm and support of many organizations, including People for the American Way, are behind this legislation, and the sooner the proposal can be translated from legislative language to programs the better.

On behalf of the 275,000 members of People for the American Way, we urge the committee to include among its recommendations support for legislation that will provide federal incentives to promote community service.



JOHN J. SWEENEY
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

RICHARD W. CORDTZ
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

STATEMENT OF THE SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION

TO

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON THE POINTS OF LIGHT

INITIATIVE FOUNDATION

October 30, 1989

The Service Employees International Union has 925,000 members, nearly half of whom work in the public sector. SEIU members serve the public in a variety of occupations, from office workers to librarians, from nurses to highway engineers, from law enforcement officers to social workers, and from janitors to technicians. Their experiences on the job, serving individuals and the community, give them a strong sense of civic responsibility. Performing national and community service cultivates feelings of civic obligation and national pride and should be an experience common to all Americans.

SEIU supports S. 1430, the National and Community Service Act of 1989. This legislation would provide all American citizens, regardless of age or economic status, with an opportunity to serve their country. Furthermore, it would achieve this objective without jeopardizing the jobs of public sector workers.

This compromise proposal manages to strike a balance among the many competing plans for a national service, while maintaining the spirit of a volunteer effort. By dividing the legislation into several titles targeting different populations, individuals of varying circumstances have an equal opportunity to participate. One title addresses school-age youth, another out-of-school youth and young adults, and another is directed at senior citizens. In addition, by offering the flexibility of both full-time and part-time experiences, more people would be able to take part.

There are numerous aspects of S. 1430 which we at SEIU find particularly appealing. These include:

- Commitment to Nondisplacement: It is imperative that a volunteer service program not be used as a substitute for a paid, trained work force. This legislation contains several safeguards against such occurrences. One is the strong antidisplacement language which specifies that volunteers may not displace an employee or a position, including causing a reduction of hours, wages, or employment benefits. Another is the requirement that funds may only be used for programs that do not duplicate existing programs and activities in the community. Volunteer efforts may not duplicate services of employed individuals, supplant hiring of employed workers, or perform duties previously performed by another employee.
- Grievance procedure: Requiring state and local applicants for program funds to establish and maintain a procedure for grievances, including those from labor unions over proposed placements, fortifies the displacement language.
- Plans must specify the contents and objectives of the program: The requirement for clearly defined, closely managed projects will ensure a more productive, meaningful experience for the participants and the likelihood of displacement would be minimized. Encouraging volunteers themselves to take part in the design and operation of the program will no doubt enhance their overall experience as well.
- Consulting labor unions: A key safeguard against worker displacement is the provision that local labor organizations representing employees in the area who are engaged in the same or similar work as that proposed to be carried out by the program be consulted by the state agency before any placements are made. Another favorable condition is that employees at the proposed worksite doing the same or similar work also must be consulted before the placement is made.
- Labor representative on the Governing Board: Given the large number of public sector union members, including a labor representative on the 11-member Corporation for National Service and the State advisory boards is essential.
- Health insurance benefits: Given the rise in the number of uninsured workers, the provision to provide full-time participants in the youth service corps with health insurance is very significant. Millions of workers in low-wage occupations are without employer-provided health insurance; the practices of the youth service corps can offer an example to these employers of the need to provide all workers with health benefits.

■ Education and training: Another positive aspect of the proposal is the provision for pre-service and in-service training for supervisors and volunteers. Particularly commendable are the programs to enhance the educational skills of participants.

The Service Employees International Union the support S. 1430, the National and Community Service Act of 1989, without any weakening amendments. The time has come to strengthen the call to service and alert people to the needs of those around them and their responsibility to help meet them.

**STATEMENT ON PRESIDENT BUSH'S
NATIONAL COMMUNITY SERVICE INITIATIVE**

**PREPARED FOR
THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVE FOUNDATION
SUBMITTED BY**

VOLUNTEER - The National Center

United Way of America

**George Romney,
Chairman
VOLUNTEER - The
National Center**

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**Elizabeth Kelly,
Vice President,
Nat. Initiatives
United Way of
America**

**PROPOSAL TO SUPPORT PRESIDENT BUSH'S
NATIONAL COMMUNITY SERVICE INITIATIVE**

This Nation's burgeoning domestic problems pose a real and present threat to the very fabric of our society. To make any significant inroads into solving these issues will take a major push by all three sectors of our society--government, business and voluntary.

The purpose of this statement is to propose mechanisms by which the voluntary sector can work effectively and cooperatively to address its part of this "war" on societal erosion.

Historically, Americans from all walks of life have had a tradition of helping each other to solve problems. This has occurred essentially in two ways. First, there is the caring individual who focuses on helping other people to help themselves. Second, there are concerned groups of leaders who band together in a coordinated fashion to marshal the human and financial resources necessary to confront community problems.

As this country has moved from a rural society to an urban/suburban one, the complexity of both the problems and the social interaction required to solve them have multiplied. Caring individuals can still make a tremendous difference. However, history has taught us that as the magnitude and interrelationship of society's problems grow, there is a much greater need for an organized and structured approach to their solutions. Moreover, those strategies that have become institutionalized at the local level have been the ones that have produced the most effective, long-term results.

In proposing the Points of Light Initiative Foundation, President Bush is offering a vehicle that is designed to stimulate and promote voluntary, problem-solving action at the local level. In his June 22 speech announcing the Foundation, the President issued a call to all Americans and each American institution "to become meaningfully involved in direct and consequential actions to solve community problems". Implicit in this call is the challenge to expand the capacity of individuals and groups at the local level to address pressing local needs not only on a community-wide basis, but indeed in each neighborhood.

In its paper, "The Points of Light Initiative Foundation: Implementation Strategy", the White House has detailed some of its priorities and proposed supporting structures at the local level to achieve its community service goals, including specific recommendations regarding Volunteer Centers. The paper says that the "foundation should develop a technological system ...to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of local volunteer centers in matching and training volunteers" and "...should develop a process that proliferates volunteer centers and enhances existing volunteer centers".

In support of these major Presidential initiatives, VOLUNTEER - The National Center and United Way of America are proposing the following:

- 1) that the President convene a broadly-based coalition of national organizations or groups with affiliates, chapters or other strong ties at the local level to ensure that each community and neighborhood has the necessary planning capability and leadership structure to carry out the President's call to action (see attached list of the types of organizations proposed for involvement) and
- 2) that a consortium for fund development be created to promote, assist with and "seed" local capacity building (see proposed list also attached).

The purpose of the organizational coalition is to provide a framework within which each national member would urge its local affiliates, chapters, units or individual memberships to put together and participate in a local and/or neighborhood coalition. These local coalitions would work to identify community/neighborhood leadership, develop a plan for every individual and group to engage in significant community service and afford them with maximum access and assistance to become involved. A major effect of this approach would be to institutionalize the President's initiatives at the local level.

It should be understood that the national organizations are intended merely as starting points for local coalition-building because among them there is likely to be a presence in every community in the country. It is clear that in specific communities and neighborhoods there may be other organizations or groups - both formal and informal - that are as crucial or more crucial to initiating problem-solving actions, in which case they would be identified and encouraged to take the lead.

It is intended that each community/neighborhood would assess its own needs and resources, choose its own leadership groups and individuals and shape its own strategy for involvement. The underlying premise is to utilize and build on the capabilities and substantial experience that already exist, create new approaches and vehicles, where needed and appropriate, and offer optimum, "barrier-free" access to all groups and individuals in ways that are most comfortable for them. The members of the national coalition will act essentially as catalysts to empower groups and people at the local level to broker and deliver volunteer services.

Recognizing that the President wishes to have his initiative implemented as quickly and as broadly as possible, the consortium for fund development would be established to assist communities/neighborhoods with financial development needs. Many localities will be hampered in answering this call to action because of the need for some start-up monies and/or the need for financing advice. The national funding group could provide directly or help leverage both the dollars that will be required and the financial technical assistance. It too is broadly-based to maximize connections with communities all across the United States.

This proposal is particularly supportive of President Bush's community service goals in that it would--

- 1) provide a substantive contribution to implementing his national policy at the local level in a way that makes it "come alive" in communities and neighborhoods,
- 2) speed a positive response to his call in more communities across the Nation, and at an earlier date,
- 3) promote resource-saving cooperation among local groups so that their problem-solving efforts are coordinated and focused on critical needs as defined by the community/neighborhood,
- 4) take maximum advantage of capacities and experience that already exist (e. g., training, technical assistance, professional expertise and resource materials) and direct it toward joint action,
- 5) help develop and prove models that could be replicated from locale to locale,
- 6) identify and promote development of local volunteer leadership,
- 7) significantly raise public awareness to both the needs and the ability of people and groups to address them in the context of individual involvement, rather than waiting for government intervention, and
- 8) by enhancing local capacity-building and leadership for meaningful volunteer involvement, ensure that permanent and systemic change occurs and that institutions (e. g., Volunteer Centers) at the local level are in place for the long term to deal with varieties of problems as they arise in succeeding years.

