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YMCA Public Policy Meeting, 9/30/91-10/1/91

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YMCA of the USA
101 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois
60606

FAX #: 1-312-977-9063

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 9/25/91 **Number of pages including this one:** 11

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

Name: Helen Mobley

Company: White House

FAX #: 202/456-1647

SENT BY:

Name: Leslie Cohn **Direct Telephone #:** 1-312-269-1185

Department: _____

Message: Thanks for your interest in the 100th anniversary of basketball. In fact, the Chicago Metropolitan YMCA is working with the Chicago Bulls to plan some activities to celebrate the centennial. Please phone me with any questions.



NEWS FEATURE

Basketball: A YMCA Invention

Contact: Leslie Cohn
 YMCA of the USA
 800/USA-YMCA, ext. 185

YMCA of the USA
 101 North Wacker Drive
 Chicago, Illinois 60606-7386
 312-977-0031

Barbara C. Roper
 Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
 National Executive Director

CHICAGO (September 25, 1991) -- Without the invention of basketball, the phrase "a butcher runs the slab and puts up a brick" would just be nonsense. But for those who can interpret basketball speak, it translates as a tough player who runs down the court and throws a shot that clangs off the rim.

Indeed, if James Naismith hadn't come through with his assignment to create a new game while teaching at the International YMCA Training School (now known as Springfield College), there would be nothing for athletes to do between the end of the football season and the beginning of baseball.

The exact date of the first game of basketball is unknown, though it was played sometime in early December of 1891. Now, from California to Cairo, millions of people play and watch the sport.

Naismith came to the YMCA Training School in Springfield, Mass., as a student and did so well he was appointed an instructor. He chose the school because he was interested in physical education as a vehicle to train young men in Christian values. He felt "there might be more effective ways of doing good besides preaching," and that athletics offered the possibility.

The Y Training School was developing physical education programs that also focused on strengthening the mental and spiritual aspects of a person. This new emphasis on health and fitness supplemented the Y's work in education and social welfare. The school was training two sets of Y leaders: physical directors and secretaries. The secretaries' training

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YMCA Mission:
 To put Christian principles
 into practice through
 programs that build healthy
 body, mind, and spirit for all.

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didn't focus on physical development, and they were bored by their winter physical education requirement, which was mostly calisthenics and gymnastics. In fact, there was no indoor winter sport that presented the challenge and excitement of baseball and football.

Naismith felt the system was at fault, not the men. He understood why they didn't enjoy their class. He thought they needed an activity that not only provided a workout, but also allowed them to have fun. He believed that it was possible to create a new sport that was "interesting, easy to learn, and easy to play in winter and by artificial light."

Naismith voiced his opinions to the staff at the school. In fact, his feelings echoed those of Dr. Luther Gulick, dean of the physical education department, and a pioneer in the field of physical education. (Gulick was the creator of the Y's symbol, the inverted triangle, signifying body, mind, and spirit.)

Gulick presented Naismith with a dual challenge. He assigned him to take over the class of ornery Y secretaries (they had already disposed of two other teachers) while working on the new game Naismith said could be invented. He wasn't happy about the assignment but decided to set his mind to it.

First he tried bringing outdoor games indoors. But sports like lacrosse, rugby, and soccer resulted in broken windows and nearly broken bones for the players.

The day before he was to report back to the staff, he was about ready to admit defeat. He didn't feel the class disliked him, but understood why they thought his attempts to involve them in physical education were no better than those of previous teachers.

Naismith decided to take a different approach before giving up. He reviewed existing games for features that could be borrowed or modified for a new sport that could be played indoors without hurting the players.

He realized that a large ball would eliminate the need for extra equipment and would be easier to handle, throw, and catch. He also decided that instead of stopping a running player by

-more-

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tackling, players should pass the ball to each other. Finally, he chose a horizontal goal so that it would not be too easy to defend, and rough play would not help a player to score.

Naismith came through with the new game on deadline. And the once skeptical students enjoyed playing it from the start.

But the sport was nearly named boxball. As Naismith was searching for the goal he required, he asked the superintendent of buildings for two 18-inch square boxes. He was told there were no boxes, but "I have two old peach baskets down in the store room, if they will do you any good."

The ringleader of that fateful class, Frank Mahan, helped him name the game. Mahan first recommended Naismith ball, but Naismith thought that name would kill any game. Then Mahan suggested basketball. "We have a basket and a ball, and it seems to me that would be a good name for it," was Naismith's laconic reply.

Naismith points out in his autobiography that students from the Y Training School helped spread the game. They came from across the country and took the game back to where they lived and worked. In fact, those first students quickly brought the game to different Ys because they took it home with them over Christmas break.

Students of Naismith from the United States and around the world helped carry the game with them when they went to do Y work in other countries. Within the first decade after its invention, the sport was being played in more than a dozen countries.

With some modifications to the rules, basketball quickly caught on with women, especially at the college level. The first women to play were some local schoolteachers who asked Naismith to teach them the game after skipping their lunch many times to watch his students play.

The rules were first published January 15, 1892, in The Triangle, the school's journal of physical education that went out to Ys around the country. The first public game also took place at the school on March 11, 1892. The students beat the staff 5-1.

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Today, after many changes and variations in rules and refinements of play, five principles still govern the game embodied in Naismith's original 13 rules:

- The ball shall be large, light, and handled with the hands.
- There shall be no running with the ball.
- No member of either team shall be restricted from getting the ball at any time it is in play.
- Both teams are to occupy the same area, yet there is to be no personal contact.
- The goal shall be horizontal and elevated.

And 100 years later, the Y continues to offer basketball leagues, programs, and even pick-up games for young people and adults. The Y's basketball programs are based on a philosophy that everyone should play, regardless of aptitude or skill level. Young people don't have to worry about whether they're good enough to play on a team; there are no tryouts or cuts.

Y youth sports programs emphasize the values of fair play and respect for yourself and your opponents. The main goal is not to win at all costs but to feel good about playing and about yourself. No one is chosen as MVP, and there isn't an all-star team.

Whitey Biercz, a volunteer coach from the Farmington Valley (Conn.) Y program, believes in "the Y's emphasis on teaching fundamentals and sportsmanship and de-emphasizing competition." He sees that the confidence players gain from learning new skills follows them off the court.

He's also probably glad his duties don't include standing on a ladder to retrieve a successful shot out of a peach basket. He might get pushed off by a player attempting an "Air Jordan" slam dunk.

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PROFILE OF DR. JAMES NAISMITH INVENTOR OF BASKETBALL



Naismith was born in Almonte, Ont., Canada, in 1861. He was orphaned at the age of 8, attended Almonte High School for two years, dropped out for four, and returned to graduate in 1883. Before his death in 1939, he was an educator, physical education teacher, and basketball coach. He was also ordained as a Presbyterian minister and earned an M.D., but never held a pastorate or practiced as a physician.

In 1884 he enrolled at McGill University in Montreal and earned a degree in theology. He became a student at the YMCA International Training School in 1890 and was appointed an instructor in 1891.

Naismith realized the need for a new indoor winter sport. He created basketball after being assigned to come up with a new game, while urged on by YMCA secretaries who were bored by their physical education requirement of daily calisthenics. The game was a success from the first time his class played it in December 1891.

He left the school in 1895, and by 1898 he had received his M.D. from Gross Medical College in Denver, Colo. While in school, he also acted as the physical education director for the YMCA in that city.

He introduced basketball to the University of Kansas in 1898 as the chairman of its physical education department and as chapel director (he remained there up to his retirement in 1937).

Naismith was also chaplain of the First Kansas Infantry when it went to the Mexican border in 1916, and took a leave of absence from the university to serve with the YMCA in France during World War I. He was the first individual enshrined in the Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass., officially named in his honor.



Fact Sheet

EARLY HIGHLIGHTS OF BASKETBALL

- o The YMCA invented basketball because the organization saw the need for a new recreational game that could be played indoors and would interest and develop young men during the winter months.
- o The sport was created by Dr. James Naismith, then an instructor at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Mass., now Springfield College.
- o The first game of basketball was played sometime in early December of 1891, with a final score of 1-0. It is the only major sport that originated in the United States.
- o At first, there was no set number of players to a team, and the number was usually based on the size of the facility they were playing in. The first game had nine men on each side, and Naismith recommended this as the best number to play with.
- o James Stebbins, the superintendent of the building, was unable to fulfill Naismith's request for two boxes to use as the goals. He was, however, able to supply peach baskets, thus avoiding the game's being named boxball.
- o Frank Mahan, one of the students who first played the game, came up with its name, basket ball (which remained two words until 1921). He had first suggested naming it Naismith Ball, but Naismith refused.
- o The original 13 rules were first published January 15, 1892, in The Triangle, the journal of physical education for the YMCA Training School. Players could throw or bat the ball to move it around the court, but dribbling was then an unknown skill. If a ball went out of bounds it could be thrown in by the first person who touched it, often leading to a mad scramble by both teams to reach the ball first.
- o The first public game was played between the staff and students at the Y Training School on March 11, 1892. The students won with a score of 5-1.
- o In 1892, the game first spread internationally. Graduates of the Training School went to work as Y secretaries, and brought the game with them to Canada and Mexico.

