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**Collection:** Blackwell, Morton: Files

**Folder Title:** Presidential Task Force on  
Volunteers for the Needy (4 of 4)

**Box:** 20

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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** BLACKWELL, MORTON: FILES

**Withdrawer**

RBW 6/10/2011

**File Folder** PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE ON VOLUNTEERS FOR  
THE NEEDY (4 OF 4)

**FOIA**

F06-0055/07

**Box Number** 20

POTTER, CLAIRE

31

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	RESUME		2	ND	B6

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

# Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church

1300 - 1308 East 50th Street  
Los Angeles, California 90011

Foundation  
for the  
Poor  
File

Rev. Edward V. Hill, B.S., LL.D., Pastor

235-2103

April 25, 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Room 134  
Old Executive Office Building  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Morton:

Thank you for your consideration and help concerning the Presidential Advisory Commission which would relate to the "poor people" throughout America.

I am enumerating several ideas in this letter which I hope will be helpful in structuring the Commission.

## 1) THE NAME OF THE COMMISSION

The name of the Commission should imply hope to those who are the focal point of the budget cuts as outlined by Mr. Reagan. I endorse the budget policies, but we need to communicate direction and hope, as well as identify the objects of the Commission, which are the poor. Therefore, we offer the name of "The Presidential Advisory Committee for Achievement For The Poor". We, of course, will follow your final decision.

## 2) THE STRUCTURE OF THE COMMISSION

We propose the following people to be staff personnel in the Commission:

- Mrs. Roger Jepsen - Executive Director
- Robert Pittinger - Deputy Director
- (A knowledgeable person of Washington with a minority background to be Project Coordinator- we can propose that name within two weeks)
- David Gowdy - Administrative Assistant
- Bev Hochrade - Secretary

Salaries for this staff, with the exception of Mrs. Jepsen, have been underwritten by the Foundation For The Poor, if this is acceptable to you. We suggest that Robert Pittinger be responsible for the office staff and report to Mrs. Jepsen.

**IF YOU HAVE THE FAITH GOD HAS THE POWER**



Mrs. Jepsen would report to the appropriate person in the administration. The advantage of the volunteer staff is that it allows the President to establish a Commission without allocating federal funding. The staff would respond to the appropriate chain of command. All of the proposed staff personnel are very supportive of the President.

3) THE WHITE-HOUSE OFFICE

The White House office, I believe, is very important in order for the President and administration to underline the importance of the concerns of the poor. The White House office is also very essential to offer maximum credibility to challenge, motivate, and enlist the private sector and church leaders throughout the country. In this highly important volunteer support project, we will not be able to realize the greatest potential, nor will the President receive the maximum benefit without this office. An office for the Commission through another department would suggest secondary importance to those we are trying to help and involve.

4) THE ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

- a) To identify the poor and their needs
- b) To identify effective voluntary support efforts throughout the country which address the needs of the poor
- c) To challenge, motivate, and involve the private sector to reproduce successful voluntary efforts in their respective communities.

5) THE FOUNDATION FOR THE POOR

The Foundation For The Poor is a separate entity from the Presidential Commission. The prototypes of the Foundation will be some of the projects that the Commission will evaluate, publicize, and seek to encourage replication throughout the country. Other successful projects led by Leon Sullivan, Marva Collins, etc. should be evaluated and replicated throughout the country through the help and encouragement of the Commission. The White House office is important in this regard to gain the attention of the church and business leaders, and to inspire them to organize the efforts in their communities.

The Foundation For the Poor is a voluntary coalition of church and business leaders with the objective of building volunteer support models to address the needs of the poor, and reproduce these models throughout the country. The Board of Directors of the Foundation For The Poor consists of: Arch Decker - Chairman; Clint Murchison - Chairman of the Executive Committee; Myself - President; Robert Pittinger - Executive Director; Harv Oostdyk - Executive Vice - President. Mary Crowley, Bunker Hunt, Bob Perry, and Holly Coors are additional Board members. Cooperating church leaders include

Billy Graham, Bill Bright, James Robison, Jerry Falwell, Pat Robertson, Adrian Rogers, B. Clayton Bell, Donn Moomaw, and at least ten pastors in each of the prototype cities of Denver, Dallas, and Los Angeles.