VOLUNTEER and United Way of America are themselves prepared to convene both the coalition of national organizations and the consortium for fund development. However, we believe this proposal could be implemented more quickly and with greater strength and credibility if the President called these groups together, just as early as possible at the President's convenience, and issued a direct charge to them to work jointly toward promoting community service through their nationwide networks.

At this initial meeting, the coalition members would be encouraged to promote the involvement by their local units or members in convening community/neighborhood coalitions and leadership by April 1990. At that time, the President would ask these local groups during the ensuing year to implement their part of his community service strategy, including establishment of local/neighborhood volunteer centers, where none currently exist, that are capable of matching and facilitating the training of volunteers. This timetable would enable the President during National Volunteer Week of 1991 to strengthen his call to the American people "to become meaningfully involved in direct and consequential actions to solve community problems".

The President has described the Points of Light Initiative as a movement for attacking community problems and has expressed his desire that every individual and institution become involved in that movement. The long-term success of this initiative will depend heavily on its structure and permanence at the local level. This proposal by VOLUNTEER and United Way would promote the President's goals of greater involvement, expanded community leadership, systemic change, and far more importantly, the solution of many of our most vexing community challenges.

COALITION OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Ad Council
AFL-CIO
Aid Association for Lutherans
American Red Cross
American Society of Association Executives
The Association of Junior Leagues
Association for Volunteer Administration (AVA)
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America
The Business Roundtable
Campus Compact
Campus Outreach Opportunity League (COOL)
Catholic Charities USA
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Council of Jewish Federations
4-H
Independent Sector
National Association of Partners in Education (NAPE)
National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services
Organization
National Indian Education Association
National Urban League
The National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social
Welfare Organizations, Inc.
Public Relations Society of America
Rotary International
The Salvation Army
U. S. Chamber of Commerce
United Way of America
VOLUNTEER - The National Center

Group, to be named, representing the Asian community

CONSORTIUM FOR FUND DEVELOPMENT

Aid Association for Lutherans
American Association of Fundraising Counsel
The Council on Foundations
The Ford Foundation
Gannett Foundation
The Hearst Foundation, Inc.
The Johnson and Johnson Family of Companies Foundation
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
W. K. Kellogg Foundation
John W. Kluge
The Lilly Endowment
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
National Society of Fundraising Executives
The Pew Memorial Trusts
The Points of Light Initiative Foundation
The Rockefeller Brothers Fund
The L. J. Skaggs and Mary C. Skaggs Foundation

APPENDIX C

The following individuals and organizations contacted Members of the President's Advisory Committee on The Points of Light Initiative Foundation regarding the work of the Foundation.

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Solutions 3

Ada Askew

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Rutgers University

Mark Barber

Mindy Berry
Independent Sector

Lawrence E. Bathgate, II
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Karl E. Becker, President
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Dr. Kenneth R. Benson
Kean College of New Jersey

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Steven Berglas

Better World Society

Joan Bireman
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James J. Blanchard, Governor
State of Michigan

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EDTEC

Jay Bolton
c/o Burke & Parsons

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New York University

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United States Senator

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Cosmo Diaz
Rene Seick Memorial Fund

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Bill Donovan, National Association of Federal
Credit Unions

Henry Dreifuss

Corinne Driver

Elizabeth Duffy

James E. Duffy
Capital Cities/ABC, Inc.

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New Jersey Affiliate, Inc.

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Alexander Ellwood
NJ Business & Industry Association

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Emery Air Freight Corp.

Florence Fang, Chairman
Asian Week

Louis Fink
Hemispheres Ocean South

Abraham H. Foxman, National Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Elizabeth Frank

Christine G. Franklin, CVA, President
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Edie Fraser
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The Conservation Foundation

Millard Fuller
Habitat for Humanity International

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Terance German

Christine Giangreco

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American Values' Community Action Network

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Thomas Jefferson Center

Shirley G. Goettel, President
NJ State Federation of Women's Clubs

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Audrey Hartglass

Kendall S. Hartman, National Director
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Barbara Hellgeth

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Officer Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.

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Omfile System

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Paul Kaplan

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Jorj M. Morgan

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Sister Norberta

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Head Basketball Coach Elizabeth Seton
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Susan O'Kane

Ann O'Malley
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City of Cleveland

Cal and Charlotte Wadsworth

Arleen Wagner

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THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON
THE POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVE FOUNDATION

108261
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 4, 1990

Dear Ross:

Brent Scowcroft told me of your generous thoughts on getting Noriega out of the Nuncio's residence, and also of your offer to help with Panama's economic recovery. I am glad the Noriega matter is now resolved; but I wanted to thank you for caring so much.

Your offer regarding rebuilding that destroyed housing will, I am sure, be well received. Once again, you've shown the Perot spirit of unselfishness when there's trouble or when Americans' lives are at stake.

Most sincerely and gratefully,



Mr. H. Ross Perot
1700 Lakeside Square
12377 Merit Drive
Dallas, Texas 75251

bcc: Sununu
Scowcroft

January 4, 1990

Dear Ross:

67 Brent Scowcroft told me of your generous thoughts of getting Noriega out of the Nuncio's residence, and also of your offer to help with Panama's economic recovery. I am glad the Noriega matter is now resolved; but I wanted to thank you for caring so much.

Your offer regarding rebuilding that destroyed housing will, I am sure, be well received. Once again you've shown the Perot spirit of caring - of giving a damn-when there's trouble or when Americans' lives are at stake.

bcc: Sununu
Scowcroft

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B.Y.
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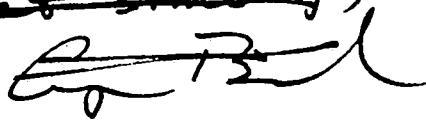
THE PRESIDENT

Jan 4, 1990

Dear Ross,

Brent told me of your
generous thoughts of getting
Noriega out of the Nuacio's residence
and of your offer to help with Panama's economic recovery.
I am glad the
Noriega matter is now resolved;
(also)

but I wanted to thank
you for caring so much
Par ~~and for~~ your offer ^{regarding rebuilding that} ~~which~~ ^{may} ~~will~~ ^{be well} ~~I am sure~~ ^{recent}
one again ^{you've shown} ~~shows~~ the Perot
spirit of caring - of giving
a damn when there's trouble
or when Americans' lives are
at stake - ^{most sincerely & gratefully} ~~Most Sincerely~~
~~I appreciate your~~
~~intelligences~~



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08. Letter	From George Bush to Toya and John S. Sununu Re: good wishes [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	01/04/90	(b)(6)	

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



THE PRESIDENT

Jan. 4, 1990

108254
H00006

Dear Toya and John -

Thanks for your card
and good wishes.

I just want you to
know what a joy it is to work
with John. He has been out-

standing in every way and
even some early uninformed
critics now sing his praises.
I am very very proud to have
him at my side in perhaps
the toughest assignment in
government. Good luck to you both
in 1990. Sincerely with Respect

George Bush

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Sununu

(b)(6)

bcc: Governor Sununu

done

B.Y

1/4

900104

Dear President
and Mrs Bush:
Heartiest congratulations on a
great year. Keep up the
good work.
our best wishes for a
Wonderful Christmas and a
Fine New Year.
Warmest regards to you
and your dear family
Sincerely
Toya & John.

Christmas Greetings
and good wishes for the
Happiest of New Years

Toya and John Sumner

Belrag

1-1c

??

108247
PROLO

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 4, 1990

Dear Jerry:

I looked at the final version of the Gorbachev tape. It is sensational. I'll now send it along to him.

I hope you, Jane, and your great family had a wonderful Christmas and New Year. Once again, you spoiled the Bushes with your generosity.

We had a nice few days in Texas, blessed at year's end by our new grandson, Walker, and saddened by the death of Nancy Ellis' husband, Sandy.

On to 1990. May it be your best year ever.

Sincerely,

*I wrote
Chandler / Houston
to say 'Thanks'*

Mr. Jerry Weintraub
Weintraub Entertainment Group
11111 Santa Monica Boulevard
#2000
Los Angeles, California 90025



bcc: Condi Rice

900104

Dear Jerry,

I looked at the final version of the Corbachez tape. It is sensational. I'll now send it along to him either by mail or by Jim Baker and will see Shevernadze fairly soon.

I hope you, Jane and your great family had a wonderful Christmas and New Year. Once again you spoiled the bushes with your generosity.

We had a nice few days in Texas. Blessed 40 Years end by our New grandson (Walker) and saddened by the death of Nancy Ellis husband Sandy.

On to 1990. May it be your best year ever.

911212

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

Weintraub Entertainment Group
1111 Santa Monica Blvd
#2070
LA, CA 90025

108242
COT21

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 4, 1990

Dear Pete:

Thanks for your New Year's Eve note. I may keep it handy to reread whenever I need a lift.

I'm glad you're in our corner.* Good luck in 1990.

Thanks again, friend. Warm best wishes,

* We're in,
yours!!



The Honorable Pete Wilson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

200108

January 4, 1990

Dear Pete:

Thanks for your New Year's Eve note. I may keep it handy to reread whenever I need a lift.

