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ACTION



ACTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

NOV 1-2 1981

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

*Ask Pottgen to provide report on
church-related activities*

TO : Working Group on Voluntarism

FROM : Thomas Pauken, Director

Tom Pauken

SUBJECT : Agenda for First Meeting

The first meeting of the working group on voluntarism will take place on November 17, 1981, 11:00 a.m., in Room 330, Old Executive Office Building and will be devoted to discussing the following set of proposed goals and proceures.

The goals of the working group on voluntarism are as follows:

- I. To examine the existing use of and potential use of volunteers in ongoing programs, in order to recommend how their use can be expanded.
- II. To develop and recommend alternatives to existing federal service delivery programs that would include the utilization of volunteers.
- III. To develop and recommend the pump priming and seed money programs to stimulate private incentives es and investment of which the President spoke in his October 5 speech to the National Alliance of Business.

Our recommendations on these matters will take the form of a written report of the working group to the Cabinet Council.

In order to meet these goals each of us will need to survey and examine in our own agencies and departments the following

- (1) programs that use volunteers.
- (2) programs that could use volunteers.
- (3) possible numbers and scope of volunteer effort in these programs.
- (4) legislative, regulatory or policy impediments to the use of volunteers.

- (5) alternatives to present service delivery that could use volunteers.
- (6) pump priming and seed money programs that could stimulate private sector initiatives.

In each of these areas we should construe volunteer to mean (a) part-time non-stipended volunteers, (b) part-time volunteers stipended at a low (i.e. below the minimum wage) rate, or reimbursed for expenses such as transportation, (c) of private citizens banding together to solve a common problem but not necessarily connected to an organized volunteer structure (e.g. parent drug prevention groups).

I propose the following timetable for our meetings.

- (1) In two weeks we each report in writing on the programs in our departments that use or could use volunteers and on the potential for volunteer use.
- (2) We then discuss in the next two weeks the genuine feasibility of the possibilities in each area, and reach tentative conclusions.
- (3) We then take two weeks to report on the legislative, regulatory, and policy impediments to the use of volunteers, discuss these issues in the following two or three weeks and reach tentative conclusions.
- (4) We then take two weeks to prepare reports on alternatives to present service delivery that could use volunteers, discuss these alternatives in the following two or three weeks, and reach tentative conclusions.
- (5) We then take two weeks to report on possible pump priming and seed money programs, discuss for two or three weeks, and reach tentative conclusions.
- (6) We then reexamine the whole package and draft a final report of our recommendations to be completed by the beginning of April.

WORKING GROUP ON VOLUNTARISM

Department of Health and Human Services

Betty Stagg
Office of Human Development Services
326E Hubert Humphrey Building
Department of Health and Human Services
Washington, D. C. 20201
472-3073

Alternate: Annabel Smith - 625E Humphrey Building - 245-6036

Department of Agriculture

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Department of Agriculture
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447-7711

and

James Hinchman, Associate General Counsel
Product Distribution and Assistance
Department of Agriculture
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447-6883

Department of Education

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Department of Labor

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Department of Housing and Urban Development

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Working Group on Voluntarism

Page Two

Department of Justice

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633-4224

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Katherine Yarbrough
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Special Studies Division
Office of Management and Budget
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Washington, D. C. 20503

Council of Economic Advisers

Paul Rubin
Senior Staff Economist
Council of Economic Advisers
325 Old EOB
Washington, D. C. 20503
395-3375

ACTION

Thomas W. Pauken, Director (SERVES AS CHAIRMAN OF THE WORKING GROUP)
ACTION
806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20525
254-3120

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 12, 1981

file

The President today announced the creation of The President's Volunteer Action Awards to honor outstanding volunteer achievement by individual citizens and their organizations.

The awards program is co-sponsored by VOLUNTEER, the National Center for Citizen Involvement and ACTION, in a unique cooperative effort between the private sector and government.

The President will present the awards at a White House ceremony in April. Awards will be made in seven categories: jobs, health, material resources, education, recreation and the environment, public safety, the arts and humanities.

In announcing the program, the President said, "Throughout our history, Americans have always extended their hands to neighbors in assistance. The energy expended by our citizens in problem-solving is absolutely imperative to maintain and improve the quality of life for all Americans. I believe this program of recognition is vital to call attention both to what is being done by American volunteers and to what can be done through voluntary action."

VOLUNTEER is the primary national organization supporting greater citizen involvement in problem-solving. It provides a broad range of technical assistance services to volunteer-involving organizations, public agencies, unions and corporations. It works closely with a network of approximately 200 associated Voluntary Action Centers and over 1,000 other local, state and national organizations.

ACTION, the national volunteer agency, serves to stimulate voluntarism and to demonstrate the effectiveness of volunteers in addressing social problems. Its major programs include the Foster Grandparent, Retired Senior Volunteer and Senior Companion programs for the elderly and a variety of programs for youth.

The announcement of the program followed the first meeting of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, chaired by William Verity, Chairman of Armco Steel. Two of VOLUNTEER's board members, George Romney and Senator David Durenberger, (R-MN), sit on that task force, as does Tom Pauken, Director of ACTION.

Official nomination forms are available by writing to The President's Volunteer Action Awards, P.O. Box 37488, Washington, D.C., 20013. The deadline for receipt of nominations is February 7.

WASHINGTON TALK

Briefing

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1981

To: Shortly
Fr: Levinlike
Action

IN some ways, James H. Burnley is the archetype of the Reagan administrator: He has come to Washington from the Republican outlands to close down the Federal agency over which he was appointed director, and he shows a certain enthusiasm for the task.

"I'm very comfortable with the phase-out," Mr. Burnley, director of Vista, says of the plan to close down his agency, the so-called domestic Peace Corps. "Vista has done some good, but far too many projects took a political approach to problems, the approach of confrontation, alienation, division."

Mr. Burnley's adversaries out in the Vista projects and in the American Civil Liberties Union hardly doubt his enthusiasm for phasing out the program. Now, in what the director plans as the twilight of the agency, he has issued an order that henceforth Vista volunteers no longer be permitted to engage in any type of demonstration, and that the ban be effective around the clock, seven days a week. Since the agency was founded in the 1960's to deal with hard-core poverty, volunteers have relied on public protest as a standard tool, subject to their sponsor's approval during work hours, but to their own preference beyond that. Mr. Burnley's mandate is that sponsors bar volunteer demonstrations at any hour because they would be counter to "the policy of the new federalism" and might "antagonize important elements of the community" needed for the new emphasis on the private sector.

"No other agency has had the gall to try this," said Arthur B. Spitzer, legal director of the A.C.L.U.'s Washington office, which has gone to court seeking to block Mr. Burnley's directive as an infringement on the volunteers' constitutional rights. Mr. Spitzer says it would be "perfectly reasonable" to set limits on work-hour demonstrations, but not on the workers' private lives. Mr. Burnley argues that the volunteers are unlike other Federal workers in that they are involved round-the-clock in their community roles.

Critics contend the ban is part of the Administration's use of incumbency for philosophical vendetta, but the issue may be moot for Mr. Burnley if he has his way and the program is phased out next year. Until he arrived on the job last winter, Mr. Burnley did not know termination was the President's wish. "But I agree with it," he said. "After the phase-out I'll go back and practice law in Greensboro and not give it a second thought."

VICE President Bush reports the Reagan Administration is having trouble with the White House Christmas tree: "Every time someone puts it up, James Watt comes along and chops it down." His Yuletide patter, inserted lately in the usual Veep speechifying, also includes the flat denial that David A. Stockman intends to declare tinsel a vegetable.

