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OA/ID Number: 07230
Folder ID Number: 07230-005

Folder Title:
Core - MLK Event

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To Claudia

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WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Angelique Wimberly

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Congress of Racial Equality

30 Cooper Square • New York, New York 10003 - (212) 598-4000

Roy Innis
National Chairman

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TO:
Name: CLAUDIA BUTTS

Company: WHITE HOUSE

Floor/Dept.: _____ **Tel./Ext.:** _____ **Date:** 12-17-91

Subject: CORE'S MLK DINNER

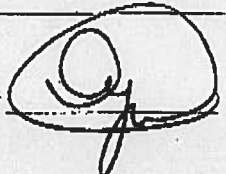
Number of pages(including cover sheet): 11

FROM:
Name: ANGELIQUE WIMBUSH

Office: EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Telefax number: (212) 529-3568 ----- **Ext. of sender:** _____

Additional message, if any: I have Brochures as well as other materials which I can send by mail. Just say the word

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Congress of Racial Equality

Martin Luther King National Holiday Celebration

30 Cooper Square • New York, New York 10003 • (212) 598-4000

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

"LIVING THE DREAM" - 1992

DAY/DATE: MONDAY -- JANUARY 20, 1992

TIME: RECEPTION: ROYAL BALLROOM ----- 6:30PM TO 7:30PM
DINNER: IMPERIAL BALLROOM -- 7:30PM TO 10:00PM

PLACE: NEW YORK SHERATON CENTRE HOTEL & TOWERS
52ND STREET & 7TH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019

DRESS: BLACK TIE OR NATIONAL DRESS

HOST: ROY INNIS - CHAIRMAN, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

HONORARY CHAIRMAN: ANTHONY QUINN - ACTOR/DIRECTOR

HONORARY CO-CHAIRMEN: JONATHAN BUSH - PRESIDENT, J. BUSH & CO.
AMBASSADOR THOMAS R. PICKERING - UNITED STATES
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
TED TURNER, PRESIDENT & C.E.O., TURNER BROADCASTING
MORTON GOULD, PRESIDENT & C.E.O., A.S.C.A.P.

DINNER CHAIRMAN: NORBY WALTERS
PRESIDENT & C.E.O., WALTERS ENTERTAINMENT GROUP

HONOREES: HON. JAMES A. BAKER - INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
UNITED STATES, SECRETARY OF STATE
MUHAMMED ALI - LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT
FORMER CHAMPION BOXER
OLIVER STONE - OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT MOTION PICTURE
PRODUCER/DIRECTOR
DIONNE WARWICK - HUMANITARIAN AWARD
RECORDING ARTIST
LT. GEN. CALVIN A.H. WALLER - BUFFALO SOLDIER AWARD
DEPUTY COMMANDER, OPERATION DESERT STORM



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING JR



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Coretta Scott King

Vice Chairperson
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Michael York
Patricia York

Roy Innis
National Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
29 East 10th Street
New York, NY 10003

Dear Mr. Innis,

As Chairperson of the Federal Holiday Commission, I wish to thank you for the special part the Congress of Racial Equality has played in promoting appropriate observances for the holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr..

January 21, 1991, the fifth national holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr. was one of our most successful and meaningful observances. President George Bush issued a Holiday proclamation and forceful statements against racial violence and hatred taking place in our country. The President also noted the relationship between those nonviolent struggles for freedom now taking place all over the world and the legacy of Martin Luther King, Jr..

We trust that we can continue to count on CORE's support in establishing the holiday as a time To Remember Martin's work and the civil rights struggle; a day To Celebrate in the true spirit of community; and, most importantly, a time To Act to teach and practice racial equality and the principles of nonviolent social change.

The Commission would also like to acknowledge the excellent cooperation we have received from your Director of Public Relations, George Holmes.

Again, thank you for your support and we will keep you informed of the Federal Holiday Commission's work and ways that we may cooperate.

Sincerely,

Coretta Scott King

Tax deductible contributions may be made to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Corporation,
a Nonprofit Charitable Organization formed to carry out the work of the Commission.



Congress of Racial Equality

Martin Luther King National Holiday Celebration

30 Cooper Square • New York, New York 10003 • (212) 598-4000

P R E S S R E L E A S E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
DECEMBER 10, 1991

CONTACT: GEORGE HOLMES
 (212) 598-4000

**SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES BAKER TO RECEIVE CORE'S HIGHEST HONOR
AT JANUARY 20TH 1992 MARTIN LUTHER KING HOLIDAY TRIBUTE**

Secretary of State James Baker will be the recipient of the Congress of Racial Equality's International Brotherhood Award and the guest of honor at the organization's eighth annual Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Ambassadorial Reception and Awards Dinner, announced CORE National Chairman Roy Innis. The International Brotherhood Award is CORE's highest honor. Previous recipients include Secretary General of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar, and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Professor Elie Wiesel.

The black-tie tribute will be held January 20, 1992 at the Sheraton Centre Hotel & Towers in Manhattan, and is considered one of the nations's most spectacular observances of the Federal Holiday commemorating the legacy of the late civil rights leader. Ambassadors from more than 80 countries are expected to attend the tribute, as well as more than 150 celebrities and dignitaries in entertainment, television, movies, sports, politics and international affairs.