Morton, thank you again for all of your help. It is our hope that we can honor the Lord, the country, the President, and the administration in this important task. I believe that with your help and a fervent commitment by the leaders mentioned we can see a great avalanche of hope and opportunity brought to the "poor people" of America.

Yours Sure of Salvation Through Christ,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edward V. Hill". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Edward V. Hill

cc: Robert Pittinger



PROPOSED MEMBERS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION FOR THE POOR

Dr. Edward V. Hill -- Chairman  
Pastor, Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church-Los Angeles

- +1. Clarence (Arch) Decker-Attorney, Denver
- +2. Mary C. Crowley-President-Home Interiors and Gifts, Dallas
- +3. Roosevelt Grier-Investments, Los Angeles
- +4. Billy Graham-Evangelist, Montreat, N.C.
- +5. Bill Bright-President-Campus Crusade for Christ, San Bernardino
- +6. Clint Murchison-Owner-Dallas Cowboys, Dallas
- +7. Pat Robertson-President-Christian Broadcasting Network, Virginia
- +8. Jerry Falwell-Pastor-Liberty Baptist Church, Lynchburg, Va.
- +9. Marva Collins-Social Worker-Chicago
- +10. Nelson Bunker Hunt-Cairman-Hunt Energy Corp., Dallas
- +11. Roger Staubach-President-Holloway-Staubach Realtors, Dallas
- +12. Leon Sullivan-Pastor-Zion Baptist Church, Philadelphia *81C*
- +13. Tim LaHaye-Author, Los Angeles
- +14. Adrian Rogers-Pastor-Bellevue Baptist Church, Memphis
- +15. B. Clayton Bell-Senior Minister-Highland Park Presbyterian Church Dallas
- 16. Louis Evans, Jr.-Senior Minister-National Presbyterian Church Washington, D.C.
- +17. Stan Mooneyham-President-World Vision, Los Angeles
- +18. Hadden Robinson-President-Denver Baptist Seminary, Denver
- +19. Raymundo Giminez-Chairman-International Christian Hispanic Conf. Virginia Beach, Va.
- 20. Jasper Williams-President-National Black Medical Assoc., Chicago
- 21. John Perkins-President, Voice of Calvary
- 22. Robert Vernon-Deputy Chief of Police, Los Angeles Police Department Los Angeles
- 23. H. O. Espinoza-Superintendent-Church of the Nazarene, San Antonio
- +24. Joseph L. Hargrove-Executive Committee-Episcopal Church of America Shreveport *(businessman) (oil)*
- +25. John Giminez-Pastor-Rock Church, Virginia Beach
- +26. Don Moomaw-Senior Minister-Bel Air Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles
- +27. Norm Hodges-Investment, Washington, D.C.
- +28. E.S. Branch-Pastor-Baptist Church, Houston
- +29. Eugene S. Callander-Pastor-Church of the Master, Harlem
- +30. Tom Bower-Rector-St. Barthalomew Episcopal Church, New York
- +31. Holly Coors-Joe Coors Foundation, Denver
- +32. James Robison-Evangelist, Hurst, Tx.
- 33. Tom Phillips-Chairman-Raytheon, Boston
- +34. Don Seibert-Chairman-J.C. Penney, New York
- +35. John Staggars-Director-One Ministries, Washington D.C.
- 36. Leon Jaworski-Attorney, Houston
- +37. Robert Perry-President-Perry Homes, Houston
- 38. Bishop Thomas Welsh-Catholic Diocese of Arlington, Arlington
- 39. Austin Vaughn-Auxiliary Bishop of New York, New York
- 40. Rabbi Joshua Haberman-Washington Hebrew Congregation, Washington DC
- +41. Robert M. Pittenger-Executive Director-Foundation for the Poor McLean, Va.
- +42. Richard Halverson-Senior Minister-Fourth Presbyterian Church, W, DC
- 43. George Gilder, Author, Massachusetts
- 44. *Jewillard Marriott*

+ Familiar with concept  
- Pittenger's highest priorities for appointment

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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*File Folder*

PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE ON VOLUNTEERS FOR THE  
NEEDY (4 OF 4)