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- o The first game played by college women was in January 1892 at Smith College in Northampton, Mass. No men were allowed to watch the game since the women were dressed in bloomers.
- o Cylindrical baskets with heavy woven wire replaced peach baskets as the goal in 1892. The Narragansett Machine Company of Providence, R.I., made a basket with a cord to help pop the ball out after a score in 1893.
- o Soccer balls were replaced by basketballs in 1894, first manufactured by the Overman Wheel Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass. Unlike today, the early balls had laces.
- o The first basketball game between two college teams was February 9, 1895, with the Minnesota State School of Agriculture defeating Hamline College of St. Paul.
- o On January 16, 1896, the University of Chicago beat a Y team sponsored by the State University of Iowa. It was the first collegiate game with five players on a side. There were no substitutions made by either team.
- o In 1896, former Y players in Trenton, N.J., organized the first professional basketball team and played their first game in the Masonic Temple Auditorium.
- o The 23rd Street YMCA in New York City won the first Amateur Athletic Union National Championship in 1897.
- o In 1898 the first professional organization, the National Basketball League, forms with six teams. It disbanded after the 1902-03 season.

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Fact Sheet

RULE CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GAME

Timeline

- 1891 Basketball was invented by James Naismith, an instructor at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Mass.
- 1893 Backboards were introduced, and in 1895-96 made part of the official rules. James Naismith stated that they might never have been added if not for overzealous spectators who would use any means to help their team win. As baskets were often attached to a balcony where spectators were seated, spectators would reach over to stop the opponent's ball from entering the goal or to help their team's shot into the basket.
- 1894 Free throws were introduced. The free throw line was moved from 20 to 15 feet, where it has remained until today.
- 1895-96 The point system was finalized. Field goals were changed from three to two points; free throw shots from three to one point.
- 1897 Five-person teams became universally accepted. In 1893, the official Y rules suggested five players to a team when the gymnasium was small, nine for larger spaces. In 1895, the rules set the number of players to five on a team when the playing space was less than 1800 square feet, seven if the floor was up to 3000 square feet, and nine if the playing space was larger.
- 1898 A clause in the rules was added that stated a dribbling player could not touch the ball with both hands more than once, though there was no limitation on the number of times a player might bounce it with one hand. The next year it was recognized that the dribbler could use alternate hands in bouncing the ball. Naismith described the dribble as originally a defensive measure to escape an opponent rather than a way to advance the ball down the court. When players were so closely guarded that they couldn't pass the ball, they could roll or bounce the ball away from themselves and then race to try and recover it. In only a short time, players were controlling the ball by bouncing and then catching it.

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- 1913-14 When a ball went out-of-bounds, a new rule designated that an opponent of the last player to touch the ball would put it back into play. The following year, it was changed so that the opponent nearest to that player would throw it in. Before this rule, the first player from either team to touch the ball after it went out-of-bounds was allowed to put it back in play. Therefore, players from both teams would be falling over each other and knocking heads as they scrambled to reach the ball. Naismith recalled players diving to reach the ball, even though they were heading into equipment stored in the gym or a spectator sitting in the bleacher.
- 1923-24 The person fouled had to shoot the foul shot, eliminating the team choosing a "designated foul shooter." The rules also changed the penalty for traveling with the ball or double dribbling. Instead of being charged with a foul requiring a free throw, players received a violation resulting in loss of the ball to the other team. Prior to this new rule, players had been taking too many foul shots, which had interfered with the flow of the game.
- 1932-33 A rule change required that the offensive team must advance the ball beyond midcourt within 10 seconds or lose possession of the ball. The team could not return to its back court until a goal was attempted, the ball went out-of-bounds, or there was a jump ball. Also, offensive players were prohibited from standing in the free throw lane for more than three seconds. These changes meant higher-scoring games since they reduced stalling -- the five offensive players freezing the game and protecting their lead by spreading out around the perimeter and retaining possession of the ball indefinitely by dribbling and passing it back and forth. They would not try to score, because the five defensive players were bunched near the basket, forcing the offensive players to take only difficult perimeter shots.
- 1936-37 The center jump after each score was eliminated. Before this, the referee threw up the ball from the sidelines between opposing centers at midcourt after a player made a field goal or foul shot. Now the defending team could throw in the ball from out-of-bounds, and the game became faster-paced.
- 1944-45 To reduce rough tactics, the number of personal fouls was limited to five. Goal tending -- interfering with the ball on its downward flight toward the hoop -- became illegal. Unlimited player substitutions were also allowed.


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The Rules



Original rules for basketball by Dr. James Naismith, who invented the game in 1891 at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts.

1. The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands.
 2. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands (never the fist).
 3. A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it; allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball when running at a good speed.
 4. The ball must be held in or between the hands; the arms or body must not be used for holding it.
 5. No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping, or striking, in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed; the first infringement of this rule by any person shall count as a foul, the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or if there was evident intent to injure the person for the whole of the game, no substitute allowed.
 6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of Rules 3, 4, and such as described in Rule 5.
 7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls, it shall count as a goal for the opponents.
 8. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the grounds into the basket and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edge and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal.
 9. When the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown into the field and played by the first person touching it. In case of a dispute, the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower-in is allowed five seconds. If he holds it longer it goes to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on them.
 10. The umpire shall be judge of the players and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have the power to disqualify players according to Rule 5.
 11. The referee shall be the judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep the time. He shall decide when a goal has been made, and keep account of the goals, with any other duties that are usually performed by a referee.
 12. The time shall be two fifteen-minute halves, with five minutes rest between them.
 13. The side making the most goals in that time shall be declared the winners. In case of a draw, the game may, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.
- 

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE YMCA

DATE: OCTOBER 1, 1991
TIME: 2:45 PM
LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: BOBBIE KILBERG ^{BK}
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

I. PURPOSE

To have your picture taken with the National leadership of the YMCA.

II. BACKGROUND

YMCA programs reach more than 13 million individuals each year. This week, the YMCA is conducting its first national public policy conference in Washington. Over 300 YMCA staff and volunteers from throughout the country, Puerto Rico and Canada are in Washington to discuss a YMCA effort to build a mainstream consensus on public policy issues that affect children and families. These leaders have been selected by local and state YMCA public policy committees to represent the YMCA constituency.

On Monday, September 30, the Office of Public Liaison hosted a White House briefing for the YMCA public policy conference attendees.

III. PARTICIPANTS

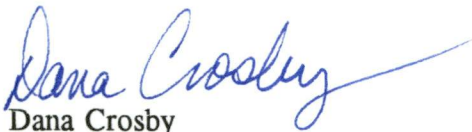
The President

Dave Mercer, National Executive Director
Barbara Roper, Chairperson, National Board
Harold Davis, Past Chairman, National Board
Hans Jonassen, Chairman, Public Policy Committee
LeRoy Zimmerman, Public Policy Committee Member
Bobbie Kilberg, Deputy Assistant to the President for
Public Liaison

Helen Mobley
September 23, 1991
Page Two

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further assistance to you. I will forward a list of all those planning to attend the White House briefing, complete with dates of birth and social security numbers on September 27.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dana Crosby". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Dana Crosby
Office Manager

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 202-835-9043
 202-835-9030 (FAX)



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Barbara C. Roper
 Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
 National Executive Director



TO: Helen Mobley

FROM: Bob Boisture

DATE: _____ FAX NUMBER: _____

NO. OF PAGES (including cover page) 2

COMMENTS:

Handwritten notes:
 K5111
 FAX
 202-835-9030

YMCA Mission:
 To put Christian principles
 into practice through
 programs that build healthy
 body, mind, and spirit for all



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Barbara C. Roper
Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
National Executive Director

330 C St. SW
DC
Rm 2026

September 20, 1991

Ms. Helen Mobley
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
128 Old Executive Office Building
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20500

See the Start Program

Dear Helen:

Pam

Many thanks for all your work on our behalf. Hopefully by the time you receive this note, some or all of the invited speakers for the briefing will have confirmed their acceptance. But just to be prepared, I thought it might be helpful for me to identify several other administration officials who would be excellent presenters for the briefing:

245-0347 * DC
Jeff Rosenberg

Wade Horn, Commissioner of Children Youth and Families at HHS, to speak on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and the National Commission on Children's report Beyond Rhetoric A New American Agenda for Children and Families.

- * Mark Ragan, Director of the Child Care Task Force, to speak on the Administration's activities with regard to child care.
- * John Butterfield, Executive Director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, to talk about youth fitness issues and the activities of the President's Council.
- * Roger Porter, James Pinkerton, or Hans Kuttner, of the White House Office of Policy Development, to talk about the Administration's overall perspective on strengthening families and promoting positive youth development.

