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Civic Action

★★★ NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CIVIC LEAGUE ★★★

June 1991
Vol. 4
Issue 5

League Names Ten All-America Cities

Ten 1991 All-America Cities were announced at an awards banquet the evening of Saturday, June 8, in San Antonio, Texas. The announcements followed two days of Jury Hearings and an afternoon of deliberations.

Former Hawaii Governor William F. Quinn, foreman of the 1991 All-America City Jury, introduced the following ten communities after welcoming remarks from San Antonio Mayor Nelson Wolff, Allstate Insurance Co. Chairman and CEO Wayne Hedien and League Chairman Henry Cisneros:

- Gadsden, Alabama
- Greencastle, Indiana
- Baltimore, Maryland
- Gothenburg, Nebraska
- Newark, New Jersey
- Albany, New York
- Greensboro, North Carolina
- Dayton, Ohio
- Austin, Texas
- Winchester-Frederick County, Virginia

"The All-America City Award Program is unique because it recognizes cooperative as opposed to individual efforts," said Cisneros, citing the Program's mission to underscore the joint responsibility of government, citizens, businesses, and voluntary groups in building community. Wayne Hedien described The Allstate Foundation's support of the All-America City Award Program as an indication of "Allstate's awareness of the need to create healthy communities where citizens work with institutions to improve the quality of life for all." Pleased that San Antonio was selected to host the 42nd annual All-America City Award Jury Hearings and Civic Action Fair, Mayor Nelson Wolff described the competition as one that recognizes "the very best in problem solving among America's cities and towns."

All-America Cities Address Critical Issues

The ten communities, representing virtually every region of the United States, were recognized for their effective community efforts to address problems such as affordable housing and medical care, drug abuse, economic and neighborhood decline, the environment, public education, community services for senior citizens, and youth development. Recognition of these communities underscores the National Civic League's commitment to encouraging excellence in intersectoral, collaborative problem solving at the local and regional

programs and projects of the ten winning communities, with contact names supplied for follow-up, appear on pages two and three of this issue of *Civic Action*.

During the two days prior to the awards announcements, 30 AAC Finalists, selected last April in Washington, D.C., appeared before a 12-member All-America City Award Jury to present, describe and respond to questions on the three projects submitted by each for the competition. The League salutes the 20 communities retaining their 1991 All-America City Finalist status for their exceptional achievements:

- Little Rock, Arkansas
- Duarte, California
- Lynwood, California
- Modesto, California
- Rockford, Illinois
- Hammond, Indiana
- Des Moines, Iowa
- Waterloo, Iowa
- Duluth, Minnesota
- Hattiesburg, Mississippi
- Grandview, Missouri
- Lincoln, Nebraska
- Henderson, Nevada
- Jacksonville, North Carolina
- Waynesville, North Carolina
- Columbus, Ohio
- Titusville, Pennsylvania
- York, Pennsylvania
- New Shoreham (Block Island), Rhode Island
- Anacortes, Washington

An Annual Award Recognizing Civic Excellence

Even as the League assists 1991 All-America Cities and Finalists in realizing the potential of their designations, plans for the 43rd annual All-America City Award Program are underway. The official 1992 AAC application will be available this fall, and League staff are in the process of selecting a site for the 1992 Jury Hearings and Civic Action Fair. Meanwhile, a 1991 *All-America City Yearbook*, reporting on the projects of this year's winners and finalists, is being prepared, and the efforts of both winners and finalists are being profiled for inclusion in the League's CIVITEX database.

The 1991 All-America City Award Program is sponsored by a grant from The Allstate Foundation, North Brook, Illinois. For more information on the Program, the 1991 Winners and Finalists, or the application process, contact: Betsy Horsley, National Civic League, 1-800-223-6004.

97th NCG Agenda Rapidly Forming

How can we reinvigorate public dialogue in our communities to encourage participation and constructive problem solving? The 97th National Conference on Governance — addressing the theme of "Civics and Politics in the 90s: Creating Community for Everyone" — will explore how communities can broaden the definition of public life to include involvement in electoral politics (beyond voting), community service and volunteering.

Problem Solving Has Civic and Political Components

The conference — to be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 19-21, 1991 — will examine elements of successful community problem solving, combining a range of approaches, both civic and political. Voluntary and philanthropic action, both personal and institutional, complements progressive public policy making. Likewise, the substantive debate of issues between both office holders and candidates encourages electoral participation among citizens. Conference workshops and plenaries will build a case for the vital role of both civic and political involvement in strengthening democracy, building community and reinvigorating citizenship. This theme will be addressed through the following topics: Political Competitiveness, Community Service, Campaign Media, Civic Capacity Building, Political Redistricting, and Corporate Civic Responsibility.

A Diverse Slate of Confirmed Speakers

Among the speakers confirmed to discuss these topics are Henry Cisneros, Chairman, National Civic League; Tom Cronin, author and acting President, Colorado College; Lenneal J. Henderson, University of Baltimore; Daniel Kemmis, author and Mayor, Missoula, Montana; David Mathews, President, Kettering Foundation; Neal Peirce, syndicated columnist; Jay Rosen, Gannet Foundation Media Center, Columbia University; Laurisa Sellars, Honeywell, Inc., and John Vasconcellos, California Assembly.

Recreational Events, Registration Fees

A Friday evening picnic outside the Hubert Humphrey Metrodome followed by a Minnesota Twins baseball game is included with conference registration. The basic early registration fee (until August 23, 1991) is \$135 for National Civic League members and \$185 for non-members. Call for details on senior, student and group rates.

For more information on the 97th National Conference on Governance, to pre-register by phone (VISA and MasterCard accepted), or for hotel and travel information, contact: Leslie Koretz, National Civic League, 1-800-223-6004.



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1991 ALL-AMERICA

■ Gadsden, Alabama (pop. 42,523)

In the mid-1980s, Gadsden's prospects were not bright: Drug abuse, crime and a soaring number of high school drop outs darkened the outlook for the community's youth; abandoned property and litter lessened the area's appeal as a place to live and invest; and a lack of cultural arts facilities and programs reinforced Gadsden's image as a community with a low quality of life. Responding to the problems of youth, volunteers launched Quest for Excellence in 1988 to provide tutoring and other education support services, operate sports programs, and provide positive role models to assist students in resisting drugs. The Good Neighbor Network has worked to reduce neighborhood litter and crime, rehabilitate run-down housing, and secure demolition of unredeemable abandoned homes. Through the effort of 2,000 citizens and an infusion of \$2.3 million in private and public funds, Gadsden's artistic and cultural needs have been addressed in the form of a new Cultural Arts Center, which opened in 1990.

Contact: Mike McCain, Executive Director, Gadsden-Etowah County Industrial Development Authority, One Commerce Square, Gadsden, AL 35901; (205) 543-9423.

■ Greencastle, Indiana (pop. 8,984)

When a major high-tech firm decided in 1986 to shut its Greencastle facility and relocate 985 jobs, this formerly stable college town of 8,400 residents was faced with replacing 20 percent of its tax base, 70 percent of its local industrial payroll, and some 40 percent of all jobs. The Greencastle Development Center (GDC), financed with public and private funds, emerged from an ongoing strategic planning effort aimed at diversifying the local economy. To date, the GDC has succeeded in attracting seven new industrial citizens to Greencastle, with total new employment projected to reach 2,447 by 1995. In addition, Main Street Greencastle was formed to revitalize the downtown hard-hit by economic dislocation, and Opportunity Housing, Inc. was founded to assist homeless and low-income families in obtaining affordable housing and — eventually — becoming homeowners. A comprehensive downtown redevelopment plan is now in place, and 30 units of affordable housing have been completed, with 20 additional homes coming on-line in 1992.

Contact: William A. Marley, President, First United Savings Bank, One North Locust Street, Greencastle, IN 46135; (317) 653-9793.

The 1991 All-America City Award Program is sponsored by a grant from The Allstate Foundation. For details on the programs and projects of the ten 1991 All-America Cities, contact the individuals listed for each city; for more information on the All-America City Award Program, or to receive a copy of the 1992 application, contact: Betsy Horsley, National Civic League, 1-800-223-6004.

■ Baltimore, Maryland (pop. 736,014)

Baltimore's transition from industrial city to service, manufacturing, and tourism center has focused much attention on the community's downtown and Inner Harbor centerpieces. With quiet competence, however, Baltimore's citizens and businesses have been active in 1) mentoring students and reducing the high school drop-out rate, 2) ensuring affordable housing and access to services for senior citizens, and 3) rehabilitating two-story rowhomes as part of an urban homesteading program. Funded in part by private foundation grants, project RAISE (Raising Ambition Instills Self-Esteem), selects students from the poorest-performing schools in the city and pairs them with volunteer mentors, who serve both students and their families. The Southeast Senior Housing Initiative (SESHI) was formed in 1989 to develop a plan for older people to remain in their homes while maintaining access to community, social and health services. The People's Homesteading Group (PHG) consists of 83 very low-income families (75 percent of them headed by African-American women) who — motivated by the desire to become homeowners — work cooperatively to restore city-donated abandoned houses.

Contact: William Gilmore, Baltimore Office of Promotion, 200 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, MD 21201; (301) 752-8632.

■ Gothenburg, Nebraska (pop. 3,232)

Gothenburg is an agricultural town of 3,200 residents located in the heart of Nebraska. Hard-hit by the agricultural depression of the 1980s, the community experienced a loss of downtown businesses and an aging of its population, as high school graduates sought their fortunes elsewhere. Realizing that the very future of Gothenburg depended on their commitment, residents, community leaders and elected officials met to establish economic development objectives for the business, industrial and agricultural sectors. Organizers formed and secured funding for the Gothenburg Improvement Company, which has succeeded — largely through volunteer work — in recruiting a manufacturer that will supply 150 new jobs. Prompted by both economic and public safety concerns, citizens and public officials met for 2 1/2 years to plan the design and financing of a highway viaduct spanning the Union Pacific Railroad tracks that traverse Gothenburg. Additionally, the Youth Community Improvement Program has initiated numerous service projects for the betterment of Gothenburg, particularly in the areas of encouraging recycling compliance and educating citizens on the proper handling of household hazardous wastes.

Contact: Deb Bacon, Gothenburg Area Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 200, Gothenburg, NE 69138; (308) 537-3500.

CITIES NAMED IN SAN ANTONIO

■ Newark, New Jersey (pop. 275,221)

The burned-out buildings, littered vacant lots and empty streets characterizing Newark's Central Ward since the race riots of 1967 had come to symbolize urban decay. During the 1980s, however, major corporations — encouraged by committed new leadership and the advantages of Newark's proximity to Manhattan — began to invest in downtown Newark. Founded by a Catholic priest from a Central Ward parish, New Community Corporation (NCC) is driving the process of neighborhood renaissance which now parallels Newark's corporate reinvestment. The largest nonprofit corporation in New Jersey, NCC manages a comprehensive approach to community revitalization, through housing initiatives, homelessness response, health services, child care, special care for AIDS children, education, and vocational training and placement. A national leader in recycling, Newark currently recovers approximately 60 percent of its trash and waste, from bottles, cans and paper to motor oil, tires, automobiles and Christmas trees. In 1990, city government collected \$33,000 from the sale of recyclables, while avoiding \$4.75 million in disposal and tipping fees.

Contact: William F. Chouinard, Group Vice President, Metro Newark Chamber of Commerce, 40 Clinton Street, Newark, NJ 07102; (201) 242-6237.

■ Albany, New York (pop. 101,082)

After decades of stagnation, Albany enjoyed an unprecedented economic resurgence during the 1980s. While Albany has withstood the severe economic recession that has ravaged other northeastern cities during recent years, it could not — like other urban centers — resist the influence of drugs and related crime. In response, nearly two dozen community groups, businesses and social service agencies have joined forces with the city to institute the "Albany Plan," a comprehensive program to combat drug abuse, involving prevention, education, treatment, and enforcement. Addressing the needs of low and moderate income residents, the community and the city organization have joined forces with local banks, builders and nonprofits to develop over 1,400 units of affordable housing, serving over 4,700 people. In order to raise awareness of the community's housing initiatives among targeted groups, Albany operates an annual Affordable Housing Fair, where information on housing units, mortgages and available assistance is provided to potential homeowners. Additionally, to enhance its entertainment and cultural alternatives, Albany has undertaken several initiatives to foster arts growth, including festivals, free theater, and cultural theme events which have solidified Albany's status as the cultural hub of its region.

Contact: Daniel Klepak, Budget Director, City of Albany, City Hall, Albany, NY 12207; (518) 434-5077.

■ Greensboro, North Carolina (pop. 183,521)

Characterized for decades by its moderate but steady growth, high quality of life, and reputation for harmonious race relations, Greensboro underwent during the mid-1980s the need to 1) plan for its future in an uncertain economy, 2) develop more broadly based leadership, and 3) reinvigorate a neglected downtown. Undertaken in 1986, Greensboro VISIONS involved needs assessment, planning, and formulation and implementation of recommendations in five key areas: economic development, education, housing, land use, and transportation. Based on the recommendations of a multiracial committee of public, private and voluntary sector representatives, "Challenge Greensboro" was founded to develop more minority leaders, at both the grass roots/community and professional/corporate levels. Largely unchanged since the 1920s and in decline with the advent of suburban malls and strip development, Greensboro's downtown has recently been injected with \$180 million of construction and restoration, achieved through a public-private partnership known as the Center City Corporation. As a result, downtown Greensboro has undergone its greatest transformation in more than 50 years, opening three new office towers and two new parking garages.

Contact: Richard Harriman, Public Information Department, City of Greensboro, P.O. Box 3136, Greensboro, NC 27402-3136; (919) 373-2065.

■ Dayton, Ohio (pop. 182,044)

Exhibiting problems similar to those of other midwestern center cities, Dayton faces middle class population loss, deteriorating infrastructure, pollution, drugs and related crime, inadequate affordable housing, limited land for additional development, and suburbanization of industry. Responding to the contamination of its large underground water supply — which threatened both regional population and industry — the community designed and implemented a comprehensive Well Field Protection Program involving 1) formation of an advisory committee of ground water professionals, 2) enactment of an ordinance regulating the handling and storage of hazardous substances, and 3) establishment of a fund to finance private sector risk-management projects. Outraged over the impact of drugs and related crime on area youth, a group called Concerned Christian Men organized residents in neighborhoods where alleged drug houses existed to file civil suits identifying the properties as nuisances that must be abated. Finally, a decline in the quality of Dayton's housing stock spurred the creation of the Neighborhood Lending Partnership, an effort of the city and private lenders to provide a standardized approach to the development of low- and moderate-income housing in Dayton.

Contact: Theodore J. Staton, Assistant City Manager for Strategic Planning, City of Dayton, 101 West Third Street, Dayton, OH 45402; (513) 443-3600.

■ Austin, Texas (pop. 465,622)

Long recognized for its high quality of life, Austin — like most major Texas cities — enjoyed tremendous economic and population growth from the early to mid-1980s. A dramatic downturn in the regional economy, however, underscored problems that had been hidden by the euphoria of rapid growth. The Youth at Risk program was launched in 1989 to examine and address an alarming increase in youth violence and gang activity. Relying on neighborhood organization for community-wide action, the project has seven major focus areas: family, health, child care, education, employment, youth and crime, and recreation and leisure. The Keep Town Lake Clean (TLC) project, since March 1990, has conducted 13 clean-ups utilizing 8,000 volunteer-hours to remove debris from Town Lake, which serves as a focal point of downtown Austin as well as a source of potable water. When a world-renowned sculptor and Austin resident donated his home, studio, sculpture garden, and over 200 sculptures to the city, a financing mechanism was needed to house and maintain the collection. Umlauf Sculpture Garden, Inc. was formed to coordinate with the city, other nonprofit organizations, foundations, and citizens to raise some \$800,000 from the community and acquire a matching grant of \$300,000.

Contact: Carolyn D. Nelson, Deputy Director, City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department, 1500 West Riverside Drive, Austin, Texas 78704; (512) 499-6718.

■ Winchester-Frederick County, Virginia (pop. 67,670)

Winchester-Frederick County's strategic location at a major crossroads near the Washington, D.C. metro area has driven rapid growth in recent years, resulting in increased disparity between rich and poor, and establishing the area as a regional drug distribution hub. Operating in donated space and staffed by volunteer professional and lay personnel, the Free Medical Clinic of the Northern Shenandoah Valley provides free and confidential medical services, screening and referrals for persons who are unable to pay. Founded in 1988, City Light Development Corporation seeks to provide decent, safe and affordable housing for low- to moderate-income families in Winchester and Frederick County. To date, the corporation has rehabilitated or constructed six units which are currently occupied by low-income families at an average rent of \$167 per month. Opened in 1989 to offer a drug- and alcohol free recreational environment to the community's youth, the soon-to-be expanded Rhythms Teen Center was established with donations of money and equipment amounting to \$15,500. Planned and governed through substantial youth input and involvement, the Center is operated by a paid director, three part-time employees and over 100 volunteers each month, contributing a total of 4,000 chaperone-hours annually.

Contact: William Shendow, Executive Director, Winchester-Frederick County Chamber of Commerce, 1360 South Pleasant Valley Road, Winchester, VA 22601; (703) 662-4118.

Looking Ahead . . .

League to Host Term-Limit Symposium in D.C.

The National Civic League has secured a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to present a day-long symposium in Washington, D.C. on the subject of "Term Limitation and Political Competitiveness" in Autumn, 1991.

A characteristic of the current debate on term limitation is the polarization of opposing viewpoints. Events discussing the potential effects of term limits at different levels of government have for the most part included only proponents of term limits talking to proponents, or vice-versa. Arguments have focused on 1) the effectiveness of representative government where a perceived entrenched incumbency is seen as unresponsive to voters' concerns, and 2) an apathetic electorate's need to have real choices among candidates.

Term Limits, Voting and Citizenship

For the National Civic League, the phenomenon of the term limitation movement is compelling in the energy and organization of its popular support, and the implications for citizenship of this intense involvement. Attitude survey data and the success of term-limit ballot initiatives suggest that Americans find their leadership unresponsive and are searching for a method to regain control of the governance process.

Symposium to Address Both Sides of Debate

But is term limitation the proper tool? Proponents argue that term limits will prevent office holders from becoming too attached to the privileges and power associated with their jobs. It is also believed that fewer years in office would offer less opportunity to become "beholden" to special interests or colleagues' pet issues and pork barrel projects. Those who favor term limits argue that enforced retirement would discourage "career politicians" and circulate new blood through public offices, as well as a diversity of experience, for instance from the private sector. According to the scenario, elections would become competitive by forcibly removing a seemingly invincible opponent, creating periodic "open seat" elections and — presumably — attracting more voters to the electoral process as they perceive a greater choice among candidates.