I'm glad you're in our corner. Good luck in 1990.

Thanks again, friend. Warm best wishes,

The Honorable Pete Wilson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

GB:FDM:HGP

cc: w/ copy of inc to NSC - FYI

cc: w/ copy of inc to Department of State - FYI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/8

TO: Terry Good / Jim Hastings

FROM: HENRY PLASTER
Office of Legislative Affairs

Can we get these out
the Door today?

I think they both ought
to be CTRACKed, too.

Thanks.



UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

PETE WILSON
CALIFORNIA

*Patty
Draft a
"thanks"
New Year's Eve, 1989*

*Good luck
in 1990 etc*

Dear Mr. President,

Congratulations on
Panama! You and the
United States looked
terrific, and to hell with
all the faint-hearted
(OAS, Europeans except for
Maggie) and critics.

And you are absolutely
right to insist that the Vatican
release Noriega to us for trial.

A very happy 1990 to you and
Barbara. You have certainly
brightened mine. Bravo!

Cordially, Pete

10/

108228
TP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 4, 1990

Dear Bobby:

Laurie Firestone told Bar that you were going to be here in Washington on January 27th. Will you be my guest at the Alfalfa dinner that night? It is a great event - black tie - but lots of fun and good humor.

The plan would be to meet here at the White House and go over with me to the dinner held at the Hilton Hotel in D.C.

I hope you can do it. Please advise as soon as possible since I have to let them know soon.

Sincerely,



Mr. Robert Holt
3030 West Wall, Suite 2200
Midland, Texas 79701

900104

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

1 3 90

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

Patty

Please send the following wire or
FAX to Bobby Holt Today

Dear Bobby,

Laurie Firestone told Bar that you were
going to be here in Washington
on January 27th. Will you be my guest
at the ASlfalfa dinner that night.
It is a great event- black tie
but lots of fun and good humor.

The plan would be to meet here at the
White house and go over with me to the
dinner held at the Hilton Hotel in D.C.

I hope you can do it.
Please advise a.s.a.p since I have to
let them know soon.

Sincerely,

108168
PL



Jan 4, 1990

Dear Mark -

Chase passed along
that marvelous old book
with my Dad's signed
picture. I will treasure it.
May Thanks, Cy Bul

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mark Paolletta



*The President
of the United States of America*

Chase —

A bargain at \$ 50 —

I'm thrilled to have it

Grady.

4 January 1990

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

G.S.:

A member of my staff,
Mark Paoletta (a protégé
of Tom Mealey's), found
this in a bookstore.
If you would like to
keep it for your personal
archives, please do. If
not, I might send it to
Pres.

Cheers,

Chase

HY

- Captain John Sigler
- USS Belknap
- photo album to accompany letter
- NSC to handle.

108166

TROH6



Jan 4, 1990

Dear John,

For Belknap these souvenir photos. They come with only happy memories. All Best for 1990 to all aboard Belknap

Cy Burk

107940
H0006

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Chris Cronin
Pittsburgh Pirates
Post Office Box 7000
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15212



THE PRESIDENT

1-4-90

Dear Chris

Thank for the
card. Barbara joins
me in wishing you
all Best for '90

By Bill

900104

To Chris Cronin -
With appreciation for your
support. Good Luck in 1990
Cp 13A

1-4-90



Mr. Chris Cronin
He's an employee,
not a player.
P. O. Box 7000
Pittsburgh Pa 15212

President + Mrs Bush:

Warmest wishes for every happiness
during the holiday season and
all through the coming New Year

Chris Cronin

PITTSBURGH PIRATES

Have a great year! God Bless!
I'm a big fan of both of you.

eeleb-

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Chris Cronin
Pittsburgh Pirates
Post Office Box 7000
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15212



THE PRESIDENT

1-4-90

Dear Chris

Thank for the
card. Barbara joins
me in wishing you
all Best for '90

By B. L.

Jan B.

THE WHITE HO
Office of the Press

Bridget Montagne
West Wing

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
MARLIN FITZWATER

January 4, 1990

The Briefing Room

11:30 A.M. EST

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12:16 P.M. EST

#146-01/04

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
MARLIN FITZWATER

January 4, 1990
The Briefing Room

11:30 A.M. EST

MR. FITZWATER: Let me just read a brief statement on the status of events at the moment, and then we'll take questions.

General Noriega voluntarily gave himself up to United States forces last night at approximately 8:51 p.m. at the gate to the Nunciatura in Panama City. He was transported to Howard Air Force base where he was taken into custody by agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Q Why are you going so fast?

MR. FITZWATER: You're not going to write all this down, are you?

Q Sure. (Laughter.)

Q When you get to the good stuff, slow down.

MR. FITZWATER: He was placed on a C-130 aircraft, arrested, and read his rights in Spanish. He was examined by two military doctors who found that he had "no discernable abnormalities," --

Q Drug test?

Q Dermatologist? (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: -- and appeared to be in good health.

Q Whoa.

MR. FITZWATER: End quote.

Q Where was he examined, and --

MR. FITZWATER: He was then flown to Homestead Air Force Base where he arrived at approximately 2:45 a.m. He was taken to an undisclosed location in Miami for incarceration through the night. He is expected to be arraigned at 4:00 p.m. this afternoon at the Miami Federal Courthouse before U.S. District Court Judge William Hoeveler.

At the arraignment, General Noriega will enter a plea and a date could be set for a bail hearing. Such a hearing usually takes place within a week.

General Noriega will be given the opportunity to meet with his attorneys prior to his arraignment. The U.S. is represented in Miami by Acting United States Attorney Dexter Lehtinen who will be present at the arraignment.

MORE

#146-01/04

General Noriega has been named in two indictments: one issued by a federal grand jury in Miami and the second issued by a federal grand jury in Tampa, Florida.

General Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is traveling to Panama today to meet with General Thurman and to visit with members of United States forces there. They will discuss a plan for troop withdrawal, taking into account our continued military presence of some 10,000 to 12,000 troops.

At this time, nearly 2,000 U.S. troops have left Panama and have returned to their home bases.

Q Does that count wounded?

MR. FITZWATER: No. Last night, following the President's statement to the nation, he telephoned General Maxwell Thurman in Panama to congratulate him on the military achievement. This morning, President Bush called Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada to thank him for his government's support before the United Nations and to discuss with him the outcome of the operation.

Also this morning, the President called Pope John Paul II to --

Q Did he reach him?

MR. FITZWATER: -- thank him for the distinguished efforts of the Vatican and the Papal Nuncio in Panama.

Q Did he reach him?

MR. FITZWATER: The Pope expressed his humanitarian concerns for the people of Panama. President Bush assured the Pope that General Noriega would be treated to all the protections of United States law and would receive a fair trial. The Pope expressed his best wishes for the people of America in the new year.

End of statement.

Q Where was he examined medically? And was it by Panamanian doctors?

MR. FITZWATER: He was examined by two United States military doctors on the C-130 in Panama.

Q What were they looking for? What's the reason for that?

MR. FITZWATER: Just to give him a medical check to see if he needed any treatment.

Q Was he given a drug test?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have any idea.

Q Marlin, is there any concern at all that the fact the President last week pronounced him guilty could jeopardize his chances for a fair trial?

MR. FITZWATER: We believe he can and will receive a fair trial.

Q Can you go into a little of the detail of the arrest? There have been reports that he was handcuffed. Did he resist? Can you give us some color there?

MR. FITZWATER: General Noriega appeared at the gate of the Nunciatura at approximately 8:48 p.m. last night. He was

accompanied by the Papal Nuncio and two of his assistants, Father Joseph and Father Javier. At approximately 8:51 p.m. he was detained by United States military officials at the Nunciatura gate, then taken to a school across the street or nearby where the helicopters were waiting.

Q By "detained," do you mean handcuffed, sir?

MR. FITZWATER: No, detained.

He was then transported by helicopter to Howard Air Force Base in Panama. At 9:03 p.m., the helicopter arrived at Howard Air Force Base, and at 9:08 p.m. he was placed aboard the United States Air Force C-130 aircraft.

He was handcuffed at some point in that process. I do not know exactly where it was. The Pentagon has film that they will be releasing later today that shows that, and they can pinpoint that more precisely.

The C-130 took off en route Homestead at 9:31 p.m., and of course, it was on the C-130 where he was read his rights, arrested, and given the medical examination.

Q Was that in the air or on the ground when that happened?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know that, specifically.

Q What concessions were made to him, and when were they made?

MR. FITZWATER: The C-130 arrived at Homestead Air Force Base at 2:45 a.m. and from there he was taken to Miami.

Q What concessions were made? We've heard varying versions. And how were they made? I mean, was it through Cisneros?

MR. FITZWATER: There were no concessions or deals, as far as the United States was concerned. The only conditions that I'm aware of were some requests that he made of the Papal Nuncio prior to his giving himself up. And those were essentially that he wanted to be in uniform, he wanted to make personal phone calls -- presumably to family, although I don't know exactly who to -- and he wanted to be met by a general officer of the U.S. military at the gate.