Actor Anthony Quinn will serve as the tribute's honorary chairman. Honorary co-chairmen are; President Bush's brother, Jonathan Bush; U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, H.E. Thomas Pickering; Ted Turner, President and C.E.O. of Turner Broadcasting; and Morton Gould, President and C.E.O. of A.S.C.A.P.

New York Newsday

NEW YORK NEWSDAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1991



ON JAN. 20, CORE throws its annual Martin Luther King Jr. Awards Dinner at the Sheraton Centre in Manhattan. While CORE hasn't yet named its honorees for the \$1,000-a-plate event, we do hear that director Oliver Stone will receive an outstanding achievement award in film and Motown Records president/CEO Jheryl Busby will receive a corporate achievement award. CNN's big man, Ted Turner, Jonathan Bush (the president's brother) and AS-CAP's prexy Morton Gould will serve as co-chairmen.

NEW YORK Newsday

EDITION

SEPT 4 1991 • MAN T

Allez, Allez, Ali

In case you thought Muhammad Ali was down for the count, don't count on it. We hear that the Congress of Racial Equality will be honoring the three-time heavyweight champ, who some say is the greatest heavyweight of all time, at its \$1,000-buck-a-plate do. Can this have something to do with the fact that chairman Roy Innis is not only a boxing fan, but a boxer? Lest you forget, he mixed it up with Al Sharpton on the Morton Downey Jr. show, and stepped into the ring in Atlantic City last year with Tommy Morrison. Anyway, Innis was chowing down at the Old Homestead the other night and was overheard to say that CORE wants to give the champ its lifetime achievement award. We hear Floyd Patterson, who's supposedly lending his support to the tribute, won't be picked to give the award. Too bad — we'd love to hear Patterson call the honoree "Cassius Clay" for old time's sake. If you remember, or maybe your mother will, Patterson insisted on calling Ali by his pre-Muslim name before their 1965 fight.

Ali, didn't take it kindly and promptly whopped Patterson's, er, backside. But good.



Newsday / Bruce Gilbert

Muhammad Ali
Honored to the core.

DAILY NEWS

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

PEOPLE PAGE

CORE'S HUMANITARIAN
 Award, that organization's highest, will go this year to Dionne Warwick, we're told, and will be given to her at that organization's dinner, a tribute to Martin Luther King Jr., on his birthday, Jan. 20, at the Sheraton Center, Roy Innis, CORE's national chairman, told that to a group of sponsors at the Old Homestead restaurant. She'll get it for her recording of "That's What Friends Are For" to benefit AIDS research. Other awards go to Muhammad Ali, Oliver Stone and Jheryl Bushy, president of Motown Records.



Our National Holiday

THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY



Congress



Congress of Racial Equality King Federal Holiday Celebration Honorary Committee

Hon. Roy Innis
National Chairman

Awards Dinner Committee

Hon. Jonathan Bush
President J. Bush & Company
Chairman

DeChairman
Morton Gould

President A.S.C.A.P.
Robert T. Taylor
President and C.H.O.

Byrner Broadcasting Company
Nearby Walkers
resident, Walters Entertainment Group
Dinner Chairman

Ambassadorial Reception Committee
H. E. Thomas R. Pickering
Ambassador, United States of America
Chairman

George W. Holmes
Executive Director

DEC 16 '91 11:00 ROY INNIS' EXECUTIVE OFFICE



JOIN THE FREEDOM TRAIL



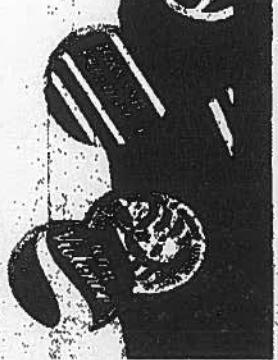
Congress of Racial Equality
50th Anniversary
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
National Holiday Celebration
January 20, 1992
Sheraton Centre Hotel & Towers
New York, New York

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COPE of Racial Equality



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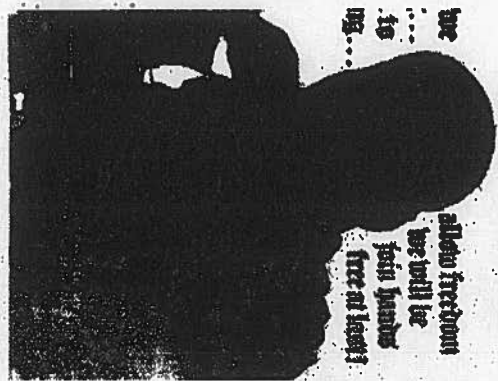
artin Luther King, Jr.
Speech given at
Memphis, Tenn.,
April 4, 1968.



LUTHER KING, JR.



...
to
ing...
all-day freedom
we will be
join hands
free at last!





Living the Dream

Holidays are special days. Some are days of remembrance and some are days of celebration. Martin's Day is both a day TO REMEMBER his work and dream, and a day TO CELEBRATE in the true spirit of community. But, most importantly, Martin's Day is our day TO ACT on those issues for which he dedicated his life. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s work took him to communities across our nation and around the world. He traveled a trail of freedom and the lives of people everywhere were touched in some good way by his deeds. Martin said that, "everybody can be great because everybody can serve." On behalf of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission, I wish to thank you for hearing Martin's message and for dedicating the holiday to the principles of racial equality and nonviolent social change.