HOW ya gonna keep them down on the peanut farm after they've seen the Oval Office? The question has become academic for Susan Clough, the smart and scrappy executive secretary to Jimmy Carter, who has moved back up from Plains, Ga., where she had loyally shifted after Ronald Reagan's election to help Mr. Carter set up his office in enforced retirement. Friends say Miss Clough recently moved out, bag and baggage, from the old deacon's house in Plains and is preparing to begin a new career, far from the piney solitude. A long-time Carter careerist, Miss Clough was part of the memoir-writing, mail-fetching operation whose rural isolation contrasted sharply with the vivid pace of incumbency.

Phil Wise, the former President's appointments secretary, also is reported to be on the move from Plains. Even though he is a native of the area, Mr. Wise is said to have decided to seek a new life apart from the fortunes of Jimmy Carter. Informants cite the melancholia, and some infighting, too, even on the skeletal staff level, but such individual decisions are typical for the transition that follows all administrations after power.

BANKERS and their lobbyists are watching for a possible showdown this morning among ranking Administration officials over the high-stakes problems of financial deregulation. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has been busily pushing forward on the subject in his role as chairman of the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee, but James A. Baker 3d, the President's chief of staff, and Edwin J. Gray, deputy assistant to the President, are known to have put counterpressure to slow the pace of deregulation.

At issue is the schedule for terminating interest rate ceilings on savings according to the mandate of Congress. Commercial bankers and savings executives inevitably have rival notions on how quickly to do this, and the conflict is expected to be reflected in the committee meeting this morning.

Francis X. Clines
Bernard Weinraub

Peace Corps's Safe Distance From C.I.A., *et al.*

To the Editor:

As the principal Senate sponsor of legislation to separate the Peace Corps from the Action agency, I was astonished by the letter (Nov. 27) from Donald Thorson, Action's assistant director for legislative affairs, accusing The Times of inaccurate reporting. It is Mr. Thorson who is inaccurate.

Mr. Thorson states that it is "not true" that the Peace Corps has a strict prohibition against former intelligence agents within its ranks. The truth is that ever since its inception in 1961 the Peace Corps has had a policy designed to preclude even the appearance of a connection with intelligence activities.

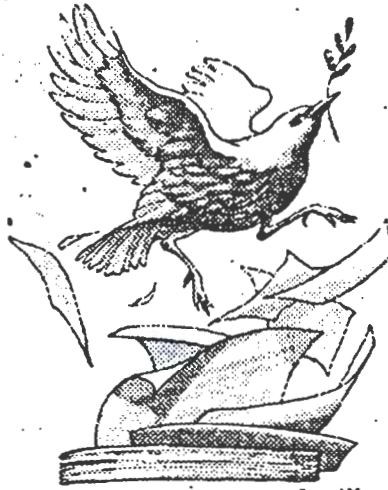
This policy bars any former agent or employee of the C.I.A. from ever serving as a Peace Corps volunteer or employee. And it strictly prohibits anyone else from serving if he or she has engaged in intelligence activities in the preceding 10 years.

Thomas Pauken, director of Action; Loret Ruppe, director of the Peace Corps, and William Casey, director of the C.I.A., have said that they intend to continue this policy.

Mr. Thorson states that Thomas Houser served in Army counterintelligence 13 years before he became deputy director of the Peace Corps in 1969. However, no information to that effect was brought to the attention of the Senate at the time of Mr. Houser's confirmation.

Mr. Thorson also claims that separating the Peace Corps from Action would "cost the taxpayers more money." The evidence points in exactly the opposite direction. Internal Peace Corps budget documents estimate that, while separation will cost about \$900,000 in first-year administrative expenses, it will save \$1 million annually thereafter.

Finally, the controversy over Mr. Pauken's nomination arose not because he is a Vietnam veteran, as Mr. Thorson falsely suggests, but over the question whether the extent and nature of



his service in military intelligence violated — or appeared to violate — a policy indispensable to the effectiveness of the Peace Corps, if not to its very survival. The Foreign Relations Committee narrowly voted for his confirmation, 10 to 7.

Making the Peace Corps an independent agency will reaffirm its fundamental policy of keeping free of all taint of an "intelligence connection." It is a sorry state of affairs that a high official of Action, in his determination to keep the Peace Corps within that agency at any cost, is willing to jeopardize a policy intended to protect the integrity of the Peace Corps and the safety of its volunteers and staff.

ALAN CRANSTON
U. S. Senator from California
Washington, Dec. 9, 1981

To the Editor:

Despite Donald Thorson's claim, the Peace Corps has always had and continues to have a strict prohibition against former intelligence agents within its agency.

Former C.I.A. employees may never work for the Peace Corps. However, there are many other agencies and offices of the Federal Government that deal in one way or another with intelligence, such as the State Department's Office of Intelligence and Research, which does no intelligence gathering.

For this type of office, the rule is that no employee may work for the Peace Corps for a period of 10 years after leaving the intelligence-related agency and that after the 10-year period, considerations of Peace Corps employment are made on a case-by-case basis.

Tom Houser's employment by the Peace Corps seems to have been in keeping with this stipulation. The "strict prohibitions" on corps employment of former intelligence "agents" and other employees of intelligence-related agencies are still in effect.

It is important that these rules and their continued applicability be known.

Peace Corps volunteers in service in the third world have frequently been exempted from manifestations of anti-Americanism because it has been clear that they are working indisputably outside intelligence-gathering efforts, which tend to penetrate every other facet of American presence abroad. A breakdown in this understanding could lead to dangerous situations for Peace Corps volunteers, who are often far from the protection an embassy might offer. The "strict prohibitions" have served and continue to serve a purpose.

Mr. Thorson's remarks about the "independence" of the Peace Corps also provide no correction. No one has ever contended that the Peace Corps is independent of the State Department. What is being sought is independence from Action, a superstructure created by the Nixon Administration in which the identity of the Peace Corps has been submerged to the extent that many Americans wonder whether it still exists.

It does exist, and it performs effectively in its role as a part of the American foreign policy establishment. The Peace Corps will continue to perform effectively as long as it remains clearly free of intelligence-gathering connotations and is minimally encumbered by a Washington bureaucracy.

LLEWELYN D. HOWELL
Chairman, Policy Committee
National Council of Returned
Peace Corps Volunteers
Gaithersburg, Md., Dec. 3, 1981

Action

JACK ANDERSON

Vista Doomed, At Time When It's Most Needed

The White House budget brigade is secretly planning the demise of Vista—the domestic version of the Peace Corps—at a time when its services are needed more than ever.

The deepening recession is exactly the kind of situation Vista was designed to alleviate; it provides volunteers at subsistence wages to community groups that offer various kinds of help to the needy.

With the massive cutbacks in other federal social service programs, Vista's modest government funding—\$34 million a year—would seem to be a bargain for the taxpayers and a shot in the arm for the private agencies President Reagan wants to take over more of the social work.

But the administration is determined to sink Vista with a sneak attack. The tactic is to deny certain nonprofit groups an opportunity to reapply for Vista volunteers once their current contracts expire.

This would naturally cut down on the number of volunteers in Vista and thus reduce the agency's funding needs. It would also, of course, cripple the affected nonprofit organizations by cutting off their government-subsidized workers.

For this reason, the community groups targeted for the cutoff have been carefully selected by Tom Pauken, director of Vista's parent agency, Action. Pauken was a Reagan campaign worker, with a background in military intelligence.

Pauken used his training in covert operations when he prepared the "hit list" of 39 nonprofit groups that would be denied Vista volunteers. Then he passed out the list at a secret meeting last June of four ultra-conservative groups known as the Kingston Coalition (named for the Washington hotel conference room where it holds its meetings).

The four groups are the American Legislative Exchange Council, the Washington Legal Foundation, the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress and the Conservative Caucus.

The 15 persons who attended the June meeting were sworn to secrecy, particularly about Pauken's presence. "We were told not to tell what went on to anyone in the media," a source told my reporter Corky Johnson.

The source quoted Pauken as saying the 39 groups on his hit list were "pro-leftist," and explaining that "many Vista volunteers work with pro-leftist groups that need to be eliminated."