Q What about no news coverage? Wasn't it also stipulated that there not be any news media coverage?

MR. FITZWATER: It's not clear to me. I was told last night that that was the case. This morning, however, it's not clear whether that was one of his requests or whether that just -- whether that was a military concern. So I don't know.

Q Well, it seems to have held through today.

MR. FITZWATER: Yes. There has not been coverage that I'm aware of, partially because of military requirements for security there in Panama and partially I think at the request of the DEA. And frankly, I don't know all their reasons.

Q There's a report that Noriega's family will today be allowed to go to the Dominican Republic. Do you have anything on that?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know that. Our last report was that they were at the Cuban Embassy. I have not heard that they have left or what their plans are.

Q Marlin, could I ask some legal questions? The

President said the other day he wasn't at all concerned or worried about the documents -- the whole question that Noriega may raise a defense of secrecy. This has been a recent issue in the CIPA law in the Iran-Contra cases. Is the President saying that he is willing to let all this material come forward, or that he will make claims of confidentiality?

MR. FITZWATER: We can't speculate at all on the trial or the handling of information. I would simply refer to Attorney General Thornburgh's comments this morning and suggest that it represents our position and all we would say. The Attorney General said, "We're satisfied that there's no bar whatsoever to going forward with the charges, using the evidence that we have to sustain the charges contained in the indictment. We're not worried about anything that may be raised by way of defense, but, of course, that obviously will have to await a trial."

So we feel the court system can handle this case based on the evidence that is presented and the indictments and other ways. But --

Q Can I just have a follow-up question? Was he read a Miranda warning of his rights on that plane? I mean, what rights -- do we assume that he was essentially being arrested in the United States for all intents and purposes?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know the legal interpretation, but he was read his Miranda rights, yes, at the time of his arrest.

Q Marlin, could you go back a little bit on the earlier time? General Scowcroft informed you about 6:00 p.m. that he was likely to do this. What made General Scowcroft know that? What had he been told, by whom, and why didn't that happen?

MR. FITZWATER: He received notification from the chain of command that General Marc Cisneros, Commanding General, U.S. Army South, had been informed by the Papal Nuncio that he expected General Noriega to surrender himself to U.S. authorities later that evening. We, of course, could not be sure that it would happen. The matter was totally up to General Noriega, so at that point it was simply a matter of waiting to see.

Q To follow up on that, you were expecting, or seemed to be expecting something happen around 7:00 p.m. or 7:30 p.m. Could you tell us what happened and what didn't happen and why and when it got back on track?

MR. FITZWATER: There's nothing to add to what I just told you. We received the phone call indicating the Papal Nuncio's expectation that he would give himself up, but no time was told. You will recall here there was a question of whether or not to put a lid on. We chose to go ahead and do that simply because we had no indication of if it would happen for sure, or what time, or whether we'd be here all night. I also gave you some indication that there was uncertainty, there was something up in the air. I think most of you read that properly and stuck around who were here. I also assured you that we would give you a call-out if anything did happen, and all of those things took place.

Q When were the conditions for Noriega communicated from the Papal Nuncio to his people?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, those were between the Papal Nuncio and General Noriega.

Q What about the general one?

Q Not entirely.

Q But the thing about the uniform, the assurances on

--

MR. FITZWATER: Well, that was in the -- when the Papal Nuncio informed General Marc Cisneros, he told --

Q It was not before then? There was no communication before then about those loose ends that needed to be tied up before there was certainty that Noriega would surrender?

MR. FITZWATER: No. The Papal Nuncio got in touch with General Cisneros and said, I expect Noriega to give himself up. He indicates that he will. He would like to have a general officer present. He would like to be in uniform. He would like to make some phone calls. We said, fine. General Thurman went to the gate at the time of the arrest to satisfy the interest of General Noriega in having a general office present. He did not see -- he did see, but he did not talk to Noriega during that period, but he was present.

Q The legal clarifications that were passed along to Noriega by the Papal Nuncio in the latter stages of this about the assurances of a fair trial and that the charges could not lead, if convicted, to capital punishment -- when did that last exchange take place and who on the U.S. side was involved?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know the exact time. You will recall -- well, for those of you who were in Texas, you will recall that at my briefing, I believe it was the first day we were there, last Thursday, I said on the record and in open forum that we has provided the assurances to the Vatican that under United States law, the indictments under which he was being charged did not include charges that would require capital punishment. And we also assured the Vatican that we would give him all protections under U.S. law.

Since that time I have discussed that publicly on two or three occasions, and at that time, it was transmitted directly to the Vatican through diplomatic channels.

Does that answer your question, John?

Q Yes.

Q So, Marlin, what you're saying is that the U.S. did not at any time negotiate with Noriega, but through the Papal Nuncio agreed to meet some of his conditions. I mean, is that --

MR. FITZWATER: We never negotiated with Noriega. We didn't even have any contact with Noriega.

Q Right, exactly. But through the Papal Nuncio you agreed to meet some of his conditions.

MR. FITZWATER: We agreed to have a general officer present, yes, and the Papal Nuncio was discussing these matters with us. But it's important that you know and that you understand that this was always a matter between the Vatican and General Noriega and that we were consulted and we obviously had an interest in this issue, but the decisions were made by the Vatican, not by the United States.

Q Well, except those decisions that were not in the Vatican's control, such as delivering a uniform and all these other things --

MR. FITZWATER: Well, the Vatican had total control until he walked out.

Q May I just ask you a couple sort of loose-end questions? How long was the conversation with the Pope this morning? Does the President intend to talk to some Latin American leaders who have been more or less concerned with this whole thing? And what is

the disposition toward the Panamanian officials who remain in the Vatican Embassy there? They were top Noriega aides.

MR. FITZWATER: In going back and taking those in order in which they were asked, the situation -- maybe I better take them in reverse order. There are still four Panamanians left in the Nunciatura, according to our information. Our security forces remain around the Nunciatura at this time because those Panamanians are there. We would expect to question them and ascertain their situation, just as we have others who have left the Nunciatura in the past. And we have no indication of what their plans are or how long they might be allowed to stay or might want to stay.

Q Do you know who those four are, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have their names.

Q Are they under indictment?

MR. FITZWATER: We don't know that. That's why we want to talk to them when they come out.

Q Are they colleagues of his?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know.

What were the other questions now, Frank?

Q How long with the Pope and phone calls --

MR. FITZWATER: Don't have a length of time on the phone call except it was brief and the description that I gave you fairly encompasses the majority of the phone call.

Q Other phone calls -- Latin leaders?

MR. FITZWATER: None that I can tell you about, but I would expect the President to be free to make a lot of calls and I certainly wouldn't rule that out. We don't have any to announce.

Q If I may, let me ask you about one specific Latin leader. There's some indication now that Peru may reverse its position and attend this drug summit. Have you got any indication that that's going to happen?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, Peru announced publicly yesterday

--

Q Am I behind the curve? I'm sorry.

Q Marlin, you indicated that there was uncertainty that this was actually going to happen. Does that mean -- or is that because there had been previous moments when it appeared that Noriega might be about to give himself up and it didn't happen?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, there had been previous moments when

--

Q Can you describe them?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't be very definitive other than to say that there were previous times where officials in Panama had some indication that he might be willing to give himself up, but it did not occur.

Q Was that after the invasion?

Q Was that while he was in the Nunciature?

MR. FITZWATER: Oh, sure, yes. Within the last few days.

Q Did we ever have officials word from anybody in the Vatican Embassy there before this time?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't believe so.

Q Do you know when those times were?

MR. FITZWATER: No, I don't.

Q Did we ask the Panamanian government whether we could take him out of Panama, extradite him?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know about -- you say the word, "ask" -- I would just say that, on the legal basis for our actions, that, first of all the Panamanian government, particularly President Endara, had said publicly on several occasions that he believed the best course was that General Noriega go to the United States. So the position of the new government seemed clear. I would say that General Noriega was arrested in Panama and removed from the country by U.S. forces under legal opinions of the United States Department of Justice.

The legal basis for our military action in Panama was reviewed by the Department of Justice prior to the President's directive of December 20, 1989. We feel that the legal bases for that intervention are sound and can withstand challenge. That legal review was the basis for the President's directive to the Secretary of Defense on December 20th that members of the Armed Forces of the United States "apprehend General Noriega and any other persons in Panama currently under indictment in the United States for drug-related offenses."

Q So it's on the basis of the invasion -- the legality of the invasion is the reason you were able to take him out of Panama?

MR. FITZWATER: No. There was no legal question about our right to take him out of Panama.

Q Marlin, back on the question of secrets and documents. Can you explain to us why this government seemed so sure that it won't have any problems in the case in light of all the problems you seem to be having in these Iran-Contra cases? And what is the difference, and why are you so sure?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have answers to any of those questions. I refer you to Justice. I don't know what they can tell you, but we will not comment here on any aspects of the legal case. You can expect the President and all of us to be very careful in the days ahead not to offer any comments on the case that might prejudice it in any way, and certainly, a big part of that would be --

Q You're already on the record. You said in Texas that "he can talk until he's blue in the face about George Bush and the CIA; it won't make any difference." And I'm just wondering what the difference --

MR. FITZWATER: That was such a great quote, I recommend you use it again. (Laughter.)

