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WINNERS

1989 PRESIDENT'S VOLUNTEER ACTION AWARDS

<u>ALABAMA</u>	Huntsville	Chessie Harris
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	Sausalito San Diego	California Marine Mammal Center Great American First Savings Bank
<u>FLORIDA</u>	Tampa Miami	Judeo Christian Health Clinic Allison Stieglitz
<u>GEORGIA</u>	Americus	Habitat for Humanity, International
<u>KANSAS</u>	Kansas City	United Auto Workers, Local 31
<u>KENTUCKY</u>	Lancaster	Walter Maddocks
<u>NEBRASKA</u>	Scotts Bluff	R.E.A.C.H. (Responsible Educated Adolescents Can Help)
<u>NEW YORK</u>	Rochester New York  New York New York	Compeer, Inc. Clothing Bank/New Clothes for the Homeless Association of Junior Leagues, Inc. Covenant House Volunteers
<u>OHIO</u>	Middleburg Heights	Rose Tichy
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	Enid	Senior Master Sergeant Apolonio E. Garcia
<u>TEXAS</u>	San Antonio	Inner City Development, Inc.
<u>VIRGINIA</u>	Arlington Richmond	Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Evans Virginia Power/North Carolina Power Volunteer Program

## ARTS & HUMANITIES

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Evans, Northern Virginia Patriots  
Arlington, VA

Samuel Evans formed the Northern Virginia Patriots, a marching band comprising 450 members in 1965 to provide an opportunity for area young people to be part of a marching unit and to fulfill his lifelong personal dream of heading a marching band. As a child, Mr. Evans suffered from polio and part of his therapy was marching.

Since its founding, the prize-winning Patriots has grown into one of the largest marching units in the United States. It now has a drum corps, fife and drum unit, a drum and bugle corps, junior and senior pom pom units, a marching band, state flag units, a banner group and a Colonial flag unit.

Mrs. Evans has done much of the research into Colonial uniforms and flags and has made many of the band uniforms and flags herself. Band members are responsible for purchasing their own white shirts, black trousers and black shoes. The Evans supply waistcoats, tri-cornered hats and buckles for the shoes.

The band is a year-round activity for the Evans since the Patriots either practice or perform at least one time each month. The band has performed at many of the country's major parades including the Orange and Cotton Bowls, the Indianapolis 500, the Kentucky Derby, the 1976 Philadelphia Bicentennial and the 1984 World's Fair in Nashville. Because of the quality of the performance and the unique performance they are frequently asked to return, performing twice at Macy's Parade, three times at Canada's Warrior's Day Parade and, closer to home, in three Presidential Inaugurations.

All of the marchers appear in Colonial garb. The 12 foot by 20 foot authentic flags are carried in parades by high school girls. Many of the performers join the band in grade school and continue through high school with some performers returning from college for parades.

There is no charge to band members to join or perform. The only cost is the minimal cost to travel. In order to allow income young people to participate, the Evans are flexible and allow the children to pay small amounts over a year. Trips may include as many as 260 marchers and 60 adult parent chaperones. Rules are strict and any serious infraction results in being sent home at the expense of the family.

Mr. Evans was a career military enlisted man and was assigned to an Army band stationed in the Washington, D.C. area. Now retired, he supports his "hobby" by playing in a local dance band, running a drum shop (which provides drums to band members at cost), and giving drum lessons for Fairfax County.

## EDUCATION

Rose Tichy  
Middleburg Heights, OH

Rose Tichy began volunteering as a tutor for Project: LEARN in January 1978. The literacy group is sponsored by the Interchurch Council of Greater Cleveland. Project: LEARN uses the Laubach Literacy materials and method of tutoring illiterate adults.

Shortly after Ms. Tichy began volunteering, she joined with other volunteers to form the Project: LEARN Writers Group to produce reading materials for the adult students. One of the difficulties in any literacy program is finding books that will be of interest to adults but will fit their reading level. No commercial publisher produces these materials so they must be developed within the literacy community. Laubach produces some materials but there is very little reading for pleasure, and none of any local interest.

Since she began her writing ten years ago, Ms. Tichy has written 32 books. She has also edited all of the more than 100 books developed by the Writers Group and has typed the final copy for all of the books.

The writing of these books is made more difficult because each word must be checked to determine that it is on the list learned by the readers. If not, it must be introduced as a new word or an alternate already on the list must be found. When the writer's word list was revised, Ms. Tichy updated, revised and retyped over 50 existing books.

Ms. Tichy's books include those of special interest to Ohio residents, such as biographies of locally famous people, as well as books of current interest such as a book on AIDS, two books on preparing for the Ohio driver's test, travel books on Niagara Falls and the Grand Canyon, a book on three football heroes, information for expectant mothers, raising plants, books on food shopping and on basic food groups, books on basic cooking terms and several fiction books. Produced in the office at Project: LEARN, books are 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", up to 50 pages and are staple bound.

Although some other local literacy groups produce their own books, it is very unusual for a group to produce them in this quantity. Although they must sell them below cost, Project: LEARN has filled requests from 15 states and Canada for their books.

## ENVIRONMENT

California Marine Mammal Center  
Sausalito, CA

The California Marine Mammal Center was founded in 1975 to rescue and rehabilitate sick, injured or distressed marine mammals. The philosophy of the organization is that these are wild animals and that they are to be treated that way while in captivity so that they will be equipped to survive when returned to the wild.

The organization has a volunteer and paid staff of over 350, with over 330 of them working as volunteers. Each volunteer works approximately eight to ten hours a week. Volunteers are active in all aspects of the organization, from staffing visitors' desks to feeding animals and cleaning holding areas to providing medical care for injured or sick animals. Volunteers include attorneys, carpenters, x-ray technicians, homemakers, educators, secretaries and scientists and range in age from 18 to 80. They staff the giftshop and information hut, maintain the facilities and rescue equipment, assist in data processing and membership, handle public relations. Volunteers are also involved in the leadership of the organization. In addition to board members, 12 volunteers head major departments and 14 other volunteers lead hospital care crews on a 24-hour basis.

The organization is licensed by the federal government to rescue animals from San Luis Obispo to the Oregon state line and it is equipped to deal with animals from newborn 10-pound harbor seals to 600 pound sea lions. When admitted, the animal undergoes a physical examination including x-rays if necessary. The Center's veterinarian develops the treatment procedure.

The animals that are treated include California sea lions, elephant, harbor and fur seals, dolphins, porpoises, gray and killer whales. The animals may be orphaned pups, have shark bites, bullet wounds, injuries from fish nets, propeller cuts, or parasitic and bacterial infections.

In addition to rescue and treatment, CMMC offers an educational program that provides tours of the facility and on-site observation of animals undergoing treatment as well as special coastal excursions and classroom visits. The CMMC educational department develops materials that are used in the science curriculum of northern California schools.

CMMC also collects data on sea mammals and provides the resource data to scientific and veterinary institutions around the world. The data collected during treatment of various animals serves as the basis for ongoing investigations into marine mammal diseases.

## HEALTH

Compeer, Inc.  
Rochester, New York

Compeer, Inc., is a nonprofit organization that matches caring, trained volunteers with mental health clients in one-to-one friendship relationships as an adjunct to therapy. Compeer has introduced the simple premise of friendship into the complex field of mental health.

Founded in Rochester in 1973, there are now 100 operational Compeer programs in 37 states. Since its inception Compeer has served over 10,000 people of all ages who suffer from mental illness.

Compeer volunteers represent all segments of society and most are employed either full or part-time. They are retirees, students, homemakers and former mental health clients who want to participate in a volunteer experience where they can have a direct impact on the lives of others.

Compeer volunteers complete an extensive application form and supply character references. Every volunteer is interviewed, trained and matched with a client of his/her choice. Training focuses on good communications and provides both support and information. The volunteers are prepared for the intricacies of the special Compeer relationship.

Volunteers agree to spend a minimum of one hour each week for at least a year building a one-to-one friendship with their client friend. Two-thirds of the volunteers continue their relationships beyond the one year commitment.

Mental health clients are referred by their therapists from mental health facilities, community agencies and private practitioners. Therapists meet with the volunteer to discuss the proposed match and to determine whether the volunteer is appropriate for their client. Clients range in age from 3 to 100 can be inpatients in a mental health facility or transitional living facility or people living independently in the community.

Evaluations completed by referring therapists cite improvement in the social, communication and living skills of their clients, as well as significant increases in self-esteem. The volunteer serves as a positive role model for the client while reducing the loneliness and isolation that often accompanies mental illness.

Funding for Compeer comes from a variety of sources. Private and public foundations, county and state departments of mental health, United Way, corporate and individual contributions all provide support for Compeer programs.

## HEALTH

Judeo Christian Health Clinic  
Tampa, FL

The Judeo Christian Health Clinic was begun in 1972 to provide free medical help for indigent people who do not qualify for public assistance but who are too poor to afford private health care insurance. The Clinic was a dream of the Reverend James Holmes of St. John's Presbyterian Church. The Clinic now involves other churches of different faith who assist in providing the funding.

The Clinic provides free medical services to the elderly who do not have savings yet who are not yet eligible for medicare, to transients, homeless, single parents and their children and the working poor. Doctors, nurses and others who volunteer their time do so during the evening hours.

The buildings that house the Clinic have been paid for by contributions. Members of St. John's Church built the first building in 1973. Matching funds amounting to \$40,000 from companies, clubs, churches and individuals paid for a new eye clinic in 1982.

The Clinic today has eight examining rooms, a laboratory, a licensed pharmacy, three complete dental labs, two optometrist's examination rooms and an optician's dispensing laboratory. The Clinic operates seven medical clinics, two dental clinics, and one eye clinic weekly. A pediatric clinic offers specialized care for children up to 16 years of age. In addition, podiatry, gynecology, ear, nose and throat, and dermatology are offered. An affiliation agreement with the University of South Florida College of Medicine enables the clinic to provide indepth family practice clinics and nutritional information to patients.

Patients who cannot be treated at the Clinic are referred to cooperating professionals who see the patients at a reduced cost or no fee in their private practices. Cooperation with area hospitals and with SmithKline Laboratories make it possible for the Clinic patients to receive the laboratory and x-ray tests at no charge.

There is no government or United Way funding. The clinic relies solely upon the private sector and its own fundraising efforts to meet its financial obligations.

There is one paid staff person and one part-time cleaning person. The board of directors has representatives from the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths.

## HUMAN SERVICES

Chessie Harris  
Huntsville, AL

Chessie Harris founded Harris Home in Huntsville in 1958 to provide a home for abandoned children. She began by taking children into her own home, but the need was more than the small family home was able to handle.

Mrs. Harris grew up on a farm in rural Alabama. The daughter of sharecroppers and the granddaughter of slaves, she picked cotton and held other jobs to pay the tuition to attend Tuskegee Institute. Although she lived for many years in the North, when she, her husband and four children returned to Alabama, she decided to do something to help the numerous black street children.

She began by taking several children into her home. Although the family of six was living in a two bedroom home, they were always able to make room for one or two children. In 1954 the welfare department required that she obtain a boarding license to house the children in their home. In order to expand the home, the Harrises and other volunteers salvaged materials from demolished buildings and built a house on land purchased with money from the sale of the family farm in Ohio. When the state authorities refused to believe that there was a need for a home for black children, Mrs. Harris used photographs of children living on the streets to convince them that there was a need for the home. She was granted a license to open Harris Home for Children in 1958.

The license made Harris Home eligible for some government assistance such as welfare department milk for the children; a 4-H project provided seeds for a vegetable garden and chickens both for eggs and for the table. Mrs. Harris and the children at the home also gleaned fields of nearby farms at the end of the harvest. During this period, Mr. Harris worked two fulltime jobs to keep the facility open.

In 1960, the home was found eligible for United Fund money. The money would provide for operations but could not be used for expansion. Mrs. Harris continued to raise funds for the facility and Harris Home now has six satellite homes and two dormitory-style buildings.

Since Harris Home opened in 1958, it has provided a home to more than 800 children, some of whom have gone on to become doctors, farmers, businessman and homemakers. Three of Mrs. Harris's children now have master's degrees in social work and one works at the Harris Home for Children. Mr. Harris died in 1988. At 82, Mrs. Harris serves as the volunteer director of a transportation service for the elderly.

## HUMAN SERVICES

Covenant House Volunteers  
New York, NY

Covenant House was founded in 1968 by Father Bruce Ritter to provide a shelter for abandoned and runaway children in New York. Father Ritter had moved to the East Village in New York to work with the urban poor and in February, six children appeared at his door asking for a place to stay. Word spread and every night young people came to his small apartment. With little funding and mainly volunteer support, Father Ritter obtained the license to operate Covenant House as a home for children in 1972. In 1977, the first crisis center was opened in Times Square.

Today, Covenant House offers shelter to 25,000 kids every year. The program now offers five basic services. Crisis care includes filling immediate basic human needs such as food, clothing, a shower and necessary medical attention. Shelter is available to children trying to escape from life on the streets. Value communication involves teaching, by example, that the values of life on the street are not really values; rather that wholesome relationships are based on trust, respect and honesty. The program also offers important structure to the lives of the children and the opportunity to make a choice about their own future.

In order to reach more kids on the street, the program operates van outreaches that serve hot meals and direct support and a call-in radio program, "Family Talk from Covenant House" that allows staff to talk to kids who may be considering running away. Covenant House also operates a 24-hour national toll free hotline that provides advice, referrals and support for troubled parents and teens.

Covenant House involves volunteers both in direct child care and in non-child care. Non-child care volunteers basically do clerical and program support work and are eligible for work following the completion of a volunteer job application form, an interview and reference check. Those volunteers who work directly with the kids must be at least 23 years old, have their references checked, spend time with experienced volunteers observing the house and the residents, and undergo a training program which includes two evening sessions and a full day during a weekend.

Volunteers assist counselors on the floor, serve meals and snacks, work in the gymnasium recreation program, staff the lounge, tutor in the library, provide escorts and offer the flexibility to do whatever needs to be done at any given time they are on duty. Other volunteers raise funds and speak to community groups about Covenant House.