Send us information on how you observed the holiday.

Let Freedom Ring.

CORETTA SCOTT KING

Chairperson, Martin Luther King, Jr.

Federal Holiday Commission

Atlanta Office

449 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia 30312

(404) 730-3155

L · E · T
F R E E D O M
R I N G

THIRD MONDAY
OF JANUARY

"And when we allow freedom to ring..."

L I V I N G
T · H · E
D R E A M

...from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing... "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

1955 . . . Tried after a hard day at work, Rosa Parks, a 42-year old black seamstress, refuses to give up her seat on a city bus to a white passenger. She is arrested. Dr. King successfully leads a year-long boycott achieving integration of Montgomery, Alabama buses. The victory attracts world attention.

1959 . . . Inspired by Dr. King, nonviolent protests to end segregation sweep the nation. Hundreds of thousands, young and old, black and white, conduct sit-ins, freedom marches, and freedom rides to achieve equal treatment for all people in restaurants, libraries, hospitals, schools, and other public places.

1963 . . . In the largest civil rights demonstration in history, 250,000 marchers, of all races and religions, peacefully gather at our nation's Capital calling for civil rights, jobs, and freedom for all. Dr. King's words that day will live forever in history: "I have a dream," he said, "that one day, this nation

1964 . . . The world honors Dr. King's work, and he is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for creating positive social change using nonviolent means. For the world, he becomes a symbol of peace. His work continues; in America he leads a nonviolent movement to ensure black citizens the right to vote.

1967 . . . Dr. King begins a campaign to help poor people. Through creative nonviolent actions, he hopes to draw attention to their need for decent jobs, housing, health care, and education. On April 4, 1968, before joining Memphis, Tennessee sanitation workers for a planned protest march, he is assassinated.

Living the Dream Pledge

In honor of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s life and work, I pledge to do everything I can to make America and the world a place where equality and justice, freedom and peace will grow and flourish.

On the holiday, I

commit myself to Living the Dream by:

- Loving, not hating;
- Showing understanding, not anger;
- Making peace, not war.

Home town, or Group,

Distribute the Pledge—Make it part of your observance. Send your signed Pledges to the Commission.

Congress O

King F

Honor

- Paula Abdul
- Loni Anderson
- Marian Anderson
- Ashford & Simpson
- Tony Bennett
- Yogi Berra
- Ruben Blades
- Michael Bolton
- Bobby Brown
- Dave Brubeck
- Raymond Burr
- LeVar Burton
- Cab Calloway
- Johnny Carson
- Tracy Chapman
- Ray Charles
- Natalie Cole
- Phil Collins
- Howard Cosell
- Billy Crystal
- Cliffon Davis
- Oeste Davis
- Robert DeNiro
- Phyllis Diller
- Olympia Dukakis
- Robert Duvall
- Jose Feliciano
- Hon. Geraldine Ferraro
- Jane Fonda
- John Forsythe
- The Four Tops
- Tony Franciosa
- Morgan Freeman
- Danny Glover
- Mayaor Wilson Goo
- Louis Gossett, Jr.
- Al Green
- Lionel Hampton
- Tommy Hearns
- Katherine Hepburn
- Gregory Hines
- Whitney Houston
- Angelica Huston
- Juho Iglesias
- James Ingram



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Federal Holiday Celebration Advisory Committee

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- Al Jarreau
- Billy Joel
- Quincy Jones
- Tom Jones
- Raul Julia
- Gene Kelly
- B. B. King
- Kris Kristofferson
- Patti LaBelle
- Burt Lancaster
- Kenny Loggins
- George Lucas
- Sidney Lumet
- Barry Manilow
- Ed McMahon
- Bette Midler
- Melba Moore
- Eddie Murphy
- Yoko Ono
- Floyd Patterson
- Walker Payton
- Gregory Peck
- Noel Pointer
- Richard Pryor
- Anthony Quinn
- Lon Rawls
- Della Reese
- Burt Reynolds
- Lionel Richie
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- Chela Rivera
- Phil Kizzino
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zero

de

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1991 NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

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CHAIRMAN
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| David Carradine | Tony Franciosa | Mark Jackson |
| Diahann Carroll | William D. Fugazy | Al Jareau |
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| John B. Carter | Chief Christopher Gershel | Billy Joel |
| Tracy Chapman | Marla Gibbs | Kevin Johnson |
| Ray Charles | Debbie Gibson | Quincy Jones |
| Natalie Cole | Frank Gifford | Tom Jones |
| Phil Collins | Danny Glover | Raul Julia |
| Perry Como | Mayor Wilson Goode | Ed Kayatt |
| | Dwight Gooden | Hon. Thomas Kean |

LIVING THE DREAM

to celebrate the life and dream of Martin Luther King, Jr.

to reaffirm the American ideals of freedom, justice and opportunity for all.

to love not hate, for understanding, not anger, for peace not war.

to be the family: to share together, to reach out to relatives and friends, to mend broken relationships.

when the community rids itself of the barriers which divide it and meet together as one.

when people of all races, religions, classes and stations in life put aside their differences and join in a spirit of togetherness.

to our nation to pay tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr. who awakened us the best qualities of the American spirit.

to nations of the world to cease all violent actions, seek nonviolent means, and demonstrate that peace is not just a dream, but a real possibility, if only for one day...

