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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** BLACKWELL, MORTON: FILES

**Withdrawer**

KDB 6/7/2010

**File Folder** SALVATION ARMY

**FOIA**

F09-0043/01

**Box Number** 9086

STRAUSS, C

21

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	FORM	REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS (FORM SSF 2037) (PARTIAL)	1	2/10/1982	B6

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) 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.

5  
Joan  
moreci (4481)

Master Blackwell



The Salvation Army  
National Headquarters  
799 Bloomfield Avenue  
Verona, New Jersey 07044

### *The Salvation Army National Commander*

*We are pleased to announce the General's appointment of Commissioner Norman S. Marshall as National Commander of The Salvation Army in the United States of America and Mrs. Commissioner Norman S. Marshall as National President, Women's Organizations, effective June 1, 1983.*

JARL WAHLSTRÖM  
GENERAL



FOUNDED 1865

JOHN D. NEEDHAM  
NATIONAL COMMANDER

# THE SALVATION ARMY

WILLIAM BOOTH, FOUNDER

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

799 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

VERONA, N.J. 07044

OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL COMMANDER

201-239-0606

February 14, 1983

Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Morton:

This will acknowledge with thanks your February 1st letter, together with the copy of the President's talk given at the recent National Religious Broadcasters Convention. Even before receiving your letter our delegates had told me that the President's comments were helpful, stimulating and right on the mark this year.

I don't suppose the President will mind if some of the content creeps into my sermons sometime in the future.

If you have opportunity, thank him again for all of us who wish to maintain that "...faith once delivered to the saints", which is indeed the panacea for all the ills of mankind.

If only we would let the Prince of Peace rule our hearts... what a world this would be!

Warmest and best wishes. God bless you.

Sincerely yours,

John D. Needham  
COMMISSIONER

JARL WAHLSTRÖM  
General

JOHN D. NEEDHAM  
National Commander



# THE SALVATION ARMY

(Founded in 1865)

WILLIAM BOOTH, FOUNDER

ERNEST A. MILLER  
National Consultant  
Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
779 Bloomfield Ave.  
Verona, N.J. 07044  
Phone: (201) 239-0606

NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE  
1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
Phone (202) 833-5577

March 1, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Office of Public Liasion  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

Thank you for your kindness in seeing me the other day. I appreciated the opportunity to meet with you.

I am also deeply appreciative that The White House was willing to arrange for the General and The National Commander of The Salvation Army to meet with the President. I hope we can also arrange further meetings that will be mutually beneficial to The Salvation Army and to the interests of the Administration as well.

The photographs have been received, I will be glad to send them on to the persons who should get them.

As we discussed, I will also look for examples of outstanding voluntary activity within The Salvation Army that may be useful to you in the work of the Presidential Task Force. I will get back to you when I have further information on that.

Again, thank you most sincerely for your kindness.

Very truly yours,



Ernest A. Miller  
Lieut.-Colonel

EAM:kjj

JARL WAHLSTRÖM  
General

JOHN D. NEEDHAM  
National Commander



## THE SALVATION ARMY

(Founded in 1865)

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ERNEST A. MILLER  
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Phone: (201) 239-0606

NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE  
1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
Phone (202) 833-5577

May 20, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Office of Public Liaison  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

Thank you most sincerely for taking the time to meet with our committee on May 20.

We deeply appreciate the tightness of your schedule, but we appreciate even more your willingness to make time to see us and to help us to reach our objectives.

The National Commander may be writing you himself to express his own appreciation, but I am personally pleased with the opportunity to meet with you and to be associated with you.

