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**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13679  
**Folder ID Number:** 13679-009

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**Folder Title:**  
National Urban League Annual Conference 8/8/89 [OA 6267] [1]

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: DANIEL MCGROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE SPEECH

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, August 8, at 1:00 p.m., you will address the National Urban League Annual Conference at the Convention Center here in Washington, D.C. About 3500 people will be in the audience.

You will be introduced by Dr. Bernard Watson, Senior Vice Chairman of the National Urban League. John E. Jacob, President of the Urban League, will be there, as well as Secretary Kemp.

II. DISCUSSION

The speech centers on three themes: equal opportunity; urban growth and economic revival; and the fight against drugs and crime. We also discuss the importance of education in making all three possible.

The overall theme of the speech is that we need to stop bemoaning the "hopeless" state of urban America, and start focusing on the opportunities and potential that is there.

We suggest at the close of the speech that you turn to John Jacob and Jack Kemp as you speak.

McGroarty/Dooley  
August 4, 1989  
4:30 pm  
[URBAN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
AUGUST 8, 1989  
1:00 P.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements. John Jacob, President, other Urban League leaders, Secretary Kemp.]

I want to speak to you today about the state of urban America -- about the future I see for American cities, and for the many millions of Americans who make them their home.

In many respects, urban America offers a bleak picture -- an inner city in crisis. There is too much crime, too much crack. Too many drop outs, too much despair. Too little economic opportunity, too little advancement. Too little hope.

But there's something else that's true about our inner cities -- something we can't overlook, something the Urban League has worked tirelessly to strengthen. And that's a core community that is simply too strong to succumb. A community where there is too much faith, too much pride, too strong a sense of family not to fight back -- whatever their challenge, whatever the odds.

But the challenge for urban America is a challenge for all of America. It's a challenge for my Administration -- it's a challenge every American must embrace.

The condition of our inner cities isn't a matter of charts and graphs and cold statistics.... It's more than an exercise in

sociology or public policy. It's a question of how people live their lives -- a question of human dignity.

And it's a challenge I take to heart. Your problems are my problems. [Pause] Your hopes -- the hopes all Americans hold dear. Today, I offer you my hand. I offer you my word.

Together, we will make America open and equal to all. [Pause]

Together, we will find a way to stop the decline in our inner cities -- to restore hope, and make the 90's a decade of urban renaissance.

Whether we succeed depends on how well we meet three key tests. First, we must strike down barriers to advancement and opportunity for American minorities -- and strike them down for good. [Pause] Second, we must create conditions for urban growth and economic revival -- conditions that leave no one behind. [Pause] And finally, we must secure the most fundamental right of all -- the right of young and old alike of any race to walk any streets without fear. [Pause]

Let me start with equal opportunity. Not just in urban America, but across this nation, we must continue the crusade for equality. [Pause]

Just over a week ago, a collection of scholars released a monumental study called A Common Destiny: Blacks and American Society. It offers detailed evidence of the progress our nation has made in the past 50 years in living up to American ideals. But the study makes clear that our work is far from over. The

"great gulf" between black and white America has narrowed. But it has not closed.

Closing that gulf -- eliminating it for all time -- is the next chapter we must write in the unfolding history -- the **unfinished** history -- of civil rights.

And that chapter **will** be written. Because today -- as in the past -- advancing the cause of equal rights is in keeping with America's highest ideals. **It is the right thing to do.**

Think back to 1954, the Court's decision in favor of Linda Brown.... A year later, another decision: Rosa Parks' refusal to go to the back of the bus. The 1960s: the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, Fair Housing.

In this decade, the elevation of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to a place of honor among our American heroes. **It was the right thing to do.**

And today -- when our challenge is securing true equality for every American -- **once again, we will succeed, because it is the right thing to do.**

Discrimination still exists. Race hate -- born of ignorance and inhumanity -- still exists. The day of the poll tax is over, the day of Jim Crow is gone.... Today, bigotry and bias may take more subtle forms. But they persist -- and as long as they do, **our work is not over.**

**Before I go on -- I want to make sure everyone in this room knows just where I stand -- just where my Administration stands. My Administration is committed to reaching out to minorities, to**

striking down barriers to free and open access. We will not tolerate discrimination, bigotry or bias of any kind -- period.

[[Pause]]

Now -- we've all spent a lot of time over the past two decades debating the best means for ending unequal treatment. We've argued -- society's argued -- about affirmative action, about quotas, goals and timetables, about set-asides and 8-A firms.

Well, while society's been debating <sup>these imp issues -</sup> -- society's <sup>also</sup> been changing. The economy's been changing. Our world -- the world our children will inherit -- is changing.

Part of the change is the progress we have made -- hard-fought changes in which the Urban League can take pride. Part of the change is simply a matter of the dynamics at work in our world.

Take the economy. We're used to thinking of unemployment as a case of too many people, and too few jobs -- a game of musical chairs. All too often it is minorities left standing when the music stops. In the 1990s -- into the next century -- our problem will be the just the opposite: More than enough jobs -- and too few people qualified to fill them.

The last of the Baby Boom generation are in their thirties. There's been a slowdown in the number of new workers entering our economy, which will continue into the 1990s. New workers will be in demand -- and the simple fact is that 8 of every 10 new workers will be women, minorities, or immigrants.

Think about what that means. For every child growing up today -- black or white, urban or rural -- there will be a job waiting. [[Pause]]

The question -- our challenge -- is whether they will have the education and the skills they need to seize that opportunity.