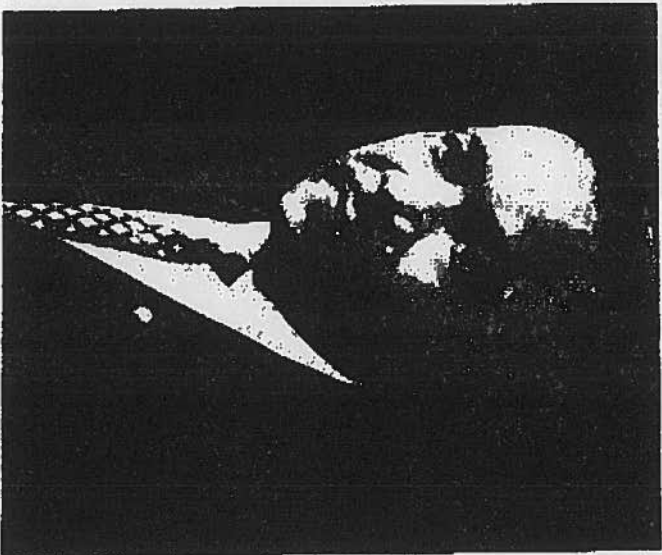
why one day, each of us serves as a drum major for justice and peace, when we will bring to life the inspiring vision of freedom which Martin Luther King, Jr. dreamed...

*Martin Luther King, Jr.
Federal Holiday Commission*

peace is not merely the absence of tension;

it is the presence of justice.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AMBASSADORIAL RECEPTION

&

AWARDS DINNER

MONDAY - JANUARY 21, 1991



Congress of Racial Equality

30 Cooper Square • New York, New York 10003 - (212) 598-4000

Roy Innis
National Chairman

FAX COVER SHEET

TO:
Name: Claudia Butts

Company: White House

Floor/Dept.: _____ **Tel./Ext.:** _____ **Date:** 12-16-91

Subject: President Bush

Number of pages (including cover sheet): _____

FROM:
Name: Roy Innis

Office: **EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE**

Telefax number: (212) 529-3568 ----- **Ext. of sender:** 104/E. Lamb

Additional message, if any: _____

Initial of individual sender Jal

WHAT IS CORE?

CORE is the Congress of Racial Equality. Founded in 1942, CORE is the third oldest and one of the "big four" civil rights groups in the United States. From the "sit-ins" of the 40's, the "Freedom Rides" of the 50's, the calls for "Black Power" in the 60's and "self-determination" in the 70's -- to the struggle for "Equal Opportunity" in the 80's -- CORE has championed true equality for all people. As the "shock troops" of the civil rights movement, CORE has paved the way for the nation to follow.

CORE's National Headquarters is located in New York City. From there, a network of local affiliates and chapters radiate across the United States, parts of Africa, Central America and the Caribbean.

Membership in CORE is open to anyone who believes that "all people are created equal" and is willing to work towards the ultimate goal of true equality throughout the world.

CORE'S STATUS

The Congress of Racial Equality is officially classified as a philanthropic omnibus human rights organization. The parent organization, Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. (CORE, Inc.) is a not-for-profit corporation in good standing with the State of New York. CORE's Special Purpose Fund (CORE S.P.F.) enjoys a 501(c)(3) status with the Internal Revenue Service. Contributions to CORE S.P.F. are tax deductible as allowable by law. CORE, Inc. is a 501(c)(4) organization under the guidelines of the Federal Government.

In addition to the traditional classifications shared by most philanthropic groups, CORE is the only civil rights group in this country to have been awarded a special non-governmental consultative status at the United Nations.

CORE'S AIM

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CORE offers counseling, guidance, social services and, when necessary, medical assistance to victims and witnesses of crime. We also encourage them to pursue criminal charges against suspected felons.

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CORE's "Legal Defense Fund" was established to provide legal services to citizens who fought back against criminals and found themselves in a legal catch-22. The fund has successfully defended many celebrated victims who fought back and were arrested for defending themselves or their families. Until our criminal justice agencies are able to control the growing rate of crime, CORE LDF will continue to assist those decent people who find themselves victimized again when they are forced through the justice system that was designed to protect them.

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ROY INNIS
National Chairman



CORE

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From: Martha Schiele

MINORITY HIRING PROGRAMS NO LONGER FOCUS ON BLACKS

Boston Globe (BG) - SUNDAY, October 20, 1991

By: Bruce D. Butterfield, Globe Staff

Edition: THIRD Section: BUSINESS Page: A33

Word Count: 959

MEMO:

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION UNDER FIRE

TEXT:

Black Americans, for whom affirmative action was largely created in the 1960s, appear to be losing ground under the new affirmative action programs of the 1990s.

Increasingly, preferential hiring and promotion programs designed to correct past biases have expanded to serve white women, Hispanics, Asians and -- under a new federal law adopted this year -- handicapped people.

Blacks are still a key target group in these programs, of course. But as the affirmative action net has been cast wider over the last decade, black America is no longer its prime focus.

According to the numbers, blacks are becoming a minority within the affirmative action umbrella.

"In 1964, when the civil rights act was passed, three quarters of minorities were made up of African-Americans," notes Evan Kemp Jr., chairman of the federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission. Last year, blacks comprised only 43 percent of all minorities.