Opponents point out that by removing the incumbent from the ballot, voters will have less

choice, not more. Moreover, opponents argue, office holders with only a few years to learn the ropes would be more dependent on staff and lobbyists — none of whom are elected by the people. Opponents also believe that frequent turnover in government can create confusion with regard to who holds what office, resulting in reduced participation.

The autumn symposium on term limitation and political competitiveness will seek to involve both sides of the debate, different levels of government and different regions of the country. In addition, it will examine alternatives to term limitation, as well as discuss whether more competitive elections are the cure to our national voter malaise.

Questions to be answered by panels of academicians, citizen activists, elected officials, and journalists, will include: How did we get here? What is going on in our states and cities? Who is harmed by term limits? What are the potential consequences, intended and otherwise, of term limitation? and, What other means do we have at our disposal to achieve greater competitiveness and responsiveness among candidates and elected officials?

NCL staff are currently seeking funding for three potential products associated with this event: one, a book containing transcripts of the presentations given at the symposium, edited by Tom Cronin, acting President of Colorado College and NCL Board member; two, a handbook for community groups working toward a thoughtful debate on term limitation at the state and local level, including comparisons of different versions of term limit legislation; and three, a videotape of the event edited for use by citizen groups and civic education programs. All three products will be designed for study of this issue at the local and state levels, fostering a more thoughtful debate on term limitation and its alternatives.

The National Civic League's symposium is tentatively scheduled for early fall. For more information on the symposium or to obtain copies of a preliminary discussion paper on term limitation, contact: Laurie Hirschfeld Zeller, National Civic League, 1-800-223-6004.

Joint League-EPA Project Pursues Radon Education

The National Civic League recently entered into a cooperative arrangement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to raise the level of household and work place awareness of 1) the potential dangers of trapped radon gas and 2) methods of indoor testing and abatement.

Reducing the Radon Threat:

A Collaborative Approach

As part of its agreement with EPA, the League will apply its community problem-solving methods to the design of a process and strategy for reducing or eliminating the health hazards of radon. The approach, involving outreach and community organization, will unite people from different sectors — government, business, voluntary groups, and education — to address the issue of radon.

Developing a Task-Specific Model

The League will work with EPA's Radon Division to translate the currently high level of awareness about the hazards of radon into protective actions. The National Civic League will examine successful radon programs throughout the nation and compare them to community problem-solving models utilized by the League to address other issues. This comparative review will be conducted with sensitivity to the needs of vulnerable groups — particularly those with the fewest resources — in abating trapped radon. The results will be used to develop an effective collaborative model specific to the tasks of radon testing and protection.

A Multi-Component Radon Action Program

Thus conceived, the National Civic League's Radon Action Program will consist of three major components: 1) examination of existing programs; 2) compilation of successful approaches (initially as an "options paper" and later as a more formal "how-to" guide or handbook); and 3) establishing communication among organizations, community groups and units of government to address the problems of radon (to be accomplished through three or more regional training workshops).

For more information on the National Civic League's Radon Action Program, contact: Tyler Norris or Suzanne White, National Civic League, 1-800-223-6004.

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 CITIES Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ALL-AMERICAN CITIES AWARDS
Rose Garden
August 6, 1991

often I'm asked -- why are you so optimistic about the future of this country? Well, next time the question comes up, I'll just point ^{to any one of} ~~out~~ the 10 cities we're honoring today.

I'll tell the stories of small cities like Gothenburg, Nebraska, population 3,000 -- and of big cities like Baltimore, Maryland, population 3/4 million. Then I'll say -- hear these stories and you'll hear America's heartbeat. You'll hear that it's strong and healthy. Go to these cities and you'll meet real Americans. Then you'll share my unshakable belief in the future of this great land we share -- because there is no finer resource in this world than the American people.

Mayor Michael Harmless of Greencastle, Indiana says it best: "Our people made the difference." These rebirth of these cities is due to people who replaced pessimism and apathy with optimism and involvement.

Today we're saluting ^{of} the 1991 All-American Cities ^{that} which join a roster of honor of over 400 others chosen since 1949. They're not necessarily the most crime-free communities in the nation, nor the most economically stable, nor even the most attractive. They are communities where people have shown the courage to admit their problems -- and have shown the determination to address them. They are communities which have recognized the truth of what William Jennings Bryant said nearly 100 years ago: "Destiny

MEMO

See memo

is not a matter of chance -- it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for -- it is a thing to be achieved."

These communities have lessons to teach us all. They do not ~~wait for government to take the initiative.~~ ~~rely just on the government.~~ They recognize that government can't be held ^{so we} responsible for solving all problems -- and they realize ^{communities can} ~~they are empowered~~ to claim and shape their own destinies.

These communities tell us stories of partnership. Across this country, citizens, government, business and volunteer groups are cooperating to confront community issues -- together.

These communities recognize our responsibilities of citizenship -- as Teddy Roosevelt admonished Americans to "be actors, not merely critics." The central theme of all these stories is the unlimited power and potential of volunteerism.

And ^{of} these communities show us the proudest, most basic strength of the American character -- neighbor helping neighbor. That's been the heart of our nation for 200 years.

In the face of crises, many of these cities sought to hold themselves together by re-introducing a sense of community as family. Some focused on the youth, like Gadsden, Alabama's motivational quest for Excellence; or Baltimore's mentoring program called RAISE. To fight violence and crime, Austin, ^{TEXAS} TX inaugurated Youth At Risk; and Winchester-Frederick County, ^{VIRGINIA} VA set up a teen center to ^{Foster} ~~promote activities~~ in a drug-free environment.

~~Albany New York took aim against the drug epidemic. Seeing drugs as a threat to Albany NY's existence,~~

Community groups, businesses and social service agencies came up with "The Albany Plan" -- an innovative, comprehensive program

3

for prevention, education, enforcement and treatment.

Some communities launched an urban renaissance. ^{In New Jersey,} Newark, ~~NJ~~ residents ^{of Newark} devised plans for economic growth focusing on downtown revitalization and grassroots neighborhood restoration. Citizens in Greensboro, ^{North Carolina} ~~NC~~ created a public-private partnership called VISIONS to reinvigorate its downtown and plan for its future.

A few communities ^{fought battles to} addressed their very survival. Greencastle Indiana lost 40% of its jobs when a major national corporation ^{moved out,} left. Faced with this devastation, the residents introduced ^a creative economic development ^{initiative to} ~~methods which~~ attracted new industries -- and maintained the city's spirit and morale. Similarly, with Gothenburg, Nebraska's future at stake after the agricultural depression, volunteers began the Gothenburg Improvement Company. Inspired by the slogan "Vision is the art of seeing things invisible" -- they have recruited new jobs for residents, and are making their vision a reality.

Three-time winner Dayton, Ohio took a broad view, addressing the critical issues of protecting water, battling drugs and providing affordable housing. Citizens, the private sector and city government ^{joined forces} mobilized -- showing how diverse segments of a large city can come together to make a difference.

That's the legacy of all these towns -- they show that the key to success lies in everyone's joining forces. As Mayor Rick Blase of Gothenburg says: "Any problem you face is unsurmountable if faced alone." But together -- Americans can do anything.

There's a centuries-old inscription on a church in Sussex,

4

England which summarizes what these communities have done: "A vision without a task is but a dream. A task without a vision is drudgery. [But] a vision with a task is the hope of the world."

Congratulations to all of you for giving us hope -- and for showing us the way. *Congratulations -- and God Bless the*
~~God bless all your cities, and this great~~
United States of America.
~~land we share.~~

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91 JUL 29 P3: 21

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

We are transmitting 17 pages, including this page.

TO: Jennifer Grossman
 TELEPHONE: _____
 FAX: 202-456-6218
 ORGANIZATION: The White House Speech Writing
 FROM: Betsy Horsley
 DATE: 7-29-91 TIME: 1:15 pm

Please call when received: _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS, ETC.

The first 2 pages are background info.
 A press release with quotes, project descriptions, etc.
 Follows.

Finally, the text from our newsletter with a
 little background info and descriptions of
 each of the projects from the communities.
 We had 97 applications this year.

- * Recognizing that the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy extend beyond voting, founding member Theodore Roosevelt admonished Americans to "be actors, not merely critics," expressing the values of activism and direct participation that the League continues to promote.
- * The National Civic League does not seek to solve any one problem or social ill. Rather, the organization provides citizens and public officials with the tools, information and skills necessary to solve problems collaboratively and arrive at decisions with a high degree of consensus.



Press Release

Contact:
Katie Broeren
(303) 825-6100

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1991 ALL-AMERICA CITY AWARD WINNERS

(San Antonio, Texas)--Communities from across the country were recognized for their efforts in drug prevention, affordable housing, downtown revitalization, slowing their economic decline and job creation through public-private partnerships. The outstanding recognition was given Saturday night as the National Civic League named U.S. communities as winners of the 42nd annual All-America City Award competition sponsored by The Allstate Foundation.

The 1991 All-America City Award communities are: Gadsden, Alabama; Greencastle, Indiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Gothenburg, Nebraska; Newark, New Jersey; Albany, New York; Greensboro, North Carolina; Dayton, Ohio; Austin, Texas; and, Winchester-Frederick County, Virginia.

Each of the 30 finalists communities gave an oral presentation before a 12-member All-America City Award jury. Each community delegation offered a brief description of the projects they believed made them an All-America community. The jury was headed by former Hawaii Governor William F. Quinn.

-MORE-

All-America Award Winners (continued)



The 10 communities, representing every section of the country, were chosen for the award based on their success in bringing business, government and residents together at the local level to solve community problems.

As an All-America City Award winner, communities can experience an enhanced regional and national image that most often results in new job opportunities as a result of economic development and recruitment of new business. Communities experience an increased sense of pride and recognition for citizen cooperation at every level of program development.

Another 20 communities were recognized as finalists for demonstrating exceptional community achievements in the competition. Those communities were: Little Rock, Arkansas; Duarte, California; Lynwood, California; Modesto, California; Rockford, Illinois; Hammond, Indiana; Des Moines, Iowa; Waterloo, Iowa; Duluth, Minnesota; Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Grandview, Missouri; Lincoln, Nebraska; Henderson, Nevada; Jacksonville, North Carolina; Waynesville, North Carolina; Columbus, Ohio; Titusville, Pennsylvania; New Shoreham, Rhode Island; and, Anacortes, Washington.

Started more than 40 years ago, The All-America City Award program is the oldest and most respected community recognition program in the U.S. During its 42 years, nearly 5,000 communities have applied and over 400 have won the award.

Wayne Hedi, Allstate Insurance Company chairman and chief executive officer, speaking on behalf of the Allstate Foundation which sponsored the All-America City Award program for the third consecutive year, said, "We're proud of those cities that exemplify the spirit of community cooperation. Their work and their successes light the way for other communities to do the same."

-MORE-

All-America Award Winners (continued)



Created in 1952, the Foundation provides financial support for safety, health and human services, education, and civic and community programs.

National Civic League Board Chairman and former San Antonio Mayor, Henry G. Cisneros, congratulated the winners at an awards banquet attended by all the competing cities and San Antonio Mayor Nelson Wolff.

National Civic League Vice President, Christopher T. Gates, described the winning communities as, "A cross-section of America. Here are communities, large and small that have reaped the benefits that come from pooling local resources and working together."

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Editor's note: Attached is the winning communities' populations and a brief summary of their applications.



Press Release

1991 ALL-AMERICA CITY AWARD WINNERS

| <u>CITY, STATE</u> | <u>POPULATION</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Gadsden, Alabama | 42,523 |
| Greencastle, Indiana | 8,984 |
| Baltimore, Maryland | 736,014 |
| Gothenburg, Nebraska | 3,232 |
| Newark, New Jersey | 275,221 |
| Albany, New York | 101,082 |
| Greensboro, North Carolina | 183,521 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 182,044 |
| Austin, Texas | 465,622 |
| Winchester-Frederick County, Virginia | 67,670 |

All-America Award Winners (continued)

Gadsden, Alabama

Gadsden, located in the northeastern part of Alabama, experienced high levels of unemployment, poor race relations, and limited cultural amenities. The Gadsden community came together to meet these problems head on. Three programs were recognized for excellence: The Good Neighbor Network, a group fighting neighborhood drug abuse, property abandonment and littering; Quest for Excellence, a motivational program for youth; and, the downtown Center for Cultural Arts, which offers a wide range of activities to the citizens of Gadsden.

Greencastle, Indiana

A city 40 miles west of Indianapolis, Greencastle lost 20% of its assessed valuation, 40% of its jobs, and 70% of its industrial payroll when IBM Corporation left the community in 1987. Through creative economic development methods, the city attracted 7 major and 3 minor industries, revitalized the downtown area, and made affordable housing available to low- and moderate-income families. "Our people made the difference," said Mayor Michael M. Harmless.

Baltimore, Maryland

Baltimore is internationally recognized for its Inner Harbor and Downtown Renaissance, the result of private sector initiatives spurring city government into action. Now, community groups from city neighborhoods, working with the administration of Mayor Kurt Schmoke, have brought the same energy and creativity to neighborhood problems. Three programs were highlighted in the All-America City Awards: Project RAISE, a mentoring group for youth; the People's Homesteading Group, which helps low-income residents acquire and renovate their homes; and, the Southeast Senior Initiative.

All-America Award Winners (continued)



Gothenburg, Nebraska

Recognition as an All-America Award City strengthened Gothenburg's spirit in the face of adversity. "Any problem you face is unsurmountable if faced alone," Mayor Rick Blase said. "This award salutes the unselfish contributions of hundreds of people with one goal, insuring Gothenburg's quality of life." Key to receiving the award was Gothenburg's success in reaching out to its youth, building new structures to ensure safety, and promoting the community's economic development.

Newark, New Jersey

Once known as a "riot-plagued" community, Newark is now recognized for its widely acclaimed renaissance. Downtown revitalization, economic growth, grassroots neighborhood restoration and recycling are among the many programs which make Newark an All-America City. "Being selected as an All-America City is a tribute to the people of Newark," said Mayor Sharpe James. "Our residents, corporate citizens and civic activists have banded together and worked diligently to breathe life back into our city."

Albany, New York

Three projects distinguished Albany as an All-America City: a comprehensive plan to attack drug abuse through education and prevention; a highly successful housing program to provide affordable housing to low- and moderate-income families; and, a cultural enhancement effort that offers free or low cost events to Albany's residents.

All-America Award Winners (continued)

Greensboro, North Carolina

In its bid for this prestigious award, Greensboro used three projects as evidence of its All-America City status: Greensboro Visions, a diverse group of citizens, which hammered out long-range strategic plans for the city's growth and development; Leadership Development, a training program to recruit, train and broaden minority representation in leadership roles on city-wide boards, commissions, and organizations; and, the center city's revitalization, driven by public and private investments totalling over \$100 million.

Dayton, Ohio

Today, Dayton earned its third All-America City Award. Through community partnerships, Dayton developed innovative programs that address three of the most critical issues of the 1990s: protection of drinking water, the war on drugs, and affordable housing. By mobilizing its citizens, the private sector and city government, Dayton has shown how diverse segments of a large city can come together to make a difference.

Austin, Texas

Austin is nationally recognized for its quality of life and spirit of individualism. The community was distinguished by its Town Lake Task Force, a program established by community leaders in 1990 to clean up the town lake; the Youth at Risk project, designed to fight violence and crime in Austin; and, the Umlauf Sculpture Garden, developed to enhance the cultural needs of the community.

All-America Award Winners (continued)

Winchester-Frederick County, Virginia

Winchester-Frederick County, located near Washington, D.C., faced the prospect of a divided community. Citizen volunteers joined forces to address the housing and health care needs of the poor by developing affordable housing and a free medical clinic. At the same time, a new teen center promoted youth activities in a drug-free environment. These projects exemplified the caring spirit of Winchester-Frederick County residents and helped solidify the community's commitment to civic pride.

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Editor's Note: Please contact Katie Broeren at (303) 825-6100 for more information.

Ten All-America Cities Selected in San Antonio

On Saturday, June 8, 1991, ten All-America Cities were selected from among 30 finalist communities by a Jury of individuals experienced in state and local government and civic affairs. Representing every region in the United States, the award winners were recognized for their innovative community efforts to address problems such as economic decline, hunger, natural disasters, affordable housing and health care, homelessness, drug abuse, and services for the aging. The 42nd annual All-America City Awards Program underscores the League's commitment to encouraging and recognizing excellence in collaborative community problem solving. What follows is a bit of the winners' stories of citizens, government and business joining together to make their communities better places in which to live and work.

Gadsden, Alabama (pop. 42,523)

In the mid-1980s, Gadsden's prospects were not bright: Drug abuse, crime and a soaring number of high school drop outs darkened the outlook for the community's youth; abandoned property and litter lessened the area's appeal as a place to live and invest; and a lack of cultural arts facilities and programs reinforced Gadsden's image as a community with a low quality of life. Responding to the problems of youth, volunteers launched Quest for Excellence in 1988 to provide tutoring and other education support services, operate sports programs, and provide positive role models to assist students in resisting drugs. The Good Neighbor Network has worked to reduce neighborhood litter and crime, rehabilitate run-down housing and secure demolition of unredeemable abandoned homes. Through the effort of 2,000 citizens and an infusion of \$2.3 million in private and public funds, Gadsden's artistic and cultural needs have been addressed in the form of a new Cultural Arts Center, which opened in 1990.

Contact: Mike McCain, Executive Director, Gadsden-Etowah County Industrial Development Authority, One Commerce Square, Gadsden, AL 35901; (205) 543-9423.

Greencastle, Indiana (pop. 8,984)

When a major high-tech firm decided in 1986 to shut its Greencastle facility and remove 985 jobs, this formerly stable college town of 8,400 residents was faced with replacing 20 percent of its tax base, 70 percent of its local industrial payroll, and some 40 percent of all jobs. The Greencastle Development Center (GDC), financed with public and private funds, emerged from an ongoing strategic planning effort aimed at diversifying the local

economy. To date, the GDC has succeeded in attracting seven new industrial citizens to Greencastle, with total new employment projected to reach 2,447 by 1995. In addition, Main Street Greencastle was formed to revitalize the downtown hard-hit by economic dislocation, and Opportunity Housing, Inc. was founded to assist homeless and low-income families in obtaining affordable housing and -- eventually -- becoming homeowners. A comprehensive downtown redevelopment plan is now in place, and 30 units of affordable housing have been completed, with 20 additional homes coming on-line in 1992.

Contact: William A. Marley, President, First United Savings Bank, One North Locust Street, Greencastle, IN 46135; (317) 653-9793.