Please let us know if we can be of help to you in any of the matters with which you are concerned.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest A. Miller  
Lieut.-Colonel

EAM:pa

JARL WAHLSTRÖM  
GENERAL



JOHN D. NEEDHAM  
NATIONAL COMMANDER

FOUNDED 1865

# THE SALVATION ARMY

WILLIAM BOOTH, FOUNDER

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

799 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

VERONA, N.J. 07044

OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL COMMANDER

201-239-0606

June 1, 1982

Personal

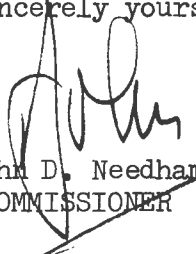
Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Office of Public Liaison  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mort:

It was indeed a pleasure to have you meet with our National Advisory Council Committee on Private Sector Initiatives on May 20th. The members of the Committee who were able to be in attendance appreciated this very much, to be sure.

Warmest and best personal wishes. God bless you.

Sincerely yours,

  
John D. Needham  
COMMISSIONER



JÄRL WAHLSTRÖM  
GENERAL



JOHN D. NEEDHAM  
NATIONAL COMMANDER

FOUNDED 1865

THE SALVATION ARMY

WILLIAM BOOTH, FOUNDER

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

799 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

VERONA, N.J. 07044

OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL COMMANDER

201-239-0606

May 7, 1982

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

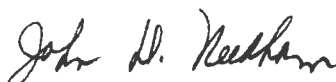
This will acknowledge the mailgram sent on your behalf inviting me to attend the National Day of Prayer Observance in the Rose Garden on May 6th.

We were out of the office for special engagements, including our National Headquarters Officers' Councils in Connecticut with General Arnold Brown(R) from May 3rd and concluding after lunch on May 6th, thus did not receive the invitation until today. (I understand the Social Secretary did call our Headquarters to inquire if I would attend and for this I am grateful. Upon receipt of the mailgram today my secretary also called to express my regrets for certainly I would have supported this important occasion.)

Thank you, Mr. President, for the invitation and let me assure you of the prayers of Salvationists as you lead this great nation of ours.

Warmest and best wishes. God bless you.

Sincerely yours,

  
John D. Needham  
COMMISSIONER

SIGNED BY  
INSTRUCTION

@



JARL WAHLSTRÖM  
GENERAL

JOHN D. NEEDHAM  
NATIONAL COMMANDER



FOUNDED 1865

## THE SALVATION ARMY

WILLIAM BOOTH, FOUNDER

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

799 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

VERONA, N.J. 07044

OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL COMMANDER

201-239-0606

August 9, 1982

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

This will acknowledge with thanks your note of June 30th together with the booklet containing copies of the four important addresses on world affairs which were made by the President in June.

Warmest and best wishes. God bless you.

Sincerely yours,

John D. Needham  
COMMISSIONER

SIGNED BY  
INSTRUCTION

Copies to EHD

Red

Diana L.

Morton Blackwell

Charlotte/Martha THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

*Salvation  
Army*

MEMORANDUM

2/8/82

TO: ELIZABETH DOLE  
FROM: GREGORY J. NEWELL  
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

PLEASE IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING AND NOTIFY AND CLEAR ALL PARTICIPANTS. THE BRIEFING PAPER AND REMARKS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO RICHARD DARMAN BY 3 P.M. OF THE PRECEDING DAY.

MEETING: with General Jarl Wahlstrom, International Leader of the Salvation Army. (photo opportunity)

DATE: February 11, 1982

TIME: 4:45 pm

DURATION: 5 mins

LOCATION: Oval Office

REMARKS REQUIRED: To be covered in briefing paper

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY

PARTICIPATION: Optional

cc: A. Bakshian  
M. Brandon  
R. Darman  
R. DeProspero  
K. Duberstein  
D. Fischer  
C. Fuller  
C. Gerrard  
E. Hickey  
W. Clark  
E. Rollins  
B. Shaddix  
L. Speakes  
S. Studdert  
WHCA Audio/Visual  
WHCA Operations  
R. Williamson  
N. Wormser  
A. Wrobleski  
C. Tyson

*Volunteer  
Groups*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1982

MEETING WITH GENERAL JARL WAHLSTROM

DATE February 11, 1982

LOCATION Oval Office

TIME 4:45 pm

FROM: Elizabeth H. Dole

I. PURPOSE

To greet General Jarl Wahlstrom, the international leader of the Salvation Army.