**That's the new frontier for civil rights.**

Opportunity means education. The jobs open to the 21st Century worker will require higher skills. Never has education been more important than for the next generation -- for the first grader who is a member of the high school class of 2001.

The package of education initiatives I sent to Congress this spring will make a difference -- for urban America -- and for American minorities.

I've called on Congress to provide a \$250 million dollar increase in funds for Head Start -- a key program in getting disadvantaged children ready for school. And back in April, I signed an executive order that will strengthen our nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities -- and expand opportunities for their students and graduates.

In many urban schools, the key is creating a sound learning environment: one that keeps drop-outs in -- and keeps drugs out. That's why I've called for the creation of Urban Emergency Grants, to help clean up schools hit hardest by the drug scourge.

Education is the way to turn dreams into reality. And even in the inner city, every kid has a dream.

And opportunity means job training -- building the employment skills and basic literacy ability everyone needs to get and keep a job. For six years now, the Job Training Partnership program has been equipping disadvantaged youth to enter the workforce -- and start that climb up out of the poverty trap. JTPA works. The proof is its 68% success rate -- and we're working to make the program even stronger. Last month we introduced amendments to the JTPA to target it more tightly on at-risk youth -- kids with the most urgent need for job training.

But growth creates jobs -- and the future of urban America depends on bringing growth to our inner cities. One entrepreneurial answer to inner city poverty is enterprise zones.

Enterprise zones can be a source of jobs, growth, and advancement. And the payoff isn't simply economic. When you create jobs -- you create hope.

We've debated the idea of enterprise zones long enough. I've asked Congress to create at least 50 enterprise zones between now and 1993. And now it's time for action. [Pause]

But enterprise zones are meaningless if we don't create economic incentives for urban expansion. That's why I've also called on Congress to enact changes in the tax code that will make enterprise zones magnets for capital and job creation.

I'm talking about incentives to increase investment -- to open a flow of "seed capital" into urban areas. If we're going to make inner cities attractive to new capital, individuals who invest in enterprise zones should get an immediate tax savings.

And we've also got to reward risk taking. I've proposed a **zero capital gains rate** for eligible business investments in enterprise zones. That should be a powerful incentive for outside investors, and a rate of return fitting for urban entrepreneurs.

And I'm talking about incentives for working people. We want to establish a refundable wage credit for low-income employees in enterprise zones. In many cases, this credit will cut the taxes of low-income workers **to zero**. And for some low-income families who already owe little in taxes, a **refundable** credit will not only take them off the federal income tax rolls - **- it will put money in their pockets.**

Opportunity, education, advancement, equality. Each is essential. But we can't talk about the future we want to see for urban America without talking about the number one threat in our inner cities today: illegal drugs. You know the simple truth: **Our inner cities cannot become centers of opportunity as long as they are battle zones in a drug war.**

A little over a week ago, HHS Secretary Louis Sullivan released the newest statistics on illegal drug use in America. The statistics show two trends: one positive, one profoundly disturbing. Overall use of cocaine has declined by almost half - **- testimony to the years of dedication and hard work of parents, educators, religious and community leaders, all determined to end this plague. But our greatest challenge is yet to come.** Frequent cocaine use <sup>is up sharply</sup> ~~has almost doubled~~. That means while our

message is getting across to the casual user, hard-core drugs -- drugs like crack cocaine -- are tightening their grip.

That's grim news, because crack, crime and violence are an unholy trinity in our inner cities. And urban communities suffer most. When the crack house is on your block.... When the stray bullet from a drug-war shoot-out kills the mother sitting on her porch.... When parents and teachers and churches struggle to teach the values of honesty and hard work -- and find themselves up against the fast-money lure of the drug trade.

But our children can live and learn in peace. Urban communities can thrive again. That's why we've got to combat drug violence. That's why we've got to eliminate fear. That's why we've got to create a climate of hope.

The federal government is doing its part -- and we're going to do more. We've taken forceful action to speed up the eviction process for drug dealers in America's public housing communities. And in less than a month, we'll unveil our drug strategy -- our comprehensive battle plan to wage the long, hard fight against illegal drugs.

And there's a message I want to send today to all law-abiding Americans. The war on drugs is a battle that can't simply be waged from Washington. When I was in Chicago last month, I asked this nation's governors to pass laws in each of their states that parallel the tough federal stand we've taken against illegal drugs. Today, I ask each of you to do the same at the local level, in urban America.

Let's put more police on the streets, tougher laws on the books, build the jail cells we need to put drug criminals where they belong --behind bars -- and keep them there. Let's not point the finger or look for scapegoats. Let's enlist every asset we have, form a united front, and fight this war together.

There are some who say the state of urban America is hopeless. I say they're wrong. We've got to see past the stories on the six o'clock news, past the statistics.... We've got to see the potential for progress -- we've got to see the face of hope in our inner cities.

Now, I'm not afraid to say we've got hard work ahead of us - - that we've got to wage war on poverty, wage war on despair, wage war on the hopelessness that robs us of our future.

And I want to tell all of you here today: I'm not going to rest until I know that I've done everything in my power to ensure that we succeed -- that every child in our inner cities has a shot at a good job.... That every kid stays in school -- gets a quality education.... Lives in decent housing -- in a neighborhood free of drugs, fear and violence.

I can't do it alone. None of us can. We've got to work together. I know we will -- and I know why.

John, you know why. Jack, you know why. Everyone here today knows why.