Hispanic and Asian workers together now make up 10.1 percent of the nation's public and private sector work force, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. That is exactly the percentage of black workers.

Women, who also are covered by affirmative action, make up 45.4 percent of the work force. And with the adoption of a new disabilities act, millions of handicapped Americans have also joined the affirmative action rolls.

Many black leaders, while conceding there is occasional friction among minority groups, say the benefits of being part of a broader coalition of those who have been discriminated against far outweigh losing center stage.

But others charge that affirmative action is widely seen as a program for blacks when it's criticized -- and a program for women and others when it's praised.

"We get all the blame, and we're getting a disproportionate share of the jobs," charges Roy Innis, head of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

The changes in who is targeted by affirmative action are dramatic, and reflect vast changes in the makeup of the nation's population as a whole. Simply put, other major minority groups, owing to immigration have grown dramatically in America over the last decade, while the black population has increased far more slightly.

The Hispanic population, for example, rose by 53 percent over the last decade, while the black population rose by only 13 percent.

Women, meanwhile, have flooded into the work force in unprecedented numbers over the last two decades in one of the biggest social and economic changes this century. Under affirmative action guidelines, major companies are expected to have minorities and women represented, at least in entry level jobs, in roughly the same percentages as they are found in the work force the company draws from.

Theoretically, more minorities in the population should mean a far bigger part of the workplace pie for all.

But that hasn't happened.

After achieving a nearly 50 percent gain in jobs from 1966 to 1988, black participation in the workplace has remained largely flat since. Hispanic and other minority groups have continued to make slight gains.

"Affirmative action was designed to compensate blacks for clearly defined racial discrimination of the past," says Innis. "Now, it's broadened so much, it applies to even those who suffered, but do not face the same handicaps." Calling affirmative action a good idea of the 1960s gone wrong, Innis believes it should be dismantled altogether.

Innis' ideas are not embraced by the majority of black leaders. "I regret that opportunities for African-Americans are diminishing, but don't blame other minorities for it," says Charles Ogletree, a Harvard law professor and consultant to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "They (different minorities) should not be competing for the same jobs, but for three jobs."

Other minority leaders downplay the issue.

"I'd be lying to you if I didn't say that I've been in more than one conversation about one group being more deserving than another group," says Jamie Talero, executive director of Oficina Hispana, a nonprofit Boston Hispanic organization. But overall, he said, "it is nonsense to talk about who is more deserving."

Privately, other Hispanics say they believe their percentage of the work force, 7.2 percent, should be higher because of the soaring Hispanic population.

With its goals of racial balance, affirmative action has never allowed for economic distinctions. One of the criticisms from both blacks and Hispanics has been that it is largely a middle-class program that has helped those among minorities who least needed help.

The number of blacks living in poverty today, nearly 10 million, is largely unchanged from the number living in poverty at the beginning of affirmative action.

On the issue of hiring under the broader affirmative action programs, labor consultants agree companies sometimes play games.

"I can tell you by experience in certain industries, when there's availability of Asian Americans, companies have sought to improve their (affirmative action) profile by hiring those they would have hired anyway," Bill Gilberg, a Washington consultant and former solicitor of the US Department of Labor.

In the future, specialists say, clashes among minorities are likely to become public -- particularly in areas such as California and Chicago where rapidly growing Hispanic populations are displacing black Americans in some areas. Companies are likely to be increasingly confronted with such disputes, too. The Daniel Lamp Co. on the Southwest side of Chicago has just agreed to pay a \$125,000 fine for allegedly discriminating against blacks -- while the company heavily employs Hispanics.

The owner, Mike Welbel, said he frequently employed blacks -- but not at the time the complaint was filed against him.

Complains Welbel: "An employer should not be forced to constantly keep up with the color of skin."

That attitude is precisely why some blacks worry they are being lost in an affirmative action shuffle.

Endorsements of and opposition to Thomas
Some of the groups endorsing and opposing Clarence Thomas' nomination to
the Supreme court

Chicago Tribune (CT) - SUNDAY September 15, 1991

Edition: FINAL EDITION Section: PERSPECTIVE Page: 4 Zone: C

Word Count: 688

TEXT:

Endorsements

According to White House Office of Media Relations

A-B: Accuracy in Academia; Agudath Israel of America; Alabama Family Advocates; American Conservative Union, American Family Association; American Road and Transportation Builders Association; Americans for Clarence Thomas; Americans for Tax Reform; Asian American Voters Coalition; Asian/Pacific-American Chamber of Commerce; Asian/Pacific-American Heritage Council; Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc.; Associated General Contractors of America; Association of Christian Schools International; Associaton of Retired Americans;

C: Catholic Golden Age; Christian Methodist Episcopal Church; Citizens Committee to Confirm Clarence Thomas; Citizens for a Sound Economy; Citizens for Educational Freedom; Coalitions for America; College Republicans; Compton (Calif.) Branch of NAACP; Concerned Citizens of Florida; Concerned Women for America; Congress of Racial Equality; Conservative Campaign Fund; Conservative Caucus; Conservative Victory Committee; Council of 100; Cuban American National Foundation;