II. BACKGROUND

General Jarl Wahlstrom (Volstrom) of Finland was elected general of the Salvation Army six weeks ago and is visiting the United States. He is responsible for all Salvation Army officers and ministries in 87 countries.

President Eisenhower was the last president to receive the international head of the Salvation Army. This Christian organization is best known for its social welfare services. The Salvation Army was founded in London in 1865 by William Booth and was established in this country in 1880. This group does much good work stimulating volunteerism.

III. PARTICIPATION

General Wahlstrom  
Commissioner John D. Needham, National Commander of the Salvation Army  
Major Fred Ruth, Divisonal Commander, Washington, D.C.  
Elizabeth H. Dole  
Morton C. Blackwell

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

4:45- The President greets General Wahlstrom and exchanges brief remarks.

4:49- Pose for pictures

4:50- General Wahlstrom departs

*Major Fred Ruth  
783-4050*

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH  
GENERAL JARL WAHLSTROM

- Congratulations on your recent election as General of the Salvation Army and welcome to the United States.
- Your organization is respected worldwide for its volunteer work with the needy without distinction of nationality, social class, color or creed.
- I recently formed a Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives. This group is designed to stimulate volunteer activity, such as the work of the Salvation Army, and to form a partnership between the public and private sectors in America. The one-hundred and seventeen year legacy of your organization is proof that people can and will extend their assistance to those in need.
- An important example of the volunteer work of the Salvation Army in this country occurred during the recent plane crash in Washington. Your volunteers were at the Potomac within thirty minutes of the crash and remained until the last body was recovered.

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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SALVATION ARMY

*FOIA*

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1 FORM

1 2/10/1982 B6

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS (FORM SSF 2037)  
(PARTIAL)

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



REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

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

Please admit the following appointments on February 11, 19 82

for POTUS of \_\_\_\_\_  
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

General Jarl Wahlstrom	7/9/18	Finland
Commander John D. Neddham	7/13/17	[REDACTED]
Major Fred Ruth	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Major John Bate, (West Lobby Only)	[REDACTED]	New Zealand *
C. Jackson Ritchie (West Lobby Only)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] *
	b(6)	b(6)
Major Harold Anderson (Driver)		
Captain David Jeffrey (Driver)		

\*These two people will not be meeting with the President.

MEETING LOCATION

Building West Wing Requested by Morton Blackwell  
Room No. Oval Office Room No. 191 Telephone 2657  
Time of Meeting 4:45 Date of request 2/10/82

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

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1982

*Fam*  
*Red? [signature]*

**APPROVED FOR**  
Date: 2/11/82  
Time: 4:25 *W:145*  
Length: 5 mins  
Date: 2/5/82 GJN

TO: Greg Newell

FROM: Linda Faulkner *[initials]*

RE: General Jarl Wahlstrom  
of the Salvation Army

General Jarl Wahlstrom, the general of the Salvation Army and its international leader, will be in the United States this month. It is proposed that the General come by the White House to meet the President and have a photo opportunity.

The General is based in London, the headquarters of the Salvation Army, and was elected six weeks ago to this position. He is the only elected official, and he is responsible for all Salvation Army officers and ministries throughout the world, including 87 countries. General Wahlstrom is Finnish.

It would be appropriate for the President to receive General Wahlstrom for the following reasons:

1. Most previous Presidents, according to Major Fred Ruth, Divisional Commander for the National Capitol and Virginia Divisions of the Salvation Army, have made some time to receive the General of the Salvation Army.
2. The Salvation Army is in line with the President's encouragement of volunteer organizations. Recently, during the plane crash in the Potomac, the Salvation Army was there within 30 minutes of the crash and set up three mobil canteens for the workers. The canteens remained up around the clock until the last body was recovered on January 27. The crash was January 14. (This is also per Major Ruth.)