Because it's the right thing to do.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
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THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: DANIEL MCGROARTY *DMG*

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sociology or public policy. **It's a question of how people live their lives -- a question of human dignity.**

And it's a challenge I take to heart. **Your problems are my problems.** [Pause] Your hopes -- the hopes **all Americans** hold dear. **Today, I offer you my hand. I offer you my word.**  
**Together, we will make America open and equal to all.** [Pause]

Together, we will find a way to stop the decline in our inner cities -- to restore hope, and make the 90's a decade of urban renaissance.

Whether we succeed depends on how well we meet three key tests. First, we must strike down barriers to advancement and opportunity for American minorities -- **and strike them down for good.** [Pause] Second, we must create conditions for urban growth and economic revival -- **conditions that leave no one behind.** [Pause] And finally, we must secure the most fundamental right of all -- the right of young and old alike of **any race to walk any streets without fear.** [Pause]

Let me start with equal opportunity. Not just in urban America, but across this nation, **we must continue the crusade for equality.** [Pause]

Just over a week ago, a collection of scholars released a monumental study called A Common Destiny: Blacks and American Society. It offers detailed evidence of the progress our nation has made in the past 50 years in living up to American ideals. But the study makes clear that our work is far from over. The

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Now -- we've all spent a lot of time over the past two decades debating the best means for ending unequal treatment. We've argued -- society's argued -- about affirmative action, about quotas, goals and timetables, about set-asides and 8-A firms.

Well, while society's been debating -- society's been changing. The economy's been changing. Our world -- the world our children will inherit -- is changing.

Part of the change is the progress we have made -- hard-fought changes in which the Urban League can take pride. Part of the change is simply a matter of the dynamics at work in our world.

Take the economy. We're used to thinking of unemployment as a case of too many people, and too few jobs -- a game of musical chairs. All too often it is minorities left standing when the music stops. In the 1990s -- into the next century -- our problem will be the just the opposite: More than enough jobs -- and too few people qualified to fill them.

The last of the Baby Boom generation are in their thirties. There's been a slowdown in the number of new workers entering our economy, which will continue into the 1990s. New workers will be in demand -- and the simple fact is that 8 of every 10 new workers will be women, minorities, or immigrants.

Think about what that means. **For every child growing up today -- black or white, urban or rural -- there will be a job waiting.** [[Pause]]

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That's grim news, because crack, crime and violence are an unholy trinity in our inner cities. And urban communities suffer most. When the crack house is on your block.... When the stray bullet from a drug-war shoot-out kills the mother sitting on her porch.... When parents and teachers and churches struggle to teach the values of honesty and hard work -- and find themselves up against the fast-money lure of the drug trade.

But our children **can** live and learn in peace. Urban communities **can** thrive again. **That's why we've got to combat drug violence. That's why we've got to eliminate fear. That's why we've got to create a climate of hope.**

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Opportunity means education. The jobs open to the 21st Century worker will require higher skills. Never has education been more important than for the next generation -- for the first grader who is a member of the high school class of 2000.

The package of education initiatives I sent to Congress this spring will make a difference -- for urban America -- and for American minorities.

I've called on Congress to provide a \$250 million dollar increase in funds for Head Start -- a key program in getting disadvantaged children ready for school. And back in April, I signed an executive order that will strengthen our nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities -- and expand opportunities for their students and graduates.

In many urban schools, the key is creating a sound learning environment: one that keeps drop-outs in -- and keeps drugs out. That's why I've called for the creation of Urban Emergency Grants, to help clean up schools hit hardest by the drug scourge.

*Barry Clendenin  
HH5  
1/14/74*

✓

✓

✓

And opportunity means job training -- building the employment skills and basic literacy ability everyone needs to get and keep a job. For six years now, the Job Training Partnership program has been equipping disadvantaged youth to enter the workforce -- and start that climb up out of the poverty trap. JTPA works. The proof is its 68% success rate -- and we're working to make the program even stronger. Last month we introduced new legislation to target <sup>amendments to JTPA</sup> ~~it~~ <sup>more tightly</sup> on at-risk youth -- kids with the most urgent need for job training.

Education is the way to turn dreams into reality. **And even in the inner city, every kid has a dream.**

The future of urban America depends on bringing growth to our inner cities. One entrepreneurial answer to inner city poverty is enterprise zones.

Enterprise zones can be a source of jobs, growth, and advancement. And the payoff isn't simply economic. When you create jobs -- you create hope.

We've debated the idea of enterprise zones long enough. I've asked Congress to create at least 50 enterprise zones between now and 1993. **And now it's time for action.** [Pause]

But enterprise zones are meaningless if we don't create economic incentives for urban expansion. That's why I've also called on Congress to enact changes in the tax code that will make enterprise zones magnets for capital and job creation.

X  
523-6666  
Singer Lloyd  
6050  
Dolores Battle  
535-0230  
X

I'm talking about incentives to increase investment -- to open a flow of "seed capital" into urban areas. If we're going to make inner cities attractive to new capital, individuals who invest in enterprise zones should get an immediate tax savings.

And we've also got to reward risk taking. I've proposed a **zero capital gains rate** for eligible business investments in enterprise zones. That should be a powerful incentive for outside investors, and a rate of return fitting for urban entrepreneurs.