Baltimore, Maryland (pop. 736,014)

Baltimore's transition from industrial city to service, manufacturing, and tourism center has focused much attention on the community's downtown and inner harbor centerpieces. With quiet competence, however, Baltimore's citizens and businesses have been active in 1) mentoring students and reducing the high school drop-out rate, 2) ensuring affordable housing and access to services for senior citizens, and 3) rehabilitating two-story rowhomes as part of an urban homesteading program. Funded in part by private foundation grants, project RAISE (Raising Ambition Instills Self-Esteem), selects students from the poorest-performing schools in the city and pairs them with volunteer mentors, who serve both students and their families. The Southeast Senior Housing Initiative (SESHI) was formed in 1989 to develop a plan for older people to remain in their homes while maintaining access to community, social and health services. The People's Homesteading Group (PHG) consists of 83 very low-income families (75 percent of them headed by African-American women) who -- motivated the desire to become homeowners -- work cooperatively to restore city-donated abandoned houses.

Contact: William Gilmore, Baltimore Office of Promotion, 200 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, MD 21201; (301) 752-8632.

Gothenburg, Nebraska (pop. 3,232)

Gothenburg is an agricultural town of 3,200 residents located in the heart of Nebraska. Hard-hit by the agricultural depression of the 1980s, the community experienced a loss of downtown businesses and an aging of its population, as high school graduates sought their fortunes elsewhere. Realizing that the very future of Gothenburg depended on their commitment, residents, community leaders and elected officials met to establish

economic development objectives for the business, industrial and agricultural sectors. Organizers formed and secured funding for the Gothenburg Improvement Company, which has succeeded -- largely through volunteer work -- in recruiting a manufacturer that will supply 150 new jobs. Prompted by both economic and public safety concerns, citizens and public officials met for 2-1/2 years to plan the design and financing of a highway viaduct spanning the Union Pacific Railroad tracks that traverse Gothenburg. Additionally, the Youth Community Improvement Program has initiated numerous service projects for the betterment of Gothenburg, particularly in the areas of encouraging recycling compliance and educating citizens on the proper handling of household hazardous wastes.

Contact: Matthew Williams, Gothenburg Area Chamber of Commerce, Drawer A, Gothenburg, NE 69138; (308) 537-7181.

Newark, New Jersey (pop. 275,221)

The burned-out buildings, littered vacant lots and empty streets characterizing Newark's Central Ward since the race riots of 1967 had come to symbolize urban decay. During the 1980s, however, major corporations -- encouraged by committed new leadership and the advantages of Newark's proximity to Manhattan -- began to invest in downtown Newark. Founded by a Catholic priest from a Central Ward parish, New Community Corporation (NCC) is driving the process of neighborhood renaissance which now parallels Newark's corporate reinvestment. The largest nonprofit corporation in New Jersey, NCC manages a comprehensive approach to community revitalization, through housing initiatives, homelessness response, health services, child care, special care for AIDS children, education, and vocational training and placement. A national leader in recycling, Newark currently recovers approximately 60 percent of its trash and waste, from bottles, cans and paper to motor oil, tires, automobiles and Christmas trees. In 1990, city government collected \$33,000 from the sale of recyclables, while avoiding \$4.75 million in disposal and tipping fees.

Contact: William F. Chouinard, Group Vice President, Metro Newark Chamber of Commerce, 40 Clinton Street, Newark, NJ 07102; (201) 242-6237.

Albany, New York (pop. 101,082)

After decades of stagnation, Albany enjoyed an unprecedented economic resurgence during the 1980s. While Albany has withstood the severe economic recession that has ravaged other northeastern cities during

recent years, it could not -- like other urban centers -- resist the influence of drugs and related crime. In response, nearly two dozen community groups, businesses and social service agencies have joined forces with the city to institute the "Albany Plan," a comprehensive program to combat drug abuse, involving prevention, education, treatment, and enforcement. Addressing the needs of low- and moderate-income residents, the community and the city organization have joined forces with local banks, builders and nonprofits to develop over 1,400 units of affordable housing, serving over 4,700 people. In order to raise awareness of the community's housing initiatives among targeted groups, Albany operates an annual Affordable Housing Fair, where information on housing units, mortgages and available assistance is provided to potential homeowners. In order to enhance its entertainment and cultural alternatives, Albany has undertaken several initiatives to foster arts growth, including festivals, free theater, and cultural theme events which have solidified Albany's status as the cultural hub of its region.

Contact: Daniel Klepak, Budget Director, City of Albany, City Hall, Albany, NY 12207; (518) 434-5077.

Greensboro, North Carolina (pop. 183,521)

Characterized for decades by its moderate but steady growth, high quality of life, and reputation for harmonious race relations, Greensboro recognized during the mid-1980s the need to 1) plan for its future in an uncertain economy, 2) develop more broadly based leadership, and 3) reinvigorate a neglected downtown.

Undertaken in 1986, Greensboro VISIONS involved needs assessment, planning, and formulation and implementation of recommendations in five key areas: economic development, education, housing, land use, and transportation. Based on the recommendations of a multiracial committee of public, private and voluntary sector representatives, "Challenge Greensboro" was founded to develop more minority leaders, at both the grass roots/community and professional/corporate levels. Largely unchanged since the 1920s and in decline with the advent of suburban malls and strip development, Greensboro's downtown has recently been injected with \$180 million of construction and restoration, achieved through a public-private partnership known as the Center City Corporation. As a result, downtown Greensboro has undergone its greatest transformation in more than 50 years, opening three new office towers and two new parking garages.

Contact: Richard Harriman, Public Information Department, City of Greensboro, P.O. Box 3136,
Greensboro, NC 27402-3136; (919) 373-2065.

Dayton, Ohio (pop. 182,044)

Exhibiting problems similar to those of other midwestern center cities, Dayton faces middle class population loss, deteriorating infrastructure, pollution, drugs and related crime, inadequate affordable housing, limited land for additional development, and suburbanization of industry. Responding to the contamination of its large underground water supply -- which threatened both regional population and industry -- the community designed and implemented a comprehensive Well Field Protection Program involving 1) formation of an advisory committee of ground water professionals, 2) enactment of an ordinance regulating the handling and storage of hazardous substances, and 3) establishment of fund to finance private sector risk-management projects. Outraged over the impact of drugs and related crime on area youth, a group called Concerned Christian Men organized residents in neighborhoods where alleged drug houses existed to file civil suits identifying the properties as nuisances that must be abated. Finally, a decline in the quality of Dayton's housing stock spurred the creation of the Neighborhood Lending Partnership, an effort of the city and private lenders to provide a standardized approach to the development of low- and moderate-income housing in Dayton.

Contact: Theodore J. Staton, Assistant City Manager for Strategic Planning, City of Dayton, 101 West Third Street, Dayton, OH 45402; (513) 443-3600.

Austin, Texas (pop. 465,622)

Long recognized for its high quality of life, Austin -- like most major Texas cities -- enjoyed tremendous economic and population growth from the early to mid-1980s. A dramatic downturn in the regional economy, however, underscored problems that had been hidden by the euphoria of rapid growth. The Youth at Risk program was launched in 1989 to examine and address an alarming increase in youth violence and gang activity. Relying on neighborhood organization for community-wide action, the project has seven major focus areas: family, health, child care, education, employment, youth and crime, and recreation and leisure. The keep Town Lake Clean (TLC) project, since March 1990, has conducted 13 clean-ups utilizing 8,000 volunteer-hours to remove debris from Town Lake, which serves as a focal point of downtown Austin as well as a source of potable water. When a world-renowned sculptor and Austin resident donated his home, studio, sculpture garden, and over 200 sculptures

to the city, a financing mechanism was needed to house and maintain the collection. Umlauf Sculpture Garden, Inc. was formed to coordinate with the city, other nonprofit organizations, foundations, and citizens to raise some \$800,000 from the community and acquire a matching grant of \$300,000.

Contact: Carolyn D. Nelson, Deputy Director, City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department, 1500 West Riverside Drive, Austin, Texas 78704; (512) 499-6718.

Winchester-Frederick County, Virginia (pop. 67,670)

Winchester-Frederick County's strategic location at a major crossroads near the Washington, D.C. metro area has driven rapid growth in recent years, resulting in increased disparity between rich and poor, and establishing the area as a regional drug distribution hub. Operating in donated space and staffed by volunteer professional and lay personnel, the Free Medical Clinic of the Northern Shenandoah Valley provides free and confidential medical services, screening and referrals for persons who are unable to pay. Founded in 1988, City Light Development Corporation seeks to provide decent, safe and affordable housing for low- to moderate-income families in Winchester and Frederick County. To date, the corporation has rehabilitated or constructed six units which are currently occupied by low-income families at an average rent of \$167 per month. Opened in 1989 to offer a drug- and alcohol-free recreational environment to the community's youth, the soon-to-be-expanded Rhythms Teen Center was established with donations of money and equipment amounting to \$15,500. Planned and governed through substantial youth input and involvement, the Center is operated by a paid director, three part-time employees and over 100 volunteers each month, contributing a total of 4,000 chaperone-hours annually.

Contact: William Shendow, Executive Director, Winchester-Frederick County Chamber of Commerce, 1360 South Pleasant Valley Road, Winchester, VA 22601; (703) 662-4118.

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become more fully informed about issues
and candidates and faithfully exercise his or
her right to participate in the electoral
process. By employing the "instrument of
freedom" protected by the Constitution and
the Voting Rights Act of 1965, each of us
can help build a brighter future for our-
selves and for generations yet unborn.

In commemoration of the 25th anniversa-
ry of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the
Congress, by House Joint Resolution 625,
has designated August 6, 1990, as "Voting
Rights Celebration Day" and has authorized
and requested the President to issue a pro-
clamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, Presi-
dent of the United States of America, do
hereby proclaim August 6, 1990, as Voting
Rights Celebration Day. On this occasion, as
we commemorate the 25th anniversary of
the Voting Rights Act of 1965, let us reflect
upon the importance of exercising our right
to vote and renew our determination to
uphold America's promise of equal opportu-
nity for all.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand this sixth day of August, in the
year of our Lord nineteen hundred and
ninety, and of the Independence of the
United States of America the two hundred
and fifteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Regis-
ter, 1:49 p.m., August 6, 1990]

**Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony
for the All-American Cities Awards
August 6, 1990**

The President. Thank you very much.
Excuse the little delay here. Welcome to
the White House. I want to single out an
old friend of mine, Henry Cisneros, the
chair of the National Civic League. Wayne
Hedien of Allstate, Members of Congress

who are here, State representatives, mayors
and, above all, some friends of the finest
cities in America, it's an honor and, indeed,
a pleasure to have you here at the White
House.

The event is special. It's special because
too often it seems the function of the Fed-
eral Government is to make laws and set
limits. But the cities and citizens we honor
today are reminders that America's poten-
tial is truly unlimited. The All-American
Cities are all-American success stories. At a
time when so many mourn what's wrong
with American cities, you have quietly gone
to work to make them right. You've refused
to surrender to crime and to drug dealers
and to natural disaster, to despair. You
refuse to see the problems of the homeless
and the jobless as somehow impossible to
solve. Instead, you've set out to unleash the
infinite range of what is possible when
Americans really put their minds to it.

Along the way, you've reaffirmed the
American ideal of empowerment.
Empowerment sounds like a new idea, but
it's something President Teddy Roosevelt
well understood and wanted to promote
when he founded the National Civic
League back in 1894. "There are many dif-
ferent ways," he once wrote, "in which a
man or a woman can work for the higher
life of American cities."

Well, the men and women with us are
proving Teddy Roosevelt right. So, we've
gathered to celebrate the spirit of
empowerment and the potential of partner-
ships perhaps unique in America, the spirit
that in an earlier time could have built a
meetinghouse or raised a barn on a wind-
swept field.

Today the All-America Cities are forming
partnership for challenges of every kind. In
small industrial towns, in urban canyons,
citizens, businesses, government, and volun-
teers are joining forces for the future of
their communities. In some cases, they've
mobilized after an accident, like Flight 232
in Sioux City, Iowa, whose citizens had
planned and acted on an outstanding emer-
gency response system. Or, they've re-
sponded to a natural disaster the way the
people of Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North
Carolina, did after Hurricane Hugo.

All Americans are uplifted by stories of courage and compassion that emerged during those difficult times. No hand was idle and, certainly, no heart was untouched. But these cities and others have been just as notable, I think, for their courage and creativity in meeting the longer term challenges.

When the schools of South Gate in Los Angeles faced an enrollment explosion, young kids—many of them immigrant and at-risk in overcrowded classrooms—civic volunteers, and local businesses volunteered money and time and talent to turn the tide against drugs and gangs. The kids, 15,000 of them, got involved in marches and posters and essay contests and assemblies and anti-gang, antidrug pledges. Test scores improved. Attendance went from among the lowest to among the highest in the Los Angeles School District, and the dropout rate is now the lowest in the L.A. Unified School District—an outstanding case study in how to save our schools.

The same vision for a better future has driven the city of South St. Paul as they deal with the challenges and the change. Rather than mourning the loss of a key industry, citizens began to plan a public walkway and trail system on old industrial land along the river. And volunteers work tirelessly at town meetings to convince their neighbors that urban renewal means an improved city, economic growth, and new jobs. Stock certificates for Mississippi Miles were sold for \$1 each, enlisting even the kids. Now the center of South St. Paul is coming back to life. One high school senior even told a local historian, "I just have to thank you for giving me back my hometown."

For 41 years the National Civic League has recognized community excellence through these awards. Success stories like these—as in Bakersfield, California, and Tampa, Florida; Coeur D'Alene, Idaho; Hamlet, North Carolina; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Abilene, Texas—all are a hopeful reminder that the success of democracy depends on the resilience and capacity of citizens for self-governance, education, civic responsibility, and economic development.

We single out all 10 of these cities not because they claim to be the best cities in

America—I think they're too smart or, in some instances, too modest for that—but because they represent what's best about American cities. Rather than looking for an outside solution or a quick fix, they're looking within for the answers and they're finding them. By recognizing and unleashing the power and potential of the people themselves, they're proving that big cities can meet enormous challenges, small towns can do very big things.

So, congratulations to all of you. You've earned the admiration of the Nation because when people say, "It can never be done," you're doing it. And when they say, "You can't get there from here," you've proved that you can. So, I'm very grateful, and now if I could ask Henry and Wayne to join me up here, we'd like to present this year's awards. Congratulations to all of you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:15 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Wayne Hedien, chairman and chief executive officer of Allstate Insurance Co.

Nomination of Herbert Donald Gelber To Be United States Ambassador to Mali

August 6, 1990

The President has nominated Herbert Donald Gelber, of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Mali. He would succeed Robert Maxwell Pringle.

Since 1986 Mr. Gelber has served as Special Assistant for International Affairs to the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. Prior to this, he served as Chargé d'Affaires in Lagos, Nigeria, 1985-1986; Deputy Chief of Mission in Lagos, Nigeria, 1982-1984; Director of the Office of Research and Analysis for Western Europe, 1980-1982; counselor for political-military affairs in Ankara, Turkey, 1978-1980; legislative management officer in the Bureau of Congressional Relations, 1976-1978; foreign policy adviser to

(Hinchliffe/Grossman)
July 29, 1991
CITIES Draft One

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ALL-AMERICAN CITIES AWARDS
Rose Garden
August 6, 1991**

--Margaret Mead: "A city must be a place where groups of women and men are seeking and developing the highest things they know."

--inscription on a church in Sussex, England (1730): "A vision without a task is but a dream, a task without a vision is drudgery, a vision with a task is the hope of the world."

--William Jennings Bryant, 1899: "Destiny is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice; it is not at hing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved."

--Henry V on St. Crispin's Day, outnumbered five to one: "All things are ready, if our minds be so."

--measure our success as a society not by how few need help but by how many willing to help

--Vaclav Havel: "Many people write words ... The greatness of our Founding Fathers was that they lived their words."

--The problem isn't the difference between people. It's the indifference. (bh)

--optimism and involvement are replacing pessimism and apathy

--obstacles -- overcome despair and apathy; show how can make a difference

--Greencastle, public-private prtnership saved downtown; economic recovery; maintaining spirit and morale withint the commuinity;

--many, responding to economic strain -- re-introduce sense of community, caring, stake in people's lives; community as family; values;

--Gothenburg -- "Vision is the art of seeing things invisible"

--most common answer to strength -- "volunteerism"

PROGRAM NOTES:

--over 400 since 1949

--PARTNERSHIP: stories of citizens, government, businesses, and volunteer groups cooperating to identify and confront critical community issues collaboratively

--not necessarily the most affluent, most crime-free, cleanest communities in the nation -- rather, are communities where representatives of all sectors have demonstrated the courage to admit their problems and the determination to address them effectively

--BASIC ISSUE OF AMERICAN CHARACTER: neighbor helping neighbor - that's been our nation's strength, symbolized here

--NOT RELYING JUST ON GOVERNMENT: have recognized gov. can't be held responsible for solving all human and social problems -- citizens in these communities have realized that they are empowered to claim and shape their own destinies

--RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP: extend beyond just voting -- TR admonished Americans to "be actors, not merely critics"

--12-member jury headed by former Hawaii Governor;

--range in population from 3,000 to 3/4 of a million;

NOT FOR JUST ONE PROJECT, FOR MANY -- (1) with key of everyone banding together to breathe life back into city: like Dayton, third-time winner, address three of most critical issues -- protection of water, war on drugs, and affordable housing -- mobilized citizens, private sector and city gov -- shown how diverse segments of large city can come together to make a difference.

AA (4) (realize that our future is our Youth): Quest for Excellence (motivational, Gadsden); RAISE (mentoring), Baltimore; Youth at Risk (to fight violence and crime in Austin); teen center to promote youth activities in a drug-free environment, Win-Fred; (segue now to DD)

BB (2) some addressed their very survival -- Economy: Greencastle lost 40% jobs when IBM left -- creative economic development methods, city attracted 10 new industries, revitalized downtown area, made affordable housing available; hard hit by agricultural depression, future at stake, Gothenburg Improvement Company, volunteers, recruited new jobs

CC (2) Urban renaissance -- Newark -- downtown revitalization, economic growth, grassroots neighborhood restoration; Greensboro VISIONS to plan for its future and reinvigorate downtown, through public-private partnership known as Center City Corporation;

DD (1) "The Albany Plan" -- comprehensive program to combat drug abuse, prevention, education, treatment and enforcement -- community groups, businesses and social service agencies;

energy and creativity

"Our people made the difference" (Greencastle)

"Any problem you face is unsurmountable if faced alone," (Gothenburg)

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THE HOME BOOK
OF
AMERICAN
QUOTATIONS

SELECTED AND ARRANGED BY

BRUCE BOHLE

II

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
NEW YORK

1967

Lincoln, Neb., to pastors of the Church of the Brethren, 23 June, 1964. The occasion was a retreat opening the annual world conference of this church.