Given the amount of time you've already devoted to the YMCA, I hope it won't be necessary to pursue additional presenters. But if it is, I hope these suggestions are helpful. Let me know if there is anything else we can do. And, again, many thanks for all you are doing.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Robert A. Boisture

YMCA Mission:
To put Christian principles into practice through programs that build healthy body, mind, and spirit for all



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Barbara C. Roper
Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
National Executive Director

September 26, 1991

Ms. Helen Mobley
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
128 Old Executive Building
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Helen:

Again, I would like to thank you for all your assistance and patience with me as we prepare for the White House briefing next Monday. The conferees are very enthusiastic about the briefing and the speakers you have lined up for them to hear.

Enclosed you will find a list which reflects the registrants we have scheduled to attend the briefing. The list includes my name, but do not count me as one of the 220 participants, as I will merely be there to assist the YMCA assembly. As we discussed on the telephone, I will also escort the YMCA leaders as they come to the White House to meet with President Bush on October 1. At that time, in addition to the sweatshirts, Dave Mercer will also present the President with a leather-bound history book of the YMCA.

For your information, the YMCA buses will begin departing the Ramada Renaissance Techworld at about 8:30 a.m. This should allow plenty of time for all to clear security prior to the briefing. Frederick Myer, the YMCA photographer, and I plan to arrive at the Old Executive Building at 8:00 a.m. Monday morning. This way I will be familiar with the system and building before the buses start arriving.

Thanks again....you have truly been invaluable to me as we prepare for the briefing. I look forward to meeting you September 30.

Sincerely,

Dana Crosby
Office Manager

YMCA Mission:
To put Christian principles
into practice through
programs that build healthy
body, mind, and spirit for all.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

September 24, 1991

TO: CHARLIE KOLB, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR DOMESTIC POLICY

FROM: HELEN MOBLEY, ^{HM} OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

REQUEST: To address the YMCA National Public Policy conference on America 2000 and other aspects of the President's domestic agenda.

BACKGROUND: Over 200 members of the YMCA will be in Washington for the first national public policy conference. It is their intent to signal a new commitment as leaders in building a mainstream consensus on public policy issues that effect children and families. These leaders will be selected by local and state YMCA public policy committees to represent the YMCA constituency.

DATE AND TIME: September 30, 1991 at 10:00am or 10:30am

DURATION: 30 minutes including question/answer session

LOCATION: Room 450, OEOB

PARTICIPANTS: Governor Bob Martinez, confirmed

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

- Speaker enters room 450
- Speaker gives remarks
- Speaker departs

Heler

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: David Demarest

FROM: KATHY SUPER

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Photo Opportunity with the leadership of the YMCA

DATE: Tuesday, October 1, 1991

TIME: 2:15 p.m.

DURATION: 5 minutes

LOCATION: Oval Office

ATTIRE: Business Suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: No

MEDIA COVERAGE: White House Photographer Only

FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: Is Invited

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Rose Zamaria
 Phil Brady
 Fred McClure
 Susan Porter Rose
 Patty Presock
 Dorrance Smith
 Laurie Firestone
 Paul Bateman
 Debra Romash
 Richard Trefry

Marlin Fitzwater
 David Demarest
 Gregg Petersmeyer
 Sig Rogich
 Jay Parmer
 Bill Farish
 C. Boyden Gray
 Laura Melillo
 Ron Kaufman
 Janet Johnson

Ede Holiday
 David Valdez
 USSS-PPD
 Gary Walters
 WHCA Audio/Visual
 WHCA Operations
 William Kristol
 Jackie Kennedy
 Deb Anderson
 Tony Snow

AJM 9/9/91

Browning Ferris
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'Y' FAX

Interior
Education
← AIDS who → should
Ann Mason
Smith Call
@ AIDS
1703-836-3439

300-400 people
from around
country

TO: Ms. Kilberg

FROM: Bob Boisture

DATE: 7/3 FAX NUMBER: 202-456-1647

NO. OF PAGES (including cover page) 3

COMMENTS:

July 3, 1991



Ms. Bobbie Kilberg
Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison
The White House
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1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

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Barbara C. Roper
Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
National Executive Director

Dear Ms. Kilberg:

I am writing to follow-up on your conversation with Sally McKenzie concerning our upcoming YMCA National Public Policy Conference, to be held September 30th and October 1st in Washington, DC. YMCAs across the country represent a broad mainstream constituency that is deeply concerned about the future of children and families. Our public policy conference - the first we've ever held -- reflects YMCAs' growing commitment to play a leadership role in shaping public policies that promote healthy development of children and youth, strengthen families, and support strong communities. We expect at least 300 key YMCA leaders from around the country.

We were extremely excited when Sally reported your interest in discussing a possible White House briefing for our conference participants. (We understand that attendance would be limited to the seating capacity of the OEB auditorium.) This would be a tremendous addition to the conference, and I am anxious to discuss this possibility with you and your staff.

Because our agenda so closely mirrors the President's, our conference planning committee also voted unanimously to invite him to be the speaker at our closing banquet on Tuesday, October 1. I enclose a copy of the invitation letter to the President from our National Executive, Dave Mercer. You should also know that Mr. Bobby Holt, a YMCA volunteer from Midland, Texas, conveyed this invitation to the President in person at a recent meeting. I understand that Mr. Holt has just received a letter of acknowledgment from the White House scheduling office; I will fax a copy to you as soon as I receive it.

I truly appreciate how many speaking requests the President must receive, and I'm anxious to work with you and your staff to see whether there is any way for him to participate, even briefly, in our conference. If the President cannot accept our invitation to the Tuesday evening banquet, we would be honored if he could speak to our participants as part of the White House Briefing.

I will call this afternoon to discuss next steps.

Thank you very much for your interest.

Sincerely,

Bob Boisture
Director of Public Policy

Enclosure

YMCA Mission:
To put Christian principles
into practice through
programs that build healthy
body, mind, and spirit for all.

Thanks. Aug. 1



July 16, 1991

Ms. Helen Mobley
Office of Public Liaison
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128 OEB
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Barbara C. Roper
Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
National Executive Director

Dear Helen:

Thank you again for your interest and willingness to arrange a White House briefing for participants at the YMCA National Public Policy Conference, scheduled for September 30 and October 1. I truly appreciate all you have done to make this a reality. It will be a highlight of our conference!

This letter is a follow-up to our conversation regarding presenters and issues for the briefing. It is my preference that the presenters reflect the areas of the YMCA national public policy agenda. The following are suggestions for topics and speakers:

The President

1. Child Care: Jo Anne Barnhart, Family Support Administration
2. Youth Service and Voluntarism: Gregg Petersmeyer, Office of National Service
3. Youth Health and Fitness: Arnold Schwarznegger, President's Council on Physical Fitness
4. Substance Abuse: Surgeon General Antonio Novella or Dr. Elaine Johnson, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (The staff in the Office of National Drug Policy has indicated that Gov. Martinez may be able to participate in the conference, therefore we would like to ask him to be a speaker at a later time during the conference.)
5. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Robert Sweet, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention or Wade Horn, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families
6. Workforce 2000: Lynn Martin, Department of Labor
7. Education: Lamar Alexander, Department of Education - *may be invited for another event.*

I'm available at your convenience to talk about our next steps. In the meantime, please call if you need more information.

Best regards,

Bob
Bob Boisture - 10-22-92
Director, Public Policy

YMCA Mission:
To put Christian principles into practice through programs that build healthy body, mind, and spirit for all.

PUBLIC POLICY POSITION ON YOUTH SERVICE

General Principles

The YMCA is our nation's largest charitable voluntary service organization. It has 139 years of experience with volunteer activities that reflect the interest and commitment of those who serve the needs and expectations of those who are served.

The YMCA mission is to build healthy body, mind, and spirit in the individuals and families it serves. The YMCA puts Christian principles into practice through programs that promote good health, strong families, youth leadership, community development, and international understanding. Ys believe that people are responsible for their own lives and actions and that they should join together in positive association to serve the needs of all. These principles are expressed in all Y programs -- programs that involve people of all ages, from infants to senior citizens.

Six million young people participate in YMCA programs every year. These programs encourage children and teens to grow strong and secure in who they are and to develop positive values. YMCAs regard volunteer service as integral to YMCA youth programs and have developed models that demonstrate the value of involving young people in community service.

YMCAs believe that government should support initiatives that strengthen the service ethic and challenge all to respond, collectively as well as individually, to the social and environmental needs of their communities. These initiatives should be locally based and should offer a wide range of opportunity for involvement. The volunteer experience should promote individual growth and enhance community life. More specifically, YMCAs believe that government community service initiatives should reflect the following principles:

Training and Supervision: All youth community service programs should recognize the need for supervision and training, both for the sponsoring organizations and the volunteers. Successful programs require a commitment to paying qualified and experienced staff members to work with volunteers.