Major Fred Ruth, mentioned above, is the person to contact to set up such a meeting. His number is 783-4050. It is proposed that the meeting take place preferably on February 11. February 18 or 19 are possible alternate dates.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.



BACKGROUND ON THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army was established as a volunteer organization in London in 1865. It was subsequently established in the United States in 1880. It is a Christian organization.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1982

MEETING WITH GENERAL JARL WAHLSTROM

DATE: February 11, 1982  
LOCATION: Oval Office  
TIME: 4:45 - 4:50 p.m.  
FROM: ELIZABETH H. DOLE

I. PURPOSE: To greet General Jarl Wahlstrom, the international leader of the Salvation Army.

II. BACKGROUND: General Jarl Wahlstrom (Volstrom) of Finland was elected general of the Salvation Army six weeks ago and is visiting the United States. He is responsible for all Salvation Army Officers and ministries in 87 countries.

President Eisenhower was the last President to receive the international head of the Salvation Army. This Christian organization is best known for its social welfare services. The Salvation Army was founded in London in 1865 by William Booth and was established in this country in 1880. This group is actively involved in stimulating voluntarism.

III. PARTICIPANTS: See attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN: White House Photographer.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

4:45 p.m. You greet your guest and exchange brief remarks.  
4:49 p.m. You pose for pictures in front of the fireplace.  
4:50 p.m. You thank your guest and he departs.

ATTACHMENT: Participants  
Talking Points

Fr Morton  
Morton's  
comeback -  
talking points  
were changed

PARTICIPANTS

General Jarl Wahlstrom, the international leader of the Salvation Army

Commissioner John D. Needham, National Commander of the Salvation Army

Major Fred Ruth, Divisional Commander, Washington, D.C.

Administration

Elizabeth H. Dole  
Morton Blackwell

*Addresses to Dan Fisher*

## TALKING POINTS

- Congratulations on your recent election as General of the Salvation Army.
- Your organization commands worldwide respect for its outstanding volunteer work with the needy.
- I was proud of the work of your volunteers for their invaluable assistance during the recent Air Florida crash rescue operations. They were at the Potomac within thirty minutes of the crash and remained until the last victim was recovered.
- We recently formed a Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives. This group is designed to stimulate volunteer activity to help those less fortunate than ourselves. The Salvation Army is a model of such selflessness.
- Your one-hundred and seventeen year legacy is proof that people can and will extend their assistance to those in need.

ARNOLD BROWN  
GENERAL

ARTHUR R. FITCHER  
TERRITORIAL COMMANDER



# The Salvation Army

FOUNDED IN 1865 BY WILLIAM BOOTH

MAJOR FRED RUTH  
DIVISIONAL COMMANDER

NATIONAL CAPITAL AND VIRGINIAS DIVISION  
803 "E" STREET, N. W. 20001  
MAIL: P. O. BOX 2166 20013  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE  
202/783-4050

February 12, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

## VISIT OF GENERAL JARL WAHLSTRÖM

Please accept our sincere appreciation for all the arrangements you made for General Wahlström to spend a few minutes with President Reagan. We are grateful to you.

We felt it was important for the International Leader of The Salvation Army to have this contact on his initial visit to the United States after being installed in that office, and we are appreciative of the time the President was able to give him.

It was a special privilege for me to accompany General Wahlström and Commissioner Needham, the National Commander.

If The Salvation Army can be of assistance to the President or to you in any way, we surely would wish to do that.

Thanks again for all your kindness and help, and may God bless you.

Yours truly,

Major Fred Ruth  
DIVISIONAL COMMANDER



THE NATIONAL COMMANDER'S OFFICE

*Salvation  
Army*

May 21, 1982

Mr. C. William Verity, Jr.  
Chairman  
The President's Task Force  
on Private Sector Initiatives  
734 Jackson Place, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: The Salvation Army Response to  
the Private Sector Initiative

Dear Mr. Verity:

This will follow up my letter to you dated May 10, 1982, in which I indicated that the National Advisory Council of The Salvation Army had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Prime F. Osborn III to discuss The Salvation Army's response to the private sector initiatives which have come out of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, which I was privileged to attend.