The targeted organizations are community action programs that teach political self-help techniques

to the poor, establish legal aid foundations and promote low-cost housing. Oddly, several of the organizations on the hit list no longer use Vista volunteers.

Vista sources say President Reagan wants to replace the agency's militant programs with less politically threatening activities—such as support of Nancy Reagan's pet project, Foster Grandparents. The new Vista would use unpaid volunteers—thus effectively limiting them to well-to-do individuals of supposedly more conservative views.

Pauken denied passing out a hit list at the Kingston Coalition meeting, but admitted having compiled an earlier list of 32 groups targeted for closer scrutiny before being funded again. "We are not interested in funding groups that are heavily involved in lobbying, demonstrating or in the political agenda," he said.

Meanwhile, memos sent to budget boss David Stockman under Pauken's name indicate that he expects the agency to be "phased out" by late next year or early 1983—well before the funds already approved by Congress run out.

What Next?—The House Committee on Education and Labor, which oversees Vista, has warned Pauken that the elimination of any agency program without entertaining appeals from the affected groups is a violation of the law. Insiders expect a dramatic showdown.

volunteerism

THE 1982 PRESIDENT'S VOLUNTEER ACTION AWARDS

We have an unprecedented opportunity in America in the days ahead to build on our past traditions and the raw resources within our people. We can show the world how to construct a social system more humane, more compassionate and more effective in meeting its members' needs than any ever known.

Because they are so important, this Administration seeks to elevate voluntary action and private initiative to the recognition they deserve. We seek to increase their influence on our daily lives and their roles in meeting our social needs.*

Ronald Reagan

From the early patriots striving to build a free nation to neighbors helping in community barn-raising to present day neighborhood and community groups, one common trait has continued to distinguish the American people—the desire to help one's neighbor through volunteer service. These selfless acts have become so much a part of the American way of life that they too often go unnoticed and unrecognized.

The President's Volunteer Action Awards have been created to honor those individuals and groups who are making unique contributions to their communities through volunteer service and to focus local and national attention on these outstanding and innovative volunteer efforts.

The awards program is sponsored jointly by VOLUNTEER: The National Center for Citizen Involvement and ACTION.

Anyone may nominate an individual or group involved in volunteer activity. Specific guidelines governing the nomination process are on page 2 of this form. Outstanding volunteers and volunteer groups will be chosen in the following categories: jobs, health, material resources, education, recreation and the environment, public safety, arts and humanities. All entries must be postmarked by midnight, February 7, 1982.

The 1982 President's Volunteer Action Awards will be presented in Washington, D.C. during the week prior to National Volunteer Week which is April 18-24, 1982.



VOLUNTEER: The National Center for Citizen Involvement, a private, non-profit organization, was created in 1979, the result of a merger of the National Center for Voluntary Action and the National Information Center on Volunteerism, to strengthen the effective involvement of all citizens as volunteers in solving local problems. VOLUNTEER offers a wide range of technical assistance and support services to volunteer - involving organizations ranging from local volunteer clearinghouses to major corporations.



ACTION is the federal agency for volunteer service. Its purpose is to stimulate voluntarism in general and, in particular, to demonstrate the effectiveness of volunteers in ameliorating social problems. Its major programs include the Foster Grandparent, Retired Senior Volunteer and Senior Companion programs for the elderly and a variety of programs for youth.

*From a speech delivered to the National Alliance of Business, October 5, 1981

General Information

- An individual or group may submit separate nominations for as many different individuals or groups as desired.
- Only nominations accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped postcard will be acknowledged. Because of the volume of nominations, the President's Volunteer Action Awards screening committee will not be able to respond to any queries regarding the nomination form or the status of a specific nomination.
- Pertinent supplementary material may be submitted *along with* the nomination form. See "Procedures for Completing Nomination Form" for guidelines. All nominations must be complete in one package when submitted. Separate letters, materials and other documents received later will not be processed or considered in the judging.
- All entries and supplementary materials become the property of VOLUNTEER and will not be returned. Materials will be held by VOLUNTEER for six months following completion of the judging process.
- The screening committee may request additional information from applicants or references for the judges' consideration.
- Decisions of the judges are final. **All entries for the 1982 President's Volunteer Action Awards must be postmarked before midnight, February 7, 1982.**

Who is Eligible for the President's Volunteer Action Awards?

- Any individual or group actively engaged in volunteer activities that benefit the community, state or nation may be nominated.
- For those individuals or groups who are paid any amount for activities for which they are nominated (other than reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses), the nomination statement must clearly indicate the extent of salaried or stipended activities.
- Individuals involved in "work released time" and student course credit are eligible but must clearly indicate that in the nomination statement.
- Volunteer activities must be performed within the United States and/or U.S. territories.
- No employees or immediate relatives of employees of VOLUNTEER or ACTION or members of VOLUNTEER's Board of Directors or of ACTION's Advisory Council may be nominated for awards.

Procedures for Completing and Submitting the Nomination Form

In order for a nomination to be considered, the nomination form must be filled out completely and legibly (please print or type). An incomplete nomination form disqualifies the nomination. Please read and follow the directions carefully. Please detach and submit pages 3 and 4 of the nomination form. The nomination form includes two parts, plus any supplementary material submitted:

(A) The Nomination Form

Item 1. Please indicate the individual or group's complete name, mailing address and telephone number. If the nominee is a group, please indicate the name of the appropriate contact person within the group along with his/her address and telephone number.

Item 2. Awards will be made in the following categories:

- **Jobs** - employment, job creation and training, economic development
- **Health** - medical care, mental health and developmentally disabled services, community health services
- **Material Resources** - food and nutrition, clothing and furnishings, housing, transportation, consumer protection
- **Education** - pre-elementary, elementary and secondary education, special education, informal and supplementary education services
- **The Environment** - enrichment and conservation of the environment, recreation
- **Public Safety** - crime and delinquency prevention, justice services, protective services, disaster relief, fire protection
- **Arts and Humanities** - cultural enrichment

Check the most appropriate category. Some nominations can fit appropriately into more than one category. Please choose the category you feel *most* appropriate. Categories are meant as guidelines for the selection process; thus, where appropriate, the selection committee may choose to put a nomination into more than one category.

Item 3. Please indicate name, address and telephone number plus title and organization (if appropriate).

Item 4. Since award winners' references will be contacted for verification of the scope and extent of a nominee's activities, it is important that this section be completed. Nominations with fewer than three references will be disqualified.

Item 5. Enter the name of the individual or group being nominated, the signature of the person making the nomination and the signature of the nominee or the representative (if the nominee is a group). Nominations not signed by the nominator will be disqualified. A person may nominate him/herself.

(B) The Statement

Because nominations will be judged based on specific criteria, the statement of activities (of not more than 500 words) must address the following items:

Community need for the activity - How important was the activity to the overall welfare of the community? For example, establishing an education and training facility for handicapped children in a town where there was none would be a more important contribution than expanding an existing recreation program.

Recipients' need for the activity - The recipients' need may or may not be different from the community need. A facility which serves handicapped children may be equally important to both the recipients of the service and the general public. In some cases, however, such as providing access to a kidney machine, the recipients' need for the service is total, while the community's need for kidney machines may be slight in relation to other needs.

Scope of the activity - The concern here is with the potential impact of the activity or service. Something that is national or regional in impact is not necessarily "better" than something that is local. Projects of very limited scope, however, such as putting on one picnic for 50 senior citizens, would not be considered to have a major impact.

Achievement - Actual accomplishments of the voluntary activity or service should be considered, as opposed to the stated goals or objectives of the project.

Unusual challenges overcome - Such challenges might include public apathy or hostility toward the project or program, a critically limited supply of resources, or a handicap on the part of the person or persons doing the volunteer work.