Covenant House involves approximately 300 volunteers a month. In the last fiscal year, volunteers contributed over 44,000 hours of services valued at over \$350,000. There are now Covenant Houses operating in New York, Houston, Ft. Lauderdale, New Orleans and Toronto, Canada. Funding comes largely from individual contributions.

## HUMAN SERVICES

Clothing Bank/New Clothes for the Homeless  
New York, NY

The Clothing Bank/New Clothes for the Homeless program was begun in 1986 by the Mayor's Voluntary Action Center (MVAC) to provide contributed new clothing to homeless people in New York City through existing social service agencies. The first donation was a load of Van Heusen shirts and 4,000 Misty Harbor raincoats. A small grant from the J.M. Kaplan fund provided the funding needed to begin the program. Since those first donations, the program has added more than 500 companies to its list of contributors. Clothing is distributed to clients through a network of 200 nonprofit and City shelters, soup kitchens, welfare hotels, churches, synagogues and other agencies in all five boroughs.

The program accepts only new clothing. It can be seconds or irregulars, but must be acceptable for sale. The program is staffed, from those who solicit the clothing to those who stack the boxes received at the warehouse, almost entirely by volunteers. The manager of the program, who oversees the solicitation of merchandise, is a retired clothing manufacturer. When the clothing is received, it is unpacked, counted and packed for distribution to agencies by young people, age 17 to 20, who are members of the City Volunteer Corps (CVC), a job readiness program which places inner city youths in stipended positions in City agencies. A woman who was formerly homeless and oversees the CVCs is one of the few people in the program who is paid a salary.

Other volunteers call agencies on the list and arrange for them to pick the donated clothing up from the warehouse. Clothing is picked up by agencies soon after it is received at the warehouse. Because of the large number of volunteers, merchandise never sits in the warehouse for longer than a week.

The volunteer staff operate out of offices of the MVAC. The City has also donated nearby warehouse space. The budget for the first three years of the program remained under \$25,000; in 1988 it expanded to \$50,000 to allow for the hiring of additional homeless people as day workers to supplement the volunteer teams and provide some employment.

In 1988, nearly 1.25 million items of clothing were received and distributed through the program. Since its inception, the Clothing Bank/New Clothes for the Homeless has distributed over \$5 million worth of new clothing.

## HUMAN SERVICES

Habitat for Humanity  
Americus, GA

Habitat for Humanity was founded 12 years ago to provide simple, decent, affordable housing for low income families. Inspired by Koinonia Farm, an integrated Christian community in a poor rural south Georgia area surrounded by crude shacks, the original Habitat near Americus, Georgia, provided a pool of capital that was used to buy building materials and to serve as a mortgage source for people too poor to qualify for bank loans. Volunteers built the homes with some donated materials and the homes were sold at cost to low income people. The money received from the no-interest mortgages plus new money raised replenished the building fund.

There are now 324 affiliates that involve more than 35,000 volunteers. Since its founding, Habitat has built or rehabilitated more than 2,000 homes in the United States. The typical Habitat home is a no-frills, 1,000 square foot, three bedroom residence that sells for about \$28,000. Habitat homeowners usually make monthly mortgage payments of approximately \$150, frequently less than they were paying to rent substandard housing.

Since its founding, Habitat has grown rapidly. In 1980, there were 11 Habitat affiliates in the U.S.; in 1986, there were 171; the 324 affiliates in the U.S. range in size from the one in New York City to the one in Coahoma, Mississippi, (population 351) which plans to replace the town's entire housing stock. There are 46 college chapters.

Aside from its fast growth rate, Habitat has not changed radically since its beginning. Local groups wishing to start a Habitat program develop a proposal which must be approved by the Americus headquarters. All money for local programs must be raised by the local group. Approximately 90% of the labor is volunteer; projects frequently hire one person to coordinate the building. New homeowners are usually required to provide sweat equity either working on their own home or on a neighbor's after their own is complete.

Local organizations develop a family selection committee that reviews local needs and determines who is eligible for the housing. Prospective homeowners must have some source of income. In some cases, lotteries are held to determine the order in which houses are made available. Local programs also help the homeowners with financial problems by providing counseling and budgeting assistance to ensure that they are ready to assume the responsibility of owning a home. In the case of severe financial problems, Habitat works with the homeowner to renegotiate who the owner of the home is, sometimes passing the ownership on to a child in the case of an elderly person who is unable to keep up the payments. Because of the followup work and the adaptability of Habitat, the organization has had to foreclose on only a very few homes.

National centers for Habitat's international operations are located in Canada and Australia. There are Habitat affiliates in 25 developing countries.

## HUMAN SERVICES

Inner City Development, Inc.  
San Antonio, TX

Inner City Development, Inc., founded in 1968, has been directed by Rod and Patti Radle since 1970. Inner City has programs to meet emergency, educational and recreational needs for the neighborhood surrounding the Alazan-Apache Courts public housing project. It is the largest all-volunteer community agency in San Antonio.

Inner City is located in the city's West Side, a densely populated area comprising mostly of Mexican-American families whose median income is under \$6,000. Half of the families are headed by a single parent. Its large school-age population has a high drop-out rate and low education achievement scores. Many of the older people in the community live in homes without hot water or adequate plumbing. Alcohol and drug abuse as well as glue and paint inhalation are major problems in this community.

Inner City's programs help people learn to be self-sufficient. They include a food program, which provides over 36 tons of food to 1,000 families throughout the year on an emergency basis, and basic clothing and shoes distribution to needy families. Through a soup kitchen, Inner City provides hot meals for the homeless and unemployed, serving over 30,000 meals in 1988.

The family tutorial program assists children with low grades to increase their skills and remain in school. Tutors also help adults complete their GED training. Sixty children and parents participate four afternoons each week.

Inner City's recreation program, directed by Mr. and Mrs. Radle has over 600 participants with an average daily attendance of 250 during the summer. One of the city's largest, this summer recreation program offers team sports to build self-esteem and neighborhood pride.

The Christmas Toy Sale helps families give their children gifts at Christmas by offering toys at a low cost. The toys are donated by church groups, office workers, schools and individuals and are sold for about ten percent of their retail cost. In 1988, \$12,500 worth of toys was sold in four hours. All money received through the Christmas Toy Sale is used to provide emergency services throughout the year, so parents realize that their money will be spent helping others in the community.

## HUMAN SERVICES

Sr. Master Sergeant Apolonio E. Garcia  
Enid, OK

Sr. Master Sergeant Apolonio E. (Ed) Garcia has worked for several years with the immigrant Hispanic community in Enid, Oklahoma, a community near Oklahoma City. Stationed at Vance Air Force Base, he began his involvement by teaching English classes to Spanish-speaking adults in his own home. Third generation American, Sgt. Garcia is bilingual.

Much of his work in the past year has been in helping immigrants to obtain resident status. He has helped local organizations with publicity, outreach and followup. Working in cooperation with Catholic Social Ministries and St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, he has assisted over 50 Hispanics to get temporary residency papers. In many cases, this meant visiting with their employers, some several times, to obtain the necessary documentation for the immigrants' past employment. In the past year, Sgt. and Mrs. Garcia volunteered over 1,600 hours with the immigrants.

Most of the workers with whom he works are either laborers, migrant farm workers or domestic workers earning less than \$10,000 a year. They live very simply and still manage to send money back to their families in Central and South America. Because he speaks Spanish fluently, St. Garcia provides much of the direct contact with the people. At one point, he took personal leave from the Air Force to work with the immigrants.

Sgt. Garcia has also helped to expand the English classes out of Enid to the communities where the workers are. There are currently two classes each in Hennessey and Medford. He is currently teaching English as a second language through a program sponsored by the Catholic Social Ministries. Because the program is eligible for federal funding, all tutors are paid a small stipend. Sgt. Garcia accepts the stipend but immediately turns the full stipend over as a contribution to the Catholic Social Ministries to use to fund their programming. He is also teaching the immigrants basic American history.

Sgt. Garcia also helps to prepare one meal each month in his home to serve through the St. Francis Xavier soup kitchen.

## INTERNATIONAL

Walter Maddocks  
Lancaster, Kentucky

Walter Maddocks accepted the invitation of Rotary International to oversee the PolioPlus fund-raising campaign in 1986 and spent two and a half years as a full-time volunteer directing it from Rotary's headquarters in Evanston, Illinois.

With nearly 24,000 autonomous clubs in 164 countries, Rotary International never had undertaken an organization-wide fund drive of such a scale. The immediate goal was to raise \$120 million; the long-term goal was to eradicate polio from the world. If Rotary was to achieve those targets, it would have to motivate its clubs and members everywhere to help.

The organization approached Mr. Maddocks, a former judge and horse farm owner, and asked him to head the project. He had been active in Rotary for 18 years. To take on the responsibility, he gave up the management of his Kentucky farm to his son, and he and Mrs. Maddocks moved to an apartment in Illinois. Serving as unpaid chief executive, he was responsible for managing the campaign, motivating the individuals responsible for various regions of the world and building support through speaking engagements.

Rotary divided its clubs into 44 regions, each with a chairman and campaign coordinators responsible for motivating and leading clubs within the region. Each club set its own fund-raising goal with up to five years to raise the funds. The campaign resulted in cash gifts, grants and pledges more than \$100 million over the goal. To date, \$168 million has been received in cash.

Because of the fund campaign's success, Rotary has been able to commit itself to provide polio vaccine for the children of 79 countries so far. More than 168 million children have been immunized already, and the number will exceed 450 million when present commitments are met. Others are made each year.

All PolioPlus immunization efforts are carried out in cooperation with the health ministries of project countries, the World Health Organization, and UNICEF. Besides providing polio vaccine, Rotary also is able to mobilize its own members and other volunteers and to generate private-sector resources to support immunization programs on the scene. As part of a worldwide child-health coalition, Rotarians are working not only to stamp out polio but to protect children against other vaccine-preventable diseases as well.

## MOBILIZATION

Association of Junior Leagues, Inc.  
New York, NY

The first Junior League was founded in 1901 to provide a way for women to serve their communities as volunteers. In 1921 the Association of Junior Leagues (AJL) was founded to promote volunteering and improving the community through the effective action and leadership of trained volunteers. AJL provides a wide range of support and assistance to individual Leagues including training, communications, research, development of model programs and linkage with other organizations, government and other organizations within the voluntary sector.

The typical League member is over 31 years old, holds a job and remains an active member for six years. For the past ten years, membership diversification has been a top priority of AJL and the individual Leagues.

Training includes both personal development and current issues. Development training includes the responsibilities of a nonprofit board member, community needs assessment, long range planning, conflict management and group dynamics. Typical of the issues training is the recent AJL-sponsored conference on the new homeless. AJL also produces publications on topics of interest to the Leagues and to support their own project activities.

Current program emphasis of AJL include teen pregnancy, alcoholism among women, homelessness and child care. The Teen Outreach Program (TOP), a school based pregnancy prevention program, was developed to work with youngsters at risk by raising their self-esteem through self-discovery workshops and the volunteer experience. Both pregnancy and drop-out rates have dropped significantly among TOP participants. Local efforts are supported by a variety of training events and materials from AJL including the annual Teen Outreach Networking and Training Conference which provided training on launching a TOP program with a successful volunteer component.

Woman to Woman, the first alcohol awareness and education program directed specifically at women, was designed to respond to the failure to recognize women's greater physical vulnerability to alcohol and the shortage of special alcohol treatment services for women. The 100 participating Leagues in the U.S., Canada and Mexico mount local awareness campaigns, have distributed nearly one million copies of the AJL-produced brochure "Woman to Woman: Alcohol and You" and have conducted community surveys of alcohol services for women. The project also includes pilot projects on college campuses.

In 1987/88, Junior Leagues were involved in more than 2,000 different community projects and in over 500 local public affairs efforts. Members volunteered more than eight million hours and raised nearly \$20 million to support their activities. There are now 273 Junior Leagues throughout the U.S., Canada, Great Britain and Mexico with a combined total membership of 182,000.

## YOUTH

Allison Stieglitz  
Miami, FL

Allison Stieglitz decided in November 1985 that she would like to have the money that was to go for her Bat Mitzvah to go to feed the needy. She estimated the cost of developing Thanksgiving baskets and sent letters to the planned guest list for the Bat Mitzvah asking them to donate money to the feeding program rather than spending it on gifts.

She also approached local supermarkets and stores for donated food and special prices on purchased items. That year, Allison, with help from family and friends, distributed 15 baskets. The following year, she delivered 25 food baskets. The program has continued to grow, with 30 baskets in 1987 and 75 food baskets delivered to two local agencies, United Home Care and the Family Counseling Center, in 1988.

With this success, Allison enlisted the help of the Hungry and Homeless Committee of her Temple and members of another local temple in organizing a breakfast and bag lunch program on Sundays when regular soup kitchens are frequently closed. Begun in the summer of 1988, this program now serves up to 250 people each Sunday mornings.

Allison has recently begun a towel and toothbrush drive for those who are fed in the Sunday program.

## YOUTH

R.E.A.C.H. (Responsible Educated Adolescents Can Help)  
Scottsbluff, NE

R.E.A.C.H. (Responsible Educated Adolescents Can Help) was formed eight years ago to provide a mechanism through which older responsible teenagers can educate elementary school students about the problems of drug and alcohol abuse. The program operates in Scottsbluff's only public senior high school. Although there are school staff supervisors, the students carry much of the responsibility for the program themselves.

R.E.A.C.H. involves both middle and senior high school students through the S.T.E.P. U.P. (Students Together Educating Peers Using Prevention). The younger students assist with logistics and facilitating the program; the older, more experienced students actually work with the elementary students. During the year, the older students help to train the younger students in the program. Designed to promote a strong, positive self-image and role models, the program also includes several young former abusers, although this is never mentioned to the young audiences.

Although some of the basic materials used by the students in S.T.E.P. U.P. were developed originally by the state in its own drug abuse program, since the program began the students have altered them considerably to fit their own needs.