Our committee convened on May 20, 1982, in Washington, D.C. and considered reports that we have received on programs and projects underway as well as developed recommendations for national Salvation Army implementation. The committee was privileged to have Mr. James Johnson and Mr. Richard Birney in attendance, both of whom briefed us on various facets of the President's program.

Following a lengthy discussion, the committee has developed recommendations for consideration by The Salvation Army Commissioners' Conference of the United States (meeting May 26-28) and the National Advisory Council (meeting June 4-5, 1982).

We were privileged to have an audience with Mr. Morton Blackwell and briefly report on the results of our committee meeting.

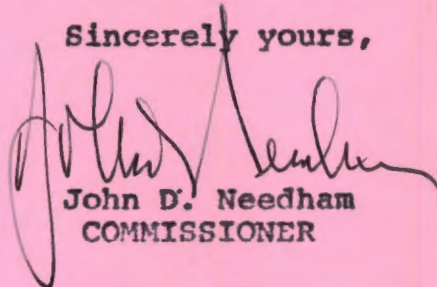
Mr. C. William Verity, Jr.  
Chairman  
The President's Task Force  
on Private Sector Initiatives  
May 21, 1982  
THE SALVATION ARMY RESPONSE TO  
THE PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVE  
Page Two

It is our considered judgment that, with the implementation of these recommendations, The Salvation Army throughout the United States will be actively engaged in meeting human need at the point of need.

We are heartened by the fact that we have already begun to receive reports from the field indicating Salvation Army leadership and participation in community efforts. We are attaching material regarding Kansas City, Missouri, and the Buffalo area, New York. We have heard of similar programs throughout the country which we will be continuing to document.

Warmest and best wishes. God bless you.

Sincerely yours,



John D. Needham  
COMMISSIONER

Attachments (2)

cc: ✓ Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Mr. Scott Ryan

Good to see you o



THE SALVATION ARMY  
NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL  
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

May 20, 1982  
Washington, D.C.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

1. That The Salvation Army endorse the concept and the program of the Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives and commit itself to pursue its objectives.
2. That the Commissioners' Conference take immediate positive action to stimulate private initiative within The Salvation Army to meet human needs in local communities.
3. That this National Advisory Council Committee on Private Sector Initiatives be authorized to communicate directly with local advisory organizations, through Salvation Army divisional headquarters, to:
  - a. Provide information on priorities and objectives relative to human and community needs;
  - b. Relate private sector initiatives to the Salvation Army Second Century Advance.
4. That a newsletter, or other appropriate vehicle, be devised to inform advisory organization members nationwide of private sector initiatives, priorities, objectives and activities.
5. That divisional commanders ascertain the status of the appointment of a task force on private sector initiatives by the governor in every state in order to:
  - a. Urge action by the governor in states where it has not yet been done;
  - b. Pledge support in states where it has been done;

- c. Urge that membership on state task forces be similar to that convened by the President and include representatives of business, religious organizations, and the deliverers of human services within the state;
  - d. Offer names of Salvation Army advisory leaders who may be appointed by the governors to state task forces on private sector initiatives.
6. That steps be taken in every Salvation Army division to:
- a. Prepare a plan for stimulating private initiative in local Salvation Army units;
  - b. Provide information to local units on:
    - 1) How to influence business to increase giving of time and money;
    - 2) How to influence individuals to increase giving of time and money;
    - 3) How to develop partnerships and cooperative relationships in the community.
7. That plans and programs within each division include any or all of the following elements:
- a. Convene meetings of local groups to assess needs, set objectives, devise strategies and plan implementation (group to include representatives of the mayor's office, funding groups, business and industry, religious leaders, service organizations, etc.);
  - b. Urge local Salvation Army units and advisory leaders to cooperate with and support community action where it may have been begun and to take the initiative to begin action where it has not;
  - c. Inform all officers and advisory leaders of broad outlines of priorities and objectives for private initiatives;
  - d. Undertake local studies to assess community and human needs resulting from current economic or emergency conditions and relate each need to resources and capabilities within reach to meet the need;