And I'm talking about incentives for working people. We want to establish a refundable wage credit for low-income employees in enterprise zones. In many cases, this credit will cut the taxes of low-income workers **to zero**. And for some low-income families who already owe little in taxes, a **refundable** credit will not only take them off the federal income tax rolls - **- it will put money in their pockets.**

Opportunity, education, advancement, equality. Each is essential. But we can't talk about the future we want to see for urban America without talking about the number one threat in our inner cities today: illegal drugs. You know the simple truth: **Our inner cities cannot become centers of opportunity as long as they are battle zones in a drug war run out of control.**

A little over a week ago, HHS Secretary Louis Sullivan released the newest statistics on illegal drug use in America. The statistics show two trends: one positive, one profoundly

disturbing. Overall use of cocaine has declined by half -- testimony to the years of dedication and hard work of parents, educators, religious and community leaders, all determined to end this plague. But our greatest challenge is yet to come. Frequent cocaine use has almost doubled. That means while our message is getting across to the casual user, hard-core drugs -- drugs like crack cocaine -- are tightening their grip.

That's grim news, because crack, crime and violence are an unholy trinity in our inner cities. And urban communities suffer most. When the crack house is on your block.... When the stray bullet from a drug-war shoot-out kills the mother sitting on her porch.... When parents and teachers and churches struggle to teach the values of honesty and hard work -- and find themselves up against the fast-money lure of the drug trade.

Our children **can** live and learn in peace. Urban communities **can** thrive again. **That's why we've got to combat drug violence. That's why we've got to eliminate fear. That's why we've got to create a climate of hope.**

The federal government is doing its part -- and we're going to do more. We've taken forceful action to speed up the eviction process for drug dealers in America's public housing communities. And in less than a month, we'll unveil our drug strategy -- our comprehensive battle plan to wage the long, hard fight against illegal drugs.

And there's a message I want to send today to all law-abiding Americans. The war on drugs is a battle that can't

simply be waged from Washington. When I was in Chicago last month, I asked this nation's governors to pass laws in each of their states that parallel the tough federal stand we've taken against illegal drugs. Today, I ask each of you to do the same at the local level, in urban America.

✓  
Mark Davis

Let's put more police on the streets, tougher laws on the books, build the jail cells we need to put drug criminals where they belong --behind bars -- and keep them there. Let's not point the finger or look for scapegoats. Let's enlist every asset we have, form a united front, and fight this war together.

There are some who say the state of urban America is hopeless. I say they're wrong. We've got to see past the stories on the six o'clock news, past the statistics.... We've got to see the potential for progress -- we've got to see the face of hope in our inner cities.

Now, I'm not afraid to say we've got hard work ahead of us - - that we've got to wage war on poverty, wage war on despair, wage war on the hopelessness that robs us of our future.

And I want to tell all of you here today: I'm not going to rest until I know that I've done everything in my power to ensure that we succeed -- that every child in our inner cities has a shot at a good job.... That every kid stays in school -- gets a quality education.... Lives in decent housing -- in a neighborhood free of the fear and violence drugs breed.

I can't do it alone. None of us can. We've got to work together. I know we will -- and I know why.

John, you know why. Jack, you know why. Everyone here today knows why.

**Because it's the right thing to do.**

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

Everyday heroes like Eric Holoman, an urban entrepreneur in Los Angeles, owner of a string of fast food restaurants. Eric's growing business is giving 170 employees from disadvantaged areas a paycheck and a chance. All this -- and he's not even 30 years old.

People like Mattie Pitts, a woman who heads Citizens Crime Watch on Miami's north side. Mattie spends 14 and 15 hours a day on the streets and in the schools in Liberty City -- an area devastated by riots less than a decade ago. She's helping a neighborhood reverse course -- rebuild -- and work its way back.

Drug testing in the workplace. Call on the American business community -- call on America's unions -- to support drug testing. Urban America sees the death and destruction drugs bring. Help us raise the stakes for drug use among the casual abuser....

And it will work. Take a look at our Armed Services. Testing program in place: Drug use dropped from 40% to 3%.

Take low-income housing. We're working to expand resident management -- **and resident ownership**. The aim: to give tenants a sense of control -- a stake in their community, and something more: a shot at the American Dream.

Dr. Bernard Watson, Sr Vice Chair  
of NUL

We suggest at close of <sup>the</sup> speech  
that you turn to John Jacob  
+ Jack Kemp + ~~finally~~ ~~the~~ back  
to the audience as you speak.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *cw*

FROM: DANIEL MCGROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: YOUTH ENGAGED IN SERVICE EVENT

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, June 21, at 11:00 a.m., you will address a group of about 3600-3800 people on the South Lawn, to discuss the YES initiative.

About two-thirds of the audience will be young people -- youths who have been served by volunteer organizations, high-risk youths, and high-risk youths who have become involved in community service. The remainder of the audience will be representatives of various volunteer organizations.

Four young people involved in community service will speak for one minute each, and the last one will introduce you.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks are a call to action for youth -- to become involved in their communities and try to solve the challenges facing society today. Emphasis is on making community service an everyday part of their lives.

357-2965  
Michael Lacey  
Gene Mahoney

McGroarty/Dooley  
June 20, 1989  
11:30 am  
Draft 6

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: YOUTH ENGAGED IN SERVICE EVENT  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
JUNE 21, 1989

*Dan*  
[Introductory remarks/acknowledgements....] Carissa, Dale  
and Michael, Ron Brooks: thank you for sharing your remarkable  
stories with us....

You know, with 5 children of my own and 11 grandchildren,  
I've spent a lot of summer days out in the backyard with the kids  
-- but never in this backyard, and never with so many kids....