Students conduct the programs during their own lunch hours in area elementary schools. Each team of ten students visits one school for one hour over a period of five consecutive days. Seen by the young students as idols and role models. Developed over the five days, the program includes a period of introductions and ice-breaking sessions and goes on to include skits designed to help the students build refusal skills; quizzes on the students' knowledge of drugs and their uses that are geared to the grade level; workshops on building self esteem; tension breakers; and several brief films. The program ends when the students are brought together on Friday for a final film.

The program involves 30 high school and 20 middle school students.

WORKPLACE  
CORPORATE- SPECIAL & COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS

Great American First Savings Bank  
"You Miss School - You Miss Out"  
San Diego, CA

Great American First Savings' "Miss School - Miss Out" program is designed to increase school attendance and foster a growing sense of pride among students in achieving excellent school attendance records. The program is directed to the 221 headquarter and branch managers.

"Miss School - Miss Out" was initiated in 1986 employee volunteers, and is based on positive reinforcement and individual motivation of students. In 1988 the program material was sent to every middle school in California, Arizona and Washington, as well as to pilot programs in parts of Montana and Colorado.

Every student who achieved an outstanding attendance record of no more than two excused absences during the school year was automatically entered into a special drawing where they had the chance to receive U.S. Savings Bonds ranging from \$50 to \$5,000. In addition to this financial incentive, Great American branch managers and supervisors provided volunteer services to encourage their local students. These employee volunteers "adopted" middle schools in their areas and carried out the following activities: initiated poster, essay, photo and poetry contests around the theme of the program; selected students with outstanding attendance as honorary "branch managers" for a day and arranged tours of Great American facilities; arranged local publicity for students with perfect attendance marks; arranged meals and items as rewards for homerooms with the best total attendance marks; discussed the program with teachers at faculty meetings and recognized teachers for their efforts to promote the program during Teachers' Appreciation Week; explained the program to student councils and solicited their help in maintaining enthusiasm for attaining perfect attendance; arranged community leaders to speak at school rallies on the value of attending school; involved the PTA/PTO in the program; and had athletic team members speak at school assemblies.

Great American also sponsored "Miss School - Miss Out" messages on billboards, bus backs, stadium scoreboards, radio sponsorships and messages at movie theatres.

At the conclusion of 1987-88, a total of 339 students received the U.S. Savings Bonds. The program also more than doubled its goal for student attendance. In 1987-88, seventh and eighth graders in California made the perfect mark, along with 6,070 in Arizona. Before the program was introduced in Washington, only 1% of the students had perfect attendance. That figure rose 500% upon completion of the program with 3,332 achieving the perfect attendance mark.

The program involves 188 bank manager volunteers.

## WORKPLACE-CORPORATE-OVERALL

Virginia Power, Richmond, VA

The Volunteer Program at Virginia Power provides an organized avenue for more than 13,000 employees and retirees to meet community needs in their service area. In 1984, the company began implementing the program to acknowledge the community service efforts of its employees. By the first quarter of 1986, all company locations had begun accomplishing tasks through their 60 volunteer team councils.

Each Virginia Power volunteer team is administered by an employee team council which identifies projects that local employees want to support. The councils also form partnerships with such organizations as Stop Child Abuse Now. Recruitment of volunteers is done through the councils with the help of brochures, pamphlets and posters. Because of the reluctance of some employees to report their volunteer activities, the program has developed more into a training and support function as opposed to a placement program. The program covers a wide variety of needs including:

- Providing internal team training workshops on leadership skills, training volunteers, matching volunteers with community needs, documenting employee volunteer efforts and project planning.
- Helping victims of domestic violence by printing literature, manning "crisis lines", painting shelters, building playgrounds, and collecting food and clothing.
- Assisting the needy by collecting wood from builders, land developers and individuals to be split and delivered for cooking and heat.
- Working with food banks to renovate or build new sites and helping move the food to the sites.
- Holding fundraising drives through walk-a-thons, etc. for a variety of substance abuse prevention and national health and human service organizations; and holding food and clothing drives for victims of disasters.
- Helping to build housing for needy recipients as well as painting homes for low-income senior citizens.
- Helping local law enforcement agencies through the Community Emergency Watch program. Company employees whose jobs take them into the community (e.g. linemen, meter readers) simply report crimes, fires, accident and other emergencies to their dispatchers who notify the proper law enforcement or emergency agency.
- Helping senior citizens through the Gatekeeper program. Meter readers are trained to look out for senior citizens enrolled in the program. They look for signs of neglect or distress around homes of older customers. Anything unusual is noted and reported to an area agency on aging for follow-up.

As of January 13, 1989, teams reported more than 1500 projects totaling more than 100,000 volunteer hours for 1988 (13% on company time). The company allots each team a budget of \$500, access to company equipment and resources, and the means to grant time off with permission or with pay.

The program provides recognition through shirts, caps, certificates, awards banquets, articles in internal publications, subsidizing attendance at state training sessions, and financial support through their Matching Gifts program. (The company will make a two-for-one donation for every 50 hours volunteered by an employee at an approved organization)

## UNION

United Auto Workers, Local 31  
Kansas City, KS

The Kansas City, Kansas Rebound Center, Inc. was created to help homeless people find a permanent solution to their housing problems through offering an innovative variety of services designed to give them access to resources and develop the necessary coping skills to function somewhat normally in our society.

The idea for the Center originated after General Motors built a new assembly plant in Kansas City and the United Auto Workers Local 31 built a new union hall closer to the plant. In deciding what to do with their old union hall, the UAW elected to use it as a center for the homeless as opposed to just selling it. It was meant as a gift to the community that had worked so hard to bring the new plant to Kansas City.

The UAW, General Motors and the Kansas City City Council joined forces to support the concept. Local 31 raised more than \$100,000 in donations including \$17,000 of their own money to remodel the center. UAW member volunteers helped plan the year-long renovation as well as the services of the Center.

Since its opening, seven UAW retirees volunteer as mentors for 3-9 hours/week/each. Seven union members volunteer to work shifts at the center. Eight union volunteers act as in-plant coordinators for collections of food and other donations for the center. Another 15-20 union members act as volunteer fundraisers, and another 20 union members serve on the Center's board of directors. The union also provides ongoing group volunteer opportunities such as holiday parties. In December, 1988, 40 union members volunteered 80 hours for Christmas activities.

Other services of the center are provided by Jobs Bank personnel. The Jobs Bank is comprised of laid-off General Motors employees who are paid a stipend by General Motors.

National union headquarters are planning to use this project as a model for other local chapters to follow.

(Smith/Blessey) <sup>STB</sup>  
June 20, 1989  
Draft Seven  
PART

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEW YORK PARTNERSHIP  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1989

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. I appreciate your generous reception. And let me salute that magnificent film. It was a moving call to action, and to arms.

It is a pleasure, as always, to be back in Barbara's home State. And in a city that has been described as "the noblest of the American symbols" and, yes, "the capital of the world."

And let me also add that it is indeed an honor to address the members of the New York Partnership. For already, you have enriched fields from business and labor to education and the media. We meet today to go still further: To join hands, and link hearts, to light the American sky.

I begin with a single, simple statement: There is no problem in America that is not being solved somewhere [PAUSE] .

. . There is no problem in America that is not being solved somewhere [PAUSE] . . . Think of that.

I have just come from a place which embodies that statement -- Covenant House -- a mirror of how, as Lincoln said, we can "bind up the Nation's wounds."

Twenty-two years ago, having moved to the East Village of New York to help the urban poor, Father Bruce Ritter opened his

door one night to see six children. Amazingly, in a land as rich as ours, they were asking for a place to stay.

As word spread, every night young people of every race and creed came to this small apartment. And eventually, Father Ritter founded Covenant House to provide a shelter for abandoned and runaway kids.

I urge you to visit Covenant House. And others like it -- in Alabama, in Chicago, on the farmlands of Ohio. For there you will find millions of Americans quietly, passionately giving of their time and of themselves.

Last year, such Americans contributed an estimated 19.5 billion volunteer hours. And more than 21 million volunteered 5 hours or more per week. They work at day-care centers, inner-city schools, homes for the elderly. Anywhere there is a need. Anytime they are needed. Volunteers are selfless. They make a difference in the lives of those for whom the American Dream seems an Impossible Dream.

Already, this involvement -- what we term national, or community, service -- has helped more Americans than ever, find self-respect and dignity. This month marks the 78th straight month of economic growth -- the longest peacetime expansion in our history. Paraphrasing Churchill: Never have so many enjoyed so much for so long.

And yet the job is far from complete. Millions of Americans still endure a living nightmare of want and isolation. That must

stop. Ladies and gentlemen: We must bring in those who feel  
unwelcome. We must reawaken their hope for the future.

But how?

We know that government can't rebuild a family, or reclaim a sense of neighborhood. We know that government can't buy understanding, and love. We know that during the past two decades we have spent more money, on more social programs, than at any time in our history. And some problems aren't better. In fact, they're worse. OMB

Most Americans realize that. They know that the key to change is building relationships, not programs. And they know that those who say, "It's government's problem," are really part of the problem themselves.

My friends, all my life I've believed that government could not substitute for "do unto others." Barbara and I tried to do our small part. In Midland, with the YMCA and United Way. I remember digging ditches for a Little League ball field, helping to build a theatre. And dating back to my days at Yale, a cause I love: Raising funds for the United Negro College Fund.

All the while, I believed in the capacity of groups, and individuals, to realize great and generous deeds. Deeds that could supplement, not supplant, the role of government. Like so many others, I found joy and a sense of inner peace in helping others. For I was also fulfilling myself. Learning that we are not what we drive, or where we live, or what kind of clothes we

wear. Rather, I learned that America is great because America is good.

These beliefs are beyond any individual, for they are timeless. And yet as timely as 1989. More than ever, we need community service to assist Americans like drop-outs, pregnant teens, and drug abusers. The homeless and AIDS victims. The hungry and illiterate. Often disadvantaged, they feel -- far worse -- disconnected from society with no hope for a better tomorrow.

We can raise their spirits and their expectations, and we must. Not by more government, and capital -- but by more people, and caring. And by engaging each citizen, school and business, church and synagogue, service organization and civic group. In this room sit some of the most successful people in America. Well, to you I say: From now on, the definition of a successful life must include serving others.

In his book, Democracy in America, Alexis de Tocqueville wrote of America's "little platoons" -- groups, and individuals, helping each other. He was defining successful lives. And so am I when I talk of "a thousand points of light" -- that vast galaxy of voluntary associations of people and institutions working together to solve problems in their own back yard.

My friends, these "thousand points of light" can extend national service into every corner of America. By asking that all branches and all levels of government -- and both sectors, public and private -- enlist in our crusade.

I am here today to outline that crusade. First: A call to action, and to share other's burdens. Next: A catalyst to energize "a thousand points of light." Finally: An initiative to find, and train, leaders to help their fellow man. And to reward those who do. Let's be clear about one thing, though -- this is not another program, or bureaucracy. It is a movement -- bold, and unprecedented.

First, our call to action, and, even more, to claim society's problems as our own. Our call is individual, and collective. And it begins this afternoon, with you.

Therefore, today I ask leaders of Congress, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and each State and municipality to devise programs which involve themselves and their employees in community service. I commend all business leaders who consider volunteerism in their decisions. Non-profit organizations and service groups -- I ask you to utilize all those who want to help, irrespective of age, background, or level of experience. And leaders of high schools and colleges, respectively -- I thank those of you who are using volunteerism in your curricula, and as a criteria for admittance.

To every corporation, large and small, I say: Begin a literacy program that teaches each employee how to read. And to every member of a body of higher learning: Start a Big Brother or Big Sister program for kids in your neighborhood. Of every church and synagogue, I ask: Become an around-the-clock

community center. And of every restaurant and grocery store:  
Distribute surplus food to soup kitchens and local shelters.

And to the youth of America, I issue a special appeal.

Today, as part of our call to action, I propose the YES Initiative -- or "Youth Engaged in Service" to America -- challenging the young to man the front lines in the fight against self-absorption. And to emulate those leaders who have shown that there is no problem in America that is not being solved somewhere.

Leaders like Sean Fox, 20, who began the Toledo Community Food Bank to feed the hungry of his town. Or Eileen Cole, 17, of Washington, D.C., who works as a candy striper, a Sunday school teacher, and aid to a cerebral palsy patient. Or Carissa Griesinger of Florida, a former drug user and seller, who now, at 15, devotes hours each week to counseling troubled teenagers and tutoring handicapped children.

These leaders show that what we are matters more than what we have. And they can help reach three of our movement's goals. For by 1992, we want to double the number of kids engaged in volunteerism; to double the number of adults involved in youth mentoring projects; and to triple the number of institutions engaged in youth development through community service.

Yesterday, on the South Lawn of the White House, we held a kickoff rally for the "Yes" Initiative, attended by thousands of kids -- some of those points of light I like to talk about. And their presence reminded me of the saying, "Life is not a state of

time -- life is a state of mind." So is our call to volunteerism. Does it summon the young, and old? You bet. Will Americans listen to that call? I believe they will. The poet Emerson once said, "The greatest gift is a portion of thyself." Well, today, across our fifty States, groups, and individuals are giving of, not to, themselves.

In Gaston County, North Carolina, where one out of five adults is illiterate, Olna Daves has founded a Literacy Council. And in Tucson, Kathleen Clark runs a nursery for up to 150 abused children per month. In Mississippi, Dr. Anne Brooks set up practice in an indigent delta town. Her care is, literally, priceless -- many patients can't afford to pay. "Hope is a gift that has been given me," Anne says. "I want to pass it on."

Americans like these are missionaries, and they are heroes. Our mission is to achieve, nationally, what they are doing, locally. To complete it will require a catalyst. And I am proud to announce it now: A new effort to identify volunteer programs that work -- and carry them to America.

We call this catalyst the "Points of Light Initiative" -- and it includes a Foundation I will lead. Not as a figure-head. But daily, actively, with the full power of the Presidency.

I will soon ask Congress for funds to support this Initiative, with matching funds from the private sector. But until Congress acts, I will also name an advisory committee to get the ball rolling.