THE SALVATION ARMY

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Kansas City Child Abuse Center: This new program is a result of 47 agencies who, working with The Salvation Army, have brought together a critically needed service which would not have been possible without the cooperation of the Army.

Kansas City Emergency Assistance Program: The city of Kansas City, effective May 1st, will no longer provide direct emergency assistance programs. In working with The Salvation Army the city has recommended turning over their entire budget to us to incorporate into our existing social services department funds and operations. This proposal will soon be prepared.

Government cutbacks and private funding: The Salvation Army in Kansas City, along with one other agency, met with the United Way corporate representatives and city government to design a fund-raising program among city, corporate community, and foundations to raise 2.2 million dollars to offset deficits of agencies who have lost government funding and are facing critical financial burdens. We are now in the process of designing funding proposals to allocate these funds in the following areas:

Youth employment

Employment to minorities and handicapped

Nutrition and services to the aging

Emergency housing, clothing and food

Day care

Working together efforts: Since the announcement of the federal government's concern to reduce the federal spending and place the responsibility on local community jurisdictions, we have involved ourself in a number of community coalition organizations designed for coordination and effective service.

A Jobs Alliance Breakfast was held on April 24th. This represents a private agency initiative where we, The Salvation Army, are an active and important part of this group in the area of employment for the disadvantaged.

CETA: Recognizing the sizeable amount of cutbacks in federal dollars primarily in the program known as CETA, we have been instrumental both with business and government to generate one million dollars to be expended in this program.

THE SALVATION ARMY  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

The Army, working with the Alliance of Business and Chamber of Commerce, fulfills a leadership role in the implementation of this program.

Heat and Warmth Fund: The utility companies have designed a program where they will contribute matching cost for utility payments to the needy of our community. The Salvation Army is being designated as an agency to handle these applications and the disbursement of funds.

Get Alarmed: Through the cooperation of the city government, firefighters, and private agencies, The Salvation Army has coordinated a program where 4,000 smoke detectors were given to needy people in our community. Two thousand of these were installed by Salvation Army volunteers in homes where those in need were handicapped or elderly.

. # # #

THE SALVATION ARMY

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, AREA

THE BUFFALO AREA

Buffalo and contiguous areas are especially hard hit with an unemployment rate second only to Detroit of 15%--owing to a concentration of auto, steel, rubber, parts, and chemical industries.

The ripple effect seems already to be in evidence with the closing of Sattlers, Twin Fair, Hen's and Kelleys, and Two Guys stores. In addition, expected revenue cuts to state, county, and city governments through the elimination of the CETA labor pool, related employment projects, and a variety of positions in the several human service areas of the Department of Social Services (Aging, Youth, Headstart and enrichment programs, and many others) have drastically cut the incomes of thousands of families hitherto employed through these programs.

Thus governmental expenditures, which are particularly important to a depressed economy such as Buffalo's, have been reduced and persons who previously had generated income and services for the city are now being placed on its welfare rolls.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army, which has traditionally combined more than one function in the job descriptions of its employees, and maintained minimal staffing patterns while yet delivering very significant amounts of services, has been particularly affected by these cuts.

A number of public and private service delivery systems throughout the city and county have been reduced. The result is that clients who had previously been served at these centers have come to The Salvation Army for supplementary, or even full services. The number of recently unemployed persons coming for assistance, especially at Christmas time, has risen noticeably.