Community-based: All programs should be developed or adapted by the community in response to needs it has identified. This approach brings about meaningful volunteer experience which produces results that are more easily measured at the local level. Examples of successful models should be collected and made available to other communities.

Involve Existing Programs: Government community service programs should not duplicate the many successful programs operated by community-based organizations. New delivery systems should not be created until existing programs are given a fair chance to meet the challenge of a government initiative. The nonprofit community should be considered in these decisions.

Multigenerational: People of all ages should be encouraged to volunteer. Also, in order to respond to the needs of people of all ages, from prekindergarteners to senior citizens, community service initiatives will need to include varied program designs and models.

Economic and Cultural Diversity: Youth service programs should involve people from different economic, social, and ethnic backgrounds. Volunteers should have the opportunity to learn and work with people of other cultures and with different life experiences.

Support for Volunteers: Programs should provide support to participants. This may include training and education, career counseling, and, when appropriate, reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses.

Career and Vocational Training: Service offers young people important developmental experiences. Full-time service programs are a key element of a youth employment strategy.

Job Protection: Government initiatives should not be viewed as a means of developing a low-cost labor force. Instead, they should be viewed as ways of improving our communities and the service providers themselves.

Private/Public Partnership: The private sector is making a commitment to youth service activities through contributions to local organizations and programs. Government initiatives should ensure that private funds are not diverted from these local programs. Instead, government policymakers should recognize that an expanded effort will mean an increased financial commitment by both the private and public sectors.

Approved by the YMCA National Board, March 1991

YMCA Public Policy Position on Substance Abuse

General Principles

Building self-esteem, developing healthy lifestyles, instilling positive values, and strengthening families are central to the YMCA mission and are important elements of a national substance abuse policy. YMCA programs offer people opportunities to grow mentally, physically, and spiritually.

The YMCA is one of the largest youth-serving organizations in the country. Over 6 million children and teenagers participated in YMCA programs last year. Young people come to the YMCA for a variety of reasons, but once there, they find a wholesome environment where they can learn about themselves, develop positive life skills and values, and have fun.

YMCAs believe that today's substance abuse problem requires a coordinated strategy involving government and the private sector. YMCAs' major efforts will continue to focus on youth development as a primary prevention strategy.

However, YMCAs are also committed to working in partnership at the local, state, and federal levels, not only to help young people stay away from drugs, but also to help kids stop who may be experimenting with drugs, and to ensure adequate treatment for people in need of recovery. YMCAs believe that drug policy should reflect the following principles:

Recognize Alcohol and Tobacco as Key Elements of the Substance Abuse Problem: Government policy should recognize that tobacco, alcohol, and other legal drugs represent a significant threat to the health of all children and youth. Government policy should define the problem to include tobacco, alcohol, and over-the-counter drugs as well.

Acknowledge that Everyone is At Risk: Effective programs recognize that all children are at risk of addiction. Therefore, government policy should support programs that involve people of all ages, from rural and urban communities, and from all economic classes.

Give High Priority to Prevention Efforts: Programs that promote self-esteem and healthy lifestyles and that teach decision making help people develop skills that improve their chances for leading positive, successful lives, and they prevent young people from becoming substance abusers. Shrinking the supply of drugs involves huge outlays of resources; that strategy will never be as successful as initiatives directed at shrinking the market. Therefore, prevention should be a significantly higher priority in government substance abuse policy. Federal, state, and local prevention programs should encourage the development of new, creative approaches to preventing substance abuse among youth.

Provide for Early Intervention: Children and teens who experiment with tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs—or who experience related problems—should be provided with services to prevent the development of severe addiction problems in the future. Government policy should recognize and support the development of early intervention programs.

Ensure Access to Treatment Programs: These should be available to people who are addicted to alcohol and other drugs. Government policy should promote recovery. Communities should be provided resources to develop programs that meet the varied needs of addicts and that advance the recovery process.

Recognize the Importance of Involving Families: Services provided to those affected by substance abuse should focus on the family. Government policy should provide support to families and should involve parents in developing programs for children.

Increase Public Information about the Risks of Tobacco and Alcohol: Everyone pays for substance abuse, directly or indirectly. The severe consequences of addiction demand that policies encouraging tobacco and alcohol use be curtailed. This should include a prohibition of advertising encouraging youth to smoke or drink. Government policy should support public education campaigns.

Promote Research: The knowledge base has not kept pace with growing awareness about the problems associated with substance abuse. There is a great need for information about the problem, possible solutions, and effectiveness of programs. Government policy should promote and fund applied research studies.

Promote Community Collaboration: Neighborhoods and communities must be encouraged to create initiatives that reflect the needs of the people who live in them. Government policy should provide funds and other incentives and should support programming that involves public/private partnerships at the local level.

Involve Community-Based Organizations: Non-profit, community-based organizations are critical providers of successful prevention, early intervention, and treatment programs. Government policy should provide funds and other incentives to increase these groups' effectiveness. Furthermore, government programs should not limit eligible providers; they should involve schools, for-profits, and nonprofits in programs.

Encourage Innovation and Replicate Successful Local Programs: Solutions to the problems associated with substance abuse require innovation, risk taking, and creative programming. Government policy should support such efforts and should recognize successful models for replication in other communities. Government policy should also recognize the needs of local programs for a sustained commitment to funding.



YMCA of the USA
1701 K Street N.W., Suite 903
Washington, DC
20006

YMCA Involvement in Federal Child Care Legislation

Adopted by the YMCA National Board
March 17, 1989

General Principles

Strengthening families and meeting the needs of children have always been, and remain, central to the YMCA mission. YMCAs have responded quickly and energetically to families' rapidly growing need for affordable, quality child care, and now provide care for approximately 500,000 children each year.

Based on this experience, YMCAs believe that government and the private sector should work together to develop policies which assist families in their primary task of raising children. These policies need to respect the diversity of family structure that exists today. These policies should support parents who choose to and are able to stay at home and care for their children, as well as those who must work to provide for the general well-being of their children. General tax relief for low-income families, through refundable tax credits, or otherwise, may provide a partial means of addressing this concern. However, the YMCA does not regard such general tax relief as an adequate substitute for a targeted child care strategy which assists low-income working parents and serves the developmental, social, and educational needs of their children.

YMCAs believe that federal child care policy should reflect the following general principles.

Provide Federal Leadership

The federal government should provide strong leadership in addressing the rapidly growing need for affordable, quality child care.

Provide Safe, Quality Child Care

Safe, quality child care should be available to children of working parents regardless of their ability to pay. Effective regulation is a necessary component of safe, quality care, and federal policy should actively encourage state regulation of child care.

Target Low-Income Families

Limited federal dollars for child care should be targeted primarily to low-income families. The federal government should not directly subsidize targeted child care for upper-income families.

Allow State Flexibility

Federal child care policy should allow the states to concentrate the limited federal resources most effectively to assist families working toward self-sufficiency.

Foster Parental Choice

Federal policy should maximize the child care choices available to families by supporting the diversity of the existing child care delivery system. States should be given the flexibility to use federal child care funds to assist families using for-profit, nonprofit, church- and school-based providers, and family day care homes. None of these providers should be given an exclusive role in providing services to any age group of children.

(over)

Assist Child Care Providers

Federal policy should support efforts to strengthen the child care delivery system, including training for child care providers, resource and referral programs, and grants for building and expanding child care programs.

Support State Initiatives

A federal child care program should encourage, not discourage, states in establishing child care initiatives of their own.

Encourage Program Diversity

Federal child care assistance should be delivered through racially, ethnically, and economically diverse programs which serve handicapped children.

YMCA National Board Position

In accordance with the YMCA's general principles for federal child care legislation, the YMCA National Board approves the following:

Prompt Action

1. The YMCA National Board supports prompt enactment of federal child care legislation consistent with the general principles set forth.

Act for Better Child Care

2. As set forth above, the Act for Better Child Care provides an effective framework for advancing the YMCA's general principles for federal child care legislation. The YMCA National Board continues to endorse this legislation.

Tax Credits for Low-Income Families

3. The National Board expressly concludes, however, that the enactment of the Act for Better Child Care does not and should not preclude enactment of tax credit proposals aimed at giving income supplementation to low-income families.

For more information contact Debbie Murdock, public policy specialist, YMCA of the USA, at 202-835-9043.



YMCA of the USA
Washington Office
1701 K Street, N.W., Suite 903
Washington, D.C. 20006

~~WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE~~
~~SALLY F. MCKENZIE~~
4517 BEVERLY DRIVE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75205

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE: 6/25/91
TO: Robbi Kelberg
White House / Public Liaison
FAX # 502/456-1647
FROM: Sally McKenzie

FAX # (214) 521-4512

MESSAGE: I'm requesting one of your
briefings for this group - A top
representation of CEO's, lawyers
(a few taken women like me 😊).
This would be a good "friendly" chance
to preach to - Let me know if a
possibility + I will put their (our)
D.R. person, Bob Boiskure, in touch
with you - (They are anxious to do this!)