Q I loved it. I'm going to use it every chance --

MR. FITZWATER: Anne.

Q But wait a minute. What is the difference between the two situations? Without prejudicing the case, what's the difference here?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't give you a legal analysis, I'm

sorry. That's our feeling and we proceed ahead.

Q Is that why we're not seeing him today?

MR. FITZWATER: No, not today. But that will be his position continually. He will not comment on the case.

Q Are we going to see him today?

Q Contrary to what was expected, one of Noriega's lawyers now says he will not enter a plea this afternoon at 4:00 p.m.; he will refuse to acknowledge American judicial power to do any of this. Why do you feel so definitely that the United States has the right to prosecute him, bring him in and prosecute him? And does the President now believe, despite his earlier comments about Noriega's a narco trafficker, that he is innocent until proven guilty?

MR. FITZWATER: The United States Justice Department is our legal advisor. They've advised us of the legal authority to do this, and I'd have to refer you to them for the legal interpretation.

Q Innocent until proven guilty?

MR. FITZWATER: Of course. All of the rights existing under our laws.

Q Marlin, last night the President, when he thanked the Papal Nuncio, he added the words, "in recent days." Is that an implication that in the first few days after Noriega sought asylum there and they were acting pretty hard-nosed about it, that there was a lot of friction between the administration and the Vatican representatives?

MR. FITZWATER: No. We think the Vatican and the Papal Nuncio have been most cooperative with us from the beginning. We've had a very good relationship and there was no --

Q Why did he use the phrase, "in recent days" for then?

MR. FITZWATER: I have no idea.

Q Marlin, your statement on the death penalty appears to be very narrowly focused to the current indictment. Are you saying that we have not given assurances that if the grand jury reindicts him he will not be facing a death penalty on another charge?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't speculate on a hypothetical.

Q Well, it's nothing hypothetical. Have you given those assurances? I'm asking you whether those assurances --

MR. FITZWATER: It is hypothetical. The only thing existing are the existing indictments. There are no charges --

Q Are you saying that's all the United States government has committed itself on is on the basis of the current indictments?

Q Have we given any assurance that he will not face the death penalty?

MR. FITZWATER: We won't speculate on any other courses of action, period.

Q Marlin, you told us about the leaders that the President has called. Number one, have any of them called him? And what do you make of Gennady Gerasimov comparing this to a lynch

trial, lynch law?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have any comment on Gennady, and I'm not aware of any other calls.

Q Last night, General Thurman made a point of thanking Deputy Secretary Eagleburger and the team that went down there for their help in resolving this. What exactly did Eagleburger do?

MR. FITZWATER: They were not involved in the resolution of this issue.

Q Who was?

Q Thurman says they were.

Q Thurman specifically thanked him.

MR. FITZWATER: Thurman thanked him for the general support and for coming there and helping out. But he was not involved in the release of General Noriega.

Q Who was, Marlin?

Q But Thurman said he was. He said specifically --

Q Yes, he did.

MR. FITZWATER: No, he didn't. And you're invited to go back and ask him again.

Q Marlin, why did Eagleburger come back already? If he was supposed to be down there on this economic mission, why is he back?

MR. FITZWATER: As you know, when I announced the trip last week in Texas, I said the he would go for one day, have a series of meetings with government officials and would immediately return, and the other members of his team would stay. And that is exactly what happened.

Q I wonder if we have some determination from Eagleburger or estimates or any kind of information about what it's going to take to get this government into stability politically, and then how much money it will take.

MR. FITZWATER: Not yet. We have the words of Secretary Eagleburger at his press conference yesterday in terms of his initial impressions and reactions. We will await the return of the rest of his team and their technical analysis before we have any concrete numbers.

Q What's the time frame on that?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know.

Q I just want to get straight exactly what role U.S. officials had in these negotiations. You just said there was nothing with Noriega. Were we in very close contact with the Papal Nuncio officials, I mean on an -- hourly, daily? And who was involved? Was it Kozak or others?

MR. FITZWATER: We were in contact with the Papal Nuncio. Our contacts were generally through Southcom and through the embassy. The key players there were: General Thurman, General Cisneros, Ambassador Davis, Charge Bushnell and Michael Kozak of the State Department. I can't tell you who said what to who when, but generally those were the liaison people.

Q Was it always a question of the Nuncio trying to

convince him when to go, or was there a time at which they explored options of a third country, or did it seesaw at all, or was it always headed down the same path?

MR. FITZWATER: I would like to read to you the comments made this morning that seemed to me the best in terms of that, that came from Archbishop Marcos McGrath in which he said, that "General Noriega had come to the Vatican Embassy the 24th of December looking for refuge because he was cornered physically, militarily, and he had been hiding since the very moment of the military outbreak. And as the days went by, it became more obvious that he would not be able to get to a third country, particularly after the Vatican statement on Saturday the 29th of December that he was not considered to be in diplomatic or political asylum, but a person in refuge against whom there were criminal charges.

"This came after a letter written by myself," -- the Archbishop -- "and the other bishops of Panama to the Holy Father in which we praised the action of the Nuncio, and at the same time repeated our longstanding accusations against Noriega for his violations of human rights and stressed this point, which the Vatican agreed to. When that was quite clear, then it was a matter of him choosing, really, between few options: Remaining indefinitely in the Nunciatura, turning himself over to the American authorities, or turning himself over to the Panamanian authorities."

And I point that statement out because I cannot really speak for the Vatican or the Papal Nuncio in this matter. But he makes it clear here that once the Vatican considered him as not having diplomatic asylum there, then it was a different case.

Q But our goal was to try to convince the Vatican to take that position?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q What was our role?

MR. FITZWATER: Our role was to repeat again and again that we wanted him returned to the United States for prosecution. And it was clear that, certainly, following the 29th after this Vatican statement referred to by the Archbishop, the principal purpose of the Vatican was to try to convince General Noriega to give himself up, which in the end he did.

Q Does the United States know why General Noriega gave himself up?

MR. FITZWATER: Only the comments of the Archbishop. I might add one other quote that he also gave this morning. He said, "Once the Vatican had made it quite clear that he was not a diplomatic or political refugee, but rather a refugee with criminal charges against him, it was quite clear he could not go to a third country. And for his choice, it was simply Panama or the States. And I think particularly after the manifestation yesterday afternoon," -- meaning the crowds outside the embassy -- "he began to realize how much feeling there is against him in Panama, that it's much safer going to the States for a trial there."

That's the only information I have.

Q Did Noriega himself say anything to the people who accompanied him to Florida or to the arresting officials along those lines?

MR. FITZWATER: I have no reports of any comments by General Noriega at any time.

Q Marlin, I have three questions. Did the United States have anything to do --

MR. FITZWATER: Can we take them one at a time so I can remember them?

Q Okay. Did the United States have anything to do with mobilizing that crowd yesterday?

MR. FITZWATER: Not to my knowledge. I would add that the crowd was building there over several days, that the streets of Panama City were filled with people cheering the United States and jubilation over the removal -- this was after the fact and before the fact -- asking that Noriega be removed from the country.

I think it's pretty clear that this kind of feeling was growing in Panama for a number of days.

Q Yes, but "not to my knowledge" gives an out there. That's not a flat denial. Do you have some suspicion yourself?

MR. FITZWATER: I have no suspicion. I have no suspicion.

Q The Army didn't keep them from piling up there, did it? The Army didn't keep them from growing, did they? I mean, there was no attempt to keep the crowds away from the embassy, was there?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q Well, was there not, in fact, a psychological warfare unit deployed outside the embassy?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. Not to my knowledge.

Q That's Operation Boom Box.

Q Marlin, is Bush now considering going to Panama?

MR. FITZWATER: There are no plans at the moment.

Q Is it under discussion in the White House?

MR. FITZWATER: No, it's not.

Q Marlin, the final question is, does that now mean that the invading troops can come out quickly?

MR. FITZWATER: It means that General Powell and General Thurman are talking about that. They've already started to come out, and I would expect a fairly steady stream of withdrawals over the next several weeks.

Q Do you think anyone will set a date by which they'll all be out?

MR. FITZWATER: No, because they'll never all be out. We'll have 10,000 to 12,000 there on a permanent basis.

Q No, I mean the invading troops.

MR. FITZWATER: No, because they come and go. They'll be coming out and so forth, but I wouldn't expect one day.

Q Marlin, the President talked again last night about the economic problem and the need to do something about it with American help. Do you expect there's going to be some kind of a formal package in time for the budget or the State of the Union Address, or are your numbers not going to be ready for something that clear by then?

MR. FITZWATER: We just don't know at this point. We've

not heard back from the Eagleburger team in terms of definitive -- what they were asking for. Our budget obviously does not include money for this, and so at this point we can't say how that would be determined.

Undoubtedly, there will be some international funds, some bank loans and that sort of thing that would be involved. And at this point we just can't say how any aid might be financed.