*X*  
This is a wonderful sight, <sup>around me</sup> looking out ~~over the South Lawn~~  
at so many young faces. You are a patchwork of color, size and  
age -- your problems and possibilities are as diverse as the  
nation itself. But you share a precious inheritance -- because  
you are the future of America.

*ONS  
x6244*

And making sure ours is a future full of promise is why I  
asked you here today -- to outline where you and I know, in our  
hearts, the nation needs to go and, perhaps surprisingly, to ask  
you to lead us there. Look around the world today. Young people  
are catalysts for change -- leading us toward a new century and a  
better future.

Marvin Kronz  
manuscript div.  
LOC 707-5383

But to understand the future, sometimes we need to look to the past. Think back with me for a moment -- to a small-town tradition America must never forget. A simpler time, a time when there was trouble, or a neighbor needed help -- every town had a way to send that message out to all the townspeople. Someone raced to the top of the town hall, or the church steeple -- and rang a bell.

Mr  
Dickson  
Natl.  
Cathedral  
537-6355

When people heard that bell, they didn't stop to ask why it was ringing. They just came -- on horseback and on foot, by buggy and bicycle or honking the horn of a Model T, they just came -- whatever the problem, whoever was in need, they were ready to help.

I've asked you here today because I need your help -- because America needs your help. The bells have been silent too long. Let them ring in your hearts and across this land.

I know you're ready, whatever the problem -- whoever is in need. We need you now.

I know Presidents have called on the young people of this country before. In time of war, our young have always rushed to answer that call -- to fight and die for our freedoms, if necessary.

Today, we're fortunate. We live in a time of peace -- a time of great and growing prosperity. There's no need for a call to arms.

But it is a time for a call to action. It's a time of need for millions of Americans. The storm clouds of war are not on the horizon -- but you and I know that storm clouds of a different kind are gathering. A simple fact in America today is that too many people are free-falling through society with no prospect of landing on their feet. No one, young, old, white, brown or black, should be permitted to go through life unclaimed: you must show us how to reclaim these lives.

Today, I call on you to commit yourselves -- listen to the bells -- make it your mission to make a difference in someone else's life.

I don't have to tell you that youth gets blamed for its share -- and more -- of society's problems. Pick up the newspaper, turn on the television: there's another story about youth gone wrong.

You don't hear often enough about the good you can do -- the good you're already doing. I know better. You know better. Your commitment can convince yourselves and your nation that you're not the problem -- you're the solution.

Bill Phillips

You can make a difference. Don't listen to anyone who tells you that illiteracy, drug abuse, homelessness are someone else's problem -- government's, or business' or your parents'. They're your problems because you're going to inherit them -- unless you help us solve them.

Michael Rand  
724-7774

Take a look at what's happening today -- what's happening to kids like you. One-third of all victims of violent crime haven't reached their twentieth birthday. The three leading causes of death for teenagers are drug and alcohol related accidents, suicide and murder. On a tragically typical day, almost 1700 school students drop out -- think about that: that's about as many drop-outs as there are kids here today. Over 4000 teenagers run

away from home, 2700 become pregnant, 1600 try to take their own lives. Over a dozen will take their own lives.

These aren't just statistics. Some of them are kids in your school, kids who live on your street -- some of them are your friends. Some of them may be about you right here today.

You heard Michael Johnson and his Big Brother Dale Long. You heard Carissa and Ron. You heard their message: how much it means to know that someone cares, and how much it means to care for someone else.

Bureau of Justice Statistics  
Michael Rand  
724-7774

Nancy Rhett  
732-5770  
Planning Analyst  
14-54415  
6-700,000  
Current Pop. Survey  
US Bur. of Census  
1985

986-600,000  
14-24415

Sharon Adams Taylor  
Children's Defense  
Fund 628-8787

suicide Dr. Eve Mesicki,  
Asst Chief of Epidemiology  
& Psychopathology Research  
National Inst. Mental  
Health, Rockville, MD, 443-3774

Kathy Mihaly  
Program Assoc  
Children's Welfare Div  
Children's Data  
Fund  
628-8787

Shelley

actual suicide  
Nat'l Ctr. High Sch  
Kathy Santini  
mortality, 1986  
15-24415  
5120

436-  
6155

ONS  
X6266

Sandy Smith  
Pub Affs  
Natl Ctr Hlth Stats  
436-7135

1986 - 15-24 yrs.

39,929 Total

Accidents - 19,975 deaths

Homicide - 5,522 deaths

Suicide - 5,120

Cancer 2115

15,227 car accidents  
150% alcohol-related

~~# Motor~~  
~~NHTSA~~ Noble Bowie  
~~366-2572~~

Surgeon General's Report

40% all deaths car accidents

You can carry that message across this country -- from the inner city out to farm country, and every community in between. You can let the phrase "one-to-one" symbolize all Americans' commitment to each other. And regardless of the life that you are living there is something special about each and every one of you. Your gifts are all different. But you each have a gift that America needs and I'm asking you to give that gift now.

You know, I've talked to hundreds of kids over the years -- to my own kids growing up. I've asked them: What is it you're looking for? What is it you want from life?

1. **So many times, I hear the same answer.** It isn't money. It isn't how you look -- what kind of car you drive. You've all thought about it. You know that's not what it's all about.

When it comes right down to it, what you want -- what all of us want out of life -- are two things: meaning and adventure. Meaning: A sense of purpose in life -- to be a part of something that matters.