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

PLEASE ADVISE OF ANY ERRORS IN TRANSMISSION BY CALLING (214) 521-7287.

↳ Bob Boiskure

**"Meeting the YMCA Mission
Through the Public Policy Process:
A National Leadership Conference"**

(FIRST SUCH CONFERENCE)

- * *Help define the YMCA advocacy agenda*
- * *Meet with key members of the Administration and Congress*
- * *Learn about important state and federal initiatives affecting YMCAs*
- * *Develop strong state public policy committees*
- * *And more! Receive updates on the tax challenges facing YMCAs, federal youth service initiative, and federal child care legislation*
- * *Meet with YMCA key leaders from around the country*

AGENDA

Sunday, September 29

5:00 p.m. Registration, Hospitality

Monday, September 30

8:30 a.m. Opening Session

Keynote Address: "Challenges Facing Children and Families Today" *LOUIE SULLIVAN INVITED*

11:00 YMCA State Delegation Meetings

12:00 p.m. Luncheon Address: "Business' Response to the Needs of Children and Families"

1:30 Panel Discussion on Strengthening Social Services

3:00 Workshops on YMCA Public Policy Agenda: Tax Challenge, Child Care, Youth Service, Youth Health and Fitness

5:00 Reception

Dinner on Your Own

Tuesday, October 1

8:30 a.m. Breakfast Address: "Building State Advocacy Agendas"

10:30 YMCA State Delegation Meetings

12:00 p.m. Capitol Hill Luncheon Address: "Sharing the YMCA Message with Congress"

2:00-5:00 Meetings with Members of Congress

7:00 Awards Dinner and Celebration! *PRESIDENT INVITED -*

**Executive Office of the President
CONFERENCE ROOM RESERVATION REQUEST**

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL HOSTING/ATTENDING EVENT: <i>Helen Mobley</i>		EXTENSION: <i>X 7900</i>
OFFICE/AGENCY: <i>OPL</i>		DATE OF MEETING: <i>9/30/91</i>
STAFF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEARANCE: <i>Helen Mobley</i>		HOURS: From: <i>9:30 am</i> To: <i>11 am</i>
TYPE OF EVENT: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Reception Other _____		Official: _____ Private: _____
PURPOSE OF MEETING: <i>It will be an opportunity to connect the YMCA Public Policy agenda with the President's efforts to reverse the negative trends related to children and families.</i>		
NUMBER OF ATTENDEES: <i>200</i>	IN ATTENDANCE: <input type="checkbox"/> President <input type="checkbox"/> First Lady <input type="checkbox"/> Vice President	
ROOM(S) REQUESTED: <input type="checkbox"/> 22 OEOB <input type="checkbox"/> 274 OEOB <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 450 OEOB <input type="checkbox"/> 474 OEOB <input type="checkbox"/> 478 OEOB <input type="checkbox"/> Roosevelt Room West Wing Other _____		
GSA REQUIREMENTS: <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES (fill out TYPE OF SERVICE below)		
TYPE OF SERVICE:)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elevator Service <input type="checkbox"/> #4 <input type="checkbox"/> #6 <input type="checkbox"/> #7 Time Reserved <i>8:30 - 9:30 am</i> Floors Reserved <i>1-4</i>		SPECIAL ROOM ARRANGEMENTS (See reverse side for options)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Podium <input type="checkbox"/> Coat Rack <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flags		<input type="checkbox"/> Theatre: Number of Chairs _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Reception: Number of Table(s) _____ 6ft _____ 8ft _____ 10ft <input type="checkbox"/> Conference: Number of Table(s) _____ 6ft _____ 8ft _____ 10ft Number of Chairs _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS REQUIRED: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES Estimated Cost \$ _____		
Funding to be Provided by: _____		
Counsel's Approval: _____		
REMARKS: 		
OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
DATE OF REQUEST:	APPROVED BY:	

**RETURN TO: White House Administrative Office
Room 1, OEOB; 48 hours prior to event.**

YNCA of the USA
Washington office

Phone: (202) 835-9043
Fax: (202) 835-9030

FAX COVER SHEET

To: Helen Mobley

Fax number: 202 456-2461

From: Bob Boisture

Date: September 10, 1991

Time: 1:00 pm EDT

This fax consists of ⁵ pages, including this cover sheet.

=====
Helen,

Many, many thanks for all your help!

I'm sending you the attached correspondence in case Ann Brock gives you a call.

Best regards,

Bob



YMCA of the USA
Washington Office
1701 K Street, N.W., Suite 903
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-435-9043

Barbara C. Roper
Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
National Executive Director

September 10, 1991

Ms. Ann Brock
Director of Scheduling
Office of the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Brock:

As outlined more fully in the attached letter of invitation to Mrs. Bush, the YMCA of the USA is sponsoring our first National Public Policy Conference here in Washington on September 30 - October 1. Helen Mobley in the Public Liaison Office has been extremely helpful in arranging a White House Briefing to kick-off our Conference on the morning of the 30th, and in arranging for 5 of our national leaders to meet with the President on the afternoon of October 1st. Needless to say, we are most excited about both opportunities, and they will tremendously enhance our conference!

We had initially hoped that the President could give our closing keynote address on the evening of October 1st. Mr. Bobby Holt of Midland, Texas had extended our invitation personally to the President in June, and we followed-up with a formal letter to the President. Unfortunately, the President was not able to accept.

While there is no greater honor than having the President address a meeting of this sort, Mrs. Bush brings her own very special perspective and concern to the issues that are our top priority -- the needs of children and families. Her public statements on these issues have been eloquent and forceful, and I can think of no one who would have greater credibility with this group of YMCA leaders. We sincerely hope she will be able to accept this invitation.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Robert A. Boisture
Director of Public Policy
YMCA of the USA

cc: Helen Mobley

YMCA Mission:
To put Christian principles
into practice through
programs that build healthy
body, mind, and spirit for all



September 10, 1991

The Honorable Barbara Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20500

YMCA of the USA
Washington Office
1701 K Street, N.W., Suite 903
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-835-9043

Barbara C. Boper
Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
National Executive Director

Dear Mrs. Bush:

On behalf of the National Board of the YMCA of the USA, I am writing to invite you to give the closing keynote address at the first-ever YMCA National Public Policy Conference on Tuesday evening, October 1st. The conference will be here in Washington, at the Ramada Renaissance Techworld.

The theme of the conference will be "Strong Kids, Strong Families, Strong Communities." You can see from the enclosed draft brochure the message our participants will be carrying to Capitol Hill.

Our goal for the conference is to inspire and empower YMCAs to become even stronger leaders in their states and communities in developing new community-based solutions for the needs of youth and families, with a strong emphasis on prevention.

Our participants will include 225 to 250 of the most influential leaders within the YMCA. This group will play a critical role in defining the YMCA's agenda for the nineties.

The chance to hear your vision of what needs to be done to strengthen and support America's children and families would greatly enrich our deliberations.

Bob Boisture, our Director of Public Policy, will be in touch with your staff to follow-up on this letter. We very much hope you will be able to accept this invitation.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dave Mercer".

Dave Mercer
National Executive Director
YMCA of the USA

YMCA Mission:
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programs that build healthy
body, mind, and spirit for all.

AMERICA'S CHALLENGE:

STRONG KIDS,

STRONG FAMILIES,

STRONG COMMUNITIES

America's future depends on the strength of our children, our families, and our communities. Over 2000 YMCAs across the nation, serving 13 million people each year, are working everyday to nurture children, support families, and strengthen communities. In this work, we see much to celebrate -- but we also see growing cause for alarm. On many key fronts, America is losing ground.

Too many of our children are reaching adulthood unprepared to be productive workers, effective parents, or responsible citizens. Too many of our families are stressed to the breaking point. And too many of our communities are being badly weakened by economic, social, and racial tensions.

As a nation we face a stark choice -- reverse these trends or accept a future of diminished productivity, declining opportunity, and rising social unrest.

YMCA

More Children in Poverty. 20.9% of American children live in poverty, as compared with 16% in 1979.

Growing Family Stress. 50% of all marriages now end in divorce. 25% of all children live with a single parent -- up from 9% in 1960. 25% of babies are born to unmarried mothers -- up from 5% in 1960. Following divorce, the average income of women and children falls by 30%, and 40% of fathers lose regular contact with their children.

More Emotional Problems. Teen suicide - the most extreme manifestation of emotional stress - has tripled since 1960. Based on broader evidence, a recent American Medical Association report concludes that "more adolescents today ... have serious psychiatric and psychological problems."

Major Lifestyle-related Health Concerns. Substance abuse remains a major problem among youth; for example, 38% of high school seniors report regular binge drinking. A significant increase in obesity in elementary school students, up from 18% in 1963 to 27% today, suggests lower fitness levels and a less healthy lifestyle.