Q Given the U.S. role in ousting Noriega, does the United States now feel it has a special responsibility both to make sure that the economy in Panama prospers and that the democratic government there continues? For instance, if there was a military coup there in a year, would the United States have a special responsibility to make sure that it not succeed?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we can't speculate on a hypothetical. We obviously think we have a special responsibility there in terms of the disruption caused by this invasion; that's why we have an economic team there that's analyzing the situation. We certainly have a commitment to help create an environment for democracy to flourish in that country, and we would expect to provide economic assistance accordingly.

Q On the question of prejudicial statements during the legal process, was there any question as to whether the President's announcement of the arrest last night on television might be -- how that might fit into that and whether he should actually go on or not? Was there ever any question?

MR. FITZWATER: The statement was reviewed from that context and it was determined it would not cause any difficulty.

Q Marlin, as you describe it, a turning point in this whole thing was the Saturday decision by the Vatican that he was not a diplomatic or political refugee. What representations, if any, did the United States make to bolster the Vatican's view of this?

MR. FITZWATER: I have no idea.

Q What is the President's level of involvement in terms of the prosecution, in terms of -- has he given Attorney General Thornburgh any orders in terms of deals? You say no deals were offered to him. There has been talk that Noriega might be valuable in going higher up the chain with the cartels and that sort of thing. Has he said "prosecute him"? Is it up to the Justice Department? Is there any presidential advice?

MR. FITZWATER: The President's not had any comment. That's a matter for the Justice Department.

Q Is Eagleburger briefing the President today?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q Is the U.S. involved or anybody in the U.S. involved in any way with any kind of discussions, negotiations, talks, interested observer in what happens to Noriega's family and friends apparently at the Cuban Embassy? Are we in any way talking with a third country, with them, with the Cubans, with the Panamanians about their disposition, or don't we care?

MR. FITZWATER: We're interested in knowing what their disposition is, but we're not involved in any active sense of trying to direct that. It's up to them.

Q And what happens to this \$1 million reward? Does anybody get it?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I don't think so, but I

don't really know.

Q Noriega gets it.

Q Not going in the church poor box?

Q Marlin, you made a point of emphasizing in your statement last week saying that Noriega did not face a death penalty here. Were we concerned at that time the Vatican would not release him to a country with the death penalty if he faced capital punishment?

MR. FITZWATER: The Vatican asked for clarification on that point, and we simply pointed out that the charges under which -- in the indictment did not call for the death penalty.

Q Were there any assurances given beyond that on the subject of the death penalty?

MR. FITZWATER: The only issue at hand is the charges under the indictment.

Q A couple of questions. Doctors examined his physical state. Is there any assessment of Noriega's mental state now?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q Okay. Second question. Are we interested in him talking about the drug traffickers that he is alleged to have known and worked with?

MR. FITZWATER: We're interested in pursuing the legal process.

Q As part of pursuing the legal process, often -- I won't bring up plea bargaining, but often information is elicited from suspects in exchange for consideration. Would there be any interest in talking with Noriega about what he knows?

MR. FITZWATER: I'd have to refer you to Justice. I have no idea.

Q Marlin, on a related incident to Panama, has the President sent any word to the government of Nicaragua expressing regrets over the assault on the embassy residents in Panama City?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes. You will recall the day of the incident the military --

Q He said it was a screw-up and he was sorry, but he said the apology had been rendered in Panama.

MR. FITZWATER: No. The military there apologized, and the United States government sent a note to the Nicaraguan government regretting the incident the next day. And I have talked about that publicly as well.

Q The President personally sent that, though, to Ortega, or how was that delivered -- to who?

MR. FITZWATER: It's with his approval, sure.

Q It went out with his signature?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes. Well, it always does. I mean, it comes from the President of the United States. And that was the basis for the President saying the next day we made a mistake. Because that was basically the language in the note.

Q Has additional charges based on fresh evidence seized in Panama -- has that been ruled out?

MR. FITZWATER: I have no idea. I would refer you to the Justice Department.

Q Marlin, is the feeling here at the White House that after Panama, that charges of a timid foreign policy -- Democrats will just call a halt to that?

MR. FITZWATER: It's our feeling we've always had a strong foreign policy and we always will.

Q Can I just follow that up? Is this regarded in the White House -- I tried to --

MR. FITZWATER: Don't you want to ask me that macho, visionary, charismatic question, too?

Q Exactly. Exactly. Can we get another answer? Is this a watershed event in the Bush presidency? Among his staff, among the President himself, do they think that this is a definite turning point?

MR. FITZWATER: It's another in a long string of foreign policy successes. (Laughter.)

Q Marlin, Guillermo Ford said that the turning point for Noriega was his seeing these thousands of people outside the embassy, and there was also a report that the Vatican officials had told Noriega they may just walk away from the embassy and leave him to the mercy of these crowds. Do you think that Noriega was ever -- felt that his life might have been in danger and that that could have contributed directly to the choice that he made last night?

MR. FITZWATER: We have no idea what went on in his mind.

Q Marlin, I'm a little unclear about the legal question earlier. You said the Justice Department had found a legal basis for the military to go on to Panama and apprehend General Noriega. Are you saying that the Justice Department has concluded there is a legal basis for the U.S. government to invade any country and seize anyone under indictment for drug-trafficking in the United States?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't give you a legal interpretation of that. You'd have to go to the Justice Department. All I know is, this action was reviewed by Justice and was determined to have legal authority.

Q Legal authority not only for Americans -- for the use of American military force, but also for the specific apprehension of General Noriega?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't give a definition. I'd have to refer you to Justice for that.

Q I don't want to beat a dead horse, but let me try one more time. Do the deaths of the U.S. military forces and the action to apprehend Noriega constitute what we call in this country felony murder? Is he responsible for those deaths in a criminal way?

MR. FITZWATER: I won't give you a legal interpretation.

Q Has it been discussed, or anything?

MR. FITZWATER: Not here, no. We haven't discussed legal aspects here.

Q At any point were there any talks between the United

States and any other countries as to sanctuary for Noriega?

MR. FITZWATER: Not to my knowledge.

Q Marlin, a follow-up on that, please. During the time that Noriega was holed up in the Nuncio, did the United States communicate to the Cuban government or to the government of Nicaragua that they would not allow him refuge and passage?

MR. FITZWATER: We've communicated to everybody that we want him returned to the United States for prosecution, period.

Q Did you specifically tell those two governments that?

MR. FITZWATER: We've told every government that.

Q What?

MR. FITZWATER: That we want him returned to the United States for prosecution.

Q But what about his question? It was different.

MR. FITZWATER: That's the answer to his question.

Q Marlin, on the subject of the death penalty, the President has been quite explicit in the fact that he thinks in certain kinds of drug cases the death penalty should be extended. There is a legal death penalty in some drug cases in the United States at this time. If there were to be charges against Noriega under that, would you assume the President would want them prosecuted?

MR. FITZWATER: We don't speculate on hypotheticals. The indictments out there and the charges are specific.

Q Marlin, I might have missed this when you were going through the minute-by-minute earlier, but who was the first American that Noriega encountered when he came through the gate?

Q Thurman.

Q No, no, he said he didn't talk to him when he came through the gates.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I don't know the specific -- there were military forces there who took him in detention, but I don't know who they were individually. General Thurman was the ranking general officer who was there.

Q Right. But you said he didn't speak to him, that Thurman only saw him.

MR. FITZWATER: That's true.

Q What was the nature of his initial conversation or encounter with them as he came through the gates?

MR. FITZWATER: I have no report on that.

Q If I could follow that -- one reason the question is important to me is because there is this quote from a staff sergeant apparently at that gate who is alleged to have handcuffed Noriega there and says he resisted. Can you check it for us?

Q Did he say, "no mas"?

MR. FITZWATER: I have no information on that sergeant's quote or what happened at the gate.

Q What has been the President's mood today? Did he do any celebrating last night? How late did he stay up? How did he monitor what was going on?

MR. FITZWATER: The President went back to the Residence within about a half an hour after his statement here. He called General Thurman from the Residence upon his return. This morning, he came into work at the normal time; had his usual intelligence briefing and meeting with Governor Sununu, the Vice President and General Scowcroft. The President certainly is gratified that this operation has been completed in such a successful fashion, feels very pleased, as he indicated last night, by the effectiveness and the efficiency of the military operation, and he now wants to set about the task of helping restore democracy in Panama. And those are all very gratifying conclusions, and I'd say that he's fairly upbeat about the entire situation.

Q Did he have drinks with Scowcroft afterwards?

MR. FITZWATER: No. Get serious.

Q Just to clear this up, too --

Q We're trying to find out what he did after he went before the American people to say --

MR. FITZWATER: I told you --

Q -- that Noriega had given himself up.

MR. FITZWATER: I told you exactly what he did.

Q Just to clear this up on Ortega, too, is the U.S. position that -- I think you mentioned this yesterday -- but have we been assured that it was the Contras in this attack on the nuns, or do we think it's an open question whether it's the Sandinistas or the Contras?

MR. FITZWATER: We still don't know.

Q Do we care?

MR. FITZWATER: We do care, but we don't have any idea.