Bartlett


"The Points of Light Initiative" will be a strategy center and a clearinghouse for the best ideas, and brightest programs, in community service. It will seek out, and find, successful programs --the elementary school, for instance, whose students "adopt" a senior citizens' home and visit it regularly; or the consortium where banks, unions, and developers bring decent housing to the homeless. And by bringing success stories to other communities, we will spread them across the Nation.

Our foundation will be bi-partisan: It will ask each governor -- and, through them, the mayors of all municipalities -- to form State and local Points of Light working groups composed of outstanding private sector leaders. And, at its core, will be our request -- I submit, your obligation -- to donate the services of the talented and the enterprising.

These people -- your employees -- will come from all institutions: Civic to corporate, union to educational. And they will act as peer-to-peer counselors: to wit, journalist-to-journalist, or one clergyman to another [PAUSE] . . . after all, both professions need prayers to thrive.

Think of it: Through "Points of Light," a lawyer in Chicago can help another local law firm devise a pro bono program for the low-income and handicapped. Or in Wilmington, an experienced mentor can help show a nearby district which programs work, and which do not.

This technical assistance and counseling network will work through a variety of forms. Each community will be asked to



create a "volunteer center": Here, anyone can learn what volunteer opportunities exist in his or her locality to help others. And over time, the Foundation will use technology to link volunteer supply, and community demand. Imagine, for instance, a service where you can call a hot-line phone number, and have that call automatically routed to a staff member of an existing organization -- the Goodwill or March of Dimes; the corner YMCA.

Moreover, we will ask every bank, credit card issuer, telephone, and utility company to include in billing and statement envelopes information about where help is needed.

Like the Foundation itself, these acts can help individuals -- and institutions -- lift Americans from the Death Valley of despair. Well, so can yet another constellation in the "Points of Light Initiative": Our effort to find potential leaders of every age in every State and locality. And to train them to devote their talents and energies to national service. And then, to honor those who excel.

Through the Foundation, I will annually select two college-aged youth from every State as "President's National Service Youth Representatives." They will spend one year traveling their regions as volunteer ambassadors -- urging other kids to get involved. And "Points of Light" will convene youth and regional "Presidential Leadership Forums," uniting young people, educators, and community activists.

From such action will come achievement. And such achievement should be rewarded. We will ask media of every sort to profile the best and the brightest of community service. And our Foundation will also recognize excellent community programs and leaders. Specifically, through the "President's National Service Youth Leadership Awards" -- given each year to individuals. And the "President's Build A Community Awards" -- honoring "partnerships" which work together to "build" surrogate families and rebuild decaying areas.

Yes, a call to action, and to share others' burden. "A thousand points of light." An initiative to develop the leaders of tomorrow. Not another program, or bureaucracy. But a movement -- bold, unprecedented.

All of this will test us as Americans. And challenge us to combat problems like hunger and disease, drug abuse and homelessness. We cannot afford to fail, and won't. For as Americans, we know what is at stake.

We know, for instance, that volunteerism can help those free-falling through society. And that it ranks among the highest planes of patriotism.

We recognize that as Americans, life is measured not by the sum of our possessions -- but by the sum of how we conduct ourselves.

We know that as citizens, and institutions, we can use "one-on-one" caring to truly "Love thy neighbor." And that prosperity

without purpose means nothing. And we must resolve to carry these beliefs to every person in the land.

Two centuries ago last year, Alexander Hamilton sent a letter urging General Washington to seek the Presidency. He wrote him: "The point of light in which you stand will make an infinite difference in the respectability in which the government will begin its operations."

My friends, national service will work. For it is as honored as our history. National service can make "an infinite difference" in the life of these United States. For "a thousand points" can light the lives of -- how many? -- million citizens.

I say to you, then: Join up, link hands, and march in our crusade. Today, there is no problem that is not being solved somewhere in America.

God bless you -- we need your help, and God bless the United States of America.

# # # #

(Smith/Blessey)  
June 16, 1989  
Draft Four  
PART

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEW YORK PARTNERSHIP  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1989

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. I appreciate those words of welcome. And let me thank you for your generous reception.

Thirty-five years ago, the City of St. Louis held a "Yogi Berra Day" for its native son and baseball great. And as usual, the noted philosopher proved equal to the occasion.

Yogi began his acceptance speech by saying, "My friends, I want to thank all the people who made this night necessary." Well, my friends, this afternoon I want to thank all the people who made this day necessary.

Let me say that it is a pleasure, as always, to be back in Barbara's home State. And in a city that has been variously described as "the insecurity center of America," "surrounded on all sides by Bridgeport," and, yes, "the capital of the world."

And let me also add that it is indeed an honor to address the members of the New York City Partnership. For already, you have enriched fields from business, labor, and religion to education and the media. We meet today to go still further: To discuss, specifically, how we can join hands, and link hearts, to build a "Field of Dreams" for America.

discuss, specifically, how we can join hands, and link hearts, to build a "Field of Dreams" for America.

More than a century ago, the Austrian statesman Metternich vowed that, "It is useless to close the gates against ideas . . . they overlap them."

Well, it is an idea that founded the New York City Partnership. And that today, I wish to talk about. An idea that can overlap the gates of inequality and fear.

This idea says that, yes, government can be a catalyst for caring. But that government -- by itself -- is insufficient. It proclaims that America's future lies in partnerships between government, private enterprise, and voluntary organizations. And that such citizen action can help those for whom the American Dream seems an Impossible Dream.

Already, this idea -- what we term national, or community, service -- has helped more Americans than ever taste the flower of liberty, opportunity, and the dignity of work. This month marks the 78th straight month of economic growth -- the longest peacetime expansion in our history. Paraphrasing Churchill: Never had so many enjoyed so much for so long.

And yet it's not enough -- it never is. For millions of Americans still endure a living nightmare of poverty and despair. My friends: We must end that nightmare. Those left outside the American family, we must help to bring in.

You know, the story is told of how New York's own Tallulah Bankhead once dropped a fifty-dollar bill into the tambourine

held out to her by a Salvation Army player. Of course, he was grateful. But she waved aside his thanks. "Don't bother to thank me," she allowed, "I know what a perfectly ghastly season it's been for you Spanish dancers."

Well, every season is ghastly for the people I'm referring to. For drop-outs, pregnant teens, and drug abusers. For AIDs victims, the homeless, the hungry, and illiterate. Often disadvantaged, they feel -- far worse -- severed from society. Above all, they lack the hope as old as America: The hope that tomorrow will be better than today.

We can help these Americans, and must: Not by capital alone, but by caring and sacrifice. And by engaging each citizen, school and business, church and synagogue, service organization and civic group. In this room sit some of the most successful people in America. Well, today, I say: From now on, the definition of a successful life must include serving others.

In his book, Democracy in America, Alexis de Tocqueville wrote of America's "little platoons" -- groups, and individuals, helping each other. He was defining successful lives. And so am I when I talk of "a thousand points of light" -- that vast galaxy of voluntary associations of people and institutions working together to combat, and outlast, problems in their own backyard.

This belief -- in service to Nation, and neighbor -- led us to create the Office of National Service, which is heading our Administration's community and national service initiatives.

Last year, Americans contributed     billion volunteer hours. Our Office will swell their ranks. And yesterday, we acted to further boost the roll of volunteers. For by announcing our new YES or Yes to America program -- Youth Entering Service, to be operated by our Office -- I challenged America's youth to give of, not to, themselves.

You know, yesterday's ceremonies were attended by thousands of young people on the South Lawn on the White House. And their presence reminded me of how, at the age of ninety-one, Oliver Wendell Holmes resigned from the Supreme Court and spent the following summer at his country house in Massachusetts.

As the former Justice told it, old friends from Boston would come to see him. And they'd invariably bring their grandchildren. Which he relished even more. One day, sitting on his porch, he got to discussing life with a 16-year-old. Said Mr. Justice Holmes: "I won't refrain from talking about anything because you're too young, if you won't because I'm too old."

My friends, like conversation, volunteerism is timeless. In Miami, for instance, Allison Stieglitz is 15 years old. But she was only 12 when she asked her parents to use the money they had planned to spend on her Bat [BOT] Mitzvah to provide Thanksgiving baskets for needy families. Well, what Allison has done locally, the YES Program seeks to do, nationally: Help our youth become a "We," not "Me," Generation. And you know what? I believe in America's young people. I have no doubt that they will.

YES to America, and to national service: The idea that prosperity without purpose means nothing. Our Office of National Service will assist this idea. And so will its four concrete steps I am proud to announce today:

o First, by example, my Administration will sound a clarion call to volunteerism. On June \_\_, I will sign an Executive Order directing the members of my Cabinet and the heads of all other Federal departments and agencies to devise programs which involve themselves and their employees in community service. Direct, not ask. This Order will also recognize, and award, the most outstanding Federal volunteers.

All well and good: Yet this call goes beyond the Federal branch. For our crusade demands that all branches and levels of government -- and both sectors, public and private -- help national service help people help themselves.

Therefore: Today, I ask the leaders of Congress, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and each State and municipality to take action similar to our Executive Order. And I call upon each Governor to work with State and local education boards to include community service in primary- and high-school curricula.

Therefore: Today, I urge all college and university presidents to require admissions officers to weigh community service as a criteria for admittance. And all business leaders to consider volunteerism in hiring, compensation, and promotion decisions. And non-profit organizations and service groups -- I

ask you to utilize all those who want to help, irrespective of age, background, or level of experience.

To every corporation, large and small, I say: Begin a literacy program that teaches each employee how to read. And to every body of higher learning: Start a Big Brother or Big Sister program for kids in your neighborhood. Of every church and synagogue, I ask: Become an around-the-clock community center. And of every restaurant and grocery store: Distribute surplus food to soup kitchens and local shelters. Efforts like these can expand volunteerism into every corner of the Republic.

o The second step I am announcing today is to identify volunteer programs that work -- and carry them to America -- through a foundation called the "Points of Light Initiative."

This foundation, which I will chair, will be funded by the private sector and the Federal government. And it will act as a strategy center for the best ideas, and brightest programs, in community service. It will find programs that have succeeded -- the elementary school, for example, whose students "adopt" a senior citizens' home and visit it regularly; or the consortium whereby banks, unions, and developers bring decent housing to the homeless. And by repeating their success in other communities, we will spread them across the Nation.

Will Rogers once said: "I love a dog. He does nothing for political reasons." My friends, neither will the "Points of Light Initiative."

Our foundation will be bi-partisan: It will ask each governor -- and, through them, the mayors of all municipalities -- to form President's State and local Points of Light Initiating Committees composed of outstanding private-sector leaders. And at its core will be our request -- I submit, your obligation -- to donate the services of the talented and the enterprising.

These people -- your employees -- will come from all institutions: Civic to corporate, union to educational. And they will act as peer-to-peer counselors: to wit, journalist-to-journalist, or one clergyman to another [PAUSE] . . . after all, both professions need prayers to thrive.

Think of it: Through "Points of Light," a lawyer in Chicago can help a local law firm devise a pro bono program for the handicapped and indigent. Or in Wilmington, having mentored inner-city youths, a teacher can suggest to a nearby district which programs work, and which do not.

We're calling this technical assistance and counseling network ServNet. And it will work through a service dubbed ServLink. Here's how: Any American wishing to serve can call a certain phone number, and have that call automatically routed to a staff member of an existing organization -- a Goodwill or the March of Dimes; the corner YMCA. The caller will then learn what volunteer opportunities exist in his or her community to lend a hand, tend a wound, and help the less fortunate.

You know, being here reminds me of how that spirit links this community: the City of New York. Well, let me tell you a

story which embodies what I'm talking about. It concerns the man who, to many, will always be The Mayor of New York.

One bitter, cold day Fiorello LaGuardia was presiding at police court. When in came a trembling old man, charged with stealing a loaf of bread. His family, he said, was starving. "I've got to punish you," mourned the Little Flower. "The law makes no exception." And he sentenced the man to a fine of ten dollars.

But as Paul Harvey would say, there is a "rest of the story." For as LaGuardia was passing sentence, he reached into his pocket and added, "Well, here's the ten dollars to pay your fine. And I now I remit it." And then he tossed a ten-dollar bill into his famous fedora.

Furthermore," he continued, "I'm going to fine everybody in this courtroom fifty cents for living in a town where a man has to steal bread in order to eat. Mr. Bailiff, collect the fines and give them to this defendant!" The hat was passed. Charity triumphed. And when the old man left the courtroom he owned the sum -- which, to him, must have seemed an inheritance -- of forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

My friends, Fiorello LaGuardia was a leader who preached, and practiced, "Do Unto Others." Which leads to my third and fourth and final steps to help volunteerism enrich America.

o Leaders like the Little Flower can inspire free citizens to inspire society. Therefore, I am announcing that working with corporations and organizations, we will use the

"Points of Light Initiative" as a vehicle to find potential leaders of every age in every State and locality. And to train them to devote their talents and energies to the cause of volunteerism.

o And finally, I am announcing that through "Points of Light," we will recognize and present awards and other forms of commendations to talented community leaders and successful service programs. After all, our children's future deserves no less. And we can afford to do no less.

In all of this -- a call to action; locating, and expanding, programs that help; finding leaders who move their fellow man; and rewarding those who do -- certain truths unite us.

We know, for instance, that government spending cannot rebuild a family, restore self-esteem, or reclaim a sense of neighborhood. For no amount of money can buy understanding, or love.

We realize that as Americans, we must accept -- eagerly, as we have historically -- the sacrifices required of us. For life is measured not by what's in our bank account -- but by holding ourselves to account for the well-being of our community.

We recognize that volunteerism can help those free-falling through society. And that it ranks among the highest planes of patriotism. And we must resolve to carry this idea to every person in the land.

You know, as the Empire State New York has boasted some towering figures. One was Thomas E. Dewey. Another, Alexander Hamilton.

As Governor, Dewey would ask two questions whenever a program was proposed. The first was: "Is it right?" The second was: "Will it work?"

And it was two centuries ago last year that Hamilton told General Washington: "The point of light in which you stand will make an infinite difference in the respectability in which the government will begin its operations."