Millions of Children Without Health Insurance. 8.3 million of America's poorer children (13% of the total) have no health insurance protection.

More Youth Unprepared for Jobs That Can Support a Family. Over the past two decades, educational achievement has been static or declining while the skill level required for well-paying jobs has increased. Real wages for young male high school graduates have declined 18% since 1979, seriously compounding the economic stress on young families.

THE YMCA'S COMMITMENT

STRONG KIDS. YMCAs provide positive developmental programs for children and youth.

- * YMCAs serve over 6 million children and youth in positive developmental programs like child care, youth sports, day and resident camping, and leadership training.
- * The YMCA of the USA's Youth Work 2000 initiative will help YMCAs significantly strengthen and expand their youth development programs.

STRONG FAMILIES. YMCAs provide programs to strengthen and support families.

- * YMCAs are America's largest provider of child care, serving over 500,000 children, and YMCA parent-child programs help strengthen family relationships.
- * Through YMCA adult programs, over 6 million Americans develop the physical, mental, and spiritual strength and self-confidence to be more effective parents, workers, and citizens.
- * The YMCA of the USA is developing new programs and program components to strengthen family relations and enhance parenting skills.

STRONG COMMUNITIES. YMCAs mobilize and coordinate broader community efforts to support children and families.

- * YMCAs work in partnership with schools and other organizations to meet community needs.
- * YMCAs mobilize over 400,000 volunteers.
- * The YMCA of the USA's Community Development initiative will strengthen YMCAs' capacity to be a catalyst for positive community change.

YMCA PUBLIC POLICY CONCERNS

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Give High Priority to Prevention. YMCAs believe that providing programs that help children and families succeed is more cost-effective than remedial strategies that offer help only after children and families are in crisis. YMCAs support increased investment in prevention.

Support State and Local Initiatives and Strengthened Community Collaboration. YMCAs believe that fragmentation of services to youth and families is a major problem. YMCAs support the development of integrated, community-based strategies for serving children and families.

PRIORITY ISSUES

Child Care

- * Make safe quality child care available to all working families, regardless of ability to pay.
- * Maximize child care choices, and strengthen the quality of care.

Substance Abuse

- * Recognize alcohol and tobacco as key elements of the substance abuse problem.
- * Give high priority to prevention and education efforts.

Youth Service

- * Expand community-based programs to involve youth in community service.

Youth Health and Fitness

- * Expand sports, fitness, and health education programs for children and youth.
- * Encourage communities to develop comprehensive youth health strategies.

Support for the Voluntary Sector

- * Maintain tax-exemption for YMCAs and other community service organizations.
- * Maintain strong tax incentives for charitable giving.



July 29, 1991

The Honorable Lamar Alexander
Secretary
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202-0100

YMCA of the USA
Washington Office
1701 K Street, N.W., Suite 903
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-835-9043

Barbara C. Roper
Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
National Executive Director

Dear Governor:

On behalf of the National Board of the YMCA of the USA, I am writing to invite you to participate in the YMCA's first national public policy conference. The conference signals a new commitment by the YMCA to be a leader in building a mainstream consensus on public policy issues that affect children and families. The conference entitled, "Meeting the YMCA Mission Through the Public Policy Process: A National Leadership Conference," will be held at the Ramada Renaissance Techworld in Washington, from Sept. 30 - Oct. 1. Three hundred YMCA staff and volunteers will attend the conference. These leaders will be selected by local and state YMCA public policy committees to represent the YMCA constituency.

The YMCA would be honored if you would speak on the topic, "The Challenges Facing our Youth." Of primary importance to the YMCA is the education and positive development of youth today. As you know, a large and growing proportion of American young people are reaching adulthood unprepared to be productive workers, responsible citizens, or effective parents. YMCAs across the country are committed to working with schools, the government at all levels, and the corporate sector to develop strategies addressing the needs of youth and families. To this end, YMCAs would be interested in learning from you, how they could support your efforts to achieve the National Educational Goals and promote the positive development of our youth.

If your schedule permits, I would very much appreciate it if you would provide the opening address at the luncheon on Monday, September 30, 1991. If this is not possible, the conference agenda can be adjusted to accommodate your schedule. I hope you will be able to join us for this exciting event.

Sincerely,

David Mercer
National Executive Director

1-800-USA-YMCA

YMCA Mission:
To put Christian principles
into practice through
programs that build healthy
body, mind, and spirit for all.

August 7, 1991

YMCA NATIONAL Public Policy School prog
cont.

Rm 450 confirmed
9:30-11:00
Sept. 30



Ms. Helen Mobley
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
128 OEB
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

YMCA of the USA
Washington Office
1701 K Street, N.W., Suite 903
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-835-9043

Barbara C. Roper
Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
National Executive Director

Dear Helen:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with me on Thursday. I am very excited about the White House briefing and certainly appreciate all your hard work. As we discussed, we will plan on starting the briefing at 9:30 am on September 30th, and concluding at 11:00 am.

The briefing will be an excellent opportunity to connect the YMCA Public Policy agenda with the President's efforts to reverse the negative trends related to children and families. The YMCA is committed to pursuing policies that support positive youth development, strengthen families, and empower communities. The issues of primary importance to YMCAs are: good quality child care for parents, substance abuse (including tobacco and alcohol) prevention; youth and community service, and promotion of healthy lifestyles. Enclosed are copies of the YMCA National Board Public Policy positions.

As we discussed, the following are recommendations for speakers (and talking points) in order of priority. I would prefer it if we could have four people meet with the YMCA representatives, therefore limiting the presentations to 20 minutes.

1. President Bush. If the President is unable to attend the closing ceremony, it would be an honor to have him attend this session to discuss:

② Elem/ Secondary
① America 2000

- The President's longstanding commitment to the YMCA mission and programs. The President and Mrs. Bush were founders of the YMCA in Midland, Texas.
- The President's volunteer initiative. As one of the largest voluntary organizations in the country, YMCAs have been strong advocates of the Points of Light Foundation and the President's efforts to expand volunteer service among Americans.
- Strategies for making a difference in the lives of children and families. Of primary concern are ways in which YMCAs can support the President's plans to improve education, reduce substance use among youth, and expand child care services for working parents.

Of course, Mrs. Bush or Vice-President Quayle would be excellent substitutes.

2. Secretary of Labor, Lynn Martin. YMCAs would be interested in a briefing on the Department of Labor's strategies targeted at "workforce 2000" issues. These would include: child care, preparing young people to make a successful transition from school to work, the importance of positive youth development programs in preparing tomorrow's labor force, and youth employment programs.

Yes

YMCA Mission:
To put Christian principles into practice through programs that build healthy body, mind, and spirit for all.

401-9200 Carolyn Culbreath
Yes

3. Assistant Secretary Jo Anne B. Barnhart, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services. YMCAs would be most interested in hearing about the implementation of the newly passed federal child care legislation, In addition, Ms. Barnhardt could inform YMCAs about the Drug Education and Prevention Program Relating to Youth Gangs and the Drug Education and Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth -- two grant programs that fund several YMCA programs. Other topics could include: the restructuring of the Department of Health and Human Services, involvement by nonprofit, community-based organizations in the delivery of services to youth, and Ms. Barnhardt's perspective on effective prevention programs -- what works and what doesn't.

4. Surgeon General Antonio Novella or Dr. Elaine Johnson, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention. Either of these speakers would do an excellent job of briefing the YMCAs on opportunities and strategies to curb the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs among youth. YMCAs want to know what resources are available, who the primary partners are, and what works. YMCAs are very concerned about the connection between early tobacco and alcohol use among youth and other problems such as low self-esteem, poor school performance, and juvenile delinquency.

245-1123
CDC

5. Gregg Petersmeyer, Office of National Service. YMCAs rely upon volunteers to provide many key programs. The President's volunteer service initiative has served as a call to action among YMCAs to do more. YMCAs will want to hear about the President's strategy, how YMCAs can support the effort, and how the strategy is implemented at the local level. Mr. Petersmeyer could also present a brief update on the implementation of the National and Community Service legislation.

404.
639-3291
YOD

6. Arnold Schwarzenegger, President's Council on Physical Fitness. YMCAs are very interested in being active partners in Mr. Schwarzenegger's plan to improve youth fitness and expand programs in communities. YMCAs would benefit from hearing the specifics about the Council's agenda and opportunities for collaboration. As well, I understand that Mr. Schwarzenegger is working at the state level to encourage government to make an increased investment in youth sports and fitness programming. YMCAs want to learn how to support his efforts in this critical area.

MD

Enclosed is a copy of the invitation sent to Governor Alexander. I would appreciate any suggestions you have on additional efforts that would lend further support to the invitations to President and Mrs. Bush and to Governor Alexander.

If you have any questions or need more information, please do not hesitate to contact me or my Assistant Director, Debbie Murdock. I will be out of town this week, but will return to Washington on August 12.

Thank you again for all your help and support. This event is a momentous occasion in the 140 year history of the YMCA!