The number of referrals from the auto and related industries whose union shop stewards and company personnel managers refer to our services can best be seen in expenditures. The 1979 budget for special assistance to the unemployed which the United Way and The Salvation Army have established for this purpose alone was \$12,000, up from \$10,000 in the previous year. In 1980 this budget was increased to \$15,000. In 1981 expenditures exceeded the \$15,000, and for 1982 it has been raised to \$18,000, and one category of assistance--rent and mortgage help--has been eliminated in order to make food and utility dollars go further. In addition, it should be noted that these figures do not take into account the additional bags of groceries (valued at \$8-\$10 per bag) given to most of the clients assisted under this budget.



THE SALVATION ARMY  
THE BUFFALO, NEW YORK, AREA

The number of persons provided emergency assistance (food, fuel, clothing, appliances and shelter) by The Salvation Army Family Service Department in Buffalo rose from 11,722 in 1979 to 14,791 in 1980, to 17,076 in 1981.

The Family Service caseload jumped by 14% from 1980 to 1981. This represents an increase of 1,022 cases (5,831 in '80, 6,853 in '81).

The Salvation Army Christmas assistance program increased its recipients from 19,280 persons in 1980 to 24,190 persons in 1981.

Unfortunately at the same time we experienced an increase in the cost of toys that ranged from 50 to 150% per item over the last year.

Also, the amount of donated food took a drop when the Buffalo Bills' wives collected only half the usual 20,000 cans of food at a game because the opposing team brought 30,000 fans who as out-of-towners did not know about the drive.

Other indications: in 1980 we received approximately 3 requests per week for rent/mortgage aid. In 1981 we received approximately 4 requests per week for rent/mortgage.

In overall services, The Salvation Army in Buffalo has experienced a very substantial growth in activity that we believe is directly attributable to the poor economic climate. Total services increased over 9%, rising from 218,392 in 1980 to 239,874 in 1981.

OUR RESPONSE

The methods we have used to respond to these additional needs are fourfold:

1. Increased publicity to the needs of those we serve.
2. Reduction of program costs through a variety of methods: unessential maintenance and janitorial tasks and costs have been cut; heating and cooling power plants have been reduced; pay raises have been deferred for up to a year; no new staff has been added; travel and conference expenditures have been minimized; where possible part-time rather than full-time employees are used.
3. Volunteers and interns have been greatly increased. The family service department literally does nearly half of its less complicated cases with student interns and volunteers. There are presently five student interns versus four staff persons, a secretary, and the director (who doubles as the administrative assistant). Also, there are two regular volunteers, among several others who combine for an average of 24 hours per week of time. (Among the students is an MBA candidate who is studying means to make the department more efficient.)



THE SALVATION ARMY  
THE BUFFALO, NEW YORK, AREA

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4. Greater fund raising efforts: the general appeals, grants from private foundations, government contracts, increased requests from United Way and more assistance to United Way in its efforts (7 days in 1980, 8 in 1981).

These and other means are our responses to the crisis of recession and budget cuts. But we need more innovative steps and we look to further cooperation with the United Way and other agencies to pull together towards our common goals.

# # #

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Please provide the name, title, address, and telephone number of the person your organization has designated as liaison with the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives.

Commissioner John D. Needham  
National Commander  
The Salvation Army  
799 Bloomfield Avenue  
Verona, New Jersey 07044

[201] 239-0606

2. Briefly describe any new private sector initiative your organization has undertaken as a result of your attendance at the White House meeting (such as adoption of supporting resolutions by boards; sponsorship of programs, projects, or conferences; volunteer activities; highlighting of private sector initiatives activities in newsletters, etc.).

The Salvation Army National Advisory Council has formed a Committee on Private Sector Initiatives which met on May 20 and prepared recommendations for presentation within 30 days to the full National Advisory Council and to the Commissioners' Conference (the policy-making body of The Salvation Army in the USA). Local initiative is also being taken. (See attached letter and enclosures.)

3. If your organization has not already undertaken activities in this area, please briefly describe any plans that you have for such initiatives.