My friends, national service is right. National service will work. National service can make "an infinite difference" in the life of these United States. For a thousand points of light can bless -- how many? -- million lives.

To serve others, and thereby this Republic -- that, truly, is the most ennobling of ideas. For America will not be a good place for any of us to live until it becomes a good place for all of us to live.

I say to you: Join in our crusade. Together, let us make America a good and generous place -- not merely for this generation, but for all the generations to come.

Thank you for inviting me, and for this wonderful occasion. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

# # # #

(Smith/Blessey)  
June 16, 1989  
Draft Six  
PART

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEW YORK PARTNERSHIP  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1989

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. I appreciate those words of welcome. And let me thank you for your generous reception.

Thirty-five years ago, the City of St. Louis held a "Yogi Berra Day" for its native son and baseball great. And as usual, the noted philosopher proved equal to the occasion.

Yogi began his acceptance speech by saying, "My friends, I want to thank all the people who made this night necessary." Well, my friends, this afternoon I want to thank all of you for making this day necessary.

It is a pleasure, as always, to be back in Barbara's home State. And in a city that has been described as "the noblest of the American symbols" and, yes, "the capital of the world."

And let me also add that it is indeed an honor to address the members of the New York Partnership. For already, you have enriched fields from business, labor, and religion to education and the media. We meet today to go still further: To discuss, specifically, how we can join hands, and link hearts, to build a better America for all.

I begin with a single, simple statement: There is no problem in America that is not being solved somewhere [PAUSE] . . . Think of that.

Today, millions of Americans are giving of their time, and of themselves -- at a day-care center, the corner library, their inner-city school. They are selfless. They make a difference. They know that prosperity without purpose means nothing.

Already, their involvement -- what we term national, or community, service -- has helped more Americans than ever find self-reliance and self-worth. This month marks the 78th straight month of economic growth -- the longest peacetime expansion in our history. Paraphrasing Churchill: Never had so many enjoyed so much for so long.

And yet it's not enough. For millions of Americans still endure a living nightmare of isolation and despair. Ladies and gentlemen: We must end that nightmare. Those who feel left out, we must help to bring in.

You know, the story is told of how Tallulah Bankhead once dropped a fifty-dollar bill into a tambourine held out to her by a Salvation Army player. Of course, he was grateful. But she waved aside his thanks. "Don't bother to thank me," she said. "I know what a perfectly ghastly season it's been for you Spanish dancers."

My friends, today such concern can assist the most vulnerable among us. Americans like drop-outs, pregnant teens, and drug abusers. The homeless and AIDs victims. The hungry and

illiterate. Often disadvantaged, they feel -- far worse -- disconnected from society. Above all, they lack the hope that tomorrow will be better than today.

We can help these Americans, and must: Not by capital alone, but by caring and sacrifice. And by engaging each citizen, school and business, church and synagogue, service organization and civic group. In this room sit some of the most successful people in America. Well, today, I say: From now on, the definition of a successful life must include serving others.

In his book, Democracy in America, Alexis de Tocqueville wrote of America's "little platoons" -- groups, and individuals, helping each other. He was defining successful lives. And so am I when I talk of "a thousand points of light" -- that vast galaxy of voluntary associations of people and institutions working together to combat, and outlast, problems in their own backyard.

This belief -- in service to Nation, and neighbor -- led us to create the Office of National Service, which is heading our Administration's community and national service program.

Last year, Americans contributed \_\_ billion volunteer hours. I come to you today to build on that beginning. And to sound a clarion call to further swell the ranks of those who give of, not to, themselves.

Our call to action is individual, and collective. It commences here, and now. For our goal is to propel national service into every corner of America. And to see that all

branches and levels of government -- and both sectors, public and private -- enlist in our crusade.

Soon, for example, I will sign an Executive Order directing the members of my Cabinet and the heads of all other Federal departments and agencies to devise programs which involve themselves and their employees in community service. Direct, not ask. This Order will also recognize, and award, the most outstanding Federal volunteers.

All well and good: But this call must go beyond the Federal branch. Therefore, I ask leaders of Congress, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and each State and municipality to take action similar to our Executive Order. And I call upon each Governor to work with State and local education boards to include community service in primary- and high-school curricula.

Therefore, too: Today, I urge all college and university presidents to require admissions officers to weigh community service as a criteria for admittance. And all business leaders to consider volunteerism in hiring, compensation, and promotion decisions. And non-profit organizations and service groups -- I ask you to utilize all those who want to help, irrespective of age, background, or level of experience.

To every corporation, large and small, I say: Begin a literacy program that teaches each employee how to read. And to every member of a body of higher learning: Start a Big Brother or Big Sister program for kids in your neighborhood. Of every church and synagogue, I ask: Become an around-the-clock

community center. And of every restaurant and grocery store:  
Distribute surplus food to soup kitchens and local shelters.

A clarion call? You bet. Will America heed it? Why not? The poet Emerson once observed: "There is nothing closer to God than the act of giving." Well, today, across our fifty States, groups, and individuals, are already reaching for the stars.

In Gaston County, North Carolina, where one out of five adults is illiterate, Olna Daves has founded a Literacy Council. And in Tucson, Kathleen Clark runs a nursery for up to 150 abused children per month. In Mississippi, Dr. Anne Brooks set up practice in an indigent delta town. She treats everything from rat bites to heart attacks. And her care is, literally, priceless -- many patients can't afford to pay. "Hope is a gift that has been given me," Anne says. "I want to pass it on."

My friends, Americans like these are missionaries, and they are heroes. Our mission is to achieve, nationally, what they are doing, locally. To complete it demands an instrument to sound our call to action. Well, today I announce that vehicle: A new effort to identify volunteer programs that work -- and carry them to America.

We call it the "Points of Light Initiative" -- a Foundation that I will chair. It will be funded by the private sector and the Federal government. And act as a strategy center for the best ideas, and brightest programs, in community service.

"Points of Light" will seek out, and find, successful programs -- the elementary school, for instance, whose students "adopt" a

senior citizens' home and visit it regularly; or the consortium where banks, unions, and developers bring decent housing to the homeless. And by repeating their success in other communities, we will spread them across the Nation.

Will Rogers once said: "I love a dog. He does nothing for political reasons." My friends, neither will the "Points of Light Initiative." Too much is at stake.

Our foundation will be bi-partisan: It will ask each governor -- and, through them, the mayors of all municipalities -- to form President's State and local Points of Light Initiating Committees composed of outstanding private-sector leaders. And at its core will be our request -- I submit, your obligation -- to donate the services of the talented and the enterprising.

These people -- your employees -- will come from all institutions: Civic to corporate, union to educational. And they will act as peer-to-peer counselors: to wit, journalist-to-journalist, or one clergyman to another [PAUSE] . . . after all, both professions need prayers to thrive.

Think of it: Through "Points of Light," a lawyer in Chicago can help a local law firm devise a pro bono program for the handicapped and indigent. Or in Wilmington, having mentored inner-city youths, a teacher can suggest to a nearby district which programs work, and which do not.

We're calling this technical assistance and counseling network ServNet. And it will work through a service dubbed ServLink. Here's how: Any American wishing to serve can call a

toll-free phone number, and have that call automatically routed to a staff member of an existing organization -- the Goodwill or March of Dimes; the corner YMCA. The caller will then learn what volunteer opportunities exist in his or her community to help others, and thereby America.

You know, being here reminds me of how that spirit links this community: the City of New York. Well, let me relate a story about a man who embodied it: One of the greatest Mayors in the history of New York.

One bitter, cold day Fiorello LaGuardia was presiding at police court. When in came a trembling old man, charged with stealing a loaf of bread. His family, he said, was starving. "I've got to punish you," mourned the Little Flower. "The law makes no exception." And he sentenced the man to a fine of ten dollars.

But the best was yet to come. For as LaGuardia was passing sentence, he reached into his pocket and added, "Well, here's the ten dollars to pay your fine. And I now I remit it." And then he tossed a ten-dollar bill into his famous fedora.

"Furthermore," he continued, "I'm going to fine everybody in this courtroom fifty cents for living in a town where a man has to steal bread in order to eat. Mr. Bailiff, collect the fines and give them to this defendant!" The hat was passed. Charity triumphed. And when the old man left the courtroom he held in his hand what, to him, must have seemed a fortune: forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Fiorello LaGuardia was a leader who practiced the larger public good. An entire city loved him. And its kids adored him. Maybe you recall how during a newspaper strike, LaGuardia took to the radio to read them "Dick Tracy" and the other comics. Well, I have a hunch that Fiorello, hearing us today by wireless, would especially like one part of the "Points of Light Initiative."

This part will ask kids to man the front lines of the fight against self-absorption. And it will look to leaders like Sean Fox, 20, who began the Toledo Community Food Bank to feed the hungry of his town. Or Eileen Cole, 17, of Washington, D. C., who works as a candy striper, a CCD teacher, and aid to a cerebral palsey patient. Or Carissa Griesinger of Florida, a former drug user and seller, who now, at 15, devotes hours each week to counseling troubled teenagers and tutoring handicapped children.

Kids like these can help reach three of our Foundation's goals. For by 1992, we want to triple the number of institutions engaged in youth development through community service; to double the number of kids engaged in volunteerism; and to double the number of adults and peer groups involved in youth mentoring projects. And you know what? I believe in America's young people. I have no doubt that they will.

Yesterday, we held a pep rally for this program, attended thought of that yesterday, when we held a rally attended by thousands of young people on the South Lawn of the White House. And their presence reminded me of how, at the age of ninety-one,

Oliver Wendell Holmes resigned from the Supreme Court and spent the following summer at his country house in Massachusetts.

As the former Justice told it, old friends from Boston would come to see him. And they'd invariably bring their grandchildren. Which he relished even more. One day, sitting on his porch, he got to discussing life with a 16-year-old. Said Mr. Justice Holmes: "I won't refrain from talking about anything because you're too young, if you won't because you're too old."

Justice Holmes believed, as the saying goes, that "life is not a state of time -- life is a state of mind." So is volunteerism. It can involve the young, and old. Accordingly, I believe that the "Points of Light Initiative" can become a means to find potential leaders of every age in every State and locality. And to train them to devote their talents and energies to the movement of national service. And then, to honor those who excel.

That is why, through the Foundation, I will annually select two college-aged kids from every State as "President's National Service Youth Representatives." They will spend one year traveling their regions as role models for other kids to get involved in community service. And "Points of Light" will convene youth and regional "Presidential Leadership Forums," uniting young people, educators, and community activists.

From such action will come achievement. And such achievement should be rewarded. So I'm pleased to say that our Foundation will recognize talented community programs and

leaders. Specifically, through the "President's National Service Youth Leadership Awards" -- given each year to up to 1,000 community leaders. And the "President's Build A Community Awards" -- honoring "partnerships" which work together to "build" surrogate families and rebuild decaying areas.

A call to action. A "Thousand Points of Light." A movement to locate, and repeat, successful programs. To find, and train, leaders who move their fellow man. And to reward those who do.

All of this will test us, challenge us. Test us as Americans. Challenge us to combat issues like hunger and health care, drug abuse and homelessness. We cannot afford to fail, and won't. For as Americans, certain truths unite us.

We know, for instance, that government spending can't rebuild a family or reclaim a sense of neighborhood. No amount of money can buy understanding, or love.

We know that as Americans, we must accept the sacrifices required of us. For life is measured not by what's in our bank account -- but by holding ourselves to account for the well-being of our community.

We recognize that volunteerism can help those free-falling through society. And that it ranks among the highest planes of patriotism. And we must resolve to carry this idea to every person in the land.

Two centuries ago last year, a few blocks away from here, Alexander Hamilton congratulated General Washington on his election as President. And then he told him: "The point of

light in which you stand will make an infinite difference in the respectability in which the government will begin its operations."

My friends, national service will work. For it is as honored as our history. National service can make "an infinite difference" in the life of these United States. For a thousand points of light can enrich -- how many? -- million lives.

I say to you, then: Join up, link hands, and march in our crusade. Today there is no problem that is not being solved somewhere in America. Through the call to action, and to arms, that is community service, let us forever keep it so.

Thank you for inviting me, and for this wonderful occasion. God bless you, we need your help, and God bless the United States of America.