Method - Method relates basically to the way in which the activity or service was performed. Consideration should include the vigor, efficiency and overall organization of the effort; the extent to which the individual or group marshalled other volunteer resources in support of the effort; and, where appropriate, evidence of broad community or grassroots support for the activity or service.

Innovation - Innovation takes into consideration the degree to which the service or activity represents a new use of volunteers in a certain capacity and/or a significantly new approach to solving a particularly pressing problem.

(C) Accompanying Materials

Not more than **10 pages** of supplementary material may be submitted **along with** the nomination. Accompanying materials can include letters, testimonials, news clippings, pamphlets, etc. **Do not submit** tapes, cassettes, display materials, films, scrapbooks, books, etc. **as they will not be considered** in judging the nomination. All materials submitted become the property of VOLUNTEER and will not be returned; thus, when preparing accompanying materials, keep the materials cost to a minimum and submit photocopies where possible.

Submitting the Nomination

Send all entries to:

The President's Volunteer Action Awards
Post Office Box 37488
Washington, D.C. 20013

Do not send entries to VOLUNTEER or ACTION.

I. NOMINEE: Please specify if nominee is an individual _____, or a group _____.

Name: _____ Phone number _____
If individual, indicate Mr., Ms., Miss, Mrs.;
If group, enter full name of group.

_____ Phone number _____
If nominee is group, enter name of contact person.

Complete address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

II. CATEGORY: Check one. Some nominations will fit appropriately into more than one category. Please choose the category you feel most appropriate. Categories are meant as guidelines for the selection process; thus, where appropriate, the selection committee may choose to put a nomination into more than one category.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| _____ Jobs | _____ The Environment |
| _____ Health | _____ Public Safety |
| _____ Material Resources | _____ Arts & Humanities |
| _____ Education | |

III. NOMINATOR:

Name: _____ Phone number _____

_____ Title and organization, if appropriate.

Complete address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

IV. VERIFICATION: In order to qualify for consideration, a nominee must have three references who may be contacted to verify the scope and extent of the nominee's volunteer activities. References should be persons familiar with the volunteer accomplishments for which the person is being nominated and may not include the nominee or any person related to the nominee.

Name: _____ Phone number _____

Complete address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Name: _____ Phone number _____

Complete address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Name: _____ Phone number _____

Complete address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

V. NOMINATION: I hereby nominate _____
Name of individual or group nominated for the President's Volunteer Action Award.

Signature of Nominator _____ Date _____

SUMMARY: Describe in one sentence the goals of the activity for which the nomination is being made.

STATEMENT: Addressing the criteria listed on page 2, describe in not more than 500 words the activities and accomplishments of the nominee in the space below.





ACTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

Memorandum

file PSI

TO : MORTON BLACKWELL

DATE: May 12, 1982

FROM : RICHARD BIRNEY

SUBJECT:

Attached are the copies of letters for your records.

PEACE CORPS • VISTA • UNIVERSITY YEAR FOR ACTION • NATIONAL STUDENT VOLUNTEER PROGRAM
FOSTER GRANDPARENTS • RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEERS

ACTION Form A-869 (7/77)

May 10, 1982

Susan Davis
The Davis Company
1722 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Susan,

Enclosed is the list of PSI in the various federal agencies. Each of these individuals serves as a liaison between their agency and the task force.

Thank you for suggesting that we get the Women Business Owners involved in private initiatives. We will continue to look for an appropriate meeting for them to attend.

It was good to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Jay Moorhead
Special Assistant to
the President

Enclosure

cc: Wendel Butler

Morton B. Laskwell ✓

JM/RBirney/gb

PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES DESIGNATES AT DEPARTMENTS, AGENCYS

(K)

| <u>AGENCY</u> | <u>SECRETARY/HEAD</u> | <u>CONTACT</u> |
|--|---|--|
| ACTION 806 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20525 | Mr. Thomas Pauken Director | Mr. Thomas Pauken 202-254-3120 |
| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID) 320 21st Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20523 | Mr. M. Peter McPherson Administrator | Mrs. Kate Semerad Director of Interbureau Affairs 632-4213 |
| AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT 14th St. & Independence Ave. Washington, D.C. 20250 | Mr. John R. Block Secretary | Raymond Lett Executive Assistant to th Secretary |
| COMMERCE DEPARTMENT 14th St. and Constitution Washington, D.C. 20230 | Mr. Malcolm Baldrige Secretary | Mary Jo Jacobi Director, Office of Business Liaison |
| CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION 111 18th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20207 | Nancy H. Steorts Chairman | Naomi Faison, Special Assistant to the Chrm. Corporate Relations |
| COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 722 Jackson Place, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 | Mr. A. Alan Hill Chairman | Mr. Ernie Minor Member of Council |
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Mr. Robert Shepherd
Chief of Staff

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Mr. William Robie
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SPACE ADMINISTRATION
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Mr. James M. Beggs
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Mr. Francis S.M. Hodso
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Mr. Max N. Berry

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Mr. John Kelley
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Mr. Gerald F. Merna
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Mr. William E. Brock
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Dave Demarest
Director, Public Affairs

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810 Vermont Ave, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420

Mr. Robert P. Nimmo
Administrator of Veterans

Mr. Edward F. Rose
Director, Voluntary
Service
202-389-5301

May 10, 1982

James R. Crumley, Jr
Office of the Bishop
Luthern Church in America

Dear Mr. Crumley,

It was a pleasure to have you attend our luncheon on April 13 and we appreciate your comments concerning that event.

Let me assure you that the President in no way desires to "set the agenda for the churches". Churches across the nation have made great contributions to the wellbeing of those in need. Our effort is to highlight those accomplishments and encourage everyone to play as large a role as he is capable of playing.

We are not suggesting that the private sector will replace government programs, neither do we proclaim that the burden be carried solely by the religious organizations. Rather, I suggest that government, business, churches and the non-profits each have strengths that when utilized cooperatively can far exceed the impact each operating alone.

I hope the meeting with the President inspired you to continue your efforts in helping the needy and to expand them wherever possible. I would like you to keep us apprised of new developments.

Sincerely,

Jay Moorhead
Special Assistant to
the President

JM/RBirney/gb

Lutheran
in Church
America

231 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016
Cable: Lutheran New York
212 696-6790



Office of the Bishop

April 29, 1982

*Rich. Brung
cc Martin Blockhead*

Mr. Jay Moorhead
Special Asst. to the President
Private Sector Initiatives
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Moorhead:

Thank you for your letter of April 21 and for the copy of President Reagan's written remarks at the luncheon on April 13.

I did appreciate very highly the invitation to attend the briefing and the luncheon. I hope that is the beginning of a dialogue between the administration and the churches as to how best to care for the problems that exist in our society.

I was apprehensive at a couple of points. It sounded very much as if the administration wants to set the agenda for the churches. It also seemed to me as if there were little genuine understanding of what the churches are already doing in the area of social ministry. The total budgets for the congregations, synods and churchwide agencies of the Lutheran Church in America already total millions of dollars in that type of ministry. We will continue to care for those who are in need in every way that we find possible. We do consider it a basic ministry of the church, but only one of a number of ministries.

I am also concerned that the care of the poor seems to be interpreted as a matter of charity. While charity is always important and charitable gifts are necessary in such care, I do not believe that the matter of systemic poverty can be solved in that way. Nor do I believe that the care of the poor is the responsibility only of that less than a majority segment of the U.S. population that are members of churches. I believe more of an emphasis on justice for such people rather than simply the patronizing attitude of charity is an essential ingredient in solving the problem.

Again, my thanks to you and to the administration for these important contacts. I hope they will continue.

Sincerely,

James R. Crumley, Jr.

James R. Crumley, Jr.



OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

ACTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

October 15, 1982

Ms. Dodie Livingston
Special Assistant to the President
480 Old Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Livingston:

The Chicago Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program (WVLP) is coordinating the dedication of a Vietnam veterans memorial fountain with Mayor Byrne of that city. (Please see enclosed fact sheet on WVLP.) The dedication will take place November 11 to coincide with Veterans Day and the National Salute to Vietnam veterans.