D-L: D.C. Black Police Caucus; Eagle Forum; Family Research Council; Federal Investigators Association; Freedom Alliance; Heartland Coalition for the Confirmation of Judge Clarence Thomas; Improved, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World; Indian American Forum for Political Freedom; International Church of the Foursquare Gospel; International Mass Retail Association, Inc.; International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, Inc.; Knights of Columbus; Landmark Center for Civil Rights; Leaders of Orthodox-Hasidic Jewish Communities; Liberty County (Ga.) Branch of NAACP; Lincoln Legal Foundation;

M-R: Michigan Family Forum; National Association of Truck Stop Operators; National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors; National Black Nurses' Association; National Black Republican Council; National Catholic Education Association; National Center for Neighborhood Enterprises; National Center for Public Policy Research; National Coalition for Self-Reliance; National Council for Young Israel; National Deputy Sheriffs' Association; National District Attorneys Association; National Federaltion of Independent Business, National Jewish Coalition; National Republican Heritage Council; National Sheriffs Association; National Small Business United; National Tax-Limitations Committee; Pennsylvania Parents Commission, Polish American Congress; Religious Roundtable; Republican National Lawyers Association; Rutherford Institute; Republican National Hispanic Assembly;

S-Z: Save America's Youth, Save Our Schools; Senior Coalition; State of Virginia Republican Black Caucus; Students for America; Teenage

Republicans; Traditional Values Coalition; United Conservatives of America; United Families of America; United Seniors; U.S. Business and Industrial Council; U.S. Chamber of Commerce; U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce; U.S. -Mexico Foundation; Washington Legal Foundation; Washington Policy Group; Women for Judge Thomas; Young Americans for Freedom; Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.

Opposition

According to Alliance for Justice

A-E: AFL-CIO; Alliance for Justice; American Association for Affirmative Action; American Association of University Women; American Federation of Government Employees, American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees; American Federation of Teachers; American Postal Workers Union; Americans for Democratic Action, Business and Professional Women; Chicago Council of Lawyers; Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, Coalition of Labor Union Women; Congressional Black Caucus, Employment Law Center, Equal Rights Advocates;

F-N: Families USA; Florida Association of Women Lawyers; Fund for the Feminist Majority; Gray Panthers; Government Accountability Project; Hispanic Bar Association of D.C.; Human Rights Campaign Fund; Independent Voters of Illinois-Independent Precinct Organization; International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Leadership Conference on Civil rights; League of United Latin American Citizens; Mexican American Legal Defense & Educational Fund; NAACP; NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.; Nation Institute; National Abortion Rights Action League; National Association of Commissions for Women; National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers; National Black Caucus of State Legislators; National Conference of Black Lawyers; National Conference of Puerto Rican Women; National Council of Churches; National Council of Jewish Women; National Council of La Raza; National Council of Senior Citizens, National Education Association; National Lawyers Guild; Legal Aid and Defender Association; National Organization for Women, NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund; National Women's Law Center; National Women's Political Caucus; New Jewish Agenda;

O-Z: Older Women's League; Pennsylvania Legislative Black Caucus; People for the American Way Action Fund; Progressive National Baptist Convention, Puerto Rican Institute for Civil Rights; Sane/Freeze; Campaign for Global Security; Service Employees International Union; United Auto Workers; United Church of Christ; United Food & Commercial Workers Union International; United States Student Association; United Steelworkers of America; Voters for Choice, Women Employed; Women's Legal Defense Fund.

Sources: White House Office of Media Relations, Alliance for Justice.

Chicago Tribune.

JURIST'S SPEECH A HINT ON ABORTION?

Newsday (ND) - Wednesday July 3, 1991

By: Timothy M. Phelps. WASHINGTON BUREAU

Edition: CITY Section: NEWS Page: 17

Word Count: 561

TEXT:

Washington - Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas praised an article attacking the legal right to abortion in a speech to a conservative Washington think tank in 1987.

Thomas, in a speech to the Heritage Foundation that focused primarily on civil rights, praised in passing an article in The American Spectator that argued there was no legal right to an abortion. Thomas called it "a splendid example of applying natural law."

President George Bush, in announcing his selection of Thomas Monday, made a point in saying he had not questioned Thomas about such issues, and Republicans have insisted that no one else should either.

But if Thomas has already put himself on record on the volatile issue, it will likely create an uproar that will make his confirmation much more difficult - but far from impossible - Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D.-Ariz.), said in an interview yesterday.

Abortion rights groups said they would use the speech to ask the Senate to reject Thomas.

Kate Michelman, executive director of the National Abortion Rights Action League, said that Thomas' nomination should be rejected "unless Judge Thomas explicitly repudiates this legal philosophy and clearly recognizes that the Constitution protects the fundamental right to privacy, including the right to choose."

Several key Democrats earlier yesterday promised a tough examination of the young jurist's views.

Thomas, currently on the U.S. Court of Appeals here, visited the White House yesterday for coaching on the confirmation battle.

Sens. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) and Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), both members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which must vote on the nomination, vowed to press Thomas during confirmation hearings in September on his views on abortion, civil rights and other issues.

Last year, when Justice David Souter was up for Senate confirmation, he was prodded only gently on key issues and successfully resisted substantive responses. Metzenbaum was the only committee member to vote against recommending confirmation.

"In the past few months alone, the Supreme Court is throwing out past decisions, and I think it is legitimate to ask Judge Thomas, 'What do you think of settled law, like Roe versus Wade (legalizing abortion), what do you think of a woman's right to privacy, free speech issues, issues of

freedom of religion,' " Leahy said.