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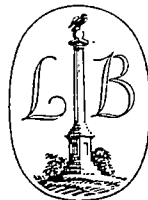
# Familiar Quotations

*A collection of passages, phrases and  
proverbs traced to their sources in  
ancient and modern literature*

FIFTEENTH AND 125TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION  
REVISED AND ENLARGED

## John Bartlett

Edited by EMILY MORISON BECK  
and the editorial staff of Little, Brown and Company



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY • BOSTON • TORONTO

- <sup>1</sup> For it is not meters, but a metermaking argument that makes a poem—a thought so passionate and alive that like the spirit of a plant or an animal it has an architecture of its own, and adorns nature with a new thing.  
*Essays: Second Series [1844]. The Poet*
- <sup>2</sup> We are symbols, and inhabit symbols. *Ib.*
- <sup>3</sup> Language is the archives of history. . . . Language is fossil poetry. *Ib.*
- <sup>4</sup> Nature and books belong to the eyes that see them. *Ib. Experience*
- <sup>5</sup> Of what use is genius, if the organ is too convex or too concave and cannot find a focal distance within the actual horizon of human life? *Ib.*
- <sup>6</sup> The only gift is a portion of thyself.<sup>1</sup> *Ib. Gifts*
- <sup>7</sup> The less government we have, the better—the fewer laws, and the less confided power. *Ib. Politics*
- <sup>8</sup> We think our civilization near its meridian, but we are yet only at the cock-crowing and the morning star. In our barbarous society the influence of character is in its infancy. *Ib.*
- <sup>9</sup> Money, which represents the prose of life, and which is hardly spoken of in parlors without an apology, is, in its effects and laws, as beautiful as roses.  
*Ib. Nominalist and Realist*
- <sup>10</sup> Every man is wanted, and no man is wanted much. *Ib.*
- <sup>11</sup> The reward of a thing well done, is to have done it. *Ib.*
- <sup>12</sup> He is great who is what he is from Nature, and who never reminds us of others.  
*Representative Men [1850]. Uses of Great Men*
- <sup>13</sup> When nature removes a great man, people explore the horizon for a successor; but none comes, and none will. His class is extinguished with him. In some other and quite different field, the next man will appear. *Ib.*
- <sup>14</sup> Every hero becomes a bore at last. *Ib.*
- <sup>15</sup> Great geniuses have the shortest biographies. *Ib. Plato; or, The Philosopher*
- <sup>16</sup> Things added to things, as statistics, civil history, are inventories. Things used as language are inexhaustibly attractive. *Ib.*
- <sup>17</sup> Keep cool: it will be all one a hundred years hence.<sup>2</sup> *Ib. Montaigne; or, The Skeptic*
- <sup>18</sup> Is not marriage an open question, when it is alleged, from the beginning of the world, that such as are in the institution wish to get out, and such as are out wish to get in?<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*
- <sup>19</sup> Self-reliance, the height and perfection of man, is reliance on God.  
*The Fugitive Slave Law [1854]*
- <sup>20</sup> Classics which at home are drowsily read have a strange charm in a country inn, or in the transom of a merchant brig.  
*English Traits [1856]*
- <sup>21</sup> Great men, great nations, have not been boasters and buffoons, but perceivers of the terror of life, and have manned themselves to face it.  
*The Conduct of Life [1860]. Fate*
- <sup>22</sup> Men are what their mothers made them.<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*
- <sup>23</sup> Coal is a portable climate. *Ib. Wealth*
- <sup>24</sup> The world is his, who has money to go over it. *Ib.*
- <sup>25</sup> Art is a jealous mistress.<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*
- <sup>26</sup> All educated Americans, first or last, go to Europe. *Ib. Culture*
- <sup>27</sup> Solitude, the safeguard of mediocrity, is to genius the stern friend. *Ib.*
- <sup>28</sup> There is always a best way of doing everything, if it be to boil an egg. Manners are the happy ways of doing things. *Ib. Behavior*
- <sup>29</sup> Fine manners need the support of fine manners in others. *Ib.*
- <sup>30</sup> The highest compact we can make with our fellow is—"Let there be truth between us two forevermore." *Ib.*
- <sup>31</sup> Shallow men believe in luck.<sup>6</sup> *Ib. Worship*

<sup>2</sup>What matters what anybody thinks? "It will be all the same a hundred years hence." That is the most sensible proverb ever invented.—GEORGE DU MAURIER, *Peter Ibbetson* [1891]

<sup>3</sup>See Montaigne, 165:19.

<sup>4</sup>See Freud, 679:6.

<sup>5</sup>See Story, 447:18.

<sup>6</sup>Luck is infatuated with the efficient.—*Persian proverb*

(Smith/Blessey)  
June 16, 1989  
Draft Six  
PART

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEW YORK PARTNERSHIP  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1989

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Yogi began his acceptance speech by saying, "My friends, I want to thank all the people who made this night necessary." Well, my friends, this afternoon I want to thank all of you for making this day necessary.

It is a pleasure, as always, to be back in Barbara's home State. And in a city that has been described as "the noblest of the American symbols" and, yes, "the capital of the world."

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Already, their involvement -- what we term national, or community, service -- has helped more Americans than ever find self-reliance and self-worth. This month marks the 78th straight month of economic growth -- the longest peacetime expansion in our history. Paraphrasing Churchill: Never have so many enjoyed so much for so long.

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You know, the story is told of how Tallulah Bankhead once dropped a fifty-dollar bill into a tambourine held out to her by a Salvation Army player. Of course, he was grateful. But she waved aside his thanks. "Don't bother to thank me," she said. "I know what a perfectly ghastly season it's been for you Spanish dancers."

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Little Brown Book

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We can help these Americans, and must: Not by capital alone, but by caring and sacrifice. And by engaging each citizen, school and business, church and synagogue, service organization and civic group. In this room sit some of the most successful people in America. Well, to you I say: From now on, the definition of a successful life must include serving others.

In his book, Democracy in America, Alexis de Tocqueville wrote of America's "little platoons" -- groups, and individuals, helping each other. He was defining successful lives. And so am I when I talk of "a thousand points of light" -- that vast galaxy of voluntary associations of people and institutions working together to combat, and outlast, problems in their own backyard.

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branches and levels of government -- and both sectors, public and private -- enlist in our crusade.

Soon, for example, as our part of the movement, I will sign an Executive Order directing the members of my Cabinet and the heads of all other Federal departments and agencies to devise programs which involve themselves and their employees in community service. Direct, not ask. This Order will also recognize, and award, the most outstanding Federal volunteers.

All well and good: But this call must go beyond the Federal branch. Therefore, I ask leaders of Congress, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and each State and municipality to take action similar to our Executive Order. And I call upon each Governor to work with State and local education boards to include community service in primary- and high-school curricula.

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Newswriter

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7/17/88  
Mrs. Daves  
FOJ 863-4741  
Kathleen Clark  
02607-5111  
Anne Brooks  
601) 345-8354

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As the former Justice told it, old friends from Boston would come to see him. And they'd invariably bring their grandchildren. Which he relished even more. One day, sitting on his porch, he got to discussing life with a 16-year-old. Said Mr. Justice Holmes: "I won't refrain from talking about anything because you're too young, if you won't because I'm too old."

Justice Holmes believed, as the saying goes, that "life is not a state of time -- life is a state of mind." So is volunteerism. It can involve the young, and old. Accordingly, I believe that the "Points of Light Initiative" can become a means to find potential leaders of every age in every State and locality. And to train them to devote their talents and energies to the movement of national service. And then, to honor those who excel. Can, and must.

That is why, through the Foundation, I will annually select two college-aged kids from every State as "President's National Service Youth Representatives." They will spend one year traveling their regions as role models for other kids to get involved in community service. And "Points of Light" will convene youth and regional "Presidential Leadership Forums," uniting young people, educators, and community activists.

*Pessy*

*Little  
Brain*

From such action will come achievement. And such achievement should be rewarded. So I'm pleased to say that our Foundation will recognize talented community programs and leaders. Specifically, through the "President's National Service Youth Leadership Awards" -- given each year to up to 1,000 community leaders. And the "President's Build A Community Awards" -- honoring "partnerships" which work together to "build" surrogate families and rebuild decaying areas.

A call to action. "A thousand points of light." A movement to locate, and repeat, successful programs. To find, and train, leaders who move their fellow man. And to reward those who do.

All of this will test us, challenge us. Test us as Americans. Challenge us to combat issues like hunger and health care, drug abuse and homelessness. We cannot afford to fail, and won't. For as Americans, certain truths unite us.

We know, for instance, that government spending can't rebuild a family or reclaim a sense of neighborhood. No amount of money can buy understanding, or love.

We know that as Americans, we must accept the sacrifices required of us. For life is measured not by what's in our bank account -- but by holding ourselves to account for the well-being of our community.

We recognize that volunteerism can help those free-falling through society. And that it ranks among the highest planes of patriotism. And we must resolve to carry this idea to every person in the land.

*Nat. Serv.*

Two centuries ago last year, a few blocks away from here, Alexander Hamilton congratulated General Washington on his election as President. And then he told him: "The point of light in which you stand will make an infinite difference in the respectability in which the government will begin its operations."

My friends, national service will work. For it is as honored as our history. National service can make "an infinite difference" in the life of these United States. For "a thousand points" can light the lives of -- how many? -- million<sup>of</sup> citizens. X

I say to you, then: Join up, link hands, and march in our crusade. Today, there is no problem that is not being solved somewhere in America. Through the call to action, and to arms, that is community service, let us keep it so.

Thank you for inviting me, and for this wonderful occasion. God bless you, we need your help, and God bless the United States of America.

# # # #

# N.Y. Partnership

p39 Anne Brooks - Tutwiler, MS  
601 345-8334

p53 Olga Dares 704 868-4815  
United Way 865-4741  
N.C. Dept. of Education

p52 Kathleen Clark Tucson, AR  
Casa de los Ninos 602 ~~748-2141~~  
325-2573  
624-5600

Diane Kerchner

p448

## Churchill Respectfully Quoted

~~15, 40, 41, 138, 165, 201, 239, 233~~  
~~394, 401, 402, 417, 440, 528, 537, 538~~  
~~854, 1277, 1294, 1333, 1353, 591, 1879,~~  
~~1419, 1433, 1554, 1634, 1652-3~~  
~~1716, 1861, 1870, 1913-4, 1938, 1971~~  
~~2004, 2046-7, 2051-6, 2088-9~~  
427c

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH

CHRONOLOGY

- June 12, 1924 Born at home, 173 Adams Street, Milton, MA, to Prescott and Dorothy Walker Bush.
- 1925 Moved to Greenwich, CT. (Summer vacations were always spent at Walker's Point, Kennebunkport, ME).
- 1929-37 Attended Greenwich Country Day School, Greenwich, CT.
- June 1942 Graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, MA.
- June 12, 1942 Enlisted in the United States Navy as Second Class Seaman.
- Aug 1942-  
Sept 1945 Active duty.
- June 9, 1943 Commissioned an Ensign and became youngest pilot in the Navy at the time.
- Sept 2, 1944 Shot down in the Pacific.
- Jan 6, 1945 Married Barbara Pierce, Presbyterian Church, Rye, New York.
- Sept 1945 Relieved from active duty. He was a Lt. (jg) and had flown 58 combat missions in the Pacific Theater, received the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals.
- July 6, 1946 Birth of son, George Walker Bush.
- June 1948 Graduated from Yale University, B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa.  
  
Final baseball game, NCAA College World Series, Kalamazoo, MI. Went on to West Texas to find a job and home.
- Summer 1948 Moved to Odessa, TX, with wife Barbara, son George, and dog in a Studebaker.
- 1948-1950 Salesman, Dresser Industries in West Texas; Huntington Park, Bakersfield, Whittier, Ventura, and Compton, CA.
- Dec 20, 1949 Birth of daughter, Pauline Robinson Bush (Robin).

1949 Moved to Midland, TX.

1951-1953 Co-founded royalty firm, Bush Overbey Oil Development Co. [John Overbey]

1953 Co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corp. [William and Hugh Liedtke]

Feb 11, 1953 Birth of son, John Ellis Bush (JEB).

Oct 11, 1953 Death of daughter Robin.

1954-1966 Co-founder and President of Zapata Offshore Co. (Drilling operations in Kuwait, Borneo, Trinidad, and the West Indies).

Jan 22, 1955 Birth of son, Neil Mallon Bush.

1956 Named by Jaycees as one of Five Outstanding Young Texans.

Oct 22, 1956 Birth of son, Marvin Pierce Bush.

1959 Moved to Houston (Houston has been their legal residence since 1959). Became a member of St. Martin's Episcopal Church. Later served as Vestryman.

Aug 18, 1959 Birth of daughter, Dorothy Walker Bush.

1960 London business trip.

1963 Elected Chairman of Harris County Republican Committee.

1964 Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Ralph Yarborough (D-TX). Won 43% of vote. Led Goldwater by 200,000.

1964 Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, San Francisco.

Sept 1965 Zapata's off-shore oil rig, the Maverick, was swept away by Hurricane Betsy. No lives lost.

1967-1971 Member of Congress; Texas, 7th District. Was unopposed for re-election in 1968.

1967-1971 Member, House Ways and Means Committee (Chaired by Wilbur Mills). First freshman legislator in 60 years to be chosen.

Dec 1967-  
Jan 1968 Visited South Vietnam front at his own expense, as well as Thailand and Laos (two weeks).

1968 Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, Miami Beach, FL.

Apr 1969 Was appointed by Speaker of the House as a delegate to the U.S.-Mexican Interparliamentary Group to promote greater understanding between the two countries.

1970 Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Lloyd Bentsen. Won 47% of the vote.

1971 Prior to assuming UN duties, visited The Hague, Brussels, Vienna, and Rome to observe international organizations and specialized agencies.

1972 Attended UN Security Council meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Feb 1971-  
Jan 1973 U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. [During this time, PRC admitted, India-Pakistan War broke out, Israeli-athletes murdered in Munich, Israel attacked Lebanon, Security Council met on terrorism and hijackings].

Jan 1973-  
Sept 1974 Chairman, Republican National Committee. [Actively sought to increase participation of women and minorities].

Sept 1974  
Jan 1976 Chief, U.S. Liaison Office, People's Republic of China.

Jan 1976-  
Jan 1977 Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

1977-1979 Chairman, Executive Committee, First International Bank, Houston.

1977 West Germany: Attended international economic conference.

June 1977 Appointed Adjunct Professor of Administrative Science, Rice University.

Oct 1977 People's Republic of China and Tibet: Guest of Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs. Travelled with Lowell Thomas.

1979-1980 Candidate for Presidential nomination, Republican Party.

July 1979 Israel: Participant in international conference on terrorism. Also visited Egypt.

July 1980 Nominated as Vice Presidential candidate, Republican Party.

Jan 20, 1981 Inauguration Ceremony. Sworn in as Vice President of the United States.

Jan 1981 Vice President George Bush appointed Chairman, Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief.

Feb 1981 Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force to Investigate the Deaths of the Children of Atlanta.

March 1981 Vice President appointed Chairman of Special Situation Group of National Security Council (formerly the Crisis Management Team).

Jun 1981 France and Great Britain: Bi-lateral meetings.

Jun 30, 1981 Philippines: Inauguration of President Marcos.

Sept 1981 Mexico: Independence celebration.

Oct 1981 Venezuela: Funeral of President Betancourt.

Dominican Republic, Colombia and Brazil: Attended bi-lateral meetings.

Jan 1982 Vice President appointed Chairman of South Florida Task Force to coordinate solutions to drug epidemic.

Apr 1982 Three week trip for bi-lateral discussions with the heads of Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and People's Republic of China.

June 1982 Saudi Arabia: Funeral of King Khalid.

Aug 7, 1982 Colombia: Inauguration of President Betancur.