Dennis Coll, the Chicago businessman who voluntarily chairs the Chicago WVLP has requested that a letter from the President be read at the dedication ceremonies. The letter would be read by Allen Lynch, a Congressional Medal of Honor winner and a board member of the Chicago WVLP or by Ed Timperlake, National Director of the WVLP.

The draft letter enclosed is based on the President's remarks during the ceremony that launched the WVLP last November.

As you can see, time is of the essence.

Anything you can do to expedite this would be deeply appreciated.
Thank you.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Pauken
Director

cc: Morton Blackwell

*Let's
do it.
M. Blackwell
10/22/82*

*To Dodie
10/26*

D R A F T

Hon. Jane Byrne
Mayor
City of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mayor Byrne:

Congratulations to you and the people of the truly great American city of Chicago for your special recognition of our Vietnam veterans on this solemn day.

On the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month 54 years ago, the guns ceased booming along the Western Front and what the world hoped was "the war to end all wars" finally came to a halt. Since that day we have learned--to our sorrow--that lasting peace requires more than hope. Americans have fought in World War II, Korea and Vietnam and we have learned that in a hostile world a nation's future is only as certain as the devotion of its defenders, and the nation must be as loyal to them as they are to the nation.

A long dragged-out tragedy, Vietnam divided our nation and damaged America's self-image, and part of the tragedy, a major part, was the sacrifice by men who fought as bravely as any American fighting men have ever fought. Millions of young Americans, when they were called upon, did their duty and demonstrated courage and dedication in the finest tradition of our country's military service.

I want to express appreciation on behalf of all Americans to those veterans who are here today. Dedication of this memorial will be an important part of the process of remembering your courage and sacrifice, a process that is long overdue all across our country. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan
President

ACTION NEWS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

ACTION FACT SHEET

ALL ACTION PROGRAMS:

Number of Volunteers: 331,360

ACTION, the national volunteer agency established in July 1971, enables Americans to volunteer their services where needed -- at home and abroad. The diversity of ACTION programs allows for part-time or full-time service up to two years, some volunteers serving on a stipend, others on a non-paid basis

PEACE CORPS:

Number of Volunteers
and trainees: 5,400

Peace Corps, ACTION's international program, sends volunteers for two years to developing countries -- nearly 60 this year -- to meet their requests for assistance in economic and social development.

VISTA:

(Volunteers in Service to
America)
Number of Volunteers: 2,650

VISTAs work to alleviate poverty in the United States. Volunteers are assigned for one or two-year terms at the request of public or private non-profit organizations to assist people in need in locally-sponsored projects.

FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM:

Number of Volunteers: 18,030

As Foster Grandparents, low-income persons 60 and over provide companionship and guidance to mentally, physically or emotionally handicapped children.

RSVP:

(Retired Senior Volunteer
Program)
Number of Volunteers: 300,000

RSVP offers opportunities for older citizens to use their talents and experience in community service, ranging from first aid to tutoring. RSVP operates through grants to public and private non-profit organizations in local communities.

SENIOR COMPANION PROGRAM:

Number of Volunteers: 5,280

Senior Companions, all low-income persons 60 or over, provide care and companionship to other adults, especially the elderly.

NCSL:

(National Center for Service
Learning Program)

NCSL is a supportive program that provides technical assistance materials, training seminars, research, and on-site consultation to local independent college and high school volunteer and service-learning programs throughout the country.

OVL:

(Office of Voluntary Liaison)

OVL was established in March 1978 as the Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation to provide a link between ACTION and the private voluntary sector in the U.S. and abroad, and between international and domestic volunteer programs and efforts, both within ACTION and outside the agency.

For further information contact:
ACTION Office of Communications
Washington, D.C. 20525
Phone: 202-254-6480

For information on how to volunteer through
ACTION, call: 800-424-8580 toll free.

(Program information current as of September 1981)

RETIRE SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM · SENIOR COMPANION PROGRAM FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM
PEACE CORPS VISTA NATIONAL CENTER FOR SERVICE LEARNING OFFICE OF VOLUNTARY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

ACTION NEWS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: BILL BARRETT
(202) 254-6480

YOUNG VOLUNTEER PROGRAM TO FOLLOW NEW DIRECTIONS PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT

ACTION Director Thomas Pauken has announced the establishment of Young Volunteers in ACTION (YVA) following President Reagan's declaration that, "it is time to take a fresh look at the way we provide social services."

The nationwide corps of local programs will involve volunteers age 14 to 22 in service to their communities. ACTION is the national volunteer agency.

According to Pauken, "the corps of Young Volunteers will help carry out the President's order to return voluntarism to the local communities where it belongs. Young people helping other youths in the community," he adds, "will greatly benefit both the volunteers and those they serve."

To develop and support Young Volunteer projects, ACTION will award small grants to sponsoring community organizations. Young Volunteers will serve on a part-time, non-stipended basis. "The initial grants," Pauken explains, "follow President Reagan's directive that agencies 'develop pump-priming and seed money programs that offer incentives for private sector investment.'"

It is hoped that the success of demonstration programs in targeted cities, suburbs and small towns will lead to the expansion of Young Volunteer projects around the U.S.

In awarding small grants to local organizations for the purpose of operating Young Volunteer programs, ACTION gave priority to groups affiliated with national organizations and supported by private enterprise to enhance the probability of replication and continued program support.

- MORE -

Grantees are responsible for creating broad-based oversight boards, usually involving representation of local government officials to administer funds, employ Young Volunteer staff (primarily local project directors), develop volunteer service stations, and recruit, train and supervise volunteers.

Participation in Young Volunteer programs is open to all youths age 14 to 22. Although volunteers' specific commitments to a program may vary, Young Volunteers will serve ten hours per month.

On a national scale, implementation of Young Volunteer programs is the responsibility of ACTION's Office of Domestic Operations. According to Domestic Operations Director Lawrence Davenport, "the Young Volunteer corps is based on the assumption that youth may bring special insight to solving problems of others their own age -- both problems which are general and problems which are poverty-related."

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YVA PROJECTS

REGION III

United Way of Richmond
Retired Senior Volunteer Program
2501 Monument Avenue.
Richmond, Va. 23220

(804) 353-1201

YVA Project Director: Julie Gillepsie

REGION IV

Alexander City State Junior College
Retired Senior Volunteer Program
P.O. Box 699
Alexander City, Alabama 35010

(205) 234-6346

Alachua County Center For Voluntary Action
P.O. Box 14561
Gainesville, Florida 32604

(904) 378-2552

YVA Project Director: Debbie Katzman

Volunteer Service Bureau, Inc.
122 E. Colonial Drive
Suite 201
Orlando, Florida 32801

(305) 841-7681

YVA Project Director: Leona G. Cadenhead

REGION VI

Pulaski County Council On Aging, Inc.
1700 W. 13th Street
Suite 100
Little Rock, Arkansas 72202

(501) 372-7818

YVA Project Director: Kathy Pharris

United Way of Metro Tarrant County
Retired Senior Volunteer Program
210 E. 9th Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

(817) 335-5640

YVA Project Director: Barbara Jones

City of Tulsa, Mayor's Office
200 Civic Center
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

(918) 581-5101

YVA Project Director: Susan Shelby

REGION VIII

Mile High United Way
Volunteer Services Department
#2 Inverness Drive East
Englewood, Colorado 80221

(303) 837-9999

REGION IX

Los Angeles Board of Supervisors
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

(213) 974-1441

YVA Project Director: Germaine Schwider

REGION X

Benton-Franklin Voluntary Action Center
205 N. Dennis
Kenewick, Washington 99336

(509) 783-0631

YVA Project Director: Wenda Hunter

Southeastern Idaho Community Action Agency (SEICAA)
Retired Senior Volunteer Program
P.O. Box 940
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

(208) 232-1114

YVA Project Director: John Wolfe

Senior Services of Snohomish County
3402 112th Street, S.W.
Everett, Washington 98204

(206) 745-1112 John Bush

ACTION NEWS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

THOMAS WEIR PAUKEN
DIRECTOR, ACTION

As director of ACTION, the federal agency for volunteer programs, Thomas Weir Pauken directs the activities of nearly 300,000 Americans who currently serve as volunteers in ACTION programs. These include the Peace Corps, an autonomous part of ACTION, VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), Foster Grandparent Program, Senior Companion Program, RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Program) and the National Center for Service Learning.