¹ Accepts the village church as part of the sky.

EMERSON, *Journals*, 1867.

² If I should go out of church whenever I hear a false sentiment I could never stay there five minutes. But why come out? The street is as false as the church.

EMERSON, *Essays, Second Series: New England Reformers*.

³ The multitude of false churches accredits the true religion.

EMERSON, *Essays, Second Series: Nature*.

⁴ Bless all the churches, and blessed be God, who, in this our great trial, giveth us the churches.

Attributed to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Statement to a Methodist delegation, 14 May, 1864.

⁵ You have made
The cement of your churches out of tears
And ashes, and the fabric will not stand.

EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, *Captain Craig*.

⁶ The peace of great churches be for you,
Where the players of lofty pipe organs
Practice old lovely fragments, alone.

CARL SANDBURG, *For You*.

⁷ There warn't anybody at the church, except maybe a hog or two, . . . If you notice, most folks don't go to church only when they've got to; but a hog is different.

MARK TWAIN, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, ch. 18.

CIRCUMSTANCE

See also Chance, Destiny, Fate, Providence

⁸ Tyrannical Circumstance!

EMERSON, *Conduct of Life: Fate*.

⁹ Under all this running sea of circumstance, whose waters ebb and flow with perfect balance, lies the aboriginal abyss of real Being.

EMERSON, *Essays, First Series: Compensation*.

¹⁰ You think me the child of my circumstances: I make my circumstance.

EMERSON, *Nature, Addresses, and Lectures: The Transcendentalist*.

¹¹ This fearful concatenation of circumstances.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Argument, on the mur-

der of Captain White, 1830. (*Works*, vi, 88)

CITIES

¹² All cities are superb at night because their hideous corners are devoured in darkness.

BROOKS ATKINSON, Column, *New York Times*, 17 Mar., 1964.

¹³ The Bible shows how the world progresses. It begins with a garden, but ends with a holy city.

PHILLIPS BROOKS. (ALLEN, *Life and Letters*)

¹⁴ How fast the flitting figures come!
The mild, the fierce, the stony face;
Some bright with thoughtless smiles, and some
Where secret tears have left their trace.

These struggling tides of life that seem
In wayward, aimless course to tend,
Are eddies of the mighty stream
That rolls to its appointed end.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, *The Crowded Street*.

¹⁵ The city is recruited from the country.
EMERSON, *Essays, Second Series: Manners*.

¹⁶ Cities give not the human senses room enough.

EMERSON, *Essays, Second Series: Nature*.

¹⁷ Cities force growth and make men talkative and entertaining, but they make them artificial.

EMERSON, *Society and Solitude: Farming*.

¹⁸ The zenith city of the unsalted seas.
THOMAS FOSTER, Speech, referring to Duluth, Minn., 4 July, 1868. This is often attributed to Proctor Knott, who quoted it in the House of Representatives, 27 Jan., 1871.

¹⁹ Farmer Jake Bentley talks some o' movin' to the city so he kin keep a son.

KIN HUBBARD, *Abe Martin's Broadcast*.

²⁰ I view great cities as penitential to the morals, the health, and the liberties of man.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Letter to Benjamin Rush, 23 Sept., 1800.

²¹ The mobs of great cities add just so much to the support of pure government as sores do to the strength of the human body.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Writings*, vol. ii, p. 229.

²² Who's ground the grist of trodden ways—

The gray dust and the brown—
May love red tiling two miles off,
But cannot love a town.
LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS, *Highways*.

¹ Golden towns where golden houses are.
JOYCE KILMER, *Roofs*.

² Even cities have their graves!
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, *Amalfi*.

³ Go down into the city. Mingle with the details; . . . your elation and your illusion vanish like ingenuous snowflakes that have kissed a hot dog sandwich on its fiery brow.
DON MARQUIS, *The Almost Perfect State*.

⁴ For students of the troubled heart
Cities are perfect works of art.
CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, *John Mistletoe*, p. 27.

⁵ O praise me not the country—
The meadows green and cool,
The solemn glow of sunsets, the hidden silver pool!
The city for my craving,
Her lordship and her slaving,
The hot stones of her paving
For me, a city fool!
CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, *O Praise Me Not the Country*.

⁶ All cities are mad: but the madness is gallant. All cities are beautiful: but the beauty is grim.
CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, *Where the Blue Begins*, p. 55.

⁷ America is now an overdeveloped urban nation with an underdeveloped system for dealing with its city problems.
JAMES RESTON, Washington Column, *New York Times*, 9 Jan., 1966.

⁸ As for these communities, I think I had rather keep bachelor's hall in hell than go to board in heaven.
HENRY DAVID THOREAU, *Journal*, 3 Mar., 1841.

⁹ City-building is just a privilege of citizenship.
ROBERT L. THORNTON, SR. (Quoted in *New York Times* obituary of Thornton, 16 Feb., 1964). Thornton, mayor of Dallas, 1953-61, was noted for his role in building that city.

¹⁰ For the earth that breeds the trees
Breeds cities, too, and symphonies.
JOHN HALL WHEELLOCK, *Earth*.

¹¹ A great city is that which has the greatest men and women,
If it be a few ragged huts it is still the greatest city in the whole world.
WALT WHITMAN, *Song of the Broad-Axe*, sec. 4.

CIVILIZATION

¹² Civilization degrades the many to exalt the few.
AMOS BRONSON ALCOTT, *Table-Talk: Pursuits*.

¹³ Wealth may not produce civilization, but civilization produces money.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, *Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit*.

¹⁴ Every prison is the exclamation point and every asylum is the question mark in the sentences of civilization.
SAMUEL A. W. DUFFIELD, *Essays: Righteousness*.

¹⁵ Civilization exists by geological consent, subject to change without notice.
WILL DURANT, *What Is Civilization?*

¹⁶ Is civilization only a higher form of idolatry, that man should bow down to a flesh-brush, to flannels, to baths, diet, exercise, and air?
MARY BAKER EDDY, *Science and Health*, p. 174.

¹⁷ The true test of civilization is, not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops,—no, but the kind of man the country turns out.
EMERSON, *Society and Solitude: Civilization*.

¹⁸ The highest civility has never loved the hot zones. Wherever snow falls there is usually civil freedom. Where the banana grows, man is sensual and cruel.
EMERSON, *Society and Solitude: Civilization*.

¹⁹ As long as our civilization is essentially one of property, of fences, of exclusiveness, it will be mocked by delusions.
EMERSON, *Representative Men: Napoleon*.

²⁰ The test of civilization is the power of drawing the most benefit out of cities.
EMERSON, *Journals*, 1864.

²¹ What is civilization? I answer, the power of good women.
EMERSON, *Miscellanies: Woman*.

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The Harper Book of
AMERICAN
QUOTATIONS

Gorton Carruth and Eugene Ehrlich

A Hudson Group Book



1817

Harper & Row, Publishers, New York
Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

American folk song, quoted in Howard W. Odum, *Wings on My Feet*, 1929.

4 If I could rest anywhere it would be in Arkansas where the men are of the real half-horse, half-alligator breed such as grows nowhere else on the face of the universal earth.

Attributed to Davy Crockett, 1834.

5 Oh, 'twas down in the woods of the Arkansas,
And the night was cloudy and the wind was raw,
And he didn't have a bed and he didn't have a bite,
And if he hadn't fiddled he'd 'a' traveled all night.

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE, *The Arkansas Bear*, 1898.

6 So the duke said these Arkansas lunkheads couldn't come up to Shakespeare; what they wanted was low comedy—and maybe something rather worse than low comedy, he reckoned. He said he could size their style. So next morning he got some big sheets of wrapping paper and some black paint, and drew off some handbills. . . . At the bottom was the biggest line of all, which said: LADIES AND CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED. "There," says he, "if that line don't fetch them, I don't know Arkansas!"

MARK TWAIN, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, 1884.

25. ARMY

See also AMERICAN REVOLUTION; FORCE; MILITARISM; NAVY; NUCLEAR AGE; WAR; and individual wars

1 SNAFU—Situation Normal, All Fouled Up.

Acronym that gained popularity in the U.S. armed forces during World War II, originally with vulgar definition.

perdition—and the next day he telegraphed back for his blankets.

GEORGE HORATIO DERBY, characterizing Yuma, Ariz., quoted in Mark Twain, *Roughing It*, 1872.

5 Most of those old settlers told it like it was, rough and rocky. They named their towns Rimrock, Rough Rock, Round Rock, and Wide Ruins, Skull Valley, Bitter Springs, Wolf Hole, Tombstone. It's a tough country. The names of Arizona towns tell you all you need to know.

CHARLES KURALT, *Dateline America*, 1979.

6 I don't know about you, but I am suspicious of Pleasantville, New York. I am sure that Sawmill, Arizona, is more my kind of town. Or Window Rock or Hermits Rest or Turkey Flat or Grasshopper Junction. I could settle down here, just for the pleasure of having folks back home say, "Oh, don't you know what happened to old Charles? Lives now in Jackrabbit, Arizona. Just down the road from Cowlick and Bumble Bee."

CHARLES KURALT, *Dateline America*, 1979.

7 Across the Colorado River from Needles, the dark and jagged ramparts of Arizona stood up against the sky, and behind them the huge tilted plain rising toward the backbone of the continent again.

JOHN STEINBECK, *Travels with Charley*, 1962.

24. ARKANSAS

1 Regnat populus. (Let the people rule.)

State motto.

2 If I die in Arkansas
Jes' ship my body to my mother-in-law.

Folk song.

3 Biggest fool I ever saw
Come from state of Arkansas;
Put his shirt on over his coat,
Button his britches up round his throat.

6 I heard the bells on Christmas Day
 Their old, familiar carols play,
 And wild and sweet
 The words repeat
 Of peace on earth, good-will to men!
 HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, "Christmas
 Bells," *Flower-de-Luce*, 1867.

7 'Twas the night before Christmas, when all
 through the house
 Not a creature was stirring,—not even a
 mouse:
 The stockings were hung by the chimney with
 care,
 In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be
 there.
 CLEMENT C. MOORE, "A Visit from St.
 Nicholas," printed anonymously in the *Troy
 Sentinel*, December 23, 1823.

8 It came upon the midnight clear,
 That glorious song of old,
 From angels bending near the earth
 To touch their harps of gold;
 "Peace on the earth, good will to men
 From Heaven's all-gracious King"—
 The world in solemn stillness lay
 To hear the angels sing.
 EDMUND HAMILTON SEARS, "Christmas Carol,"
 1850.

49. CITIES

See also BOSTON; CHICAGO; HOLLYWOOD;
 NEW ORLEANS; NEW YORK CITY; SAN
 FRANCISCO; WASHINGTON, D.C.

1 I think of American cities as enormous agglomerations in whose inmost dark recesses innumerable elevators are constantly ascending and descending, like the angels of the ladder.

ARNOLD BENNETT, *Your United States*, 1912.

2 With eight or nine exceptions . . . American cities differ from one another only herein, that some of them are built more with brick than with wood,

and others more with wood than with brick. In all else they are alike, both great and small.

JAMES BRYCE, *The American Commonwealth*, 1914.

3 Whatever events in progress shall go to disgust men with cities, and infuse into them the passion for country life, and country pleasures, will render a service to the whole face of this continent.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, "The Young American," *Nature; Addresses and Lectures*, 1849.

4 Cities give us collision. 'Tis said, London and New York take the nonsense out of man.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, "Culture," *The Conduct of Life*, 1860.

5 The axis of the earth sticks out visibly through the center of each and every town or city.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, SR., *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table*, 1858.

6 The mobs of great cities add just so much to the support of pure government as sores do to the strength of the human body.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Notes on the State of Virginia*, 1784.

7 The city as a center where, any day in any year, there may be a fresh encounter with a new talent, a keen mind or a gifted specialist—this is essential to the life of a country. To play this role in our lives a city must have a soul—a university, a great art or music school, a cathedral or a great mosque or temple, a great laboratory or scientific center, as well as the libraries and museums and galleries that bring past and present together. A city must be a place where groups of women and men are seeking and developing the highest things they know.

MARGARET MEAD, in *Redbook* magazine, August, 1978.

8 To qualify as a city, any collection of people must have an orchestra, a large library, a system of parks, a transportation system, a university and, yes, a public stadium in which to gather and a professional team to play there. If a town doesn't have these things, it's got no right to call itself a city.

JAMES A. MICHENER, quoting an unidentified New Yorker, in *Sports in America*, 1976.

49. CITIES

9 It is our misfortune that all the towns of the Republic are alike, or differ in scarcely anything else than in natural position or wealth.

FREDERICK LAW OLNSTED, *A Journey through Texas*, 1857.

10 There are almost no beautiful cities in America, though there are many beautiful parts of cities, and some sections that are glorious without being beautiful, like downtown Chicago. Cities are too big and too rich for beauty; they have outgrown themselves too many times.

NOEL PERRIN, *Third Person Rural*, 1983.

11 No rural community, no suburban community, can ever possess the distinctive qualities that city dwellers have for centuries given to the world.

AGNES REPPLIER, "Town and Suburb," in *Eight Decades*, 1937.

12 They say New Yorkers never know how filthy their streets are until they get back from a tour through Europe, and I suppose that applies to most of our cities.

LINCOLN STEFFENS, in a letter, c.1889, quoted in Justin Kaplan, *Lincoln Steffens: A Biography*, 1974.

13 I have been through hundreds of towns and cities in every climate and against every kind of scenery, and of course they are all different, and the people have points of difference, but in some ways they are alike. American cities are like badger holes, ringed with trash—all of them—surrounded by piles of wrecked and rusting automobiles, and almost smothered with rubbish.

JOHN STEINBECK, *Travels with Charley*, 1962.

14 The tumultuous populace of large cities are ever to be dreaded. Their indiscriminate violence prostrates for the time all public authority, and its consequences are sometimes extensive and terrible.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, in a letter to the Marquis de Lafayette, July 28, 1791.

15 Visitors to Los Angeles, then and now, were put out because the residents of Los Angeles had the inhospitable idea of building a city comfortable to

live in, rather than a monument to astonish the eye of jaded travelers.

JESSAMYN WEST, *Hide and Seek*, 1973.

16 A great city is that which has the greatest men and women,

If it be a few ragged huts it is still the greatest city in the whole world.

WALT WHITMAN, "Song of the Broad-Axe," 1856.

50. CIVIL RIGHTS

See also BLACK AMERICANS; EQUALITY; JUSTICE; STATES' RIGHTS; WOMEN'S RIGHTS

1 Among the natural rights of the colonists are these: first, a right to life; secondly, to liberty; thirdly, to property; together with the right to support and defend them in the best manner they can.

SAMUEL ADAMS, "The Rights of the Colonists," 1772.

2 Political right and public happiness are different words for the same idea. They who wander into metaphysical labyrinths, or have recourse to original contracts, to determine the rights of men, either impose on themselves or mean to delude others. Public utility is the only certain criterion.

SAMUEL ADAMS, in an address, "American Independence," August, 1776.

3 Intellectual and spiritual leaders hailed the cause of civil rights and gave little thought to where the civil disobedience road might end. But defiance of the law, even for the best reasons, opens a tiny hole in the dike and soon a trickle becomes a flood. . . . And while no thinking person denies that social injustice exists; no thinking person can condone any group's, for any reason, taking justice into its own hands. Once this is permitted, democracy dies; for democracy is sustained through one great premise: the premise that civil rights are balanced by civil responsibilities.

SPIRO T. AGNEW, quoted in Robert Marsh, *Agnew, the Unexplained Man*, 1971.



1991 ALL-AMERICA CITIES

| <u>COMMUNITY</u> | <u>POPULATION</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| GADSDEN, ALABAMA | 42,523 |
| GREENCASTLE, INDIANA | 8,984 |
| BALTIMORE, MARYLAND | 736,014 |
| GOTHENBURG, NEBRASKA | 3,232 |
| NEWARK, NEW JERSEY | 275,221 |
| ALBANY, NEW YORK | 101,082 |
| GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA | 183,521 |
| DAYTON, OHIO | 182,044 |
| AUSTIN, TEXAS | 465,622 |
| WINCHESTER-FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA | 67,670 |

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE 1991 ALL-AMERICA CITY AWARD WINNERS

GADSDEN, AL (pop. 42,523)

Steven A. Means
Mayor
90 Broad Street
Zip: 35999
Phone: (205) 549-4646
NP

GREENCASTLE, IN (pop. 8,984)

Michael Harmless
Mayor
4 East Walnut Street
Zip: 46135
Phone: (317) 653-3100
D

BALTIMORE, MD (pop. 736,014)

Kurt Schmoke
Mayor
250 City Hall
Zip: 21202
Phone: (301) 396-4892
D

GOTHENBURG, NE (pop. 3,232)

Richard Blase
Mayor
409 9th Street
Zip: 69138
Phone: (308) 537-3677
NP

NEWARK, NJ (pop. 275,221)

Sharpe James
Mayor
920 Broad Street
Zip: 07102
Phone: (201) 733-6400
D

ALBANY, NY (pop. 101,082)

Thomas M. Whalen, III
Mayor
City Hall
Zip: 12207
Phone: (518) 434-5100
D

GREENSBORO, NC (pop. 183,521)

V.M. Nussbaum, Jr.
Mayor
P.O. Drawer W-2
Zip: 27402
Phone: (919) 373-2000
NP

DAYTON, OH (pop. 182,044)

Richard Clay Dixon
Mayor
101 West Third Street
Zip: 45402
Phone: (513) 443-3636
D

AUSTIN, TX (pop. 465,622)

Bruce Todd
Mayor
124 W. 8th Street
Zip: 78701
Phone: (512) 499-2250
NP

WINCHESTER-

FREDERICK COUNTY, VA (pop. 67,670)

Ken Stiles
Chairman, Board of Supervisors
9 Court Square, Box 601
Zip: 22601
Phone: (703) 665-5666
R

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|--|------|-------------|--------|
| 01. Resume | Re: Stephen Arden Means; Social Security number redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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| 02. Resume | Biographical sketch for Loria Allenstein; Social Security information redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

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Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
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| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

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| 03. Paper | Re: personal information of Harold Charles Kimble; Social Security number redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

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Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
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| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|--|------|-------------|--------|
| 04. Resume | Re: Michael M. Harmless; Social Security number redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

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| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|---|------|-------------|--------|
| 05. Resume | Re: David C. Murray; Social Security number redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

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|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|--|------|-------------|--------|
| 06. Resume | Re: David C. Casey; Social Security information redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

Date Closed: 11/1/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 08327

MR Case #:
MR Disposition:
Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:
Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|---|------|-------------|--------|
| 07. Resume | Biography of Russell Allen; Social Security information redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|--|------|-------------|--------|
| 08. Resume | Re: Richard L. Blasé; Social Security information redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