But other key Democrats on the committee, such as Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and the chairman, Joseph Biden (D-Del.), have yet to make any strong statement on the nomination.

Civil rights advocates, for whom Thomas' opposition to affirmative action is anathema, say they are not optimistic that even all liberal Democrats will oppose the nomination, at least on the basis of Thomas' civil rights record.

(***THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE NS VERSION***Liberal advocacy groups promised, however, an exhaustive review of Thomas' record in public office, which includes eight controversial years as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.)

"One of the central problems we're going to face is that with the exception of Metzenbaum and Kennedy, no one is going to want to be caught dead saying anything about affirmative action in public," said one civil rights advocate who asked not to be named.

Roy Innis, chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), came out in support of Thomas' confirmation yesterday, while the Rev. Jesse Jackson among other prominent black activists came out against him.

Civil rights groups 'refocusing' tactics
Chicago Tribune (CT) - FRIDAY April 5, 1991

By: Jerry Thornton

Edition: NORTH SPORTS FINAL Section: CHICAGOLAND Page: 1 Zone: C

Word Count: 789

TEXT:

The nation's major civil rights organizations are hurting in finances, membership and media attention, their leaders concede, and many are considering the methods that swelled their ranks in the 1950s and '60s to attack the issues of the 1990s.

More than 25 years after the marches in the South, on Capitol Hill and in Northern cities, longstanding organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Congress of Racial Equality and Operation PUSH say they are "refocusing" their tactics to better represent and serve minorities.

They are also hoping to recapture the interest and energy of their core constituencies, especially those who benefited from the successes of their past efforts and the youth who must direct their future.

On Thursday, the 23rd anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., national black leaders met to set an agenda for their movement at the African-American Leadership Summit II in Atlanta.

"We . . . set a course for 1991 including a legal plan, lobbying for the Civil Rights Act of 1991 . . . the Brady Bill on gun control" and legislation on workers hired to replace striking employees, said SCLC President Joseph Lowery. "We also made plans to . . . firm up a moral agenda, calling upon the nation to redirect its resources to eliminate poverty, eradicate drugs, provide adequate housing and affordable health care as it did in waging the Persian Gulf war."

But the need for support-especially in finances and members-has some leaders worried.

"The civil rights movement today needs two things-money and people," said Rev. Elmer L. Fowler, pastor of Third Baptist Church, 1551 W. 95th St., who completed last December his 2-year term as president of the Chicago South Side Chapter of the NAACP.

"One of the problems is that those who have benefited from it are no longer supporting it," Fowler said. "An organization has got to show membership. Now it's just a few people getting together to chew the fat, and that's nationwide.

"We also need new young members to bring new directions for the '90s. . . Many of the young people don't want to become involved because being young, they think they know it all, that old people are fogies," said Fowler, who is 71.

As for those nagging financial problems, most longtime civil rights leaders note they are nothing new.

"The movement has always hurt financially," said Roy Innis, chairman of CORE. "I hurt like hell. NAACP, PUSH, all are hurting. Very few are operating with any fat budgets."

But Innis noted another problem groups like his must face-the changed nature of civil rights issues.

"My organization broke with the traditional direction of the civil rights establishment going on two decades now," Innis said. "My position was that we had won a great civil rights revolution in the 1950s and 1960s in that we achieved the assigned goal, which was direct confrontation with segregation. The America that existed previous to 1954 no longer existed."

Innis said the current direction he took for CORE was internally looking at problems within the African-American community "for which we share in the culpability for a large extent, the most important of course being the question of crime."

Henry Williamson, new president of Operation PUSH, which is struggling with severe budget problems and recent changes in leadership, has acknowledged a need for new directions.

"Yes, the civil rights organizations today have to broaden," he said. "What good is it to have access to housing if you can't afford it?"

Lack of media attention has also hurt, according to Lowery. "The media was an ally at first, but now it is one of the least effective institutions for civil rights," he said.

"In the 1963 March on Washington there were 250,000 people. In 1983 we had more than 400,000. We had twice the people and half the media interest," Lowery said. "Instead of the media focusing on the issues of jobs and justice, which the march was about, what it focused on was that there was no 'I Had a Dream' speech."

Today, the NAACP is seeking growth through church bulletins and on college campuses to increase its influence and recognition. CORE is planning an April membership drive to mark its 50th anniversary. SCLC has opened new chapters in the North.

But some don't agree that interest in civil rights can be reflected in membership roles and chapter names.

"You cannot measure the civil rights movement by three or four civil rights organizations which are its catalyst," former PUSH leader Jesse Jackson said. "You never had as many fighting for civil rights as you have today. Measuring the members of civil rights organizations is not the point at all."

GATES' FOES SHARE LITTLE BESIDES THEIR BELIEF HE MUST GO
Philadelphia Inquirer (PI) - THURSDAY March 28, 1991
By: John Woestendiek, Inquirer Staff Writer
Edition: FINAL Section: NATIONAL Page: A02
Word Count: 1,130

TEXT:

LOS ANGELES - A month ago, Susan Carpenter-McMillan, president of California's Feminists for Life, could not have imagined any reason to be in the same arena as the American Civil Liberties Union, much less to wave the same banner.