*FOIA*

F06-0055/07

POTTER, CLAIRE

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PERSONAL REFERENCES

The Honorable William L. Armstrong  
United States Senator

Dr. B. Clayton Bell, Senior Minister  
Highland Park Presbyterian Church-Dallas

Dr. William R. Bright, President  
Campus Crusade for Christ

The Honorable James Collins  
Member of Congress

Dr. W. A. Criswell, Pastor  
First Baptist Church-Dallas

Mrs. Mary C. Crowley, President  
Home Interiors and Gifts

Dr. Leighton Ford, Evangelist  
Billy Graham Evangelistic Association

Mr. J. Rawles Fulgham, President  
First International Bancshares-Dallas

The Honorable Jesse Helms  
United States Senator

Dr. E.V. Hill, Pastor  
Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church-Los Angeles

Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt, Chairman of the Board  
Hunt Energy Corporation

Mr. William S. Kanaga, Chairman  
Arthur Young and Company

Mr. Tom Landry, Head Coach  
Dallas Cowboys

Mr. James E. Lyon, Chairman of the Board  
River Oaks Bank and Trust-Houston

Miss Carol Lawrence  
Entertainer



Dr. Charles LeMaistre, President  
The University of Texas Cancer Research Center  
M. D. Anderson Hospital-Houston

Dr. Charles Malik, Distinguished Professor Emeritus  
American University-Beirut

Mr. J. William Middendorf II, President and Chief Executive Officer  
Financial General Bancshares-Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Carlos Moorhead  
Member of Congress

Mr. and Mrs. Clint Murchison Jr., Owners  
Dallas Cowboys

Mr. Robert Perry, President  
Perry Homes-Houston

Reverend James Robison, Evangelist  
James Robison Evangelistic Association

Dr. Adrian Rogers, Pastor  
Bellevue Baptist Church-Memphis

Mr. William H. Seay, Chairman of the Board  
Southwestern Life Insurance Company-Dallas

Mr. Don Seibert, Chairman of the Board  
J.C. Penney Company-New York

Mr. Roger Staubach, President  
Holloway-Staubach Real Estate Investments

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FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION, THE FOUNDATION,  
AND THE LOCAL COMMITTEES

I. GOALS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION FOR THE POOR

- A. Define who and where are the poor.
- B. Analyze existing programs.
- C. Develop new resources for the poor.
  - 1. The Commission would attempt to identify new alternative resources from the private sector that are not now being used to help the poor.
  - 2. These new resources would represent the skills and interests of millions of gifted Americans.
- D. Recommend new strategies.
  - 1. The Commission would recommend national implementation of programs with a track record of success.
  - 2. These program strategies would not involve the use of new federal monies.
  - 3. Much of our national urban efforts are not coordinated at the local level. They are characterized by fragmentation. The Commission would attempt to address structural changes and the delivery of human services.
  - 4. Too many of our urban efforts produce dependency. The Commission would attempt to address itself to programmatic solutions which can contribute to self-sufficiency.
  - 5. The Commission would suggest ways in which millions of volunteers could make meaningful contributions to the quality of life to our nation's poor.

II. GOALS OF THE FOUNDATION FOR THE POOR

- A. To raise private sector resources to staff and augment the Commission's activities.

B. To create an urban think tank

1. The think tank would define its activities into the following program areas:
  - a. education
  - b. welfare/social services
  - c. narcotics --
  - d. health
  - e. recreation/cultural
  - f. jobs/economic development
  - g. housing
  - h. legal structures/ police, courts, jail, probation, parole
  - i. religious structures
  - j. environment and others/fire, post office, parks, sanitation, etc.

2. Structure

The Foundation would have core staff in those program areas. They would be augmented by thousands of volunteers throughout the country who are presently working within those institutions or have interfacing skills.

C. Develop national urban prototypes

1. The essence of management is the development of prototypes. General Motors can make a million cars because they can make one. We must build national urban prototypes. No meaningful urban solution is possible without them. To copy is the essence of the technological state. Once the prototypes are built, they can be replicated throughout urban America.
2. Neighborhoods of 15 or 20 blocks would be selected in Los Angeles and Dallas. Thousands of volunteers would be organized to make dramatic changes in those communities during the next few months. This would be accomplished by organizing the resources of 10 congregations around these blocks. This concept, if properly organized, could be replicated across urban America.



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D. Replication of the prototypes

1. The prototypes would be replicated in each major American city through the development of local committees whose task it would be to build a prototype and replicate it throughout their neighborhoods.