4. If your organization has not undertaken or developed plans for private sector initiatives, please describe any further assistance the President's Task Force might be able to provide in this regard.

Please return by May 25, 1982, so that we can report the results of your activities to the meeting of the Task Force scheduled for May 26th.



# THE SALVATION ARMY

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Page 1 of 1

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the Deputy  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

You have asked us to provide you with information about recent programs of The Salvation Army in Nicaragua. Here is a brief summary of that experience.

The Salvation Army went into Nicaragua in 1979, after the Civil Disorders that brought a change of government. Prior to that time The Salvation Army had been operating two refugee camps in Costa Rica which had offered help, without discrimination, to many refugees from Nicaragua. As the refugees were able to return to their country they asked The Salvation Army to come with them, to serve their people in the new Nicaragua.

Every effort was made by The Salvation Army to comply with the wishes of the new government. A Salvation Army delegation met with high officials of the government in Managua to obtain necessary clearances and authorizations. There were also negotiations by The Salvation Army with the Agency for International Development in the U.S. government for a possible grant; a grant was approved at preliminary level, but in the end it was never implemented.

The site chosen for a Salvation Army program in Nicaragua was at Rivas, a town in the southern part of the country, near the Costa Rica border.

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
The White House  
September 12, 1983  
Page 2

Salvation Army officers were appointed by the International Headquarters, including an experienced officer couple from the United States who had served in Panama and Jamaica, and a professional nurse from Switzerland. Officers from Mexico came later.

A farm was purchased near Rivas with funds made available from the Netherlands. The farm buildings were used to provide a home for orphaned children who were gathered up from the countryside. It was intended to open a medical clinic, but permission to do so was not granted. The Salvation Army nurse spent nine months working in the government hospital at Rivas.

Religious services were also held on Sundays, at a second location near Rivas, at a village called Popoyoapa, to which people in the area were invited.

In retrospect, it appears that Salvation Army workers did two things that invited threats of "trouble" from the government authorities:

1. They taught the orphan children to pray before meals, and they read the Bible to them; this apparently was thought to be in conflict with the law that required that only government approved curricula may be taught to children in government approved schools. The Salvation Army orphanage was interpreted to be a "private school."
2. They attempted, in response to the Gospel command to feed the hungry, to provide food for the civilian population and to the imprisoned, and neglected, former members of the National Guard under the previous regime; they were required therefore to provide food for the present soldiers as well, which they did.

These activities resulted in ominous verbal threats from authorities, and, finally, instructions to close up the program and leave the country. Under those threats The Salvation Army withdrew from Nicaragua, abandoning the program and the property, which was later sold at a considerable loss.



Mr. Morton Blackwell  
The White House  
September 12, 1983  
Page 3

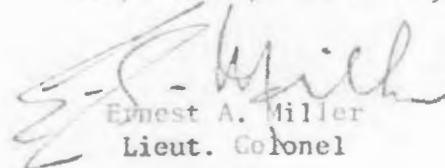
Salvation Army officers who worked in Nicaragua during the attempt to establish the work have expressed deep regrets over their failure to succeed. They felt they had adequate financial support, and that the need for their services was great, but that misunderstanding of their motives and objectives, and the political realities in the country, made their work impossible. The people seemed to want The Salvation Army to stay, but the authorities seemed to mistrust and misunderstand the program.

The Salvation Army program in Nicaragua was closed in August, 1980, after eleven months of effort.

The Salvation Army has taken no position regarding the government of Nicaragua, or the political climate in that country. In every one of the 86 countries in which it works, The Salvation Army attempts to co-operate with government in order that it might serve the people in the country most effectively. This they tried to do in Nicaragua.

Salvationists are dedicated and committed to take the message of the Gospel, and the service of Christian charity, to "all the world." In that commitment they hope to return to Nicaragua.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Ernest A. Miller  
Lieut. Colonel

EAM:gsf