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|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|---|------|-------------|--------|
| 09. Resume | Re: Sheri Blasé; Social Security number redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

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|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|---|------|-------------|--------|
| 10. Resume | Re: Rev. Msgr. William J. Linger; Social Security information redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|--|------|-------------|--------|
| 11. Resume | Re: Richard G. Schoon; Social Security information redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|--|------|-------------|--------|
| 12. Resume | Re: V. M. Nussbaum, Jr.; Social Security information redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|---|------|-------------|--------|
| 13. Resume | Re: William H. Carstarphen; Social Security information redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|--|------|-------------|--------|
| 14. Resume | Re: Gary L. Davis; Social Security information redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|---|------|-------------|--------|
| 15. Resume | Re: Mark Henry; Social Security information redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

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|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |
| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|--|------|-------------|--------|
| 16. Resume | Re: Bruce Todd; Social Security number redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|--|------|-------------|--------|
| 17. Resume | Re: Camille Cates Barnett; Social Security number redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

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|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|---|------|-------------|--------|
| 18. Resume | Re: Dr. Charles Eugene Urdy; Social Security number redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|---|------|-------------|--------|
| 19. Resume | Re: Kenneth Yewell Stiles; Social Security number redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

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|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|---|------|-------------|--------|
| 20. Resume | Re: William Moody Mote; Social Security number redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

| Document No. and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|-----------------------|---|------|-------------|--------|
| 21. Resume | Re: James Albert Stutzman; Social Security number redacted. (1 pp.) | n.d. | P-6, (b)(6) | |

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: All American Cities Award 8/6/91 [1]

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|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Date Closed: 11/1/2004 | OA/ID Number: 08327 |
| FOIA/SYS Case #: | |
| Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S | |
| P-2/P-5 Review Case #: | |

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| MR Case #: | Appeal Case #: |
| MR Disposition: | Appeal Disposition: |
| Disposition Date: | Disposition Date: |

RESTRICTION CODES

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| <p>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA] P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA] P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA] P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA] P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA] P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> | <p>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA] (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA] (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA] (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA] (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA] (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA] (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p> |
|--|--|

Stepnen Arden Means
117 Greenbriar Road
Gadsden, Alabama 35901

Date of Birth January 18, 1946
Social Security Number

Graduated Gadsden Public Schools, Gadsden High School 1964
Auburn University 1969, Major: Foreign Languages
Minor: English/History

Wife: Karen
Son: Taylor

Serving fourth term as Mayor of the City of Gadsden

Past Chairman, East Alabama Regional Planning Commission

Member U. S. Conference of Mayors in the National League
of Cities

Member Executive Committee and Past President of the
Alabama League of Municipalities

Commissioner Emeritus of the Alabama Commission on Higher
Education

President of the Gadsden High School Band Alumni
Association

Past District Chairman of the Alabama State Circle K

Member Gadsden Kiwanis Club

Member of the Masonic Lodge, Shrine Club and Scottish Rite

Board Member of People That Love Center

Board Member Theatre of Gadsden

Past Member Administrative Board First United Methodist
Church

Teacher of the Seekers Sunday School Class

Member of the Auburn Knights Orchestra Alumni Association

Member of Gadsden-Etowah Chamber of Commerce

Member of BIGMEN (Business and Industry In Gadsden Means
Entertainment Now)

141 South 9th Street
Gadsden, Alabama 35901

Loria Allenstein

(20)

Brief Biographical Sketch:

D.O.B. 11/26/45

Soc. Sec

Born in Denver, Colorado.

Parents: Cecil and Ursula Gomez

Married to : Myron K. Allenstein, attorney

Four children: Solomon 28, Christie 24, Rose 16, Anjelica 5.

Self employed/ Ramah House

B.A. Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville. AL.

Member: Immanuel Lutheran Church

HAROLD CHARLES KIMBLE

Social Security #: _____

Date of Birth: June 22, 1947

Address: 1430 Hill Avenue
Gadsden, AL 35901

Phone: _____

Marital Status: Married with 3 children

Director: Quest for Excellence

Pastor: Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Attalla, AL

Served in the U.S. Army, 1965 - 1968

College: Washington Baptist Seminary, Washington, D.C.
Graduate Class of 1987

City of Greencastle

City Hall
Four East Walnut Street
Greencastle, Indiana 46135



Michael M. Harmless

Mayor

MICHAEL M. HARMLESS
307 Greenwood Avenue
Greencastle, Indiana 46135

Born: June 4, 1949, Putnam County Hospital, Greencastle, Indiana
S.S.N.

- Graduated: Greencastle High School - 1967
- Graduated: United States Military Academy at West Point on
June 9, 1971
- 1971-1976: Served with the Armed Forces in Europe and Fort
Benjamin Harrison. Honorably discharged after
attaining the rank of Captain.
- 1976-1978: Accounting and data processing consultant for the
Arthur Anderson Company in Chicago.
- 1978 to date: General Manager, Howard Harmless Laundries in
Greencastle.
- 1988 to date: Mayor, City of Greencastle

CIVIC ACTIVITIES:

- Chairman of the Greencastle Fourth of July Celebration 1978-1987.
- Task Force member of the Greencastle 2001 Committee.
- Past President of the Greencastle Chamber of Commerce.
- Member of the Cassell C. Tucker Post of the American Legion.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:

- Indiana Association of Cities and Towns Vice Chairman, 1990,
Legislative Committee
- Indiana Association of Cities and Towns Co-Chair, 1991,
Legislative Committee
- Indiana Association of Cities and Towns Executive Board, 1991,
two-year term
- Indiana Association of Cities and Towns Strategic Planning
Committee, 1990
- Governor's Local Government Advisory Council, 1989-1990

FAMILY:

Married to Susie Sanders Harmless, Daughter: Heather Elizabeth
Harmless; Birth date - November 15, 1973



William M. Marley
President/CEO
First United Savings Bank
Greencastle, IN 46135

Home:
1909 Sandalwood Drive
Greencastle, IN 46135

Education

B.S. 1961

Short Course 1964

M.S. 1969

Business Education
Indiana State University

College Business Management
University of Nebraska, Omaha

Business Management
Indiana State University

Professional Activities/Employment

Rensselaer Indiana School System - 1961/62
Teacher/Coach

Indiana State University - 1962/67
Business Operations

President, Indiana Group, National Association
Educational Buyers - 1966

DePauw University - 1967/74
Business Operations

First United Savings Bank - 1975 - Present
Director/Financial Services - 1975
Executive Vice President/Treasurer - 1983
President/CEO - 1985

Member, Board of Directors, Indiana
League of Savings Institutions - 1989/92

Community/Civic Activities

President, Putnam County Cancer Society - 1969

President, Greencastle Kiwanis Club - 1972

President, Greencastle Chamber of Commerce - 1977/78

David C. Murray

Office: - Admissions Office
DePauw University
Greencastle, IN 46135
(317) 658-4116

Home: 514 E. Seminary Street
Greencastle, IN 46135

Education: B.S., St. Lawrence University, 1970
M.Ed. (Counseling), St. Lawrence University, 1974
Additional graduate work toward Ph.D. in education and social policy at Syracuse University, 1976-78.

Summary of Professional Responsibilities

DePauw University: Director of Admissions and Assistant Vice President 1983 to present
Director of Admissions 1978-1983

Syracuse University: Assistant Director, then Associate Director of Student Activities 1976-1978

St. Lawrence University: Coordinator of Student Activities and Director of Student Union Building 1975-76
Director, Higher Education Opportunity Program 1975-76
Financial Aid Assistant and Acting Director of Financial Aid 1974-75
Director of Financial Aid 1974-75
Assistant Director of Admissions 1971-75

Eastman Kodak Company: Designer of Business Systems 1970-71

Community Activities:

Greencastle All America City Committee, member and presenter

Greencastle Development Center
First President of Board 1986-88
Executive Committee 1986-90
Board Member 1986-present

Past board member of Greencastle Chamber of Commerce and Putnam County United Way (chairperson Admissions and Collection Committee two years; chairperson of DePauw University campaign two years)

Greencastle 2001 Long-Range Planning Committee (co-chairperson of business development task force)

St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Head Usher

Personal

Married: Susan Virtanen Murray (1970)
Director of Social Services and Public Relations, Putnam County Hospital

Children: Bryan (17), Melissa (15) and Kate (12)

Date of Birth: June 30, 1948 (Potsdam, N.Y.)

Social Security Number:

Biographical Sketch of Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke

Kurt L. Schmoke was inaugurated Mayor of Baltimore on December 8, 1987.

Mayor Schmoke was born in Baltimore on December 1, 1949, and attended the City's public schools. He graduated with honors from Baltimore City College High School in 1967, having won the top scholar-athlete award in Baltimore for that year.

In 1971, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in history from Yale University. Mr. Schmoke studied at Oxford University, England, as a Rhodes Scholar, and in 1976, he earned his degree in law from Harvard University Law School.

After graduating from Harvard, Mayor Schmoke began his law practice with the Baltimore firm of Piper & Marbury. In 1977, he was appointed by President Carter as a member of the White House Domestic Policy staff.

In 1978, Mr. Schmoke returned to Baltimore as an Assistant United States Attorney, where he prosecuted narcotics and white collar crime. He later returned to private practice.

In November 1982, Mr. Schmoke was elected State's Attorney for Baltimore City, which is the chief prosecuting office of the City. As State's Attorney, he created a full-time Narcotics Unit to prosecute all drug cases, and underscored the criminal nature of domestic violence and child abuse by setting up separate units to handle those cases. Also while State's Attorney, Mr. Schmoke hired a community liaison officer to make sure that his office was being responsive to neighborhood questions and concerns.

Kurt Schmoke was elected Mayor of Baltimore on November 3, 1987. In his inaugural address, the Mayor set the tone and future direction for his administration when he said that he wanted Baltimore to become known as "The City That Reads." Since then, the Mayor, in partnership with Baltimore's public and private sectors, has established a cabinet-level city agency, as well as a private foundation, to coordinate and expand literacy programs throughout the city. He has also overseen the passage of the largest increase ever in the City's education budget; and together with Baltimore businesses and community-based organizations, has developed programs to guarantee job opportunities to qualifying high school graduates and created a foundation to provide financial assistance to students going to college.

In addition to his emphasis on improving the city's schools, Mayor Schmoke has also begun major initiatives in housing, economic development and public safety. In December, 1988, he announced the formation of the Baltimore Community Development Financing Corporation, which will pool private and public resources and expertise to renovate abandoned buildings and reinvigorate Baltimore's neighborhoods.

The Mayor has also initiated several major new development projects in Baltimore's downtown and harbor areas.

Since becoming Mayor, he has traveled abroad to encourage international business and investment, to showcase Baltimore as an international city and to exchange ideas on matters of shared concern including housing and economic development.

Mayor Schmoke, in addition to being a former prosecutor, has worked throughout his career to develop more effective criminal justice policies. He served on the Governor's Commission on Prison Overcrowding, the Maryland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and the Task Force to Reform the Insanity Defense.

The Mayor has also taken a national leadership position in the movement to reform drug policy in the United States.

In recognition of his commitment to excellence in education and his service to the community, Mayor Schmoke has received honorary degrees from several colleges and universities.

Mayor Schmoke and his wife Patricia, an ophthalmologist, reside in Baltimore with their two children, Gregory and Katherine.

RESUME
David C. Casey
2110 1/2 E. Fairmount Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21231

Education

B.S. Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University (distinction),
1976 (Engineering).

M.Div. Wesley Theological Seminary (cum laude), 1980.

M.A. University of Maryland (cum laude), 1988 (History & Philosophy of
Science and Technology).

Professional Experience

Jubilee Baltimore, Inc., nonprofit real estate developer (9/1/89 - present)

Pastor of St. Matthew's UMC, Baltimore East District (7/1/80 - 6/30/90)
Served on various United Methodist boards & committees dealing with
church real estate, congregational development/redevelopment and
strategic planning

President of Board of SECO (Southeast Community Organization) 1988 - 1989
Board member since 1982

Real Estate Agent with O'Connor, Piper & Flynn

Engineering Consultant for George B. Willson & Associates (summer of 1988)

Engineer for Maryland Environmental Service (1976 - 1980)

Licensure

Professional Engineer License #12932

Real Estate Resident Salesperson License #98820

Membership and Affiliations

Partners for Sacred Places Board Member
Nonprofit Housing Roundtable

Conference Speaker or Testimony concerning Redevelopment of Religious Property

44th National Preservation Conference - Charleston, S.C., October 18, 1990

Sacred Trusts III, Boston, MA, June 14, 1990

Testified at Congressman Kostmayer's hearing on Religious Properties
Philadelphia, PA, March 12, 1990

43rd National Preservation Conference - Philadelphia, PA, October 12, 1989

References available upon request.

A Biography of Russell Allen

SS#

Russell Emanuel Allen, Jr. is the son of Russell E. Allen, Sr. and Regina Allen of 112 S. Arlington Avenue in southwest Baltimore.

He was born on March 5, 1977 (which makes him 14 years old). He has three brothers: ages 19, 13 and 8 and no sisters.

His father is a maintenance supervisor at 130 Slade, a condominium development in Baltimore. His mother is the receptionist at the Johnston Square Senior Citizen High Rise in east Baltimore.

Russell, when asked, says his favorite food is everything. When pressed, he lists seafood and steak as his preferences.

He attended James McHenry Elementary School (#10), Diggs-Johnson Middle School (and he just graduated with honors) and he will be attending Baltimore Polytechnic High School in the fall.

His favorite subjects in school are Math and Science.

His hobbies are playing basketball and spelling (he likes to spell anything, he says).

Although Russell stands 5'11½" tall and considers Michael Jordan his favorite basketball star, Russell aspires to be a judge. Ultimately, he would like to sit as a justice on the U.S. Supreme Court.

He has known since third grade, after reading a book on Thurgood Marshall during Black History month, that he would like to follow in Mr. Marshall's footsteps.

Russell has lots of friends, his favorite actor is Morgan Freeman and his best singing group is TAKE SIX.

He has been on the honor roll at school for all four quarters of 6th, 7th and 8th grades.

His mentor is Carey McKenzie of T. Rowe Price Associates.

His Project RAISE Program Coordinator is Ms. Cassie Smith.

In the next season, Russell plans to go out for Poly's JV basketball team.

But in the meantime, this summer he is participating in RAISE Summer Camp where he is learning computers and art and playing basketball.

Russell is a bright, affable, motivated young man. In second grade, he won a schoolwide essay contest (beating out sixth graders, also). He wrote a composition on what he wanted to be when he grew up. At that time, it was pretty clear... he wanted to be just like his father.

RICHARD BLASE,
MAYOR
CONNIE STULL,
CLERK

City of Gothenburg

Gothenburg, Nebr. 69138

LARRY FRANZEN, Pres.
KEN CHRISTENSEN
GARY NORSEEN
JAY RICHESON
COUNCIL MEMBERS



Richard L. Blase
2311 Lake Avenue
Gothenburg, NE 69138

Mayor City of Gothenburg, NE.

Born: November 17, 1950 at Stromsburg, NE.

Parents: Harold L. and Shirley(Thomas) Blase

Family: 3-Brothers: Robert L., Randall L., Rodney L., and 1-Sister: Sandra L.

Education: Graduated Hordville High School, Hordville, NE - May 1969
Attended Fairbury Junior College, Fairbury, NE - 1969 -1970
Attended University of Nebraska at Lincoln, NE - 1971 - 1974
Graduated San Francisco College Mortuary Science - 1976
Licensed Funeral Director/Embalmer since 1976

Employment: Manager/Owner McVay Memorial Chapel, Inc., Gothenburg, NE - 1977 to Present

Marriage: Sherri L. (Garratt) Blase , May 16, 1987 at Gothenburg, NE

Children: Jill (13) & Terri (10)

Activities: Mayor of Gothenburg since December 1990
Gothenburg City Council 1980-1986
President Gothenburg Chamber of Commerce 1982-1983
President Gothenburg Rotary Club 1987-1988
President Gothenburg Jaycees 1979-1980
Served on Gothenburg Chamber of Commerce Board
Served on Gothenburg Improvement Company Board
Active in Gothenburg Community Playhouse
Member of American Lutheran Church, Gothenburg, NE
Member Nebraska Funeral Directors Association
Member National Funeral Directors Association
Volunteer Coach Gothenburg Junior High Girls Basketball



EQUAL HOUSING
LENDER

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Federal Fair Housing Law

McVAY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, Inc.

(308) 517-2313

620 TENTH STREET

Gothenburg, Nebraska 69138

Sherri L. Blase
2311 Lake Avenue
Gothenburg, NE 69138

Spouse: Richard L. Blase, Mayor City of Gothenburg, NE

Born: December 16, 1962 at Gothenburg, NE

Education: Graduated from Gothenburg High School, Gothenburg, NE - May 1981
Graduated from Kearney State College, Kearney, NE - May 1987

Marriage: Richard L. Blase, May 16, 1987, Gothenburg, NE

Step-Children: Jill (13) & Terri (10)

Employment: Have been employed with my husband as a Funeral Assistant at McVay Memorial Chapel, Inc. since 1988

Activities: Serve on the Dawson County Family Preservation Project Board (1991-1994)
Serve on Bethel Guardian Council for Job's Daughters Bethel #28 Gothenburg
Adult member of the Gothenburg High School Crisis Team
Member of the American Lutheran Church, Gothenburg, NE
Active in the Gothenburg Community Playhouse

Mayor Sharpe James

Newark, New Jersey

Sharpe James was elected Mayor of Newark on May 13, 1986, and was sworn into office on July 1 of that year. He was re-elected in 1990, the first person in Newark's history to run for Mayor without opposition.

During his tenure, James has inspired the creation of public/private partnerships, which now spur growth in the City of Newark. Bond rates and housing stock figures have risen, along with increases in City revenue created by the heightened collection of taxes, water bills, and fines for parking and traffic violations.

Many affordable housing complexes have been built and many businesses have relocated or expanded within Newark.

Cultural revitalization is also underway. Sharpe James has rallied for a \$200 million, 2,500-seat New Jersey Performing Arts Center and Cultural District. The plan uses the arts center as the centerpiece for renewed night-life in the community, where one can relax in a major hotel, go shopping nearby and be surrounded by a wealth of art and culture.



James was first elected to public office as South Ward Councilman in 1970 and easily won re-election on the first ballot in 1974 and 1978, when he became the first public official in the City's history to run unopposed. He again made history in 1982 when he won the post of councilman-at-large, becoming the first person to serve Newark as both ward councilman and at-large councilman. James continues to set records by being the first incumbent mayor to run unopposed.

Mayor James is the 35th Mayor of New Jersey's largest city; the first councilman to be elected Mayor. He gained nationwide attention by defeating the City's first black Mayor, Kenneth A. Gibson, who was seeking an unprecedented fifth term in office.