Nov 1982 Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire and Kenya: Discussion of Namibian independence and U.S. policy in Africa.

Bermuda.

Nov 1982 USSR: Funeral of President Leonid Breshnev and meeting with General Secretary Andropov.

Jan 30- Feb 10, 1983 Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France, Great Britain and West Germany: Discussions with NATO allies on deployment of Pershing missiles.

Mar 1983 The Vatican: Meeting with Pope John Paul II.  
Canada: Talks on arms reduction.

Jun 10, 1983 Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS).

Jun 24- Jul 7, 1983 England, West Germany, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and Finland: Discussion of issues facing NATO allies; Reaffirmation of close U.S. ties to neutral countries of Northern Europe.

Sept 1983 Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Austria: Consultation on matters of mutual interest.

Oct 1983 Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

Oct 26, 1983 Lebanon: Visit with US Marines and meeting with President Gemayel.

Nov 1983 Appointed by the President to chair the Follow-up Group to work with the Japanese on trade matters.

Dec 10, 1983 Argentina: Inauguration of President Alfonsin.

Dec 11, 1983 El Salvador: Discussions of death squad activity.

Feb 14, 1984 USSR: Funeral of Yuri Andropov and meeting with General Secretary Chernenko.

Feb 1984 Great Britain, Italy, France and Luxembourg: Discussions on Multi-National Force; Meeting with Pope John Paul II and Prime Minister Werner.

Mar 30, 1984 Guinea: Funeral of President Toure.

Apr 1984 Switzerland: Presentation of treaty to ban chemical weapons to United Nations Conference on Disarmament.

May 8-18, 1984 Japan: Discussion of bi-lateral economic and trade issues with Japan.

May 8-18, 1984 Pakistan, Indonesia, India and Oman:  
Reaffirmation of close relations with the other countries.

May 29, 1984 Washington, D.C.: Addressed opening session of NATO foreign ministers meeting.

Aug 1984 Ecuador: Inauguration of President Cordero.

Mar 1985 Sudan, Nigeria, Mali: Visit to drought-stricken countries.

Switzerland: Address to United Nations International Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa.

USSR: Funeral of Konstantin Chernenko; meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev.

Brazil: Inauguration of President Neves.

Grenada and Honduras: Demonstration of US support of trend toward democracy in Central and South America.

June 1985 West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France and Great Britain: International meeting on the hostages; discussion on defense and political unity.

Jul 13, 1985 Under the provisions of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, Vice President Bush became President of the United States from 11:32am to 7:22pm while President Reagan was undergoing surgery.

Jul 20, 1985 Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force on Combatting Terrorism.

Oct 1985 Mariana Islands, People's Republic of China, *Hong Kong.* ✓

Jan 1986 Guatamala: Inauguration of President Cerezo.

Jan 1986 Honduras: Inauguration of President Azcona.

Mar 1986 Tunisia: Reaffirmation of close relations.

Portugal: Inauguration of President Soares.

Apr 1986 West Germany.

Saudi Arabia: Dedication of American Embassy.

Apr 1986 Bahrain, Yemen Arab Republic, Oman: Reaffirmation of close relations with other Arab nations.

May 1986 Costa Rica: Inauguration of President Sanchez.  
Algeria.

June 1986 Canada: Bi-lateral talks.

July 1986 Israel: Address to Knesset.

Aug 1986 Jordan, Egypt, Great Britain and West Germany.

Dec 1986 Mexico: Meeting with President De La Madrid.

Jan 1987 Canada.

Mar 1987 Ecuador: Meeting with President Cordero concerning earthquake aid.

Sept 1987 Published autobiography, LOOKING FORWARD, with Victor Gold.

Sept 1987 Poland: Bi-lateral meetings.  
Italy, France, Belgium, West Germany and Great Britain: Discussions with NATO allies on INF Treaty and Persian Gulf.

Oct 12, 1987 Announced candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

Feb 16, 1988 Won the New Hampshire primary.

Aug 18, 1988 Accepted the Republican Party's nomination for President.

Nov 8, 1988 Elected Forty-first President of the United States of America.

GEORGE BUSH BIOGRAPHY

ADDENDUM

FORMER ASSOCIATIONS

BUSINESS AFFILIEATIONS:

Director of:

First International Bank, Houston, TX  
First International Bankshares Corporation, Dallas, TX  
First International Bankshares, Ltd., London  
Camco, Inc., Houston, TX  
Acustron, Houston, TX  
Eli Lilly, Indianapolis, IN  
Purolator Corporation, Piscataway, NJ  
Texasgulf, Inc., Stamford, CT

TRADE AFFILIATIONS:

Texas Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association  
Independent Producers Association of America  
American Association of Oil Well Drilling Contractors

TRUSTEE:

Trinity University, San Antonio, TX  
Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX  
Phillips Academy, Andover, MA  
Hedecroft Hospital  
Holly Hall (retirement home)  
Hitchcock Hospital, Houston, TX

The Vice President has been awarded 37 honorary degrees.

OTHER MEMBERSHIPS:

Council on Foreign Relations (6-7 years)  
Trilateral Commission (one year)  
Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity (Yale)

The Vice President has retained his membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

Vice President George Bush retains membership in only the Episcopal Church Foundation and St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Houston.

# **GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING IN THE UNITED STATES**

**Findings from  
A National Survey**

Analyzed by:  
Virginia A. Hodgkinson, Ph.D.  
Murray S. Weitzman, Ph.D.

Survey Conducted by  
The Gallup Organization  
for  
INDEPENDENT SECTOR

**1988 Edition**

INDEPENDENT SECTOR  
1828 L Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

# GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING IN THE UNITED STATES: HIGHLIGHTS

INDEPENDENT SECTOR has launched a new series of biennial surveys on giving and volunteering in the United States. In March 1988, the Gallup Organization conducted in-home personal interviews with 2,775 Americans 18 years of age and older. Respondents were asked a series of questions about total giving in their households in 1987. Then, as individuals, they were asked about their own volunteering, personal goals, motivations for giving and volunteering, and opinions about charitable organizations and the roles and responsibilities of individuals and government to help others. The purpose of this study and this new series of regular surveys is to provide accurate trend data about the patterns of and the motivations for giving and volunteering in the United States.

## Overall Patterns of Giving and Volunteering

- Giving and volunteering remain pervasive activities among Americans.
  - (1) *The average contribution for all households in 1987, including noncontributors, was \$562, or 1.5 percent of income.* There were 91 million households in the United States.
  - (2) *The average hours volunteered per week in 1987 for all adults 18 years of age or older, including nonvolunteers, was 2.1.* There were 176.7 million adults 18 years of age or older.
- *Seventy-one percent of the respondents reported that their households contributed to charity.* These contributions averaged \$790, or 1.9 percent of household income. Based on this finding, it is estimated that approximately 65 million households contributed to charity in 1987.
- *Almost 9 percent of the respondents reported that their households contributed 5 percent or more of their household income to charity.* These households represented 14 percent of all contributing households.
- *The 45 percent of respondents who volunteered gave an average of 4.7 hours per week.* Based on this finding, it is estimated that 80 million adults gave a total of 19.5 billion hours in both formal and informal volunteering in 1987. (Formal volunteering involves regular work with an organization; informal volunteering involves helping neighbors or organizations on an ad hoc basis, such as babysitting for free or baking cookies for a school fair.) Americans who volunteered formally gave 14.9 billion hours. They represented the equivalent of 8.8 million full-time employees, and the value of the time is estimated at \$150 billion. in kind
- *Twelve percent of the respondents reported volunteering 5 hours per week or more.* They represented more than one-fourth (27 percent) of all volunteers. Based on this finding, it is estimated that 21 million adults volunteered 5 hours per week or more.
- *Nineteen percent of the households gave 2 percent or more of their household income to charity.* Their contributions represented 70 percent of total contributions, and they had a lower average household income (\$34,220) than households (\$39,060) that contributed less than 2 percent.
- *The 60 percent of households with incomes of \$30,000 or below gave 48 percent of the total contributions.* The 40 percent of households with incomes above \$30,000 gave 52 percent of the total contributions.
- *The incidence of volunteering has a direct relationship to the amount of contributions.* Respondents who reported household contributions but did not volunteer (32 percent of the sample) reported contributions averaging \$489, or 1.3 percent of household income. Respondents who both reported household contributions and volunteered (40 percent of the sample) reported contributions averaging of \$1,021, or 2.4 percent of household income. This group volunteered an average of 4.9 hours per week.
- *The percentage of income contributed increases directly with the number of hours volunteered.* Giving increased from 0.9 percent of household income among respondents who reported not volunteering to 3.0 percent of household income among those who reported volunteering six or more hours per week.
- *Lower income households contributed a higher percentage of household income to charity than higher income households.* Contributing households with incomes under \$10,000 contributed 2.8 percent of their household income to charity. Those with incomes between \$75,000 and \$100,000 contributed 1.7 percent of their income, and those with household incomes of \$100,000 or more contributed 2.1 percent.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

REVISED  
89 JUN 20 1:53

Revised 6/20/89  
1:00 pm

June 20, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
DAVID BATES  
RICHARD BREEDEN  
ANDREW CARD  
JAMES CICONI  
DAVID DEMAREST  
MARLIN FITZWATER  
BOYDEN GRAY  
FRED MCCLURE  
BONNIE NEWMAN  
ROGER PORTER  
BRENT SCOWCROFT  
STEPHEN STUDDERT  
CHASE UNTERMEYER  
SUSAN PORTER ROSE  
ED ROGERS  
JOE HAGIN  
JIM WRAY  
CHRISS WINSTON

BOBBIE KILBERG  
PATTY PRESOCK  
LINDA CASEY  
WILLIAM KRISTOL  
TIMOTHY MCBRIDE  
ROSE ZAMARIA  
PAUL BATEMAN  
DAVID VALDEZ  
BILLY DALE  
JAY ALLISON  
BRUCE ZANCA  
LAURIE FIRESTONE  
CASEY HEALEY  
JEAN LAMB  
DEB ANDERSON  
USSS/PPD OPS  
WHCA AUDIO/VISUAL  
WHCA OPERATIONS  
MEDICAL UNIT  
PRESIDENTIAL  
DOCUMENTS

THRU:                   STEPHEN M. STUDDERT  
                          ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SPECIAL  
                          ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES

FROM:                   JOHN G. KELLER, JR. *JK*  
                          DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND  
                          DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

SUBJECT:                TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
                          THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1989

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is the outline schedule for the Trip of the President to New York.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1989

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GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

8:30 am Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base.

9:15 am Those Guests and Staff with own transportation arrive Distinguished Visitor's Lounge, Andrews Air Force Base.

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9:35 am MARINE ONE departs White House en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

9:45 am MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

9:50 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Newark, New Jersey.

(Flying Time: 45 Minutes)

10:35 am AIR FORCE ONE arrives Newark International Airport, Newark, New Jersey.

10:40 am MARINE ONE departs Newark International Airport, Newark, New Jersey, en route Landing Zone, New York, New York.

(Flying Time: 15 Minutes)

10:55 am MARINE ONE arrives Landing Zone.

11:00 am MOTORCADE departs Landing Zone.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

11:10 am MOTORCADE arrives Covenant House.

- \* **BRIEFING BY COVENANT STAFF**
  - Closed
  - 11:15 am - 11:35 am
- \* **DISCUSSION WITH RESIDENTS AND FACULTY**
  - Pool Coverage
  - 11:35 am 12:00 pm
- \* **TOUR OF MEDICAL FACILITY**
  - Pool Coverage
  - 12:00 pm - 12:10 pm

12:15 pm MOTORCADE departs Covenant House en route Hilton Hotel.

(Drive Time: 8 Minutes)

12:23 pm MOTORCADE arrives Hilton Hotel.

- \* **ADDRESS TO THE NEW YORK PARTNERSHIP**
  - Open Press
  - Remarks 1:12 - 1:32 pm
- \* **PRIVATE TIME: 4 HOURS 45 MINUTES**
  - 1:40 pm - 6:25 pm
- \* **NEW YORK GOP STAFF PHOTO**
  - Closed Press
  - 6:30 pm - 6:50 pm
- \* **NEW YORK GOP DINNER ADDRESS**
  - Open Press
  - Remarks 7:11 pm - 7:18 pm

8:20 pm MOTORCADE departs Hilton Hotel en route World Financial Center.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

8:35 pm MOTORCADE arrives World Financial Center.

\* **ADDRESS WALL STREET JOURNAL'S 100TH  
ANNIVERSARY DINNER**

- Open Press  
- Remarks 8:50 pm - 9:00 pm

9:10 pm            MOTORCADE departs World Financial Center en route  
Landing Zone.  
  
                  (Driving Time: 5 Minutes)

9:15 pm            MOTORCADE arrives Landing Zone.

9:20 pm            MARINE ONE departs Landing Zone en route Newark  
International Airport, Newark, New Jersey.  
  
                  (Flying Time: 15 Minutes)

9:35 pm            MARINE ONE arrives Newark International Airport,  
Newark, New Jersey.

9:40 pm            AIR FORCE ONE departs Newark, New Jersey en route  
Andrews Air Force Base.  
  
                  (Flying Time: 50 Minutes)

10:30 pm           AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

10:35 pm           MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route  
White House.  
  
                  (Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

10:45 pm           MARINE ONE arrives White House.

E302  
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# Selected Writings and Speeches of ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Morton J. Frisch  
editor



MILTON

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research  
Washington and London

LETTER TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

of any reasonable man, to establish a government unfriendly to the liberties of the people. Gentlemen ought not then to presume, that the advocates of this constitution are influenced by ambitious views. The suspicion, Sir, is unjust; the charge is uncharitable.

LETTER TO GEORGE WASHINGTON  
SEPTEMBER 1788

*The following letter discusses the possibility of Washington's being offered and accepting the presidency and emphasizes how much Hamilton thought that the initial success of the new government would depend upon his willingness to serve in that capacity.*

New York, September 1788

Dear Sir

Your Excellency's friendly and obliging letter of the 28th Ultmo. came safely to hand. I thank you for your assurance of seconding my application to General Morgan. The truth of that affair is, that he purchased the watch for a trifle of a British soldier, who plundered Major Cochran at the moment of his fall at York Town.