And adventure -- excitement -- matters too. There are lots of ways to find adventure. Some are terribly self-destructive. Some bring a sense of self-enrichment and satisfaction beyond belief. The choice is in your hands.

I'm telling you today: you can find what you're looking for in helping others. If you walk this path with me, I can guarantee you a life full of meaning and adventure.

That's why I've asked you here -- that's why I'm asking you to be a part of an initiative I call Youth Engaged in Service to America -- YES to America.

I'm not talking about another government program. Another bureaucracy is the last thing we need. Youth Engaged in Service is a movement -- a way of looking at life.

Tomorrow, I'm travelling up to New York to announce a nationwide initiative for national service, to encourage volunteers of all ages, all backgrounds and abilities. But today, let me tell you what YES is all about -- who it's for.

It's for young people of all ages -- from 5 to 25. Even the youngest of us have gifts to give. Let me ask you today: Don't worry whether it's a lot or a little. Do what you can. Get in the habit of helping others -- and that's one habit you'll never break.

And all of you have something to offer. Kids from tough neighborhoods, kids from broken homes, kids who have grown up on food stamps and hand-me downs -- maybe you think you've got

ONS  
X6266

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Steph

ONS

nothing anyone wants. **You're wrong.** The gifts I'm talking about are more precious -- your energy and experience, your time and talents -- **gifts of the heart.** If you've got the will to help -- **you've got all you need.**

First, YES is voluntary -- truly voluntary. You don't need to be bribed with incentives -- or threatened with penalties -- to get engaged in community service. That's not what the idea of service is all about. **Service is its own reward -- satisfaction guaranteed.**

Second, serving others shouldn't be a detour on your career path. It's not something you do when you're young, and outgrow when you're older. Service is a way of life: something you start when you're young, and stick with all life long.

Third, YES means getting involved where you know you can make a difference -- in your own community. I want service organizations in the cities and towns where you live to open their doors -- to make room for people your age to contribute.

Some of you may be saying, Mr. President, I'm ready, I'm willing, I'm able. What can I do -- what should I do?

Well, the fact is, you don't have to go far to find people who need your help. They're right there in your own community.

There's an elderly man -- facing nothing but empty days and isolation. **He needs you.**

There's a man who can't read, living behind the locked door of illiteracy. **He needs you.**

There's a family with no home, no place to sleep. **That family needs you.**

There's a boy or girl less fortunate than you, without family, without a friend -- without hope in the future. **They need you.**

There's a woman in a hospital bed, battling hard against her illness. **She needs you.**

There are millions of people -- people in the cities and towns where you live -- just like them. **America needs you.**

Maybe you've never been asked before. Well, I'm asking you now -- say **YES to America.**

**Are you ready to make a commitment? [PAUSE]**

**Are you ready to reach out a hand to people in need? [PAUSE]**

**Are you ready to build a better future for yourselves -- a better future for America? [PAUSE]**

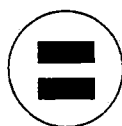
America hears you, loud and clear. Now, I ask you: **listen to America. Listen for the sound of bells -- ringing in the hearts of Americans across this country -- ringing in the inner**

city, out in farm country, in every community in between. I ask each of you -- all young people in America: Answer the call. From now on, make it your mission to serve others in need.

Thank you. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

# ***THE STATE OF BLACK AMERICA 1989***



Published by National Urban League, Inc.

## WILLIAM H. SWINTON

Dean

School of Business  
Jackson State University

recognized as one of the country's leading economists. As an assistant professor at Jackson State University, he has written for the National Urban League's *The State of Black America*.

He served as Director, Southern Center for Studies in Urban Affairs and Assistant Director for Research, Black Economic Development Research Associate and Director of Minorities Research at the Urban Institute.

He earned a graduate degree from New York University and a Ph.D. from Harvard University. He has served as a Teaching Assistant at City College of New York.

## REGINALD WILSON

Senior Scholar

Council on Education

Dr. Wilson is a Senior Scholar of the American Council on Education. He joined the Council as Director of the Office of International Education in 1981. Prior to that appointment, he was for 10 years the Director of the County Community College in Detroit. Dr. Wilson is also Director of Test Development and Research, Director of the Center for Upward Bound. Prior to that, he was a psychologist at Wayne State University, the University of Michigan, and the University of California.

He is the editor of *Development in the Urban Community*, the editor of *Journal of Urban Education*, and the author of *Civil Liberties and the Urban Community* and *The American Journal of Education* and *Journal of Urban Education*.

He has a Ph.D. in clinical and educational psychology from Wayne State University and is licensed as a psychologist in Michigan and in California. He has done volunteer work with the homeless. He was honored as a Distinguished Alumnus of Wayne State University in 1980 and is a recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal of the City of Detroit.

# Black America, 1988: An Overview

John E. Jacob

President & Chief Executive Officer  
National Urban League, Inc.

The state of Black America in 1988 was in marked contrast to the state of the nation. America enjoyed the continuation of its longest peacetime expansion in history — albeit a "peacetime" expansion driven by record military expenditures — while Black America remained mired in recession.

While corporate America embarked on a merger and leveraged buyout binge, the numbers of homeless increased. While presidential candidates debated their commitment to the pledge of allegiance, inner city schools deteriorated. While government officials pressed Japan to buy more goods made in the United States, Japanese companies were locating manufacturing plants in United States sites removed from black population centers.