Q Marlin, are you aware that representatives of this Catholic order have said that they believe it was the Contras because the Contras have been known to have been operating in that area and, in fact, they appear to have been familiar with the Contra movements. Are we talking to those people?

MR. FITZWATER: We've talked to the church officials and others there. I don't know who we've talked to, but we don't have any information on who did it.

Q Did that subject come up with the Pope phone call?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q Marlin, in view of the President's very strong opposition to plea bargains, why didn't you dismiss that possibility for Noriega when you were asked about that before?

MR. FITZWATER: I did.

Q Marlin, if Noriega had gone to a third country, was the United States prepared to go after him in another country?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't speculate on hypotheticals.

Q Are you ruling out a plea bargain? You said to Bob you had. Are you?

MR. FITZWATER: Sounds like yesterday. I told you what our position is.

Q On plea bargaining? What is our position?

MR. FITZWATER: We want him brought to justice, as we have said, and brought to trial for prosecution.

Q But that's not -- you could plea bargain on sentencing and things like that.

MR. FITZWATER: I won't comment on the legal aspects of the case.

Q Now that Panama is set up the way we like it, is there consideration down the road to withdrawing some of the troops normally stationed there -- the 10,000 or 12,000?

MR. FITZWATER: No. We have troops stationed there permanently to exercise our rights under the Panama Canal Treaty, and there's --

Q It will remain at that level?

MR. FITZWATER: -- no intention of changing that.

Q Marlin, in any of his calls to foreign leaders -- Latin Americans, or the Pope, or the European allies about Panama since the invasion -- has he tried to assure them that, in fact, he is still the cautious, prudent President, that he's not a loose cannon ready to commit troops at a whim, and that this was a unique event? In other words, is he trying to say I'm not going to be doing this consistently throughout my presidency -- trying to assuage any --

MR. FITZWATER: The allies have always been supportive, they continue to be supportive, and the President has discussed the issues only as I've stated them here.

Q But is he emphasizing that this is a unique event?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have any other contents of his discussion than what I've presented here.

Q Marlin, would you say that it was a particular objective of Operation Just Cause to bring Noriega back alive? There were remarks that you made, I think, or soon after the operation was undertaken that if he was killed in the course of the military action that that really wouldn't -- that would achieve the same objective.

MR. FITZWATER: We had four objectives: To safeguard the lives of American citizens, to help restore democracy, to protect the integrity of the Panama Canal Treaties, and to bring General Manuel Noriega to justice.

Q How long was Noriega a CIA agent? And did the President know that he was ever dealing in drugs when the President was dealing with him?

MR. FITZWATER: I have no idea.

Q Could we find out?

MR. FITZWATER: No. We won't comment on any of that history at all. It will be a matter for the trial.

Q Well, this question should have been asked when he

was so vocal, calling him a thug and so forth.

MR. FITZWATER: I would refer you to Attorney General Thornburgh's comments once again that we believe he can receive a fair trial, and no need to go into that.

Q One more tick-tock thing. President Bush said last night that the surrender happened with the full knowledge of the Panamanian government. Can you shed any light on what contacts there were in the 11th hour in that regard, and has the President called Endara? Is that going to be on his phone list today?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know whether he'll call him and I have no information on contacts between the Nuncio and the Panamanian government.

Q For the U.S. and the Panamanian government?

Q Can you let us know who he does call?

MR. FITZWATER: Sure.

Q Marlin, in light of the President's feeling that this was a success and a mood which you've described as fairly upbeat, why does it appear that he's going to remain completely out of public view today, or is that going to be the case?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, no. The President meets with the -- let's see here, what do we have -- he has a Points of Light

Q Marlin, in light of the President's feeling that this was a success and the mood which you described was fairly upbeat, why does it appear that he is going to remain completely out of public view today, or is that going to be the case?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, no. The President meets with the -- let's see here, what do we have? He has a Points of Light session this afternoon. He doesn't happen to have anything for coverage.

Q Why? I thought you wanted publicity on voluntarism.

MR. FITZWATER: You'll talk to the President many times in the days and weeks ahead, have a chance to discuss this issue.

Q But, I mean, is it considered a matter of appropriate behavior? I mean, it wouldn't be unusual for a decision to be made that the President doesn't want to appear to be out beating his breast for legal reasons and otherwise. Is that in the figuring here, or what?

MR. FITZWATER: It certainly is true that we don't feel that there's anything to add at this point, and we want the legal process to continue. We want to be very careful not to say or do anything that prejudices that process. And I'm sure the President will comment on all of this when the time suits him. But there's no need to hurry out with any comments at this point.

Q No news conference soon?

Q You don't expect a news conference tomorrow?

MR. FITZWATER: I wouldn't anticipate one, no.

Q Marlin, on plea bargains, are you saying that is a possibility, that is not a possibility, or you're not saying whether it's a possibility?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm saying you'd have to ask the Justice Department; I have no idea of that kind of stuff.

Q Marlin, at one point you told Bob, when he asked why you weren't dismissing the notion of a plea bargain, that you did. And before that, when asked about plea bargaining you said that's a matter for the Justice Department. Which one is it?

MR. FITZWATER: You'd have to ask the Justice Department. (Laughter.) You'd have to ask the Justice Department. All I know is we wanted to bring him to trial in this country. That's all I know.

Q But you can have a trial without -- you can have a plea bargain and still have a trial.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know anything about the legal aspects.

Q I wanted you to clarify the bail. If somebody sets up a bail does that mean he goes free?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I guess that's a matter for the court to decide.

Q Will the government challenge bail? I would presume you would not be happy to see him out on bond.

MR. FITZWATER: I refer you to the Justice Department.

Who else? Anybody else?

Q I have one question on the Azerbaijan-Iran. Do you have any read on that or any reaction at all to these border incidents between Iran and the Soviet Union?

MR. FITZWATER: No, I have no reaction.

Q Marlin, the psychological situation inside the Embassy, with turning the air conditioner off, broken TVs, locking up the liquor cabinet -- did the United States know this was going on? Did we encourage it?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. That's a matter for the Vatican. I don't know.

Q What about the psychological warfare unit? Did you know anything about them being in --

MR. FITZWATER: No, I don't.

Q Was it part of the briefing to the President that you were around? You never heard anything about this?

MR. FITZWATER: I didn't. And if I did, I wouldn't comment anyway. But I don't know anything about it.

Q In the announcement process yesterday, why did he announce that Noriega was in U.S. custody before the President announced that?

MR. FITZWATER: What do you mean?

Q Well, you came two minutes before the President and announced and you didn't leave that to the President.

MR. FITZWATER: Nobody reported that. That was just a way of introducing the President, telling you we have --

Q It was on live television.

MR. FITZWATER: -- telling you you had a two-minute warning, and you already saw -- and by that time you'd already seen the pictures of him on the helicopters for something like 25 minutes.

There was no question of that at that point.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

12:16 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 4, 1990

THE POINTS OF LIGHT INITIATIVE FOUNDATION

The President announced in New York last summer that **The Points of Light Initiative Foundation** would be established to help to implement his three-part strategy to make community service central to the life and work of every individual, group and organization in America. The elements of that strategy are:

I. CLAIM SOCIETY'S PROBLEMS AS YOUR OWN

To call every American and every American group and organization to engage in helping to solve our most critical social problems.

II. IDENTIFY, ENLARGE AND MULTIPLY WHAT IS WORKING

To identify successful and promising community service initiatives, bring news of their existence to other communities and multiply them throughout the nation.

III. DISCOVER, ENCOURAGE AND DEVELOP LEADERS

To discover, encourage and develop individuals, groups and organizations who are "points of light" and to convince all Americans that a life that includes serving others is a meaningful, adventurous and successful life.

The White House Office of National Service has recommended a number of goals for the proposed Foundation. The Foundation may achieve these goals by concentrating on seven critical mission areas more fully discussed below:

Group/Organization Initiatives
ServNet/ServLink/Volunteer Centers
Points of Light Action Groups
Youth Engaged in Service to America (YES)
One-to-One Relationships
Media Leadership/Support
Finance/Resource Acquisition

GROUP/ORGANIZATION INITIATIVES

Mission:

To engage all groups and organizations in solving critical social problems.

Every significant sector of American society (corporate, professional, labor, education, religion, non-profits, and associations, etc.) will develop operating examples of groups and organizations that have successfully:

- a. Implemented a community service initiative (or a family of initiatives) in which every member of the group/organization is urged and welcome to participate;
- b. Made a unique contribution to the community service movement resulting from the group's or organization's use of its distinctive resources, skills or capabilities;
- c. Instilled community service as an ethic of premium importance by the creation of a web of non-financial incentives (e.g. academic or professional credit, awards and other forms of recognition) that heighten the impulse to serve others and the satisfaction derived from serving others.

SERVNET/SERVLINK/VOLUNTEER CENTERS

Mission:

To identify, enlarge and multiply what is working and to discover, encourage and develop leaders who can make things work.