III. SPECIFIC PLAN FOR LOCAL COMMITTEES

1. Select the 15 block area.
2. Create a local committee of around 30 people. They would be drawn from the leaders of the city in such areas as government, corporate, community, religious, and agency. It is essential that the top political leadership of the city serves on this committee.
3. The local committees could be organized into six task forces: government resource, corporate resource, community resource, religious congregation resource, agency resource, management resource.
4. The function of the government resource task force is to see that the resources of the federal, state, and city government are being used in the 15-block area in the most coordinated and creative manner. Examples are the health department and schools working together.
5. The function of the corporate resource task force is to find ways in which corporate resources can be applied to the 15-block area. Example--providing data processing assistance to the welfare department, providing jobs for all the people who want to work in the designated neighborhood.
6. The function of the community resource task force is to see that the residents of the 15-block area participate in all decision making so the project is done with them and not for them. Example--they decide who gets the first jobs.
7. The function of the religious congregation resource task force is to see that the members of 10 large congregations have the opportunity in an organized fashion to pour their resources into the needs of the 15 blocks. This gives the project an active army of thousands and will insure the success of the program. Example--1,000 volunteers agree to set up a comprehensive tutorial program.

- 12
8. The function of the agency resource task force is to see that the agencies of the city, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Girls Club, etc., are being used in the 15-block area in the most coordinated and creative manner. Example--getting the Boys Club to use the school's gym in the evening or getting the Boys Club to help the school with the physical education program.
  9. The function of the management resource task force is to give proven skilled managers an opportunity to propose changes and recommendations that would allow all resources to be managed in the most productive manner.
  10. The neighborhood projects would be broken up into specific content tasks such as art, music, data processing, nutrition, health care, etc. A plan for the up grading of each content area would be developed, then implemented. Each category would have goals and objectives and evaluation criteria.
  11. In addition to the projects (or in conjunction with the content projects) there would be thousands of opportunities for service. These would be the people who implement the plans. It is one task to draw a plan and it is another task to get the people to implement it. Example--the reading task might come up with a plan, but it would take 600 volunteers to implement it.
  12. The goal of the local committees would be to wipe out poverty in 15 block prototypes and then replicate their success to other poor neighborhoods of the city.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

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For Immediate Release

XXX XX, 1981

The President today announced the creation of a Presidential Urban Volunteers Advisory Committee to be chaired by

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The purposes of the Committee are to provide for:

- full and adequate input to him on existing voluntary efforts designed to raise the standard of living and quality of life in urban areas;
- advice for the Administration on how to encourage voluntary actions to assist the urban poor by private individuals and organized groups including religious, business, labor and civic associations;
- assistance in evaluating current government programs which might relate to efforts of volunteers helping the poor in urban areas; and
- communication between the Administration and volunteers working to help the urban poor.

The Presidential Urban Volunteers Advisory Committee will be provided an office in the White House complex, but the Committee will be entirely voluntarily funded, accepting no Federal funds for salaries, travel or office ~~expenses~~ materials.

A full list of the members of the members of the Presidential Urban Volunteers Advisory Committee is attached.



WORKING  
DRAFT.... April 14, 1981

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

14  
file  
Foundation  
for

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release

xxx xx, 1981

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The Presidential Urban Volunteers Advisory Committee that I am forming today will help me focus private, voluntary efforts on assisting the poor in our nation's urban areas. For too long the emphasis in our country has been too great on government funded programs to solve every human problem. We must provide a social safety net to help the genuinely needy, funded by government where absolutely necessary. But taxpayer funded programs have proved to be a poor substitute for the voluntarily assumed responsibility for helping the poor and needy which characterized religious and civic associations through most of our nation's history. I will look to this Advisory Committee to help me find ways to revitalize the private sector's involvement in directly assisting our urban poor.

Voluntary programs help not only those who receive assistance, they provide lasting benefits to those who give of themselves. I do not believe it is a coincidence that all our great religions place special emphasis on the role of the churches and of private individuals in helping the poor and the needy.

This Advisory Committee will assist me in evaluating current government programs which impact on the urban poor and which might relate to private, voluntary efforts in these areas.

The Committee will be entirely voluntarily funded. It will accept no Federal funds for salaries, travel or office expenses. It will be provided an office in the White House complex.

I am pleased that so many outstanding Americans have expressed their willingness to serve on this Urban Volunteers Advisory Committee. With their help we will work to channel the virtually unlimited talents and energies of American volunteers toward assisting the poor and needy in our urban areas.