Born in Jacksonville, Florida, on February 20, 1936, Mayor James spent the majority of his life in Newark. He graduated from Miller Street Elementary School, Malcolm X. Shabazz (formerly South Side High School) and with honors from Montclair State College. James holds a Master's degree from Springfield College,

where he received the 1961 Department of Physiology Award and has completed advanced studies at Washington State, Columbia, and Rutgers Universities. In 1988, he was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws degree from Montclair State College.

Prior to becoming Mayor, James was an Essex County College professor for 18 years. He was the first African-American department chairman and athletic director within the state college system. He also served as vice-president and president of the Garden State Athletic Conference (GSAC).

Mayor James served with the U. S. Army in Europe and was a Newark public school teacher for seven years, coaching city, county and state championship track and cross-country teams.

He was co-chairman of the Essex County Committee to Elect Ted Kennedy for President in 1980 and served as a delegate whip at the Democratic Convention. In 1988 he served as state chairman of the Jesse Jackson for President Campaign.

Mayor James presently serves on the Board of Directors for the National League of Cities, on the Advisory Board of the U. S. Conference of Mayors, and as chairman of the Newark Collaboration Group. He was appointed to the State Council on Affordable Housing by Governor Jim Florio and is a member of the Board of Governors of the N. J. Historical Society.

In addition to his other accolades, Mayor James was named one of the nation's Ten Best-Dressed Men of 1987 by the Fashion Foundation of America. He is also Newark's senior tennis champion and a former New Jersey State Tennis Association champion.

Mayor James lives in Newark's South Ward with his wife, Mary, and sons: John, Elliott and Kevin.

Rev. Msgr. William J. Linder, Ph.D.
Pastor, Saint Rose of Lima Parish
11 Gray Street, Newark, N.J. 07107

Date of Birth - 6/5/36

Education:

Manhattan College of Engineering, 1954-55
Seton Hall University, A.B., June 1959
Immaculate Conception Seminary, 1959-63
Centro Intercultural de Documentacion, Mexico, Summer, 1973
Fordham University, M.A., May 1972
Fordham University, Ph.D., Sociology, May 1988
Dissertation -- An urban community development model

Ordained: May 25, 1963

Pastor, St. Rose of Lima Parish -- Oct. 1977 - Present

New Community Corporation (NCC):

Founded NCC in January 1968, a non-profit community organization which developed and now manages 2,400 units of housing.

NCC has restored a historical building in Newark into 23,000 sq. ft. of modern office space, constructed an \$11 million Extended Care Facility, and a \$15 million shopping center in Newark's Central Ward. Harmony House, 102 units of transitional housing for the homes opened in December 1989. NCC created almost 1,200 permanent jobs by August, 1990.

Boards/ Organizations:

President, Housing Assistance Corporation; Vice-Chairman, Affordable Housing Advisory Council of Federal Home Loan Bank of N.Y.; National Congress for Community Economic Development; Archdiocese of Newark Housing Commission; Advisory Board, N.J. Planning Commission; Board of Advisors, Rutgers' Center for Urban Policy Planning Research; Planning Committee and At-Risk Youth Task Force, N.J. Commission on Employment and Training; Babyland Nursery; Governor's Committee on Children's Service Planning; One to One/N.J.; American Arbitration Association Panel of Arbitrators; READY Foundation.

Awards

1991 - John and Catherine MacArthur Foundation Fellows Award
1991 - First Annual William Ashby Award, United Way
1990 - Person of the Week, ABC Channel 7
1990 - Governor's Gold Medal
1987 - N.J. Pride Award for Community Development



CITY OF ALBANY
STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
12207

THOMAS M. WHALEN, III
MAYOR

518-434-5100

Thomas M. Whalen, III took the oath of office as Mayor of the City of Albany on May 29, 1983. He is the 70th Chief Executive of a City that was chartered by New York Governor Thomas Dongan in 1686, making Albany the oldest city in America still operating under its founding charter.

Born and raised in New York State's Capital City, Mayor Whalen is a graduate of Vincentian Institute (1951), Manhattan College in New York City (1955) and Albany Law School of Union University (1958). The son of Thomas Michael Whalen, Jr. and Mary Broderick Whalen, the Mayor's military service began after law school in 1958 as a Private in the U. S. Army, and concluded in 1965 as a First Lieutenant with the New York Army National Guard. He is married to the former Denis O'Connor and has five children; Laura, Thomas, Mark, Matthew, and Jonathan. The Mayor and his family are parishoners in the Church of St. Vincent De Paul in Albany.

The Mayor comes to the Executive Branch of Municipal Government via terms in the City's Legislature, as President of the Common Council (1982-1983), and the judiciary, as a City Court Justice (1968-1975). Since assuming the City's highest elected office, he has served as Treasurer of the New York Conference of Mayors and on the Board of Overseers of the Rockefeller Institute on Government.

Mayor Whalen was a partner in the Albany law firm of Cooper, Erving and Savage from 1963 to 1986, when his firm merged with the Albany firm of Nolan and Heller, to become the law firm of Cooper, Erving, Savage, Whalen, Nolan and Heller. Mayor Whalen resigned from the firm in March 1988 to devote his full time to the position of Mayor. Admitted to the Bar in 1959, he has chaired the Young Lawyers Section and the Special Committee on Lawyers and the Community. He has been a member of the New York State Bar Association's Executive Committee and the House of Delegates, and served as Vice President of the Association, representing the Third Judicial District from 1986-1989.

The Mayor has also been an active leader of the Albany County Bar Association, serving at different times as a member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the Executive Committee, Second Vice President, First Vice President and finally, President from 1972-1973. He is also a member of the prestigious Foundations of the American and New York State Bar Associations.

The Mayor's community activity has been expressed over a 25 year period through service on the Board of Directors of the Albany Chapter of the American Red Cross (Executive Committee 1977-1981), the Senior Service Centers of the Albany Area, Inc., (President 1977-1979), Albany County Opportunity, Inc., the Council of Community Services, the Albany Urban League, the Legal Aid Society and the Clinton Square Neighborhood Association (President 1968-1971). He was also appointed by Governor Hugh Carey to the Council of the State University of New York at Albany in 1978-1983.

A founding member of the Board of Directors of Parents Against Drugs, Mayor Whalen has been active in the United Fund of the Albany Area, Inc., serving as Chairman of the Urban Affairs Committee and as Chairman of the 1979 General Campaign Drive.

He is an honorary member of the Kiwanis Club, the Lark Street Merchants Association and is Honorary Chairperson of the Visiting Nurses Association.

In recognition of public service over a period of 25 years, the Mayor has received the Union of American Hebrew Congregation's Humanitarian Award for his outstanding contributions to the homeless and disadvantaged, the Distinguished Service Award Medallion from the State University of New York, the Public Official Award from the National Rehabilitation Association and the Humanitarian Award from the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Health Center. He was also named YMCA Citizen of the Year for 1985 and holds honorary degrees from Albany Law School of Union University, the College of St. Rose and Manhattan College.

In May, 1988 Mayor Whalen was presented with the first Sage/Junior College of Albany Distinguished Service Award, established on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of Junior College of Albany, the Albany branch of Russell Sage College. Also in the Spring of 1988, Mayor Whalen was the recipient of the prestigious DeWitt Clinton Award from the Albany Masonic Order recognizing his important community service to the City of Albany. Also, in May 1988 in recognition of his contributions to the development of Arts-in-education in the Capital District, the Mayor received the Kennedy Center/Alliance Award for Distinguished Government Leadership in Arts-in-education.

In January, 1989, Mayor Whalen was awarded the 1988 Mayor's Financial Leadership Award by the United States Conference of Mayors "for rescuing Albany from economic doldrums and restoring it to financial prosperity". He was presented with a check for \$15,000.00 from AMBAC Indemnity Corporation to underwrite a full-time internship in Albany's finance department.

On March 14, 1990 Mayor Whalen was the recipient of the distinguished Tree of Life Award from the Jewish National Fund "in recognition of his outstanding commitment to the People of Albany, the Nation, and the State of Israel."

At the center of the seven year renaissance in Albany is the concept of public-private partnership. The task forces formed from the Strategic Planning Committee in 1984 incorporated prominent members from business and government. They employed the collective acumen of the community's "best and brightest", with the economic, cultural and recreational revival of a historic city serving as testament to a strategist's success. The Mayor feels the establishment of this Albany atmosphere of cooperation is the most important accomplishment of his administration.

In keeping with his successful utilization of the strategic planning process, the Mayor established a Strategic Planning Committee for the Arts in February, 1989 to provide him with recommendations for further development of the arts in Albany. The Committee's report was presented to the Mayor in December, 1990 and he immediately implemented one major recommendation by establishing an Arts Commission to create an integrated support system for Albany's art community.

JANUARY 1991

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
JOHN A. DALE

Chief John Dale joined the Police Department in 1958. He began his career as a Patrol Officer and has held several investigative, as well as supervisory positions in the Department. As a Detective Sergeant in 1970, he was instrumental in the development of the Department's Community Relations Unit. John Dale is active in the community and holds membership in many community organizations. He has worked extensively with the youth and senior citizens of the Albany community. He has received numerous professional and community awards.

He is a graduate of the Albany Business College Public Relations Institute and received a B.A. Degree in Sociology from the College of St. Rose. He has attended and participated in many seminars and work shops on Police Community Relations and was a participant in the F.B.I. National Academy Law Enforcement Executive Development Course.

He was appointed to Chief on November 3, 1989. Prior to his appointment to Chief he served as Deputy Chief, Chief of Operations and was responsible for overseeing all Police Operations.

Since taking the Office of Chief, Chief Dale has been instrumental in the planning and administration of Albany Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III's "Albany Plan", a multi-faceted program aimed at battling the scourge of illicit drugs in the City of Albany. This plan addresses prevention, enforcement and underlying causes of substance abuse including unemployment. The "Albany Plan" has become a model for many cities throughout the country.



BIOGRAPHY

DONALD D. PERRY

Donald D. Perry has been Vice President and General Manager of WNYT TV-13 since March 1984. Prior to his promotion, he served as Director of Sales at WNYT for more than a year.

Before joining TV-13, Perry worked for KOA-TV (now KCNC) in Denver, from June 1978 to December 1982. There he served in the capacities of Finance Specialist, Promotion Manager, National Sales Manager, and the last two years with them as Local Sales Manager.

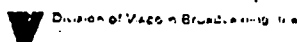
Prior to KOA-TV, Perry was employed as Executive Producer of a weekday information/entertainment show, Morningwatch, at WNGE-TV in Nashville in 1978. He was also a radio promotion specialist for KOA-AM/KOAQ-FM in Denver in 1977.

The 39-year-old Perry began his career in the broadcast industry as a sales trainee and then a sales representative for WRGE-TV in Schenectady.

The Bridgeport, Connecticut native received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Communications Management from Ithaca College and now resides in Albany, New York.

* * * * *

WNYT-13, P.O. BOX 4035
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12204
518 • 436 • 4791



V. M. NUSSBAUM, JR.
9 ST. AUGUSTINE SQUARE
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27408
Social Security

PLACE OF BIRTH: Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 25, 1919

EDUCATION: Holy Cross College
Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania
Harvard Business School

MILITARY SERVICE: U. S. Navy for 4½ years, Lieutenant Commander

FAMILY INFORMATION: Father of nine children; 45 years in Greensboro

BUSINESS: Southern Foods, Inc.; Founder and President,
1954

American Business Club; member and Past President

Summit Rotary Club; member Board of Directors

Greensboro Chamber of Commerce; former Board
Member

1st Home Federal Savings and Loan Association;
Member of Board since 1974

N.C. Meat Processors and Ham Curers Association;
Past President

American Association of Meat Processors; former
Member of Board of Directors and Past President

Greensboro Merchants Association; former Member
of Board of Directors

CIVIC INTERESTS: United Way, General Chairman of 1971 United Way
Fund Drive; President 1972

Nat Greene Award, 1983, given by the Chamber of
Commerce for most significant contribution to the
development of Greensboro

United Arts Council, former President

Boy Scouts of America, former President General
Greene Council

Greater Greensboro Foundation; former Member of
Board of Directors

H.O.M.E., Inc., Founder, 1986; builder of
low-income homes

CIVIC INTERESTS
(continued)

Hospice of Greensboro; Member of Board of Directors

American Red Cross, former Member of Board of Directors

One Step Further; Member of Board of Directors for this non-profit organization which works on alternative sentencing and dispute settlement in conjunction with our court system.

Council on Aging; former chairman

Maryfield Nursing Home; Member of Board of Directors

Weatherspoon Art Gallery; former Member of Board of Directors

City Stage; 1981 Chairman of this two-day extravaganza that attracted 200,000 to downtown Greensboro

Greensboro Youth Council; first chairman of the City of Greensboro's Committee on Youth Planning which was responsible for the Council.

Home Economics Foundation, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; former Board Member and Past President

Guilford College; Member of the Board of Visitors

Excellence Fund, UNC-G; Board Member

**GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE: Greensboro City Council, 1973-1981
Mayor Pro Tempore for four years
Elected Mayor in 1987; re-elected 1989**

Piedmont Triad Council of Government; Chairman

North Carolina Energy Council; former member, nominated on the Energy Council by the N. C. League of Municipalities

National Board on Environment, Energy & Natural Resources, on U. S. League of Cities; member

WILLIAM H. (BILL) CARSTARPHEN

SS #

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Born: April 20, 1940 Hometown: Williamston, North Carolina

Married: Agnes Callison Children: 3 Daughters, 2 Stepdaughters and 2 Stepsons

EDUCATION

Duke University - A.B. 1962

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill - graduate work in Political Science and City Planning 1963

University of Kansas - Masters Degree in Public Administration - 1967

MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

-City Manager, Greensboro, NC - Appointed June 29, 1984

-City Manager, Spartanburg, SC - 1975 to 1984

-City Manager, Greenville, NC - 1972 to 1975

-Assistant City Manager, Charlotte, NC - 1970 to 1972

-Administrative Assistant, Charlotte, NC - 1964 to 1970

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

-International City Management Association, Southeast Region VP 1983-84

-North Carolina City & County Management Association

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AS GREENSBORO CITY MANAGER

-GREENSBORO VISIONS

- Promoted strategic planning concept to City Council, and serves as Executive Committee member of Greensboro Visions
- Promoting strategic planning concepts in economic development and municipal services

-CENTER CITY REDEVELOPMENT

- Promoted new public/private partnership for Center City Development
- Founding Director of Greensboro Center City Corporation, a non-profit development financing corporation, supporting public infrastructure improvements in the CBD
- Initiated Center City Development Plan, establishing framework for continued public/private partnership in Center City development

-INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

- Supporter of intergovernmental and regional cooperation in long range planning and municipal service
- Successfully negotiated recent City of Greensboro-City of High Point municipal boundary agreement

-PARTICIPATIVE LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

- Promoted creation of Greensboro One and Greensboro Visions Citizens Bond Committees expanding citizen participation in community planning and decision making
- Initiated City of Greensboro's Mission Statement Organizational Development Process emphasizing excellence in service and expanded employee participation

-CIVIC ACTIVITIES

- Greensboro Center City Corporation, Board of Directors
- North Carolina League of Municipalities, Board of Directors
- Greensboro Visions, Executive Committee
- Greensboro Business Center
- Greater Greensboro Economic Development Council
- Rotary Club of Greensboro
- Greensboro City Club

RESUME

GARY L. DAVIS

4327 Rehobeth Church Road

Greensboro, N.C. 27406

Phone: [REDACTED]

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 02/90 to Present | Manager of Community Affairs WFMY-TV (Gannett) Greensboro, NC |
| 03/85 - 02/90 | Community Relations Director Cablevision of Greensboro (ATC) |
| 11/83 - 03/85 | Program Director Cablevision of Greensboro (ATC) |
| 06/80 - 11/83 | Studio Director/Birmingham, Alabama Cable Communications (ATC) |
| 12/79 - 05/80 | Studio Operation Assistant University Television Services |

EDUCATION:

Bachelor of Arts in Communications
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
December, 1979

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES:

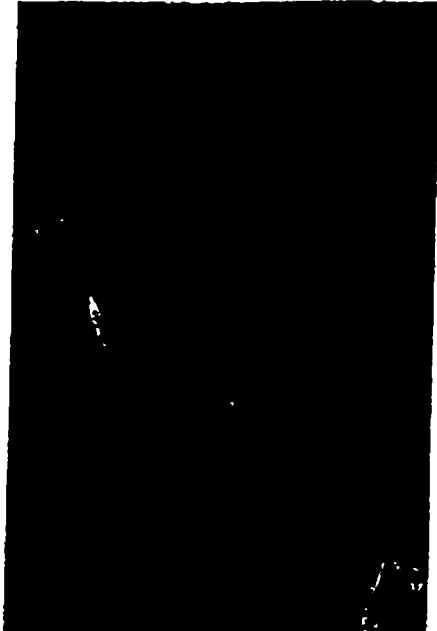
United Way of Greensboro (1985 to Present)
March of Dimes Advisory Board (1986 - 1988)
Children's Home Society of North Carolina (1989 to Present)
American Cancer Society Board of Directors (1986 to Present)
Chamber of Commerce of Greater Greensboro (1986 to Present)
Greensboro Beautiful, Inc. (1989 - 1990)
Mt. Zion Baptist Church
Bennett College/UNCF Campaign
All America City Award Committee for Greensboro, N.C.
Leadership Greensboro, N.C. (1990 - 91 Class)

HONORS AND AWARDS:

Outstanding Young Man of America by U.S. Jaycees, 1984
Outstanding Communicator Award from the Salvation Army
Boys & Girls Clubs, 1991
Distinguished Volunteer Leadership Award from American
Cancer Society, 1990
Award for Contribution to the Weaver Education Center
from the Greensboro Public Schools, 1990
Volunteer of the Month of Greensboro, Chamber of Commerce
January, 1988

Mayor Richard Clay Dixon

City of Dayton



Like the community itself during his long tenure as an elected official, Dayton Mayor Richard Clay Dixon has grown and emerged as a progressive leader within the region. His priorities span from continuing the wave of economic revitalization to increasing the emphasis placed on neighborhood stability and opportunities for our youth. And his work in each of these areas has lifted Dayton to a new level of public service excellence.

Mayor Dixon was first elected to Dayton's five-member City Commission in 1979, and he was selected to serve as the community's highest elected official in 1987. In 1989, he was elected by more than 60 percent of the vote to continue serving as Mayor of Dayton for the next four years.