Among the positive developments in 1988 were the passage of the Civil Rights Restoration Act over a presidential veto and the long-delayed passage of the necessary enforcement amendments to the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

On the political front, African Americans continued to make headway. Jesse Jackson's candidacy galvanized black voters and garnered many white votes. The total of black elected officials climbed over the 6,000 mark. Congressman William Gray gained the highest position held by a black person in the congressional leadership.

On the international front, too, there were important developments that have an impact on black Americans. The agreements on peace in southern Africa and Namibian independence brought a long-sought-for objective into sight, with the further possibility that more change will come to the region, specifically the achievement of political rights for South Africa's black majority.

And Secretary General Gorbachev's peace offensive that included an offer to unilaterally cut Soviet troop and tank strength gave rise to hopes that winding down the Cold War would release resources and energies to crank up the dormant war on poverty in the United States.

With the relaxation of international tensions, it is necessary for the United States to begin planning the transition to a peacetime economy that includes all of our citizens. For in 1988, as in previous years, large numbers of blacks have been excluded from participation in our economic life.

Black citizens have been too often labelled dependents of welfare programs instead of being seen as potential contributors to our economic might. In 1988, there was some movement toward an understanding of the need to equip the disadvantaged with skills and training to take their rightful place in our economy.

\$19.00

Congress passed a deeply flawed welfare reform bill that was deficient in a number of important areas, but which did focus on helping people to move from welfare rolls to payrolls. Unfortunately, the new law does not increase the shamefully low benefit levels, nor does it mandate workable training and job creation programs and day care facilities that enable mothers to work.

The continuing black focus on educating minority youth who will be the core of our future workforce began to show results in community-based programs, such as the National Urban League's Education Initiative, which is beginning to make a difference in black youth's test scores and college prep performance. The Carnegie Commission's report that charged school reform with bypassing inner city schools and the growing concern among corporate executives about the quality of their workforce may lead to more progress in urban school systems.

1988 also marked the end, not only of the Reagan presidency, but also of the Reagan Era. George Bush clearly intends to preside over an administration less ideological and more open than his predecessor's. He has spoken of leading a "gentler, kinder nation," met with black leadership in the weeks after his election, appointed minorities to key positions, and spoke eloquently of sharing minority goals.

These developments were in marked contrast to eight years of an administration that refused black access to the White House, campaigned relentlessly to roll back civil rights gains, and was ruthless in cutting federal programs that help black and poor people.

The legacy of the Reagan Era will leave its mark on our society for years to come. President Reagan is one of the few presidents to have largely achieved the goals he set for himself when he came to office — lower tax rates, a big defense buildup, federal withdrawal from social programs, and less government.

We will continue to pay the price exacted by meeting the Reagan policy goals. The combination of lower taxes and sky-high defense spending led to extraordinary deficits that will handcuff policymakers in the years to come.

Some people see the deficits as the result of a failed strategy of lower tax rates and an expensive military expansion. The result has been to get the federal debt levels so high that Congress might be unable to pass new social programs or expand old ones.

Another legacy of the Reagan Era is deeper race and class divisions. The past eight years have seen the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. In effect, there has been a huge transfer of resources from the poor to the affluent. Inequality has always been a serious national problem, but in the past eight years, we have become a far more unequal society.

Racial divisions have also increased sharply. The Reagan administration's war on affirmative action, its refusal to allow access to decision-making by minorities, its fight against civil rights legislation, and its often demeaning acts and statements about the poor, have created bitterness among blacks and encouraged racists in the white community.

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So it is no accident that recent years have seen a rise in violent racial incidents or that anti-black attitudes appear to be stronger. The president who said he would use the "bully pulpit" of the White House to attack racism, instead allowed his Justice Department to give aid and comfort to enemies of civil rights progress.



The Reagan Era gave new respectability to greed and indifference to the sufferings of others. The tilt in public rhetoric away from what we need to do together as a society to a celebration of wealth without social responsibility helped make this the "age of greed."

The tragic aspect of all this is that it was unnecessary. The many billions wasted on defense programs that do not work could have been invested in training, education, and job programs that help people to get work. And even a conservative program that downgraded government's role could have been implemented without encouraging anti-social attitudes. After all, true conservatism means conserving the best of the past and cultivating responsibility toward those who have less.

History will make a final judgment on the Reagan Era, but from this vantage point it was a regressive period in our national life: a time when some Americans got richer, but our society as a whole got poorer, and blacks were driven further from the goal of equality.

That goal will be forever in the distance so long as black poverty remains so disproportionate. A third of all black people are poor — more if you use a measurement of poverty that is closer to the income needs required to meet minimally decent living standards than the current poverty index, which is based on a formula designed to determine the minimum necessary for short-term survival.

Black — and white — poverty increased in the 1980s. Some eight million more people were poor in 1987 (the last year for which there are definitive figures) than a decade earlier. Two million of the new poor are black. Nearly half of all black children live in poverty. Blacks are three times as likely as whites to be poor.

But simply to state such shocking statistics is to understate the nature of black poverty. Ideologues and the callous say that it is the result of single female-headed families, or of the refusal to work, or of generous social benefits that discourage workforce participation.

The facts argue otherwise. Compared with a decade ago, when black poverty rates were lower, black unemployment rates are the same and the percentage of the black poor living in female-headed families is lower.

The rise in black poverty can be traced to two major factors — the shift in the economy that reduced opportunities for less-skilled workers and cuts in federal programs that provide opportunities to escape from poverty.