Inpractical and political reality the proposed Presidential Commission must attempt to perform two functions: (1) to identify programs to help the poor which can better be preformed by the private sector, (2) to help through the private sector to improve government efforts to help the poor.

1) Replace government services. There are many parts of present government efforts for the poor that can be more effectively performed by the private sector. Legal aid services could be assisted by volunteer lawyers, the whole welfare structure could be improved and ultimately eliminated by religious congregations and/or other civic groups. Many aspects of health services could be the province of well motivated and organized volunteers. Housing, economic development, job placement, delivery of social services, control of drugs are all areas which government has almost totally failed and only private sector help and involvement could offer meaningful hope.

2) Help improve government services. Some parts of government services are mandated by law (i.e., police department, jails). Some parts of government will remain in public domain because of the political or fiscal difficulties to transfer them to the private sector (public schools). Some parts of government will remain because of local choice. (What a city resources, or federal revenue sharing monies.) In light of present fiscal allocations, it is in the vested interest of the present administration to improve govenment efforts wherever they might exist with volunteer skills, resources, and manpower.

But any comprehensive volunteer program must be carefully planned, demonstrated, and managed. Perhaps only the religious institutions of our nation have thenecessary motivation and structure to perform so massive a task. This then becomes the mandate and the challenge of the Presidential Commission.



REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge  
Appointments Center  
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on April 3, 19 81

for Morton Blackwell of Office of Public Liaison  
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

Miss Dorcas Hardy  
Mrs. Roger Jepsen  
Tom Getman - *Sen. Hatfield*  
Robert Pittenger  
Harv Oostdyk  
E. V. Hill  
Brian Waidmann - *Armstrong*  
~~Clint Fuller~~

*GINNA BESSEY - Sen Jepsen*  
*CARL ANDERSON - Helms*  
*(Added per phone)*

*foundation for  
the year  
(per Morton)*

MEETING LOCATION

Building OEOB

Requested by Morton Blackwell

Room No. 132

Room No. 134 Telephone 2657

Time of Meeting 2:00 P.M.

Date of request April 2, 1981

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742



I. GOALS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION FOR THE POOR

A. Define who and where are the poor

B. Analyze existing programs

1. The task is not only to find those programs which have worked but those which can be replicated without the appropriation of additional resources.

C. Become a national focus for assistance to the poor

1. Develop a public perception that the Reagan Administration is attempting to respond to the needs of the poor by developing new resources and strategies and is not just making budget cuts.
2. Create a national strategies for listening to and examining urban ideas and programs that work.

D. Develop new resources for the poor

1. The Commission would attempt to identify new alternative resources from the private sector that are not now being used to help the poor. These resources would represent the skills, resources, and interest of millions of gifted Americans.
2. The Commission would suggest ways in which volunteer efforts could supplement existing government efforts to help the poor.
3. The Commission would suggest ways in which volunteer efforts could help to improve present government efforts.

E. Recommend new strategies

1. The Commission would recommend national implementation of volunteer efforts with a track record of success.
2. Much of our national urban efforts are not coordinated at the local level. They are characterized by fragmentation. The Commission would attempt to address structural changes in the delivery of human services.

3. Many urban services such as schools, police systems, medical services are not being recommended by the Reagan Administration to be eliminated. But they must be improved. They just don't work very well. The Commission would recommend ways that volunteers and private sector resources could augment these efforts. These program strategies would not involve the use of new monies.
4. Too many of our urban efforts produce dependency. The Commission would attempt to identify programmatic solutions which can contribute to self-sufficiency.
5. Many volunteer efforts in the past have failed from lack of proper structure. The Commission would develop management structure that could absorb the efforts of millions of volunteers making meaningful contributions to the quality of life of our nation's poor.

## II. GOALS OF THE FOUNDATION FOR THE POOR

- A. To raise private sector resources to staff and augment the Commission's activities
- B. To create an urban think tank
  1. The think tank would define its activities into the following program areas:
    - a. education
    - b. welfare/social services
    - c. narcotics
    - d. health
    - e. recreation/cultural
    - f. jobs/economic development
    - g. housing
    - h. legal structures/police, courts, jail, probation, parole
    - i. religious structures
    - j. environment and others/fire, post office, parks, sanitation, etc.