His strong focus on economic development has paid off with a flurry of construction activity downtown and with an increase in the number of businesses looking to locate within Dayton's borders. Some of the downtown projects helping to enhance Dayton's economic future include: the construction of two new skyscrapers — one a venture initiated by City Hall; the completion of a \$10 million modernization to Dayton's Convention Center that is generating regional benefits; and a rejuvenated entertainment district that features dining, entertainment and the first downtown movie theater in more than 50 years. The City has also started a new Retail Opportunities Plan to foster greater retail activity downtown.

Mayor Dixon also has encouraged companies to invest and re-invest in the Dayton community under the City of Dayton's successful Enterprise Zone Program. And to extend that philosophy even further, Mayor Dixon has been a vocal advocate of public-private cooperation to help accomplish community goals. His ability to help meld corporate and government energies on specific projects has generated unexpected rewards, such as earning the \$10 million National Annie E. Casey Grant to help Dayton youth.

In the neighborhoods, Mayor Dixon has been relentless in his push to offer more quality, affordable housing options for residents. Stable, attractive neighborhoods will provide the new homes that must accompany any new jobs created by the city's economic growth. One of his major accomplishments is the creation of a new Office of Housing Development, which is now developing new housing strategies, marketing Dayton neighborhoods throughout the area, and offering a variety of loan financing programs. For example, the City of Dayton's new \$10 million Neighborhood Lending Program offers below-market interest rate home improvement loans to further enhance the quality of Dayton neighborhoods. The spirit of renewed neighborhood vitality has produced other results as well, the most recent of which are the start of three new housing projects in Dayton: 1) Madden Hills Tomorrow, a 68-unit, single-family housing project, is the first of its kind in Dayton in more than 25 years; 2) The Landing, a combination of apartments and townhouses to be constructed along the riverbank in downtown Dayton; and 3) a joint venture called "New Views" that uses industrialized homes to enhance existing housing stock.

Neighborhood vitality also depends upon high quality public services, and Mayor Dixon continues to make sure Daytonians receive the best service possible. Among the recent investments designed to improve City service delivery was the installation of a \$9 million, state-of-the-art Police and Fire communications dispatching system that keeps Dayton's emergency response times among the lowest in the nation. The Mayor has approved purchases of new Police and Fire equipment, and he supports enhancements to waste collection and street maintenance procedures that will keep neighborhoods healthy and attractive. He also

has been a strong proponent for increasing female and minority hiring within City government, especially within the Police and Fire Departments.

Much of the renewed economic and neighborhood development momentum stems from Mayor Dixon's close interaction with various federal and state legislators. In addition to some of the projects mentioned earlier, his work with various elected representatives have spurred the following projects:

- the start of construction for U.S. Route 35 West, a highway expansion project that will deliver new life to a stagnant section of the community;
- the addition of state-of-the-art drinking water processes that ensures the safest and cleanest water for Dayton citizens;
- the installation of \$100 million Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facilities which makes Dayton's system among the few now meeting stricter federal regulations;
- the addition to Dayton's Human Rehabilitation Center which will serve the broader needs of the region.

Mayor Dixon has an extensive background in the education field, and he uses that knowledge to promote many youth opportunity programs throughout the community. He personally created a Youth Opportunities Task Force to address youth-related issues. That initial effort helped spawn additional youth-oriented programs in the public and private sector, including the formation of the Youth 2000 Committee and the Dayton Area Council for Youth. It was these existing youth programs that helped attract the national Annie E. Casey grant award. In addition, Mayor Dixon serves on the Governor's Council on Ohio Job Training.

Mayor Dixon remains active in a variety of other local, state and national organizations. Locally, he is involved with the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission, the Ombudsman's Board of Trustees, the Jobs For Dayton Graduates program, the Job Fair Steering Committee, the Dayton Area Council on Youth, the Downtown Dayton Association, the Leadership Dayton Board of Governors, and the Governing Board of The Dayton Foundation. He has also served on the Northwest Priority Board, the Princeton Park Advisory Council and on the Advisory Board of the Urban Youth Corps.

On the state and national level, Mayor Dixon has served on the National League of Cities' Energy Task Force and on the State and National Advisory Boards of Advanced Education. He currently serves on the Governor's Peace and Conflict Management Commission, the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Subcommittee on Human Services, and on the U.S. Olympic Committee. In addition, he is a member of the National League of Cities, the National Forum for Public Administrators, the National Conference of Black Mayors, the Ohio Literacy Network, and the Ohio Chapter of Mayors. Mayor Dixon was also an official delegate to the National Democratic Convention.

Education and Professional History

Mayor Dixon was educated through the Dayton Public School system and is a graduate of Dayton Dunbar High School. He has an undergraduate degree in industrial arts from Central State University, a master's degree in guidance and counseling from Xavier University of Cincinnati and served an administrative internship at the University of Cincinnati.

Mayor Dixon is currently the Director of Dayton's Adult Basic Education Program. In addition, he has his own educational consulting firm, Richard Clay Dixon, Inc., and he has served as a consultant for Central State University and Educational Testing Services, headquartered in Princeton, New Jersey and also operational within the Dallas Independent School District.

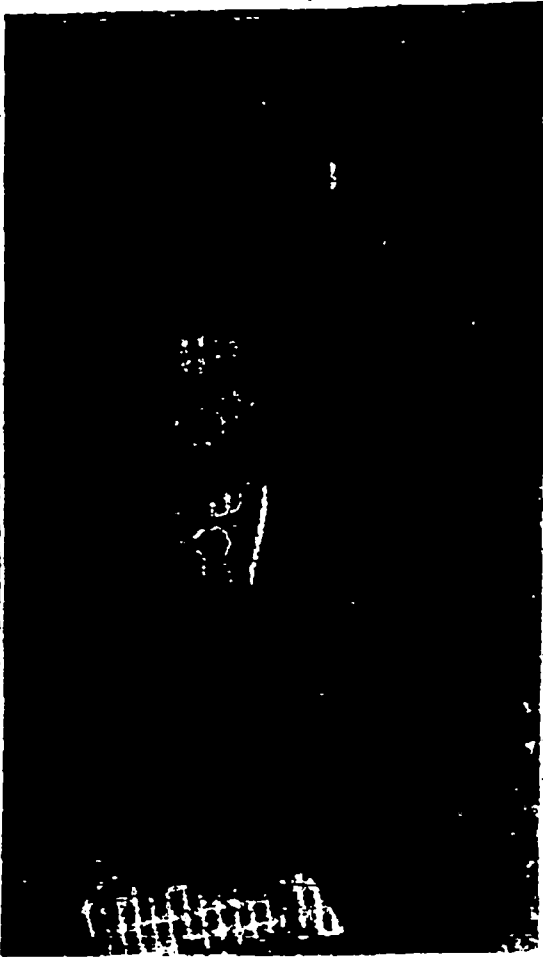
Mayor Dixon, a native Daytonian, resides at 700 Terrington Place with his wife, Judy, and their two children, Millie and Ricky, and grandson Brandon.

Mark Henry

Birthdate 11-2-54

Commissioner Mark Henry

City of Dayton



One indication of the rapid pace of change in the City of Dayton these days is the fact that the city's senior commissioner is also its youngest. At the age of 33, Commissioner Mark Henry begins his second term in office in 1988 with a record of accomplishment and high hopes for the future of his hometown.

"I think Dayton is making real progress," he says, "as a livable city and as an economically competitive city. By keeping community leadership working together — in government, in business and in the neighborhoods — we'll get things done that no one would have believed possible ten years ago."

Immediately after taking office in January, 1984, Commissioner Henry went to work to help Dayton achieve its first real balanced budget in

five years — it has stayed that way every year since. He takes pride in the city's leadership both for downtown development and for practical innovation in the neighborhoods. The Commissioner has also demonstrated commitment and balance in bringing to City Hall a new awareness for groundwater and environmental protection issues. He sponsored the creation of an expert Environmental Advisory Board in 1985.

Commissioner Henry has shown a special talent for taking his causes to the voters. He followed his surprising landslide victory in the 1983 Commission race with a leading role in the design and passage of Dayton's 1984 tax reform package. He also served as Montgomery County coordinator for the 1986 re-election campaign of Governor Richard Celeste and then led the campaign in early 1987 for a charter amendment to resolve the long-standing dispute over the City employee residency rule. He was re-elected by a wide margin later that same year.

Commissioner Henry traces his interest in pursuing a career in politics to his background in grassroots community service. Before assuming his Commission post, he served as Dayton Director of the Ohio Public Interest Campaign and as a neighborhood Priority Board representative. He also did a tour of duty as a VISTA volunteer, working with Dayton area senior citizens organizations. Although he continues working part-time on environmental and election campaign projects, Commissioner Henry regards his city duties as his number one professional priority.

Commissioner Henry is a native Daytoman and the son of retired Dayton Police Captain Harry Henry. He attended Dayton Public Schools and graduated second in his class from Belmont High School, where he played football and basketball. He attended the University of Dayton on a full academic scholarship, while he worked nights loading trucks. He graduated summa cum laude with a Bachelor's degree in political science in 1977.

Commissioner Henry and his wife live in Belmont on the city's east side. They have one child, a son, Robert, born in the spring of 1987.

Richard B. Helwig, City Manager for the City of Dayton, Ohio

Rick attended Bowling Green State University in Ohio and graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration (Finance). Between 1968 and 1972 he served as a Supply Corps Officer in the U.S. Navy. In 1973, he obtained a Master of Public Administration degree from the J.F. Kennedy School of Government, where he concentrated in Urban Government and Administration.

Rick began his career with the City of Dayton in 1973, and he has worked in a variety of capacities, including Director of the Department of Finance, Assistant City Manager for Administrative Services, Assistant City Manager for Community Services and, since 1984, City Manager.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE FOR BRUCE TODD

Social Security Number: [REDACTED] Birthdate: 12/17/49

Mayoral Candidate, City of Austin

- * Announced Mayoral campaign on February 28, 1991

Travis County Commissioner, Precinct Two

- * Elected for term of office January 1987 - December 1990
- * Re-Elected for term of office January 1991 - December 1994

Executive Committee Member

- * Balcones Canyonlands Conservation Plan

Board Member

- * Austin Transportation Study Committee
- * Capital Metro Local Government Approval Committee

Employed as a Certified Public Accountant - 1974 to present.
Currently a Senior Consultant with Glass & Company in Austin.
Formerly a partner with Mueller, Todd and Company.

Served as the president of a local retail company, 1981 - 1982.

Served as the first chair of the Austin Electric Utility
Commission, 1977 - 1979

Foreman of the Travis County Grand Jury, 1978 Spring Term.

Director of Information Systems, Texas Civil Judicial Council, 1973
- 1974.

Employed by the City of Austin as a clerk of the Municipal Court,
1968 - 1972.

Appointed by the Austin City Council to Clerk of the Court in 1972.

Past Director of the Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants.
Executive Committee member of the Austin Chapter of Certified
Public Accountants.

Served on the Court Reporter's Certification Board.

Graduate of the University of Texas at Austin, with a B.B.A. in
accounting, 1973.

Graduate of Breckenridge High School, Breckenridge, Texas

born December 17, 1949 in Abilene, Texas.

Social Security Number:

Birthdate: April 29, 1949

Camille Cates Barnett, Ph.D.
1109 West 31st Street
Austin, Texas 78705

Work Address: City Manager
124 West 8th
P.O. Box 1088
Austin, TX 78767

Austin City Manager Dr. Camille Cates Barnett is responsible for a work force of 9,000 as well as a budget of almost \$1 billion which includes a major hospital and municipal airport, public utilities, and police and fire operations as well as many additional community services and facilities.

Dr. Barnett has received national recognition for her leadership skills and public administration and management expertise and has been elected a Fellow in the National Academy of Public Administration. She currently serves on the board of Public Technology, Incorporated.

Dr. Barnett has written several publications on effective communication, organizational leadership, productivity, creativity, and citizen participation in the governmental process.

Professional Activities

City of Austin

City Manager, March 20, 1989 - present

Center for Excellence in Local Government, and PMC Associates

Associate, 1988 - March 1989

City of Houston

Director, Finance and Administration, 1987 - 1988

City of Dallas

Deputy City Manager, 1981 - 1987

Assistant City Manager, 1980 - 1981

Assistant to the City Manager, 1977 - 1980

City of Sunnyvale, California

Intergovernmental Relations Officer, 1975 - 1977

Administrative Assistant, 1973 - 1975

City of Grand Rapids, Michigan

Administrative Assistant, 1971

Washington, D.C.

Research Assistant Positions, 1970 - 1971

Education

Ph.D., Public Administration, University of Southern California, 1977

Master of Public Administration, University of Southern California, 1974

Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society, 1974

Bachelor of Arts, Cum Laude, Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, 1971

Awards

Academy Fellow, National Academy of Public Administration, 1989

Louis Brownlow Award (1984) and Literature Award (1985), American Society for Public Administration

Selected for Executive Session of Community Policing Program, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 1985 - 1991

"Business Associate of the Year," American Business Women's Association, 1984

DR. CHARLES EUGENE URDY
MAYOR PRO TEM, CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

Home Address: 7311 Hartnell, Austin, Texas 78723

Social Security Number: _____

Date of Birth: 12/27/33, Georgetown, Texas

- . Graduate of Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Texas 1950
- . Received PhD from University of Texas at Austin in 1962 in Physical Analytical Chemistry
- . Served in United States Army Chemical Corps, 1954-57
- . Taught at the following colleges and universities:
 - North Carolina College at Durham, 1962-63
 - Prairie View A&M, 1963-72
 - Huston-Tillotson College, 1961-62 and 1972-present
- . Other employment:
 - Visiting professor, Texas Southern University, Summer 1978 and 1979
 - Research Scientist, M.I.T., 1972
 - Research Chemist, Dow Chemical Company, Summer 1970
- . Other:
 - Outstanding Educator of America, 1975
 - Distinguished Service Award, City of Austin, 1976
 - NAACP Arthur B. DeWitty Award, 1977
 - Who's Who Among Black Americans

KENNETH YEWELL STILES
SS#

Ken Stiles has been a dairy farmer from 1967 to present and received the State Farmers Degree, Maryland FFA. He was elected to Frederick County Board of Supervisors November, 1977 as the Representative from Stonewall District and in November of 1983 he was elected Chairman. Mr. Stiles has been a member of the Frederick County Planning Commission since 1980 and serves on the Frederick-Winchester Service Authority since 1984.

Supervisor Stiles is the Past President of the Frederick County Farm Bureau, Stonewall District Ruritan and Virginia Purebred Dairy Association, and Past Chairman of the Youth Committee, State Dairyman's Association. He is a member of the Maryland 4-H All Stars.

Mr. Stiles is married and lives with his wife and two sons in Clearbrook, Virginia.

WILLIAM M. MOTE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
202 NORTH LOUDOUN STREET, SUITE 308
WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA 22601
PHONE: 703-662-4170 FAX: 703-662-1240

CURRICULUM VITAE

WILLIAM MOODY MOTE

DATE OF BIRTH: August 8, 1940

EDUCATION:

Graduated from Wake Forest University in 1963 with B. A. Degree.

Graduated from Wake Forest University School of Law in 1966 with a Juris Doctor Degree.

Practicing Attorney in the City of Winchester, Virginia since 1967.

Member of Winchester City Counsel since 1970.

President of Winchester City Counsel since 1982.

Past President of Winchester-Frederick County Bar Association.

Past Vice-Chairman of LORD FAIRFAX PLANING DISTRICT COMMISSION.

Married to Susan Lee Robinson Mote who was 1980 local Chairman for Bush for President and 1981 hostess for Bush Reception at Smithsonian Institute.

One daughter: Susan Courtney Mote born June 10, 1968.

JAMES ALBERT STUTZMAN

SS#

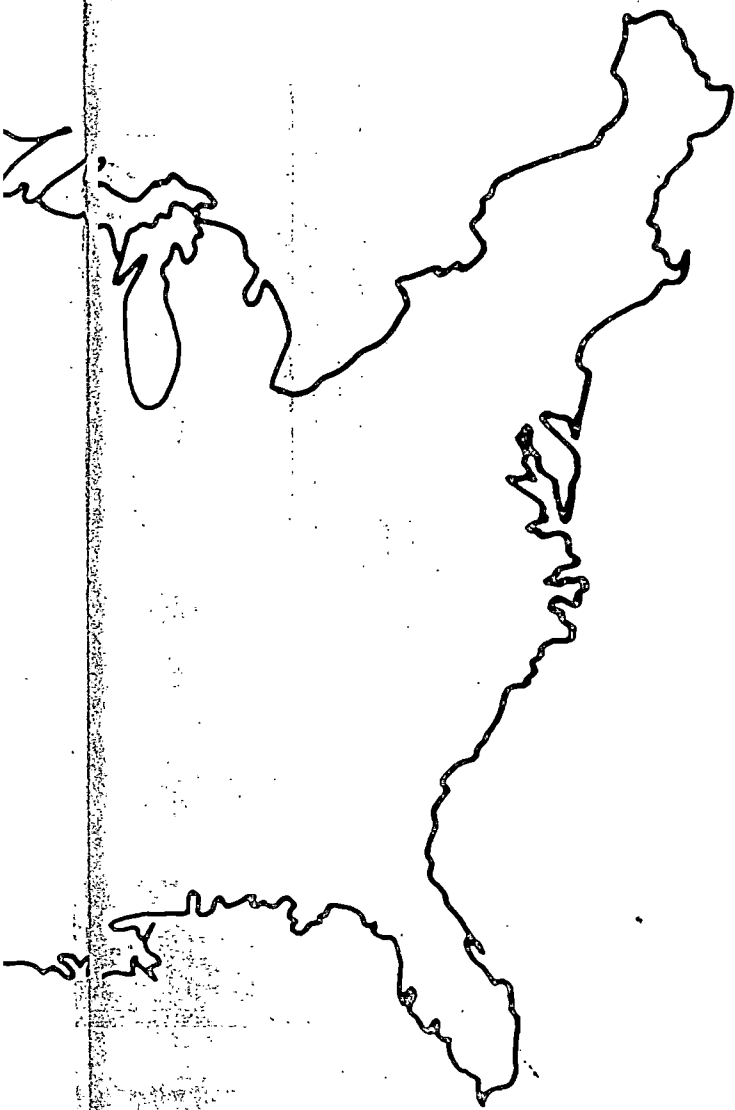
Jim Stutzman is owner and President of Jim Stutzman Chevrolet-Cadillac-Buick-Geo in Winchester. He has owned the agency since 1980. He has been on the Chamber Board of Directors for three years and has served in the capacity of President since January 1991.

Mr. Stutzman was born in Hedges, PA on April 30, 1933. He is married to Carol Ann Nauman and has resided in Winchester, VA for the past ten years. He is past president of the Winchester Rotary Club; past chairperson of the Winchester-Frederick County Red Cross Chapter; past publicity director of the United Fund and president of the Wayside Foundation of the Arts.