Pauken was nominated as ACTION director in February, 1981, by President Ronald Reagan.

Previously, Pauken had served as White House staff assistant and associate director of the White House Fellowship Program from 1970 to 1971. He left the White House to return to his native Texas, where, after earning his law degree, he was a practicing attorney in Dallas from 1974 until his nomination to head ACTION.

Active himself in a number of voluntary activities, Pauken has served on the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education (1970-76), the Dallas Opportunities Industrialization Center Board, the Budget Committee of United Way, and has been an active member of the VFW.

Born January 11, 1944 in Victoria, Texas, Pauken grew up in Dallas where he graduated from Jesuit High School. He entered Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., in 1961, receiving his Bachelors Degree in political science from that school in 1965. He earned his law degree from Southern Methodist University in 1973.

-more-

Pauken's long and active involvement in public affairs began during his undergraduate college years when he worked for Sen. John G. Tower (R.-Texas) and former Rep. Bill Stinson (R.-Wash.).

He was elected president of the Georgetown University Young Republicans and District of Columbia College Republican chairman.

In 1965, Pauken was elected national chairman of the College Republicans and served for two years as a chief spokesman for the Republican Party on campuses, participating in hundreds of speeches, symposiums and debates.

Enlisting in the U.S. Army in 1967, Pauken was commissioned a lieutenant a year later and saw service in Vietnam, authoring a number of studies on the political and military situation there.

Pauken and his wife, the former Ida Ayola, have five children: Tom II, Michelle, Angela, Elizabeth and Daniel. Before returning to Washington, D.C., in 1981, they had made their home in Mesquite, Texas.

#

ACTION NEWS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Don Stewart
(213) 824-7788

DRIVE TO ENROLL 3,000 YOUTHS FOR NEW NATIONAL PROGRAM OPENS NOVEMBER 25 IN EL MONTE

Young Volunteers in ACTION (YVA), a new nationwide program recently placed in 10 states to bring needed services to communities through a corps of local student volunteers, opens its national drive for 3,000 youths between the ages of 14 and 22 on November 25 at 11:00 a.m. in the San Gabriel Valley Service Center, 3017 Tyler Avenue in El Monte.

The center will house YVA offices responsible for the activities of 250 Los Angeles County volunteers during the next 12 months. In addition to the Southern California site, YVA demonstration projects have been formed in Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Washington and Idaho. Local sponsoring organizations include a major's office, United Way agencies, senior groups, volunteer bureaus and, in Los Angeles County, the Board of Supervisors.

Community grants, totaling \$452,404, received by local sponsors are collectively a response from ACTION, the national volunteer agency, to get the private sector more involved" in voluntary kinds of projects, says Barbara Wyatt, a former Los Angeles area resident now based at ACTION headquarters in Washington, D. C. as director of the YVA program.

-more-

The one-year ACTION grants carry an option for being renewed for a second 12 months. After two years, Wyatt expresses optimism that the private sector will step in and take over the projects and YVA can "move on to other sites."

Each of the 12 national projects are now beginning their search for 250 volunteers. The youths, besides matching the age requirements, must also be enrolled in school. Most likely, Wyatt says, the volunteers will come from campuses, church groups and organizations such as the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts. In rural regions, Future Farmers of America and similar organizations will be a ready source of applicants, she believes. As for the projects themselves, Wyatt says that they're "going to vary by the community." Generally, the assignments will embrace everything from home weatherization projects to working in county hospitals. "There are new ideas coming in all the time, so we're not bound by any specific area," she notes.

And why would a young person, already engrossed with classroom studies, volunteer for 10 hours of community service a month without hope of any salary or hourly stipend. "Because they really want to make a contribution, they want some responsibility and want to know that they're needed," responds Germaine Schwider who directs the Los Angeles County YVA. The 29-year-old Long Beach administrator describes young people as "a neglected resource." Like Barbara Wyatt, she believes that YVA will benefit its members by giving them skills "that will make them more employable" and develop personal traits of responsibility, motivation and initiative. "Getting young people involved in volunteering,"

is the whole idea behind the YVA program, says Wyatt, who views the 12 model projects as the means for volunteers to "work toward a leadership capability."

According to Wyatt, the Los Angeles County project was selected as the site for the November 25 volunteer enrollment national kickoff because of the area's reputation across the country as "a center of young people." The county's volunteers, once recruited for YVA, will channel their skills through three departments: Parks and Recreation, the Public Administration Guardian's office and Health Services under provisions of a \$54,572 ACTION grant.

"What I would like to see happen," says Schwider, "is that this program starts a whole movement of wanting to help others." She agrees with Barbara Wyatt that the program can become ongoing and expand into other communities with local support. For the volunteers, Schwider asserts, will come belated recognition for doing some good things" in their communities.

Wyatt and Schwider join Los Angeles County Supervisor Peter F. Schabarum, Donald G. Galloway, director of the county Department of Community Development and ACTION regional director Philip D. Brady of San Francisco for the El Monte pre-Thanksgiving news conference on behalf of the YVA program, described by a spokesman as "typifying the season's spirit of sharing and giving."

The countywide YVA project office lists (213) 575-5401 in El Monte for callers.

file ACTION

Young Volunteers in ACTION

A narrative proposal for a Young Volunteers project should contain information of the following sort.

I. The Host Community

How many young people are concentrated in a geographically accessible area? Is public transportation available? Is there an ethnic or economic mix?

Would a Young Volunteer project be a significant addition to the opportunities for volunteering?

Is the community in general supportive of youth activities? Are there developed civic, church, and school programs, to the extent which indicate a receptive atmosphere but not to the extent that Young Volunteers would be perceived to be in competition or merely duplicate?

Are there sufficient numbers of associations, agencies, or projects to absorb the volunteer hours of the Young Volunteers?

Is there likely to be strong support in the mayor's office, the educational system, or the social service organizations?

Is there sufficient potential private sector support available for institutionalization, after two years, of a program which has demonstrated success?

Are there any factors peculiar to the community which would enhance or diminish the likelihood of success?

Is there a history of similar projects in the community?

What seem to be the kinds of volunteer activity which the community could best make use of and which young people can perform?

II. The Sponsoring Agency

Can you identify one or several possible sponsoring agencies, to act as recipient of the grant? These agencies may be the mayor's office, a social service agency, religious or fraternal associations, or other sponsor.

III. The Director

Can you identify a candidate or candidates for the position of director (volunteer coordinator)? The qualities of the director are all-important to the success of the project. He or she should be between the ages of about twenty-two and thirty; should understand young people and what motivates them; should be knowledgeable about the community's problems, resources, and leadership (both public and private); and should be willing to expend considerable time and energy in behalf of the project.

YOUNG VOLUNTEERS IN ACTION

I. Purpose

All of ACTION's initiatives for the coming months and years rely to a great extent on service by young people, in behalf of themselves and their communities, for the solution both of problems which are general and problems which are poverty-related. To ensure that the efforts of youth are mobilized in a focussed, effective way and to capture and perpetuate the spirit of service, ACTION will inaugurate a program to develop a corps of Young Volunteers. These volunteers will offer service to their communities on a part-time, non-stipended basis. When the success of the program has been demonstrated, ACTION may seek a specific legislative mandate for YV. The assumptions underlying this plan are that youth may bring special insights to the solution of the problems of the young people of their own communities, and that service to their communities as a whole itself offers the opportunity for achievement, for enlarged understanding, and for the development of leadership skills and a sense of civic responsibility.