## 2. Structure

The Foundation's think tank would have core staff in each of the above mentioned program areas. They would be augmented by hundreds of volunteers who either in educational, criminal justice, medical, housing, etc., institutions or who have interfacing skills.

### C. Develop national urban prototypes

1. The essence of management is the development of prototypes. General Motors can make a million cars because they can make one. We must build national urban prototypes. No meaningful urban solution is possible without them. To copy is the essence of the technological state. Once the prototypes are built, they can be replicated throughout urban America.
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## III. SPECIFIC PLAN FOR LOCAL COMMITTEES

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12. The goal of the local committees would be to wipe out poverty in 15 block prototypes and then replicate their success to other poor neighborhoods of the city.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1981

FOUNDATION FOR THE POOR MEETING - April 3, 1981 at 2:00 p.m., 132 EOB

attendees:

<sup>Craig</sup>  
~~Clint~~ Fuller, Director of Cabinet Administration

~~Mel~~ Bradley, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Policy Development

Dorcas Hardy, Health and Human Services

Mrs. Roger Jepsen, Office of Senator Jepson

Tom Getman, Office of Senator Hatfield

Fred Fielding, Counsel to the President

Robert Pittinger, Foundation for the Poor

Harv Oostdyk, Foundation for the Poor

E.V. Hill, Foundation for the Poor

OPL represented by Wayne Valis and Thelma Duggin (per Morton Blackwell)



THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 8, 1981

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FEDERALISM

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. I), an advisory committee on federalism policy of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established the Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism. The Committee shall be composed of members from among private citizens of the United States, public officials from State and local governments, and members of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Federal government who shall be appointed by the President. The members shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

(b) The President shall designate a Chairman from among the members of the Committee.

Sec. 2. Functions. The Committee shall advise the President with respect to the objectives and conduct of the overall federalism policy of the United States.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Committee such information with respect to federalism issues as it may require for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) Members of the Committee shall serve without any compensation for their work on the Committee. However, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707), to the extent funds are available therefor.

(c) Any administrative support expenses of the Committee shall be paid from funds available to the White House Office.

Sec. 4. General. (a) Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, shall be performed by the President, except that, the Administrator of General Services shall, on a reimbursable basis, provide such administrative services as may be requested.

(b) The Committee shall terminate on December 31, 1982, unless sooner extended.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 8, 1981.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release

April 8, 1981

The President today announced the creation of a Presidential Federalism Advisory Committee to be chaired by Senator Paul Laxalt.

The purposes of the Committee are to provide for:

- full and adequate input to him on Federal legislative proposals impacting on the states and localities;
- advice for the Administration in implementing its federalism proposals; and
- assistance in developing long-term policies to reverse the current trend of greater control over state and local programs by the Federal government.

The Presidential Federalism Advisory Committee also will have a Coordinating Task Force on Federalism chaired by Senator Laxalt.

The full list of Federal, state and local officials and private citizens who will serve on the Presidential Federalism Advisory Committee and the Coordinating Task Force on Federalism is attached.

## FEDERALISM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Governors

Governor George Busbee (D-Georgia)  
Governor Scott M. Matheson (D-Utah)  
Governor Lamar Alexander (R-Tennessee)  
Governor James R. Thompson (R-Illinois)  
Governor Pierre S. duPont IV (R-Delaware)  
Governor Richard A. Snelling (R-Vermont)

### State Legislators

Rep. T.W. (Tom) Stivers (R-Idaho)  
Senator Ross O. Doyen (R-Kansas)  
Senator Ann Lindeman (R-Arizona)  
Speaker Benjamin L. Cardin (D-Maryland)  
Speaker John J. Hainkel, Jr. (D-Louisiana)  
Assemblyman Dean Rhoads (R-Nevada)

### Mayors

Mayor Edward I. Koch (D-New York City)  
Mayor William H. Hudnut, III (R-Indianapolis)  
Mayor Margaret Hance (R-Phoenix)  
Mayor Ferd Harrison (R-Scotland Neck, N.C.)  
Mayor Tom Moody (R-Columbus, Ohio)

### County Officials

J. Richard Conder (D-Richmond County, North Carolina)  
Roy Orr (D-Dallas County, Texas)  
William Murphy (R-Rensselaer County, New York)  
Sandra Smoley (R-Sacramento County, California)  
Bruce Nestande (Non-Partisan-Orange County, California)  
Donald L. Smith (R-Anchorage Municipality, Alaska)