- a. Every significant sector of American society will form and lead "peer-to-peer pressure groups," bringing examples of successful initiatives within their particular area of expertise to others in the same field and providing training, technical assistance and other support to enable groups and organizations without such initiatives to devise and implement them ("ServNet").
- b. Establish a telephone hotline system, an interactive computer data base program and an electronic bulletin board that would permit individuals and groups to learn of volunteer opportunities and/or successful approaches in their own communities or elsewhere ("ServLink").

- c. The Foundation, in collaboration with a coalition of national groups with extensive local organizations, will help significantly to increase the number, visibility and effectiveness of volunteer centers throughout the nation.
- d. Every significant sector of American society will develop examples of groups and organizations that continuously and conspicuously identify and honor their own "points of light."
- e. The Foundation will help to sponsor forums, symposia and workshops on community service leadership throughout the nation.

POINTS OF LIGHT ACTION GROUPS

Mission:

To engage individuals from all walks of life and diverse groups and organizations who may never have worked together before in collaborating with one another to solve community problems.

- a. To develop "Points of Light Action Groups" in all 50 states to determine pressing community problems, identify and mobilize community resources and deploy them against these problems. Such groups would consist of new or strengthened partnerships among businesses, professionals, unions, schools, religious organizations, non-profits, clubs, associations and concerned individuals.
- b. These groups will serve as catalysts for community action and as new engines for social change.

YOUTH ENGAGED IN SERVICE TO AMERICA (YES)

Mission:

To engage every young person, aged 5 - 25, in community service.

- a. The Foundation will identify model community service projects in organizations of which young people are a part (schools, churches and synagogues, neighborhood organizations, clubs, etc.) and encourage similar organizations to replicate them.
- b. The Foundation will help create youth service projects in a limited number of pilot areas (to be determined by the Board) that engage a wide variety of local groups and organizations and provide models which communities can replicate throughout the nation.

- c. Every significant sector of American society (corporate, professional, labor, religion, non-profits, clubs and associations, etc.) not yet involved in youth development will work with young people to devise community service initiatives or participate in existing projects which are led by young people.
- d. The President's National Service Youth Representatives will be selected from every state to lead other young people in community service in their regions, assist communities in developing and implementing local projects and circulate models of successful initiatives to young people and sector leaders.
- e. The Foundation will convene The President's Youth Leadership Forums to be led by young people, which call together their peers, parents, teachers and community leaders to determine pressing local problems, identify successful local initiatives which address these problems, discuss ways to enlarge these initiatives and create new ones, and devise strategies to mobilize more young people to action in their communities. After these forums, participants will form teams to follow through with identified goals.

ONE-TO-ONE RELATIONSHIPS

Mission:

To form one-to-one mentoring relationships with people in need.

- a. The Foundation will work to develop a significant number (to be determined by the Board) of one-to-one mentoring relationships. Mentors from outside the communities served will be welcomed, but they will be urged to work through community leaders, groups and organizations to appreciate local conditions and sensitivities.
- b. The Foundation will target a limited number of communities (to be determined by the Board) in which intensive efforts will be undertaken through the collaboration of a wide variety of community-based groups and organizations to develop one-to-one relationships with virtually every single individual in need.

MEDIA LEADERSHIP/SUPPORT

Mission:

To devote the distinctive capabilities of the local and national news and entertainment media to persuading people to engage in community problem solving.

- a. Every segment of the news and entertainment media (e.g., television, newspapers, magazines, radio, cable, motion pictures) will provide examples of media groups and/or organizations that highlight community service continuously, spotlight successful service initiatives, profile outstanding community leaders and inform the public of how to engage in community service.
- b. In addition, in partnership with The Advertising Council, the Foundation will develop a nationwide advertising campaign to develop a new perspective on our social problems, to increase public awareness of the importance of community service and to catalyze community action.
- c. The Foundation will also create a mechanism to provide regular satellite feeds to local television stations containing stories about highly successful and newsworthy community service leaders and developments and a wire print service to disseminate such information to local print media.

FINANCE/RESOURCE ACQUISITION

Mission:

To obtain the necessary resources from the private and public sectors to support the activities of the Foundation.

The Foundation will raise at least \$25 million from the private sector in financial contributions and additional in-kind contributions. Also, the Foundation will seek \$25 million in Congressional funding.

#

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

COLLECTION:

Bush Presidential Records
Office of the President

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1993.0001

FOIA/SYSTEMATIC
PROCESSING CASE
NUMBER (if app.):

☐ Transferred During Accessioning

☒ Transferred During Processing

2009-0166-S

The following material was transferred to:

☒ **Audiovisual Collection**

☐ **Book Collection**

☐ **Museum Collection**

☐ **Other**

Other (Specify):

DESCRIPTION:

White House Photograph: P09280-08 [Flag from Wounded Soldier]

When transferring
material to the
museum
collection,
complete the
following.

Donor:

Donor Org.:

Address:

Telephone:

Book Location:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

Map Case Location:**Series:**

Daily Files

Box Number:

32

Folder Title:

Thursday, January 4, 1990

OA/ID Number:

90531-002

Transferred by:

Deborah Wheeler

Date of Transfer:

12/17/2009

Received by:

Mary Finch

Date Received:

12/17/2009

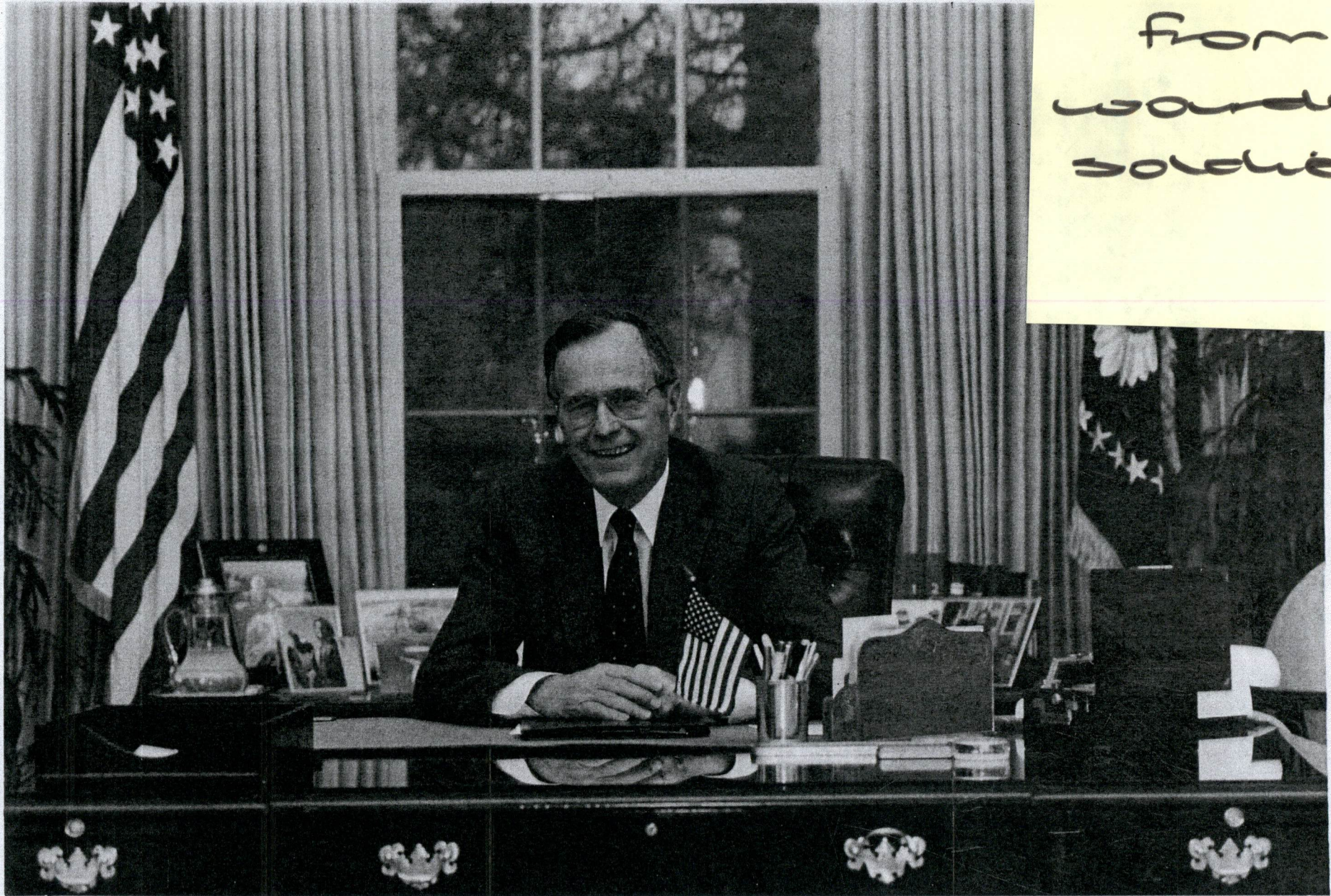
Go to Database
Navigator

Go to Accession
Register

Go to Withdrawal Sheet

Print Record

Flag
from
wounded
soldier



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 94 JAN 06 P00280-00 1B