Michael McNulty, spokesman for the conservative Gun Owner's Action Committee, is no fan of the ACLU, either, nor of the NAACP, nor of any other civil rights group that, in his view, fails to recognize the right to bear arms.

But all four organizations are part of the movement that has formed in the aftermath of the March 3 police beating of Rodney G. King, an unlikely alliance that includes gays and lesbians and Scientologists, ACLU members and abortion foes, peace activists and gun owners - all seeking to oust Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates.

Their motives vary, and some cannot wait to wash their hands of their new-found allies, but for now, some groups that have long been ideological opposites have joined in a similar goal.

'VERY, VERY WRONG'

"If this man has been able to unite the ACLU and Operation Rescue, something is very, very wrong with him," said Debbie Grumbine, 40, of Whittier, Calif., who says she miscarried after Los Angeles police used excessive force to arrest her during a 1989 protest by Operation Rescue, a national organization that sets up blockades at abortion clinics.

Calls for the resignation of Gates, 54, intensified in the weeks after the beating of King, a 25-year-old black man who remains hospitalized with numerous skull fractures. According to a videotape taken by a citizen, King, stopped after what officers said was a high-speed chase, was kicked and struck with batons more than 50 times by four white police officers as 17 other Los Angeles police officers watched.

The four - Sgt. Stacey Koon and Officers Laurence M. Powell, Timothy E. Wind and Theodore J. Briseno - pleaded not guilty Tuesday in Superior Court to charges of assault with a deadly weapon and use of excessive force. Koon and Powell, also charged with filing false reports, face maximum sentences of seven years, eight months. Wind faces a seven-year maximum sentence. Briseno, who is charged with assault although he did not, according to the indictment, inflict great bodily harm, faces a four-year maximum sentence.

UNUSUALLY QUICK

The officers' trial, like their March 15 indictments, could be unusually quick in coming. It was tentatively set for the week of April 28.

A county grand jury is considering indictments against the 17 other officers, and an FBI investigation, in which more than 200 Los Angeles police officers were to be questioned, began this week.

The incident prompted church and civil rights groups to call for the removal of Gates, whose 13 years as chief have been marked by what critics call racially insensitive remarks.

Gates has called the King beating an aberration - an assessment with which those groups disagree - and, in an apology for the incident, he pointed out that King was a convicted robber on parole.

Gates, because of civil service protections, cannot be fired by the mayor. While Mayor Tom Bradley has stopped short of asking Gates to resign, he has repeatedly said that Gates' retirement would benefit the city and police department. Gates, buoyed by rallies in his support, has insisted he will not leave office.

A similar resolve is expressed by members of the coalition calling for his resignation, at the forefront of which are the NAACP, Urban League, Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the ACLU, whose advertising campaign has resulted in well over 10,000 letters calling for Gates' removal - a response the organization said it had not seen since it called for the impeachment of Richard M. Nixon.

Local polls show that between one-third and one-half of the public believes that Gates should resign, and the organizations calling for his resignation represent both ends of the political spectrum, including some that have traditionally been strong supporters of law enforcement.

"We find ourselves in a difficult position because we're basically system-supporting people who believe in law enforcement," said McNulty, of the Gun Owners Action Committee, a statewide organization with 8,000 members. "But when the chief oversteps his authority and stands defiantly before the people he's supposed to serve, there's a real problem."

The gun group's grudge against Gates stems from his support of a state law, passed last year, outlawing private ownership of assault weapons. Gates, McNulty said, has been uncooperative, misleading and arrogant in his dealings with the group.

Last week, the gun group held a joint news conference with the Congress of Racial Equality in which McNulty appeared with Cedric Innis, son of CORE founder Roy Innis, calling for Gates' resignation and for state laws to be changed to allow the election of police chiefs.

"The beating of Rodney King was a travesty of justice, a horrible violation of civil rights, and it wouldn't surprise us if it represents an ongoing pattern," McNulty said during an interview, "but the real issue for us is the absolute arrogance of Mr. Gates."

'UNCOMFORTABLE'

McNulty said many of the organization's members were "uncomfortable seeing us allied with some of these groups. . . . We don't lay claim to any kinship between gun owners and the NAACP, and the ACLU is not supportive of our issue. When they read the Constitution they leave a little hole where the Second Amendment is."

Carpenter-McMillan, of Feminists for Life, which has also called for Gates to resign, holds an even harsher view of the ACLU. "They are the biggest hypocrites in the world, and I don't even want to be linked with these people," she said.

Anti-abortion groups have complained repeatedly about excessive police force at abortion-clinic blockades, particularly the use by officers of nunchakus, a martial-arts weapon. Grumbine, a founder of Shield of Roses, a Catholic anti-abortion organization, said police used the weapon on her during a June 1989 demonstration in which more than 250 protesters were arrested. Grumbine, a mother of eight, maintains in a lawsuit that she miscarried as a result of the weapon's use on her.

The ACLU and the media have paid little heed to the anti-abortion protesters' complaints of police brutality, Carpenter-McMillan said.

"We are not working with the ACLU" in opposition to Gates, she said, "but we are working with the NAACP and other people. It's a loose coalition, and each of us in our own way will go out and try to influence our people.

"We've been trying to get this point across for two years," she added. "Rodney King had to almost die to arouse the attention and compassion of Los Angeles."