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WH

AMERICA THE QUOTABLE

*Mike Edelhart and
James Timen*



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

"During the long Indian tenure the land remained undefiled save for scars no deeper than the scratches of cornfield clearings or the farming canals of the Hohkams on the Arizona desert."

Stewart Udall
The Quiet Crisis
1963

* * *

"The death of a small town in America does not count for much. Small towns succumb to dams, farms to factories, forests to subdivisions; wilderness depreciates into real estate, mountains are divided by interstate highways, and wild rivers learn to mind their manners."

Nancy Wood
"Requiem for a Small Town"
December, 1970

The City Landscape

"The cities are great, portentous, a world marvel, The bridges arched like the necks of beautiful horses."

Stephen Vincent Benet
"Ode to Walt Whitman"
1935

* * *

"The glass-walled office skyscrapers soar into the clear air, transparent by day, an illuminated fairyland by night. . . . It seems as if such transparency has also a symbolic significance. It is a demonstration to all the world that nothing wrong, nothing subversive is going on inside this glass case, everything is quite literally open and above board. . . . [These buildings] are shining symbols of the soaring, aspiring, transparent integrity which Americans like to think—and not without justification—is their most praiseworthy characteristic."

Geoffrey Goren
The American People
1964

* * *

"A strong America depends on its cities—America's glory and sometimes America's shame."

President John F. Kennedy
State of the Union address
Jan. 11, 1962

* * *

"For the overwhelming fact of American life today, whether this life be lived in a central city or a suburb or a small city—or even in those rural areas where something like a third of our population still resides—is that it is life in an urban civilization. In

terms of the quality of American life, the United States is now one vast metropolis."

Irving Kristol
On the Democratic Idea in America
1972

* * *

"American cities have ever been filled with unfamiliar people, acting in unfamiliar ways, at once terrified and threatening."

Daniel P. Moynihan
American Heritage
February, 1969

* * *

"The American urban experience has been singular in the degree to which our cities, especially those of the North and East, have been inundated by successive waves of what might be called rural proletarians, a dispossessed peasantry moving—driven from—other people's land in the country to other people's tenements in the city."

Daniel P. Moynihan
American Heritage
February, 1969

* * *

[On revitalization of the cities]: "The traditional approach in America is that we use up places, and then move on."

Harvey Perloff, dean of architecture and urban planning, UCLA
Quoted by Stephen Birmingham
The Golden Dream
1978

* * *

"American cities are like badger holes, ringed with trash—all of them—surrounded by piles of wrecked and rusting automobiles, and almost smothered with rubbish."

John Steinbeck
Travels with Charley
1962

* * *

"Anyone coming back from Europe or Japan is struck by the filthiness of American cities. Public filthiness lowers our standard of living but, more importantly, it affronts our self-respect. Only vermin deliberately live in filth."

Lester Thurow
New York Times
Feb. 8, 1981

* * *

"Henry Ford suggested that the urban problem was that the middle class had fallen."

"The truth is, America's build gleaming skyscrapers build are dimmed with."

"American cities are beset by unsystematized [fraternal, tectural] legacies, much littered with abandoned things when the children day."

PEOPLE

"One of the things that from other people is that they have been so deeply involved."

"The typical American grown stouter, flabbier."

[On the American belief solved]: "It made them vulnerable, thin-skinned, less than other people. perpetual discontent."

"Americans are always"

Quoted in Fodor's

"Henry Ford suggested that the best solution to the urban problem was to abandon the city. The white middle class had followed this advice."

Wolf Von Eckhardt
Washington Post supplement
July 4, 1976

* * *

"The truth is, America the Beautiful never wanted to build gleaming alabaster cities. The cities we did build are dimmed with human tears."

Wolf Von Eckhardt
Washington Post supplement
July 4, 1976

* * *

"American cities are being littered with a disorder of unsystematized foundations and picturesque [architectural] legacies, much as I find my nursery floor littered with abandoned toys and battles and buildings when the children are in bed after a long wet day."

H.G. Wells
"The Future in America"
1906

PEOPLE

"One of the things that distinguishes Americans from other people is that no other people has ever been so deeply involved in the lives of black men."

James Baldwin
"Strangers in the Village"
1953

* * *

"The typical American seemed [since 1950] to have grown stouter, flabbier and curiously facetious."

Luigi Barzini
"Reflections 1972"
1972

* * *

[On the American belief that all problems can be solved]: "It made them morally more pathetically vulnerable, thin-skinned, embittered, and defenseless than other people. It is at the origin of their perpetual discontent."

Luigi Barzini
"Reflections 1972"
1972

* * *

"Americans are always moving on."

Stephen Vincent Benet
Quoted in *Fodor's High Rockies, Wide Plains*
1978

* * *

"When the first wrong was done to the first Indian, I [the Devil] was there. When the first slaver put out for the Congo, I stood on her deck. . . . I am merely an honest American like yourself."

Stephen Vincent Benet
"The Devil and Daniel Webster"
1936

* * *

[On meeting the First American settlers in California]: "These Americans are so contriving that some day they will build ladders to touch the sky, and once in the heavens they will change the whole face of the universe and even the color of the sky."

Jose Castro, Spanish governor of California
Quoted by Gladwin Hill
Dancing Bear
1968

* * *

"The Americans took little when they emigrated from Europe except what they stood up in and what they had in their souls. They came through, they staked the wilderness, they became what old John Bright called, 'A refuge for the oppressed from every land and clime.' They have become today the greatest state and power in the world, speaking our own language, cherishing our common law, and pursuing, like our great Dominions, in broad principle, the same ideals."

Winston Churchill
Speech in House of Commons
Oct. 28, 1947

* * *

"Most Americans, even rich ones, were brought up in a culture that never expected somebody else to do the rough work."

Alistair Cooke
One Man's America
1952

* * *

"Here in America, individuals [immigrants] of all nations are melted into a new race of men."

Michel Guillaume Jean De Crevecoeur
Letters from an American Farmer
1782

* * *

"He is an American, who, leaving behind him all his ancient prejudices and manners, receives new ones from the new mode of life he has embraced, the new government he obeys, and the new rank he holds. . . . The American is a new man, who acts upon new principles; he must therefore entertain new ideas, and form new opinions."

Michel Guillaume Jean De Crevecoeur
Letters from an American Farmer
1782

"America lives in the heart of every man everywhere who wishes to find a region where he will be free to work out his destiny as he chooses."

President Woodrow Wilson
Speech in New York
May 17, 1915

* * *

"One comes to the United States—always, no matter how often—to see the future. It's what life in one's own country will be like five, ten, twenty years from now."

Ehud Yonay, Israeli
New York Times
Nov. 26, 1972

America and the World

"Whenever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will be America's heart, her benedictions, and her prayers. But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy."

John Quincy Adams
Fourth of July Speech
1821

* * *

"Europeans are . . . forced to observe the labor of American statesmen somewhat in the way that decrepit Alpine guides, in the village square, might follow through a telescope the progress of a group of young, willing, bold and inexperienced climbers on the smooth face of a mountain."

Luigi Barzini
Americans Are Alone in the World
1953

* * *

"It is ours to set the world its example of right and honor. We cannot fly from our world duties; it is ours to execute the purpose of a fate that has driven us to be greater than our small intentions. We cannot retreat from any soil where Providence has unfurled our banner . . ."

Albert Beveridge, U.S. senator
Speech in the Senate
1900

* * *

"What makes America unique in our time is that confrontation with the new is part of the daily American experience. For better or worse, the rest of the world learns what is in store for it by observing what happens in the United States."

Zbigniew Brzezinski
Between Two Ages
1970

* * *

" . . . as Europe comes to admit, which it will soon have to, that the United States is now the ranking world power, its customs and gadgets and manners and literature and ways of doing business will powerfully influence the young."

Alistair Cooke
Talk About America
1968

* * *

"Is the U.S. a great power—or merely a large country?"

Editorial
Dong-A Ilbo (South Korean newspaper)
February, 1968

* * *

"What we call foreign affairs is no longer foreign affairs. It's a local affair. Whatever happens in Indonesia is important to Indiana."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Speech to graduating class of Foreign Service
Institute
1959

* * *

"There can be no such thing as Fortress America. If ever we were reduced to the isolation implied by that term we would occupy a prison, not a fortress."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
State of the Union address
Jan. 9, 1959

* * *

"From the moment of its discovery . . . America has been, sometimes quite literally, the creation of European wishful thinking."

J. Martin Evans
America: The View From Europe
1976

* * *

"Instead of the ugly Americans we should be labeled the childish Americans, who think that by sharing a half-licked lollypop in our favorite democratic flavor we can make people love us."

Grace Nies Fletcher
In Quest of the Least Coin
1969

* * *

"We are well on our way to becoming a traditional great power—an imperial nation if you will—engaged in the exercise of power for its own sake, exercising it to the limit of our capacity and beyond, filling every vacuum and extending the American 'presence' to the farthest reaches of the earth. And, as with the great empires of the past, as the power grows, it is becoming an end in itself, separated

(Hinchliffe/Grossman)
July 31, 1991 3 p.m.
CITIES Draft One

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ALL-AMERICAN CITIES AWARDS
Rose Garden
August 6, 1991

Often I'm asked -- why are you so optimistic about the future of this country? Well, next time the question comes up, I'll just point to any one of the 10 cities we're honoring today.

I'll tell the stories of small cities like Gothenburg, Nebraska, population 3,000 -- and of big cities like Baltimore, Maryland, population 3/4 million. Then I'll say -- hear these stories and you'll hear America's heartbeat. You'll hear that it's strong and healthy. Go to these cities and you'll meet real Americans. Then you'll share my unshakable belief in the future of this great land -- because there is no finer resource in this world than the American people.

Mayor Michael Harmless of Greencastle, Indiana says it best: "Our people made the difference." These cities' success is due to people who replaced pessimism and apathy with optimism and involvement.

Today we salute the 1991 All-American Cities that join a roster of honor of over 400 others chosen since 1949. They are communities which have recognized the truth of what William Jennings Bryant said nearly 100 years ago: "Destiny is not a matter of chance -- it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for, -- it is a thing to be achieved."

These communities have lessons to teach us all. They do not wait for government to take the initiative. They recognize that

*Con...
Paul McNally
Commercial*

*FACT CHECK
release*

*All Am Cities
nationwide*

*FOUO
file*

government can't solve all problems -- and they realize communities can claim and shape their own destinies.

These communities prove the power of partnership. Across this country, citizens, government, business and volunteer groups are cooperating to confront community issues -- together.

These communities recognize our responsibilities of citizenship -- as Teddy Roosevelt admonished Americans to "be actors, not merely critics." The central theme of all these stories is the unlimited power and potential of volunteerism.

TR summary top

These communities show us the proudest, most basic strength of the American character -- neighbor helping neighbor. That's been the heart of our nation for 200 years.

In the face of crises, many of these cities pulled together re-introducing a sense of community as family. Some focused on youth, like Gadsden, Alabama's motivational Quest for Excellence; or Baltimore's mentoring program called RAISE. To fight violence and crime, Austin, Texas inaugurated Youth At Risk; and Winchester-Frederick County, Virginia set up a teen center to foster a drug-free environment.

they had programs so not really focus.

All Am Cit mentioned

Albany, New York took aim against the scourge of drugs. Community groups, businesses and social service agencies came up with "the Albany Plan" -- a comprehensive program for prevention, education, enforcement and treatment.

Some communities launched an urban renaissance. In New Jersey, Newark residents devised plans to revitalize the downtown area and restore neighborhoods. Greensboro, North Carolina

citizens created a public-private partnership called VISIONS to reinvigorate their city's future. *← you can't reinvigorate a future.*

A few communities fought battles for their very survival. Greencastle, Indiana lost 40% of its jobs when a major national corporation moved out. Faced with this devastation, the residents introduced a creative economic development initiative to attract new industries -- and maintained the city's spirit and morale. Gothenburg, Nebraska fought for its future after the agricultural depression, *utilizing* forming the Gothenburg Improvement Company. Inspired by the slogan "Vision is the art of seeing things invisible" -- volunteers have recruited new jobs for residents, and are making their vision a reality.

Three-time winner Dayton, Ohio took aim at three critical issues: protecting water, battling drugs and providing affordable housing. Citizens, the private sector and city government joined forces -- showing how diverse segments of a large city can unite to make a difference.

That's the legacy of these cities. As Mayor Rick Blase of Gothenburg says: "Any problem you face is unsurmountable if faced alone." But together -- Americans can do anything.

There's a centuries-old inscription on a church in Sussex, England which summarizes what these communities have done: "A vision without a task is but a dream. A task without a vision is drudgery, [But] a vision with a task is the hope of the world."

Congratulations to all of you for giving us hope -- and for showing us the way. God bless this great land we share.

(Hinchliffe/Grossman)
July 31, 1991 3 p.m.
CITIES Draft One

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Rose Garden
August 6, 1991

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Mayor Michael Harmless of Greencastle, Indiana says it best: "Our people made the difference." These cities' success is due to people who replaced pessimism and apathy with optimism and involvement.

Today we salute the 1991 All-American Cities that join a roster of honor of over 400 others chosen since 1949. They are communities which have recognized the truth of what William Jennings Bryant said nearly 100 years ago: "Destiny is not a matter of chance -- it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for -- it is a thing to be achieved."

These communities have lessons to teach us all. They do not wait for government to take the initiative. They recognize that

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America

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release

1991
All-American
Cities

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In the face of crises, many of these cities pulled together re-introducing a sense of community as family. Some focused on youth, like Gadsden, Alabama's motivational Quest for Excellence; or Baltimore's mentoring program called RAISE. To fight violence and crime, Austin, Texas inaugurated Youth At Risk; and Winchester-Frederick County, Virginia set up a teen center to foster a drug-free environment.

*copy 3
program
to me
12/1/84*

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not forming, but
reinvigorating

New industry ↑ employment
(Baldwin filters)

Viaduct

Youth Community Improve-
ment Program (YCIP)
7-12 grades involved in
community for improvement
recycling, etc.

Says he thinks people have heard it, but
he's not sure everyone has heard it.

(308) 537-3744

Lepp (former mayor)

Elder

Clerk suggested

Comic @ mayor's office

citizens created a public-private partnership called VISIONS to reinvigorate their city's future.

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That's the legacy of these cities. As Mayor Rick Blase of Gothenburg says: "Any problem you face is unsurmountable if faced alone." But together -- Americans can do anything.

There's a centuries-old inscription on a church in Sussex, England which summarizes what these communities have done: "A vision without a task is but a dream. A task without a vision is drudgery. [But] a vision with a task is the hope of the world."

Congratulations to all of you for giving us hope -- and for showing us the way. God bless this great land we share.

inspiration
by ??

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 6, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PRESENTATION OF THE 1991 ALL-AMERICA CITY AWARDS

The Rose Garden

9:19 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Please be seated and thank you. You're probably clapping for this fantastic weather. (Laughter.) Isn't it marvelous.

Let me just thank the members of Congress who are with me today and thank them for their interest. A couple of them were former mayors, so they know something about what it's like to be on the firing line. But Dick Lugar and Mike McNulty, Ben Cardin, Bob McEwen are with us. And I want to particularly single out the representatives of our finest cities. I see my friend Henry Cisneros over here; he'll have something to do later on, part of the program. Wayne Hedien also, who's the Chairman and CEO of Allstate.

You know often people ask why we ought to be optimistic about our nation's future. You hear a lot of complaints, and there are a lot of problems, but I think there is reason to be optimistic. Look at any of the 10 cities that are appropriately being honored here today. And listen to the stories of small cities like Gothenburg, Nebraska, population 3,000; and of big cities like Baltimore.

Hear these stories and you'll hear the heartbeat of this country, and you'll share our unshakable optimism in the future of this great land because there is no finer resource in this world as these cities prove, than the people -- American people. Mayor Michael Harmless of Greencastle, Indiana, put it best: "Our people made the difference." And he means people who rejected pessimism and apathy in favor of optimism and engagement.

Today we salute the 1991 All-American Cities that join a roster of honor of over 400 other chosen since 1949. These communities recognize the truth that William Jennings Bryan expressed nearly 100 years ago: "Destiny is not a matter of chance," he said, "it's a matter of choice. It's not a thing to be waited for, it's a thing to be achieved."

Well, these communities have lessons to teach us all. And they do not wait for government to take the initiative. They recognize that government can solve some but not all the problems. And they realize that communities can claim and shape their own destinies. These communities prove the power of partnership. Across this country citizens, government, business and volunteer groups are cooperating to confront community issues together. These communities recognize the responsibilities of citizenship, as Teddy Roosevelt admonished Americans to be actors not merely critics. And the central theme of all these stories is the unlimited power and promise of voluntary service to others. These communities show us the strength of the American character -- people helping one another without expecting any financial compensation for themselves. And today we call them Points of Light. But they've been the heart of our nation for over 200 years.

And some of their projects focused on youth, like Gadsden, Alabama's motivational Quest for Excellence or Baltimore's mentoring program, called Project Raise. To fight crime, Austin,

MORE

Texas, inaugurated Youth at Risk; and Winchester-Frederick County in Virginia set up a teen center to foster a drug-free environment. In Albany -- Albany, New York -- community groups, businesses and social services, these social service agencies, came up with the Albany Plan to battle drug abuse through prevention, education, enforcement, and, of course, treatment.

Some communities launched an urban renaissance. In New Jersey, Newark, residents devised plans to revitalize the downtown area and thus restore the neighborhoods. And Greensboro, North Carolina, citizens created a public-private partnership called Visions to reinvigorate their city. A few communities fought for their very survival. Greencastle, Indiana, lost 40 percent of its jobs -- imagine this, 40 percent of its jobs -- when a major national corporation moved out. So residents got together and introduced a creative economic development initiative to attract new industries.

Gothenburg, Nebraska, fought for its future after the agricultural depression, revitalizing the Gothenburg Improvement Company. Inspired by the slogan "vision is the art of seeing things invisible," volunteers have recruited new jobs for residents, making their vision a reality.

A three-time winner, Dayton, Ohio, took aim at three critical issues: protecting water, battling drugs, and providing affordable housing. Citizens, the private sector and city government all joined forces showing how diverse segments of the city can combine their many gifts and resources to make a difference. As Mayor Rick Blase of Gothenburg says, "Any problem you face is insurmountable if faced alone. But together Americans can do anything."

A centuries-old inscription on a church in Sussex, England, summarizes what these communities here in this country have done: "A vision without a task is but a dream. A task without a vision is drudgery. But a vision with a task is the hope of the world."

So thanks to all of you, and all out here for giving us hope, for showing us the way. And may God bless this great land we share. And now we'll get on with these presentations. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

(Presentation of awards.)

END

9:24 A.M. EDT