### Members of U.S. Senate

Senator William V. Roth, Jr. (R-Delaware)  
Senator David Durenberger (R-Minnesota)  
Senator Pete V. Domenici (R-New Mexico)  
Senator David L. Boren (D-Oklahoma)  
Senator Ernest F. Hollings (D-South Carolina)  
Senator Paul Laxalt (R-Nevada)



Members of House of Representatives

Rep. Richard T. Schulze (R-Pennsylvania)  
Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Miŕssouri)  
Rep. L.H. Fountain (D-North Carolina)  
Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio)  
Rep. Frank Horton (R-New York)  
Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Texas)

Private Citizens

F. Clifton White  
Dr. Robert B. Hawkins  
C.D. Ward  
Former Sen. Clifford Hansen  
Former Gov. Otis Bowen

THE COORDINATING TASK FORCE ON FEDERALISM

Senator Paul Laxalt, Chairman  
Secretary Terrel Bell  
Secretary Samuel Pierce  
Secretary Donald Regan  
Secretary Richard Schweiker  
Secretary James Watt  
Director David Stockman  
Edwin Meese III  
James A. Baker III  
Richard S. Williamson  
Martin Anderson  
Robert Carleson

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release

April 8, 1981

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The Presidential Federalism Advisory Committee that I am forming today is a first step in helping me to restore a proper Constitutional relationship between the Federal, state and local governments. Unfortunately, our decentralized system of government has over the years been bent out of shape. The Federal government too often has treated elected state and local officials as if they were nothing more than administrative agents for Federal authority. I will look to this Advisory Committee to help me find ways to return towards a proper balance.

The people who make up state and local governments are as capable as any in Washington, D.C. My Administration looks forward to working with them in concrete ways. We need to provide for greater authority and responsibility in the states, counties, cities and towns -- to return government to those closest to the people most affected.

I am particularly pleased that my good friend Senator Paul Laxalt, who served in county government before being elected Lt. Governor and then Governor of the State of Nevada, has agreed to serve as Chairman of this Committee. I am further pleased that a bipartisan cross-section of governors, state legislators, mayors, county officials and members of Congress have agreed to serve on this Committee.

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# Volunteers could fill gaps left by Reagan budget cuts

**Agencies inside and outside of government rush to tap huge reservoir of free help**

By Lucia Mossat  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The depth of the Reagan budget cuts may raise the status of America's unpaid professionals — those who volunteer their time and services — to new heights.

The expected pinch of the cuts has already prompted a number of private and government agencies to sharply step up their courting and recruiting of volunteers.

Indeed, some experts say the prospect of the cuts has left some agencies, in fields ranging from the arts to human services, in a state of "panic" as to where they will find the funds and personnel to continue operations at all.

Most volunteer clearinghouse agencies report a surge in requests for volunteer help and say they are braced for a sharper increase in the weeks to come.

"Right now calls are coming in for receptionists and secretaries, positions maybe filled by CETA [Comprehensive Employment and Training Act] employees before," says Edward Van Arsdale of the Voluntary Action Center in Somerset, N.J., which recruits and refers volunteers to some 70 agencies in the area. "So far we haven't had a really big call because of the cutbacks, but we're certainly expecting it."

Veteran workers in the volunteer field stress that in times of fiscal crisis careful long-range planning as to how volunteers can best be absorbed is crucial. Unions and paid staff affected should be in on the planning, they add.

"The first thing people seem to think of is 'How will we ever get our typing done?'"

notes Winifred Brown, director of the Mayor's Voluntary Action Center in New York City, an organization that channels volunteers to 2,000 private and government organizations.

"We encourage analyzing what the typist actually does. Often typing is only a fraction of the job," she says. "The volunteer, whose work should enrich the agency's services rather than replace paid staff, may be better equipped to take on some of those other duties. . . . In many organizations, especially government, promotional opportunities for clerical workers hinge on taking the next typing test, and they resent having a job taken away that uses their primary skill."

"We want to be sure that if voluntarism is expanded, it's done in an appropriate way," agrees Mary Louise Thomson of the Voluntary Action Center in Chicago. "The question is how to extend services by better use of manpower while protecting both the employee and the volunteer from exploitation."