II. Participation: Volunteers, Grantees, Sponsors

Participation in the program will be open to all youth between the ages of 14 and 22. Volunteer commitment to the project will vary; in order to be considered a Young Volunteer, individuals must serve a minimum of ten hours per month and serve in accordance with an informal contract with the grantee. The contract will cover terms of service including a code of conduct and an agreement to devote a specified number of hours.

Young American Volunteers will not receive stipends. Some assistance may be provided, where warranted, to defray the expense of transportation.

During the demonstration phase, YV will involve targeted cities, suburbs, and small towns. Five locations will be selected to start up the project in FY 81 and to continue it in FY 82. Given sufficient funds and demonstrated success, YV will be expanded in FY 82 to fifteen or twenty additional locations. Grants will be awarded to organizations for the purpose of operating the local project. Organizations eligible for ACTION assistance will be eligible for YV grants. Priority consideration will be given to organizations affiliated with national organizations in order to enhance the probability of replication; e.g., the office of the mayor, Community Chest, Red Cross, Junior League, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, State Offices of Voluntary Participation, VACs, and Volunteer Clearinghouses. Grantees will be responsible for developing a broad-based board including a representative of the Mayor's office, administration of grant funds, employment of a YV staff (primarily a local director), recruitment, training, and supervision of volunteers, and a development of volunteer service stations.

III. - The Director

The Director position is critical to the success of the project. ACTION will retain the right to approve the selection of the Director. It is envisioned that the Director position will be an opportunity for the development of youth leadership skills; priority consideration will be given to applicants between the ages of 22 and 30. The project director will be responsible for assisting the grantee in developing an advisory board, recruiting sponsors, selecting major project areas, implementing a campaign to recruit volunteers, administering a program to train them, and organizing a system and program of awards to help motivate them.

The size of the grant will vary by locality - it will average approximately \$40,000. The grant will cover employment of a Director, a part-time assistant, and a secretary. The Director's salary will be approximately \$12,000.00 - \$24,000.00 per year. The initial grant will be for fifteen months in order to include the start-up period. The start-up period will allow time for selection of work sites and recruitment of volunteers.

IV. Projects

Projects will offer the opportunity for sustained and short-term service. Sustained activities, requiring a long-term commitment, will include tutoring, literacy, service in hospitals and nursing homes, aid to the elderly, and big brother/big sister type projects. Short-term activities might include cleanup campaigns, inoculation campaign, support of public festivals, painting and restoring public buildings, weatherizing homes, offering dramatic and/or choral presentations in hospitals, orphanages, and nursing homes. The projects will be selected by the director and the board, who will identify activities appropriate to the community in advance of the awarding of the grant.

Grantees will be responsible for involving a minimum of 250 volunteers in the YV program, for a minimum of 2500 volunteer work hours per month. These volunteers must be generated by the local project and care must be taken to avoid taking youth away from other volunteer groups as YV.

V. ACTION Office Responsibilities

- The Office of Domestic Operations will have national responsibility for implementing the program.
- The Office of Policy and Planning will aid in further planning of the program, and in evaluating it.
- The Evaluation Division will develop an evaluation instrument for YV that will include a comprehensive form for collecting data throughout the year, in order to provide a means for measuring the impact of volunteer activity on each area identified.

- ACTION will develop a training program and materials for project directors and volunteers. ACTION will administer the training program for directors, who will in turn administer volunteer training, with local ACTION aid.
- ORC will develop a publicity package to assist in the recruitment of volunteers. The package will include brochures, posters, radio and TV spots with space for local information. ORC will also develop a strategy for informing the public on the progress of the YV initiative.
- The grantee and ACTION will develop recognition programs for the Young Volunteers. Suitable activities would include certificates, meetings with the mayor and other public officials, media coverage, and functions sponsored by civic groups.

Young Volunteers in ACTION

Aim:

To encourage youth to participate in worthwhile volunteer activities that will -

- 1) dignify the lives of the less fortunate by lending a helping hand;
- 2) beautify the areas in the community by assisting with the upkeep;
- 3) identify the needs that will enhance the safety of a community and seek to find ways for improvement;
- 4) Modify the behavior of youth by relating to positive peer programs.

Objective:

To identify the leadership qualities that exist in individuals, helping to enhance the capability by singling them for greater responsibility and rewarding those of merit for outstanding service.

Ultimate Objective:

To yearly recognize 50 youths nationally for leadership in the volunteer segment of society. The recognition will be so elevated that there will be a great desire to be selected.

Possible Sources of volunteers:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Boy Scouts | Boys Club of America |
| Girl Scouts | (O.J. Simpson) |
| FFA | YMCA |
| 4H Clubs | Big Brothers |
| Key Clubs in High Schools | Big Sisters |
| Schools | Sea Cadets |
| Colleges | Churches |
| *Gangs | Children of Service |
| Teams | Club Members |
| | Military Base Children |

* Some of these have a negative aspect, but perhaps the leadership could be reversed in positive projects.

Possible Projects:

Highway beautification;

Waterway improvement;

Crime watch;

Escorting the elderly to appointments
and store;

General services to retirement homes

Weatherization - assist in helping the
elderly winterize their homes;

Organize community meals for raising
funds for projects;

Helpful relationship with the elderly
living near schools;

Teaching of CPR, Red Cross first
aid courses to prepare volunteers for
emergencies

Environmental projects - forestry,
shores, paths;

Interest and restoration of historical
places of interest;

After-school recreational programs
for working mothers;

Pre-career counselling to establish
possible work related volunteer work;

Coaching younger children in sports;

A program that could be an asset to the community, involve many young people of varying ages, and help encourage leadership would be a person per block program. An area could be set up by blocks with a leader and assistants for each block. These people would be responsible for the appearance of the street, sidewalk, encourage upkeep of residences, assist the elderly in maintaining their homes, help with the inform, work with the children in after school programs. Generally establish a program that would strive to improve both the environment and assist the inhabitants. This could be set up competitively which could stimulate greater participation.

YOUTH SERVICE - PHASE II PROGRAM
JOB SKILL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT--UTILIZING MILITARY BASES

BACKGROUND

The current state of youth employment is acknowledged to be one of our most serious and potentially explosive domestic problems. Many of our public leaders have warned that the youth employment crisis, particularly among minorities, is so dangerous that failure to act now could turn crisis into disaster. At the same time, however, as we are faced with the urgent need to increase our financial investment in training and employment programs, we are also struggling with severe cutbacks in our national budget aimed at curbing a soaring inflation rate. This dilemma has already resulted in the reduction of a number of major social service programs and threatens the existence of many more. Thus, a combination of factors has demanded that we be more imaginative in our approach to solving domestic social problems and more efficient in managing all available resources.

One of the most promising and potentially far-reaching programs that directly addresses the concern to get "double-duty" for our investment dollars is the Youth Service Program being initiated by Youth Service U.S.A., Inc. (YSUSA), in cooperation with the Department of Defense (DOD). These agencies, now linked with the National Office for Social Responsibility (NOSR), have joined together and developed a Three-Year Plan aimed at expanding and significantly improving the original Youth Service concept. Specifically, they have led the way in designing a career exploration, skill training, and job placement program for unemployed economically disadvantaged youth utilizing where possible the "in-kind" resources indigenous to military installations.

THE PLAN

The three-year effort is built on an understanding of three major factors:

Use of Military Resources - At most every military base in the country, there are a tremendous volume of resources--technical equipment, educational, training and recreational facilities, skilled personnel, and supportive services. Given the existing support for and encouragement of YSUSA programs at the highest levels of DOD leadership, the use of these "in-kind" resources for broader social purposes represents a significant opportunity for expanding national training options. Failure to capitalize on the use of "in-kind" resources at a time when federal dollars for social programs are decreasing would be a tragic waste. YSUSA has already successfully demonstrated that this can be done without interfering with the primary mission of the military.