Best regards,

Bob Boisture

Bob Boisture
Enclosures



YMCA of the USA
101 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois
60606

FAX #: 1-312-977-9063

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 9/26/91 Number of pages including this one: 2

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

Name: Helen Mobley

Company: White House

FAX #: 202/456-1647

SENT BY:

Name: Leslie Cohn Direct Telephone #: 1-312-269-1185

Department: _____

Message: I realized that I didn't include
with the information I faxed you
yesterday the letter from the president
congratulating the Y on the centennial.
A copy of this letter went in the
information package to help Ys celebrate
the anniversary. There are more than
2,000 Ys across the country.

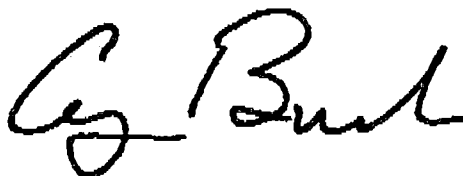
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1991

I am delighted to join with the members of the YMCA in commemorating the 100th anniversary of the game of basketball.

The only major sport that is entirely American in origin, basketball has become one of the most popular team games in the world. Basketball is a fast-paced yet methodical and rhythmic game, and it is almost as much fun to watch as it is to play. James Naismith would be proud to know that the sport he created now entertains millions at the grade school, high school, college, professional, and international levels.

Members of the YMCA can take special pride in their contributions to the development of basketball over the past 100 years. Through countless league and pick-up games that are sponsored by the YMCA, Americans have increased their physical fitness while learning important lessons about teamwork and about good sportsmanship. On behalf of all basketball players and fans -- including the Bush family -- I commend your outstanding efforts to promote the best aspects of the game.





YMCA of the USA
101 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois
60606

FAX #: 1-312-977-9063

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 9/26/91 **Number of pages including this one:** 2

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

Name: Helen Mobley

Company: White House

FAX #: 202/456-1644

SENT BY:

Name: Leslie Cohn **Direct Telephone #:** 1-312-269-1185

Department: _____

Message: I realized that I didn't include

with the information I faxed you

yesterday the letter from the president

congratulating the Y on the centennial.

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information package to help Ys celebrate

the anniversary. There are more than

2,000 Ys across the country.

THE WHITE HOUSE

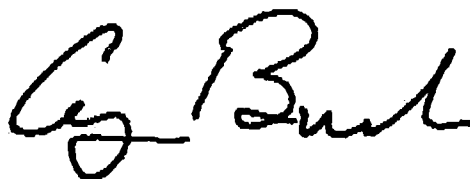
WASHINGTON

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YMCA of the USA
101 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois
60606

FAX #: 1-312-977-9063

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 9/25/91 **Number of pages including this one:** 11

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

Name: Helen Mobley

Company: White House

FAX #: 202/456-1647

SENT BY:

Name: Leslie Cohn **Direct Telephone #:** 1-312-269-1185

Department: _____

Message: Thanks for your interest in the 100th anniversary of basketball. In fact, the Chicago Metropolitan YMCA is working with the Chicago Bulls to plan some activities to celebrate the centennial. Please phone me with any questions.



NEWS FEATURE

Basketball: A YMCA Invention

YMCA of the USA
101 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606-7386
312-977-0031

Contact: Leslie Cohn
YMCA of the USA
800/USA-YMCA, ext. 185

Barbara C. Roper
Chairman, National Board

David R. Mercer
National Executive Director

CHICAGO (September 25, 1991) -- Without the invention of basketball, the phrase "a butcher runs the slab and puts up a brick" would just be nonsense. But for those who can interpret basketball speak, it translates as a tough player who runs down the court and throws a shot that clangs off the rim.

Indeed, if James Naismith hadn't come through with his assignment to create a new game while teaching at the International YMCA Training School (now known as Springfield College), there would be nothing for athletes to do between the end of the football season and the beginning of baseball.

The exact date of the first game of basketball is unknown, though it was played sometime in early December of 1891. Now, from California to Cairo, millions of people play and watch the sport.

Naismith came to the YMCA Training School in Springfield, Mass., as a student and did so well he was appointed an instructor. He chose the school because he was interested in physical education as a vehicle to train young men in Christian values. He felt "there might be more effective ways of doing good besides preaching," and that athletics offered the possibility.

The Y Training School was developing physical education programs that also focused on strengthening the mental and spiritual aspects of a person. This new emphasis on health and fitness supplemented the Y's work in education and social welfare. The school was training two sets of Y leaders: physical directors and secretaries. The secretaries' training

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YMCA Mission:
To put Christian principles
into practice through
programs that build healthy
body, mind, and spirit for all.

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didn't focus on physical development, and they were bored by their winter physical education requirement, which was mostly calisthenics and gymnastics. In fact, there was no indoor winter sport that presented the challenge and excitement of baseball and football.

Naismith felt the system was at fault, not the men. He understood why they didn't enjoy their class. He thought they needed an activity that not only provided a workout, but also allowed them to have fun. He believed that it was possible to create a new sport that was "interesting, easy to learn, and easy to play in winter and by artificial light."

Naismith voiced his opinions to the staff at the school. In fact, his feelings echoed those of Dr. Luther Gulick, dean of the physical education department, and a pioneer in the field of physical education. (Gulick was the creator of the Y's symbol, the inverted triangle, signifying body, mind, and spirit.)

Gulick presented Naismith with a dual challenge. He assigned him to take over the class of ornery Y secretaries (they had already disposed of two other teachers) while working on the new game Naismith said could be invented. He wasn't happy about the assignment but decided to set his mind to it.

First he tried bringing outdoor games indoors. But sports like lacrosse, rugby, and soccer resulted in broken windows and nearly broken bones for the players.

The day before he was to report back to the staff, he was about ready to admit defeat. He didn't feel the class disliked him, but understood why they thought his attempts to involve them in physical education were no better than those of previous teachers.

Naismith decided to take a different approach before giving up. He reviewed existing games for features that could be borrowed or modified for a new sport that could be played indoors without hurting the players.

He realized that a large ball would eliminate the need for extra equipment and would be easier to handle, throw, and catch. He also decided that instead of stopping a running player by

-more-

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tackling, players should pass the ball to each other. Finally, he chose a horizontal goal so that it would not be too easy to defend, and rough play would not help a player to score.

Naismith came through with the new game on deadline. And the once skeptical students enjoyed playing it from the start.

But the sport was nearly named boxball. As Naismith was searching for the goal he required, he asked the superintendent of buildings for two 18-inch square boxes. He was told there were no boxes, but "I have two old peach baskets down in the store room, if they will do you any good."

The ringleader of that fateful class, Frank Mahan, helped him name the game. Mahan first recommended Naismith ball, but Naismith thought that name would kill any game. Then Mahan suggested basketball. "We have a basket and a ball, and it seems to me that would be a good name for it," was Naismith's laconic reply.

Naismith points out in his autobiography that students from the Y Training School helped spread the game. They came from across the country and took the game back to where they lived and worked. In fact, those first students quickly brought the game to different Ys because they took it home with them over Christmas break.

Students of Naismith from the United States and around the world helped carry the game with them when they went to do Y work in other countries. Within the first decade after its invention, the sport was being played in more than a dozen countries.

With some modifications to the rules, basketball quickly caught on with women, especially at the college level. The first women to play were some local schoolteachers who asked Naismith to teach them the game after skipping their lunch many times to watch his students play.

The rules were first published January 15, 1892, in The Triangle, the school's journal of physical education that went out to Ys around the country. The first public game also took place at the school on March 11, 1892. The students beat the staff 5-1.

-more-

-4-

Today, after many changes and variations in rules and refinements of play, five principles still govern the game embodied in Naismith's original 13 rules:

- The ball shall be large, light, and handled with the hands.
- There shall be no running with the ball.
- No member of either team shall be restricted from getting the ball at any time it is in play.
- Both teams are to occupy the same area, yet there is to be no personal contact.
- The goal shall be horizontal and elevated.

And 100 years later, the Y continues to offer basketball leagues, programs, and even pick-up games for young people and adults. The Y's basketball programs are based on a philosophy that everyone should play, regardless of aptitude or skill level. Young people don't have to worry about whether they're good enough to play on a team; there are no tryouts or cuts.

Y youth sports programs emphasize the values of fair play and respect for yourself and your opponents. The main goal is not to win at all costs but to feel good about playing and about yourself. No one is chosen as MVP, and there isn't an all-star team.

Whitey Biercz, a volunteer coach from the Farmington Valley (Conn.) Y program, believes in "the Y's emphasis on teaching fundamentals and sportsmanship and de-emphasizing competition." He sees that the confidence players gain from learning new skills follows them off the court.

He's also probably glad his duties don't include standing on a ladder to retrieve a successful shot out of a peach basket. He might get pushed off by a player attempting an "Air Jordan" slam dunk.