Organizations intending to lean more on volunteers will also have to be much more flexible in how and when they use the added manpower. The traditional picture of "Lady Bountiful" devoting an afternoon to licking envelopes no longer applies. Today's daytime volunteer is more apt to be a student, retiree, woman in transition from homemaking to career, or someone disabled. New York City plans an entire conference at the end of April to delve into new ways to tap the skills of handicapped volunteers.

But the core of the volunteer network, the

Washington-based coalition of some 300 groups in the volunteer field. "Times are tough, but my prediction is that individual giving will increase substantially — though probably not enough to compensate for the losses [from the administration's budget cuts]."

Indeed, most predictions are that some federally funded arts and service agencies

**Most experts say they think there is an ample supply of 'people power' waiting to help with dollars and services when the need arises.**

will fold.

"Those substantially dependent on government grants are going to feel a tremendous impact," observes Mr. O'Connell. "A lot of very local community arts groups formed in the last five years which have become heavily dependent on government funds probably aren't going to make it because they didn't have enough to start with."

"The question with us is whether volunteers would have any place to go," says Marta Vega of the Phelps Stokes Fund in New York, an agency which helps a variety of Chicano arts groups that relied heavily on volunteers before getting some federal funds in the last few years. "The Reagan budget cuts are going to force many of our organizations to close their doors."

"Generally arts organizations are going to be pressed into becoming very good business managers," comments Mrs. Joan Harris, president of the board of the Chicago Opera Theater which leans on Washington dollars for only about 2 percent of its budget. "Those with the larger budgets and the larger staffs will have to do a lot of cutting back."

Service and arts groups considered in the strongest position now are those which have a broad volunteer base and a tradition of putting volunteers to good use. The Voluntary Action Center in New York City, for instance, found it easiest during that city's financial crisis of the mid-70s to add volunteers to agencies already using them.

"We got no kickback of any kind in such cases," says Winifred Brown, "because the paid staff knew that their jobs weren't threatened."

By contrast, she says, some private voluntary agencies such as nursing homes, drug rehabilitation centers, and counseling and guidance organizations, which have traditionally raised funds to hire professional staffs and have kept volunteers from working in any service capacity, may face a tougher situation. "They suddenly begin to wonder if there's a way to involve volunteers when the money gets tight and they see these jobs going down the drain," she says, implying that by the time the looking starts it may well be too late.

**'The question is how to extend services by better use of manpower while protecting both the employee and the volunteer from exploitation.'**

experts say, is now the professional working man and woman who can offer evening and weekend time.

"Being unemployed is no longer a synonym for being a volunteer," says Andy Hart of Denver's Mile High United Way Voluntary Action Center. "Many agencies are just beginning to see the light on the implications of who is now available and to find innovative ways to use them."

Many agencies using volunteers, for instance, are finding that management, accounting, and technical assistance help can do a great deal to improve the efficiency of manpower used and services offered.

Most experts say they think there is an ample supply of "people power" waiting to help with dollars and services when the need arises.

"Organizations such as the Salvation Army and Goodwill have grown dramatically in tough times because they're more needed and more people are aware of it," says Brian O'Connell, president of Independent Factor, a



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Foundation  
for the Poor  
OCT 06 1981



United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

ROGER W. JEPSEN  
IOWA

October 6, 1981

Mrs. Elizabeth Dole  
Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Elizabeth:

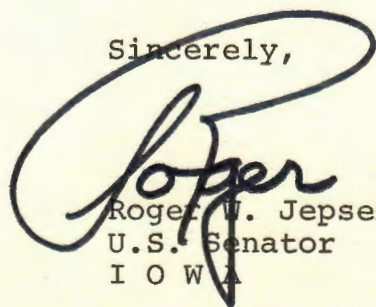
On Thursday, October 1 -- the day that marked the beginning of the President's long-awaited "New Beginning" -- my wife, Dee, had a unique invitation to speak on the impact of the social services cuts.

She spoke at a program organized by the Christian Family Care Center in the Quad Cities area to raise funds for a spouse and child abuse center opened by that group just a month ago. This group has drawn solid support from local citizens in an effort to meet local needs.

We think the C.F.C.C. represents a working model proving the President's point that local communities and churches can once again renew "the frontier spirit that used to be."

The article and her speech are enclosed for your information.

Sincerely,

  
Roger W. Jepsen  
U.S. Senator  
I O W A

get speech RB  
OK

RWJ:drp

Enclosure