Urgent Youth Employment Needs - The severity of the youth employment problem across the nation cannot be overemphasized. Many military installations are located in or near communities having a large pool of unemployed and unskilled youth. Typically, too, each community has a demand for skilled technical labor that is greater than the available labor pool. In addition, many military installations have difficulty finding skilled civilian personnel in the surrounding community to fill existing unsubsidized jobs. Again, the opportunity to respond to community needs with existing resources should not be overlooked.

Fragmentation of Youth Program Efforts - The lack of coordination of current program efforts severely hampers their ultimate effectiveness. This gross fragmentation is evident in the lack of linkage among programs in the field and central offices and between bases and community resources.

Our objectives in designing the three-year plan are:

To obtain jobs and assist eight communities and the surrounding Department of Defense installations in achieving maximum utilization of their facilities, and to establish job skill development and training programs for economically disadvantaged youth, without interfering with the primary mission of the military.

To assist in the expansion and enhancement of the Youth Service Phase II Program concept by creating an awareness of and providing technical assistance and training to additional military installations.

Organizational Roles

NOSR, headquartered in Washington, D.C., will serve as prime contractor under a Department of Labor contract (DOL) and coordinate the project; develop training and public information materials; develop and install Management Information Systems (MIS) at each site; and, provide on-going technical assistance. YSUSA, headquartered in Memphis, Tennessee, will function as the liaison with all levels of the military and will monitor the work at each site. In, addition, YSUSA will support the entire effort by making available "in-kind" resources at its bases across the country. All four agencies will participate in the planning of individual programs at each of the eight bases, in recruiting local civilian leaders for service on advisory councils, in identifying target youth groups, and in building community awareness of and support for the youth career exploration and job training programs.

Further information may be obtained from Youth Service U.S.A., Inc., Youth Service Building, 314 South Goodlett, Memphis, Tennessee, 38117, (901) 454-4900, or from the National Office for Social Responsibility, 208 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia, 22314, (703) 549-5305.

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YOUTH SERVICE U.S.A., INC.

Youth Service U.S.A. (YSUSA), a national youth agency headquartered in Memphis, Tennessee, originated a concept to develop vocational exposure and job skills training at military installations. By using these military installations nationwide as sites, Youth Service U.S.A. has enabled young people from hundreds of communities in over thirty states to experience educational training, recreation, and motivational programs in a dynamic new atmosphere.

Winner of 13 National Awards from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, for its innovative programs, Youth Service endeavors to make viable opportunities available for all young people.

The vocational exposure program was conceived in Memphis after the death of Dr. Martin Luther King in 1968. During that turbulent period it was evident that some kind of youth program was needed to address the frustrations of many young people. The Reverend Donald E. Mowery, Episcopal Minister and Executive Director of Youth Service in Memphis, knew firsthand of these tensions and decided to do something about them. His solution was to incorporate a youth development program where young people could enjoy themselves with wholesome recreation and be exposed to vocational guidance and training in a controlled learning environment. The ideal youth program, he thought, must focus itself on motivating youth toward a more positive and meaningful life--a sense of direction which could effectively serve these young people in a world in which they must ultimately compete.

After searching the Memphis area for a place of operation, Father Mowery talked with the local Navy Memphis Commander and was granted permission to use the Base facilities. Initially, he had asked to use only the recreational activities on a day camp basis; however, after much discussion, recreational activities were expanded to a full-fledged residential vocational exposure. From one program in Memphis in 1968, the movement spread to three in 1969, over ninety-five in 1975. Although the program started on a Navy base, it wasn't long before the other services joined in and made their facilities available. The Youth Service Program is now supported by all the military services at the highest level.

What exactly does the Vocational Exposure Program encompass? To begin with there are no cliques, no racial or neighborhood pairing found in these programs--nor are they for any one particular group of youth (low-income or middle-class) but for all young people regardless of socio-economic backgrounds. By providing adult counselors to assist, Youth Service challenges the youth to take the initiative in breaking down social and personal barriers. One counselor is responsible for five to ten young people--he eats, sleeps, works, plays, and experiences their conflicts for a week.

When the group arrives at a base, they are separated into groups and then divided into teams. This is done for a variety of reasons. First, the youths tend to stay with their own homogenous group--be it racial, neighborhood, or school. Second, the learning situation Youth Service designs is based on peer diversity and functions at its best when young people are introduced to contemporaries from different backgrounds.

Too many teen-agers involved in similar programs are put into groups which are identical in background and this can serve to reinforce preexisting viewpoints. Youth Service changes that method by directing its efforts toward attitude change and social communication.

While on the military base, the youths will be treated to golf, swimming, fishing, group sports, hiking, horseback riding, boating, and any other sports activities available. In addition to recreation, vocational skill training is stressed. Tours and demonstrations are plentiful and feature classes on electronics, gasoline, diesel, and jet engine mechanics, avionics, sheet metal working, welding, medicine, computer technology, and basic flight training to mention but a few.

Nutrition, too, is an important part of every Youth Service Vocational Exposure Program, so the dining hall is always a well-traversed spot each week. Here, the youths eat three well-balanced, tasty meals each day and can go back for seconds or thirds if they desire.

In order to insure that each youth is healthy enough to participate in the residential program, free physical and dental examinations are normally given by military doctors and dentists. If any serious defect is found they are referred to a local social agency or hospital with a complete diagnosis. Because of legal and military mission requirements, only emergency treatment is available.

Nightly rap sessions play a crucial part in each program. The program is structured so counselors and youth sit down together just before "lights out" and talk about the many things young people have on their minds. Most evenings the counselor just listens. Often a group can help a member with his own problem solving--and while the counselor may explain confusing points, philosophies, or try to guide them in a positive direction--he usually remains detached. This personal attention that a counselor brings to his group is the foundation of all residential programs and is considered to be the most important single ingredient in any developmental program Youth Service originates.

Exactly how is a local Youth Service activity organized in a community? Very simply. When called upon by a community or government agency, Youth Service U.S.A., Inc., provides the necessary technical assistance to implement and coordinate a program. In most cases each program is community sponsored and run on a nearby military installation. The local military is able to support such programs under their Community Service, Community Relations, or Domestic Action Service Policies which encourages military commanders to make their facilities available for community projects on a non-interference basis.

Each local Youth Service activity works closely with public institutions (schools, police, courts, welfare departments, etc.), private agencies, churches, and civic-minded individuals. Many of the young people involved in the various activities are referred by juvenile courts and are placed on a supervisory agreement to a particular agency. This agreement enables a young person who has been in trouble to avoid introduction into the criminal system.

Besides the professional staff, volunteers play an integral part, not only by helping with young people but also by giving each Youth Service Program a broader base in its community.

Youth Service Programs enlist the best facilities and technology in the world for thousands of "Promising Young Americans" across the country. Any young person who is reaching out for self-improvement and understanding is welcome to join.

The uniquely effective feature of Youth Service has been the close personal contact and communication between counselor and camper; continuing this "personal touch" through follow-up visits, reunions, "big brother" type individual attention, etc., becomes an integral part of the program.

The creation of a Job Skills Training and Employment Program has made the Youth Service USA concept responsive to the needs of current youth. This Program developed by YSUSA and the National Office for Social Responsibility (NOSR) has been contracted through the Department of Labor (DOL) through NOSR as a national demonstration project. There are eight demonstration sites throughout the nation.

This program will utilize existing "in-kind" military and federal training resources to equip young people with skills necessary for employment. Also, there are skills taught in a classroom setting that will assist the employability young people maintain jobs solicited for them from the private sector prior to training.