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PROFILE OF DR. JAMES NAISMITH INVENTOR OF BASKETBALL



Naismith was born in Almonte, Ont., Canada, in 1861. He was orphaned at the age of 8, attended Almonte High School for two years, dropped out for four, and returned to graduate in 1883. Before his death in 1939, he was an educator, physical education teacher, and basketball coach. He was also ordained as a Presbyterian minister and earned an M.D., but never held a pastorate or practiced as a physician.

In 1884 he enrolled at McGill University in Montreal and earned a degree in theology. He became a student at the YMCA International Training School in 1890 and was appointed an instructor in 1891.

Naismith realized the need for a new indoor winter sport. He created basketball after being assigned to come up with a new game, while urged on by YMCA secretaries who were bored by their physical education requirement of daily calisthenics. The game was a success from the first time his class played it in December 1891.

He left the school in 1895, and by 1898 he had received his M.D. from Gross Medical College in Denver, Colo. While in school, he also acted as the physical education director for the YMCA in that city.

He introduced basketball to the University of Kansas in 1898 as the chairman of its physical education department and as chapel director (he remained there up to his retirement in 1937).

Naismith was also chaplain of the First Kansas Infantry when it went to the Mexican border in 1916, and took a leave of absence from the university to serve with the YMCA in France during World War I. He was the first individual enshrined in the Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass., officially named in his honor.



Fact Sheet

EARLY HIGHLIGHTS OF BASKETBALL

- o The YMCA invented basketball because the organization saw the need for a new recreational game that could be played indoors and would interest and develop young men during the winter months.
- o The sport was created by Dr. James Naismith, then an instructor at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Mass., now Springfield College.
- o The first game of basketball was played sometime in early December of 1891, with a final score of 1-0. It is the only major sport that originated in the United States.
- o At first, there was no set number of players to a team, and the number was usually based on the size of the facility they were playing in. The first game had nine men on each side, and Naismith recommended this as the best number to play with.
- o James Stebbins, the superintendent of the building, was unable to fulfill Naismith's request for two boxes to use as the goals. He was, however, able to supply peach baskets, thus avoiding the game's being named boxball.
- o Frank Mahan, one of the students who first played the game, came up with its name, basket ball (which remained two words until 1921). He had first suggested naming it Naismith Ball, but Naismith refused.
- o The original 13 rules were first published January 15, 1892, in The Triangle, the journal of physical education for the YMCA Training School. Players could throw or bat the ball to move it around the court, but dribbling was then an unknown skill. If a ball went out of bounds it could be thrown in by the first person who touched it, often leading to a mad scramble by both teams to reach the ball first.
- o The first public game was played between the staff and students at the Y Training School on March 11, 1892. The students won with a score of 5-1.
- o In 1892, the game first spread internationally. Graduates of the Training School went to work as Y secretaries, and brought the game with them to Canada and Mexico.

-2-

- o The first game played by college women was in January 1892 at Smith College in Northampton, Mass. No men were allowed to watch the game since the women were dressed in bloomers.
- o Cylindrical baskets with heavy woven wire replaced peach baskets as the goal in 1892. The Narragansett Machine Company of Providence, R.I., made a basket with a cord to help pop the ball out after a score in 1893.
- o Soccer balls were replaced by basketballs in 1894, first manufactured by the Overman Wheel Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass. Unlike today, the early balls had laces.
- o The first basketball game between two college teams was February 9, 1895, with the Minnesota State School of Agriculture defeating Hamline College of St. Paul.
- o On January 16, 1896, the University of Chicago beat a Y team sponsored by the State University of Iowa. It was the first collegiate game with five players on a side. There were no substitutions made by either team.
- o In 1896, former Y players in Trenton, N.J., organized the first professional basketball team and played their first game in the Masonic Temple Auditorium.
- o The 23rd Street YMCA in New York City won the first Amateur Athletic Union National Championship in 1897.
- o In 1898 the first professional organization, the National Basketball League, forms with six teams. It disbanded after the 1902-03 season.

-30-



Fact Sheet

RULE CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GAME

Timeline

- 1891 Basketball was invented by James Naismith, an instructor at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Mass.
- 1893 Backboards were introduced, and in 1895-96 made part of the official rules. James Naismith stated that they might never have been added if not for overzealous spectators who would use any means to help their team win. As baskets were often attached to a balcony where spectators were seated, spectators would reach over to stop the opponent's ball from entering the goal or to help their team's shot into the basket.
- 1894 Free throws were introduced. The free throw line was moved from 20 to 15 feet, where it has remained until today.
- 1895-96 The point system was finalized. Field goals were changed from three to two points; free throw shots from three to one point.
- 1897 Five-person teams became universally accepted. In 1893, the official Y rules suggested five players to a team when the gymnasium was small, nine for larger spaces. In 1895, the rules set the number of players to five on a team when the playing space was less than 1800 square feet, seven if the floor was up to 3000 square feet, and nine if the playing space was larger.
- 1898 A clause in the rules was added that stated a dribbling player could not touch the ball with both hands more than once, though there was no limitation on the number of times a player might bounce it with one hand. The next year it was recognized that the dribbler could use alternate hands in bouncing the ball. Naismith described the dribble as originally a defensive measure to escape an opponent rather than a way to advance the ball down the court. When players were so closely guarded that they couldn't pass the ball, they could roll or bounce the ball away from themselves and then race to try and recover it. In only a short time, players were controlling the ball by bouncing and then catching it.

-2-


- 1913-14 When a ball went out-of-bounds, a new rule designated that an opponent of the last player to touch the ball would put it back into play. The following year, it was changed so that the opponent nearest to that player would throw it in. Before this rule, the first player from either team to touch the ball after it went out-of-bounds was allowed to put it back in play. Therefore, players from both teams would be falling over each other and knocking heads as they scrambled to reach the ball. Naismith recalled players diving to reach the ball, even though they were heading into equipment stored in the gym or a spectator sitting in the bleacher.
- 1923-24 The person fouled had to shoot the foul shot, eliminating the team choosing a "designated foul shooter." The rules also changed the penalty for traveling with the ball or double dribbling. Instead of being charged with a foul requiring a free throw, players received a violation resulting in loss of the ball to the other team. Prior to this new rule, players had been taking too many foul shots, which had interfered with the flow of the game.
- 1932-33 A rule change required that the offensive team must advance the ball beyond midcourt within 10 seconds or lose possession of the ball. The team could not return to its back court until a goal was attempted, the ball went out-of-bounds, or there was a jump ball. Also, offensive players were prohibited from standing in the free throw lane for more than three seconds. These changes meant higher-scoring games since they reduced stalling -- the five offensive players freezing the game and protecting their lead by spreading out around the perimeter and retaining possession of the ball indefinitely by dribbling and passing it back and forth. They would not try to score, because the five defensive players were bunched near the basket, forcing the offensive players to take only difficult perimeter shots.
- 1936-37 The center jump after each score was eliminated. Before this, the referee threw up the ball from the sidelines between opposing centers at midcourt after a player made a field goal or foul shot. Now the defending team could throw in the ball from out-of-bounds, and the game became faster-paced.
- 1944-45 To reduce rough tactics, the number of personal fouls was limited to five. Goal tending -- interfering with the ball on its downward flight toward the hoop -- became illegal. Unlimited player substitutions were also allowed.



The Rules



Original rules for basketball by Dr. James Naismith, who invented the game in 1891 at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts.

1. The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands.
 2. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands (never the fist).
 3. A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it; allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball when running at a good speed.
 4. The ball must be held in or between the hands; the arms or body must not be used for holding it.
 5. No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping, or striking, in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed; the first infringement of this rule by any person shall count as a foul, the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or if there was evident intent to injure the person for the whole of the game, no substitute allowed.
 6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of Rules 3, 4, and such as described in Rule 5.
 7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls, it shall count as a goal for the opponents.
 8. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the grounds into the basket and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edge and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal.
 9. When the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown into the field and played by the first person touching it. In case of a dispute, the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower-in is allowed five seconds. If he holds it longer it goes to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on them.
 10. The umpire shall be judge of the players and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have the power to disqualify players according to Rule 5.
 11. The referee shall be the judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep the time. He shall decide when a goal has been made, and keep account of the goals, with any other duties that are usually performed by a referee.
 12. The time shall be two fifteen-minute halves, with five minutes rest between them.
 13. The side making the most goals in that time shall be declared the winners. In case of a draw, the game may, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.
- 

Bob Boistene
Sandra Cosby

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

BRIEFING FOR THE YMCA NATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY CONFERENCE

The Old Executive Office Building, Room 450
Monday, September 30, 1991
9:30 am

Welcome and Introductions

Helen Mobley
Office of Public Liaison

Remarks

Governor Bob Martinez
Director
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Wade Horn
Commissioner
Administration for Children, Youth and Families
Department of Health and Human Services

Charles E. M. Kolb
Deputy Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

The President and Mrs. Bush wish to thank you for coming to the White House.