I should be deeply pained my Dear Sir if your scruples in regard to a certain station should be matured into a resolution to decline it; though I am neither surprised at their existence nor can I but agree in opinion that the caution you observe in deferring an ultimate determination is prudent. I have however reflected maturely on the subject and have come to a conclusion, (in which I feel no hesitation) that every public and personal consideration will demand from you an acquiescence in what will *certainly* be the unanimous wish of your country. The absolute retreat which you meditated at the close of the late war was natural and proper. Had the government produced by the revolution gone on in a *tolerable* train, it would have been most adviseable to have persisted in that retreat. But I am clearly of opinion that the crisis which brought you again into public view left you no alterative but to comply—and I am equally clear in the opinion that you are by that act *pledged* to take a part in the execution of the government. I am not less convinced that the impression of this

necessity of your filling the station in question is so universal that you run no risk of any uncandid imputation, by submitting to it. But even if this were not the case, a regard to your own reputation as well as to the public good, calls upon you in the strongest manner to run that risk.

It cannot be considered as a compliment to say that on your acceptance of the office of President the success of the new government in its commencement may materially depend. Your agency and influence will be not less important in preserving it from the future attacks of its enemies than they have been in recommending it in the first instance to the adoption of the people. Independent of all considerations drawn from this source the point of light in which you stand at home and abroad will make an infinite difference in the respectability with which the government will begin its operations in the alternative of your being or not being at the head of it. I forbear to urge considerations which might have a more personal application. What I have said will suffice for the inferences I mean to draw.

First—In a matter so essential to the well being of society as the prosperity of a newly instituted government a citizen of so much consequence as yourself to its success has no option but to lend his services if called for. Permit me to say it would be inglorious in such a situation not to hazard the glory however great, which he might have previously acquired.

Secondly. Your signature to the proposed system pledges your judgment for its being such an one as upon the whole was worthy of the public approbation. If it should miscarry (as men commonly decide from success or the want of it) the blame will in all probability be laid on the system itself. And the framers of it will have to encounter the disrepute of having brought about a revolution in government, without substituting any thing that was worthy of the effort. They pulled down one Utopia, it will be said, to build up another. This view of the subject, if I mistake not my dear Sir will suggest to your mind greater hazard to that fame, which must be and ought to be dear to you, in refusing your future aid to the system than in affording it. I will only add that in my estimate of the matter that aid is indispensable.

I have taken the liberty to express these sentiments to lay before you my view of the subject. I doubt not the considerations mentioned have fully occurred to you, and I trust they will finally produce in your mind the same result, which exists in mine. I flatter myself the frankness with which I have delivered myself will not be displeasing to you. It has been prompted by motives which you would not disapprove.

a government unfriendly to the  
ought not then to presume, that  
e influenced by ambitious views.  
arge is uncharitable.

## WASHINGTON

*the possibility of Washington's being  
ty and emphasizes how much Hamil-  
is of the new government would de-  
in that capacity.*

New York, September 1788

obliging letter of the 28th Ultio.  
your assurance of seconding my  
truth of that affair is, that he  
a British soldier, who plundered  
fall at York Town.

Dear Sir if your scruples in regard  
ed into a resolution to decline it;  
ir existence nor can I but agree in  
e in deferring an ultimate deter-  
reflected maturely on the subject  
which I feel no hesitation) that  
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be the unanimous wish of your  
you meditated at the close of the  
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train, it would have been most  
etreat. But I am clearly of opinion  
gain into public view left you no  
equally clear in the opinion that  
a part in the execution of the  
ed that the impression of this

OPINION ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF A NATIONAL BANK

I remain My Dear Sir With the sincerest respect and regard Your  
Obd & hum serv A Hamilton

OPINION ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF AN  
ACT TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL BANK

FEBRUARY 23, 1791

*Hamilton was secretary of the Treasury during the first and part of the second Washington administration, from September 11, 1789, through January 31, 1795. As secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton submitted to Congress on December 13, 1790, a report recommending the establishment of a national bank. The bill passed both houses of Congress and was submitted to President Washington for his approval on February 14, 1791. Because there had been considerable controversy over the bill, and because the issue of its constitutionality had been raised, the president asked for the opinions of his attorney general and secretary of state, both of which were negative. Washington sent their opinions to Hamilton with a request for his response. Hamilton's response follows.*

The Secretary of the Treasury having perused with attention the papers containing the opinions of the Secretary of State and Attorney General concerning the constitutionality of the bill for establishing a National Bank proceeds according to the order of the President to submit the reasons which have induced him to entertain a different opinion.

It will naturally have been anticipated that, in performing this task he would feel uncommon solicitude. Personal considerations alone arising from the reflection that the measure originated with him would be sufficient to produce it: The sense which he has manifested of the great importance of such an institution to the successful administration of the department under his particular care; and an expectation of serious ill consequences to result from a failure of the measure, do not permit him to be without anxiety on public accounts. But the chief solicitude arises from a firm persuasion, that principles of construction like those espoused by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General would be fatal to the just & indispensable authority of the United States.

Of to whom much is given much  
is required.

Luke

~~Cost~~

Blessings

Blessed are the meek #7

# Volunteering

YMCA

Boards of non-profit

United Way - fundraising

~~Bankers~~ Society

Boards Hedgecroft Hospital

Heart Association

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John Ashman



HOWARD J. RUBENSTEIN ASSOCIATES, INC.

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: *Stephanie BLESSEY*

FAX NUMBER: *202-456-6218*

DATE: *6-21-89*

...

FROM: *EMILY GROTTA*

FAX NUMBER: 212/385-3278

TELEPHONE: 212/489-8900, ext. \_\_\_\_\_

...

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this page): *3*

MEMO: *Thanks - hope this makes it!*

*rt*

June 21, 1989

TO: Stephanie Blessey  
FROM: Emily Grotta  
RE: Suzanne Redding, VOLUNTEER

represent hospital

Abbey

-----  
Thanks for taking the time to speak with me today about the President's Thursday speech. As I mentioned, Suzanne has been asked to sit with Mrs. Bush at the luncheon. Here's the information I sent to Gregg earlier this week - if you need any more, please don't hesitate to call me (212) 489-6900.

The selfless volunteer spirit that President Bush will be addressing in his June 22 speech, as well as a response to issues about volunteerism raised in the media in the past few years, are rolled up neatly into one perfect example: Suzanne Redding, a 22-year-old college student who truly is a point of light.

- \* SHE'S YOUNG - destroying the myth that volunteerism is dying out with the senior citizens. She represents the MILLIONS of America's young who can be volunteers.
- \* SHE'S HANDICAPPED - but, instead of dwelling on her own problems, she reaches out to help others.
- \* SHE'S OPTIMISTIC - convinced the future (her own as well as the country's) holds unlimited promise

Her background:

Suzanne has had juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA), a chronic condition affecting the joints, since she was 10 years old. She has had sixteen operations since 1982 at The Hospital for Special Surgery, including operations to replace 9 (1) joints - most recently, a total shoulder replacement.

Despite this, she refuses to let it get (or keep) her down. She walks long distances and takes two buses to get to Kingsborough Community College, where she has a 3.88 average after four semesters. At school, where she is majoring in broadcasting, she is known for her generosity, optimism and friendly smiles.

Suzanne has been volunteering 10 to 15 hours a week at The Hospital for Special Surgery's Nursing School since March 1988 Sometimes the ride from her home in Brooklyn takes two hours or more, but she is dedicated to helping out at the hospital that has done so much for her.

- more -

Redding - page two

"I've seen so much tragedy and so much suffering, I just want to do what I can," Suzanne said, explaining why she she is a volunteer.

Suzanne lives with her mom (her dad died in 1980) at 684 85th Street, Brooklyn. The cost of her care was covered by the New York Bureau of Handicapped Children Insurance until she turned 21; now she's on Social Security (disability) and Medicaid.

I think you'll agree this remarkable young woman would be an excellent example for the President to recognize at Thursday's luncheon or to mention in his speech. Howard Rubenstein Associates, which represents the Association for a Better New York and is working with ABNY on Thursday's luncheon, will of course work with you on this aspect as well.

Please do not hesitate to call me at (212) 489-6900 if you have any questions.

# AMERICA THE QUOTABLE

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*Mike Edelhart and  
James Tinen*



**Facts On File Publications**  
460 Park Avenue South  
New York, N.Y. 10016

\* \* \*

"I mean that I was in love with the city, the way you love the first person who ever touches you."

Joan Didion  
"Goodbye to All That"  
1967

\* \* \*

"New York was no mere city. It was instead an infinitely romantic notion."

Joan Didion  
"Goodbye to All That"  
1967

\* \* \*

[A definition of hell]: "New York City with all the escape hatches closed."

James R. Frakes  
*New York Times*  
May 19, 1974

\* \* \*

"It is the lodestone for ambition, the ultimate of human gregariousness, the culmination of 20th century civilization."

Ernest Gruening  
*These United States*  
1924

\* \* \*

"The filthiest, most crime-ridden spot in the world," one fashionable New York lady called it. Helen [Hayes] instantly blazed out in its defense. "But can't you realize," she demanded, "that our city is so big it's got to have the most of everything? And by the very same token, it's got more that's good than any place I know."

Helen Hayes and Anita Loos  
*Twice Over Lightly*  
1972

\* \* \*

"It's a town you come to for a short time."

Ernest Hemingway  
Quoted by Lillian Ross  
*The New Yorker*  
1950

\* \* \*

"... the greatest city of the modern world, with more money in it than all Europe and more clowns

and harlots than all Asia, and yet it has no more charm than a circus lot or a second-rate hotel."

H.L. Mencken  
"On Living in Baltimore"  
*Prejudices: Fifth Series*  
1926

\* \* \*

"Sailing around the Battery from one river to the other, gliding close to shore, night coming on, the streets dotted with scurrying insects. I felt as I had always felt about New York—that it is the most horrible place on God's earth."

Henry Miller  
*The Air-Conditioned Nightmare*  
1945

\* \* \*

"My one thought is to get out of New York, to experience something genuinely American."

Henry Miller  
*The Air-Conditioned Nightmare*  
1945

\* \* \*

"The City of New York, the noblest of the American symbols."

James Morris  
*As I Saw the USA*  
1956

\* \* \*

"And so in the end I was left, like so many voyagers before me, trapped by the great port. I loathed it like a lover. The questions it asked I resented; the answers it gave I mistrusted; the delight, I felt to be unfair. Damn you, New York! Damn the bright sweep of your spaces, and the ungainly poetry of your names! A curse on all your archipelago, and those rough fresh winds off your bay—which, catching me like an embrace as I stepped out of the helicopter, so often ravished my spirits and made my heart sing."

James Morris  
*The Great Port*  
1969

\* \* \*

"Unfortunately there are still people in other areas who regard New York City not as a part of the United States, but as a sort of excrescence fastened to our Eastern shore and peopled by the less venturesome waves of foreigners who failed to go West to the genuine American frontier."

Robert Moses  
*Working for the People*  
1956

NEW YORK CITY

and yet it has no more  
second-rate hotel."

H.L. Mencken  
On Living in Baltimore"  
*Prejudices: Fifth Series*  
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Robert Moses  
*Working for the People*  
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"The two moments when New York seems most  
desirable, when the splendor falls all around and the  
city looks like a girl with leaves in her hair, are just as  
you are leaving and must say good-bye, and just as  
you return and can say hello."

*The New Yorker*  
Jan. 11, 1955

\* \* \*

"The feeling I have for this city is akin to sexual  
love. It lies here waiting like a mistress for her  
demon lover at the very beginning of the affair."

Alex Phillips, English entrepreneur  
Quoted by Helen Hayes and Anita Loos  
*Twice Over Lightly*  
1972

\* \* \*

"A sallow waiter brings me beans and pork . . .  
Outside there's fury in the firmament.  
Ice Cream, of course, will follow; and I'm content.  
O Babylon! O Carthage! O New York!"

Siegfried Sassoon  
"Storm on Fifth Avenue"  
1926

\* \* \*

"The chief complaint I have about living in the Big  
Town is the necessity now and then of showing it off  
to my kinfolks or other unreasonable citizens from  
the Edgar Guest country."

H. Allen Smith  
"New York Is Mostly People"  
1943

\* \* \*

[A remark prompted by the demolition of the old  
Pennsylvania station]: "This city has the right  
name—New York. Nothing ever gets old around  
here."

Ralph Stephenson, counterman at restaurant in  
Pennsylvania Station  
Quoted in *New York Times*  
Oct. 29, 1963

\* \* \*

"The capital of the world."

Kurt Vonnegut  
*Palm Sunday*  
1981

\* \* \*

"The insecurity center of America."

John Weitz and Everett Mahlin  
*Man in Charge*  
1974

\* \* \*

"A poem compresses much in a small space and adds  
music, thus heightening its meaning. The city is like  
poetry: it compresses all life, all races and breeds,  
into a small island and adds music and the accompa-  
niment of internal engines."

E.B. White  
"This is New York"  
*Essays of E.B. White*  
1977

\* \* \*

"New York is to the nation what the white spire is to  
the village—the visible symbol of aspiration and  
faith, the white plume saying the way is up!"

E.B. White  
Quoted in *Mental Health in the Metropolis*  
1962

\* \* \*

"I too lived, Brooklyn of ample hills was mine,  
I too walk'd the streets of Manhattan Island, and  
bathed  
in the waters around it. . . ."

Walt Whitman  
"Crossing Brooklyn Ferry"  
1881

\* \* \*

"New York is surrounded on all sides by Bridge-  
port."

Old show biz maxim

THE LANDSCAPE

"Man's history is not inscribed on these poised and  
knowingly-calculated buildings; they are nearer to  
prehistoric caverns than the houses of Paris or  
Rome."

Simone de Beauvoir  
*America Day by Day*  
1953

\* \* \*

"New York is the biggest collection of villages in the  
world."

Alistair Cooke  
*One Man's America*  
1952