Over the past decade, poverty rates for intact black families have risen as fast as the rates for female-headed families. The region with the highest black poverty rate is the Midwest — the region hardest hit by deindustrialization and the decline in manufacturing jobs. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities estimates that only one in every 12 black families with children that would have been poor

without government benefits was lifted out of poverty by those benefits. A decade ago, the figure was one of every six. The Center says that Census Bureau data indicate that the reduced effectiveness of federal benefit programs account for almost 40 percent of the rise in black poverty over the past decade.

Another indicator of the economic deterioration among blacks is the decline in real black income. Among the poor, more are poorer — their incomes fell from over \$5,000 in 1978 to under \$4,000 in 1987, adjusted for inflation. Black men working full-time experienced an inflation-adjusted decline in earnings of 10 percent. Among younger black men — the under-30 group starting families — real income is half what it was in the early 1970s. A prime cause is the extraordinary high black unemployment rate — about two-and-a-half times that for whites, and trending higher.

The gap between blacks and whites extends beyond poverty and unemployment rates to include all the key indices of life, from infant mortality rates that are at Third World levels in some ghetto neighborhoods, to education, where a recent study has found blacks disproportionately shunted into slow learner classes and excluded from programs for the gifted, to housing, where a recent study found high levels of segregation in the suburbs, as well as in urban housing.

At year-end, the tragic dimensions of that gap was heightened by the report of the National Center for Health Statistics that revealed life expectancy for blacks declined for the second year in a row — the first back-to-back annual decline in this century — while white life expectancy continued to increase.

And it is ironic that in 1989, the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the U.S. Constitution that defined blacks as "three-fifths" of other persons, black income is well below 60 percent of white income, and other indicators find blacks at an even greater disadvantage.

The black-white gap might be barely tolerable if it were narrowing, but in the 1980s it has widened. That is why the Commission on Minority Participation in Education and American Life, which included former Presidents Ford and Carter, issued a report in 1988 that charged America was "moving backward" in its efforts to secure equity for minority citizens. The Commission's report echoed the findings of the Kerner Commission two decades earlier that America was sliding into "two societies — separate and unequal."

Because such warnings gather dust on the shelves while the black-white gap continues to widen, the National Urban League is mounting a nationwide drive behind the goal — "Parity 2000." Our objective is to secure parity between black and white citizens by the end of the century.

We have called on Mr. Bush to make this objective a key priority for his presidency. The new administration is uniquely placed to articulate the goal of eliminating the racial inequality that evades American life. It should declare that its overriding objective will be to put policies in place that lead to parity between black and white Americans in educational achievement, employment, income, housing, life expectancy, infant mortality, and other key indicators of individual and family well-being.

Undoing four hundred years of oppression and neglect in a dozen years will not be easy, but it is an achievable goal. If the black-white gap is closed by about seven percent a year between now and 2000, parity could be achieved. When we consider the vast changes that took place in the 1960s, and specifically in the progress toward dismantling southern segregation in that period, we see that enormous changes can be wrought in short periods of time.

A national Parity 2000 goal would include the private sector and the black community, as well as government. Intensive corporate and neighborhood-based initiatives to improve education, training, hiring, health, and housing will be essential.

Government clearly has to be the prime mover of such a national effort, for only it has the power and the resources to implement nationwide programs that have an impact, and only it has the moral and constitutional leadership role that can marshal private and nonprofit groups behind national objectives.

Articulation of a Parity 2000 goal by the Bush administration would give it something it lacks — a unifying objective that transcends mere muddling through. It would give it a political objective as well — to wean blacks away from the opposition party and to solidify the political center.

The Parity 2000 objective would also clarify Mr. Bush's leadership profile, for despite his public statements about the importance of ideology, he is seen as a non-ideological manager. A Parity 2000 drive would allow him to seize an ideologically pure issue and champion a vision of a more equal society, while demonstrating his managerial competence by implementing specific programs designed to meet the goal.

We should not underestimate the importance of the vision of racial equality, either. This vision was the driving force behind the civil rights progress of the 1960s, unifying blacks and whites, liberals and conservatives, rich and poor, behind the simple fairness of treating people equally and securing every person's constitutional rights. Such a vision of a fairer, more just society is desperately needed in these days when there is a burgeoning revolt against the greed that dominates national life, and when the nation needs to find new channels for its resources and energies, as the Cold War winds down.

Parity 2000 is also essential for America's economic survival in a competitive global economy. With its workforce growing blacker and browner daily, the United States will not be able to compete in the future unless it assures each and every young person the education, training, health care, and decent living conditions that will enable them to take their place as productive citizens in an open, integrated, pluralistic society.

Parity 2000 can be implemented by carefully designed federal policies that would include:

- a national effort to create jobs or training opportunities for every disadvantaged person.

- a national education policy that puts every poor child into a quality early childhood education program and brings excellent educational opportunities to all disadvantaged youngsters.
- transformation of the welfare system to provide decent living standards for all of the poor along with the education, training, and jobs to be productive.
- a massive, targeted program to end the crisis in affordable housing.
- equitable access to quality health care for the many millions who have no health insurance.
- an end to the plague of drugs that is destroying our communities and turning our school yards into combat zones, and
- aggressive national policies to protect civil rights and wipe out the last vestiges of racism and discrimination.

Such programs are not liberal or conservative — they are just common sense, rational policies to reverse the backward drift to two societies — one rich and white, one poor and black.

The huge federal deficit will be cited as a reason why such an ambitious program cannot be implemented, but it is hard to believe that a trillion dollar budget cannot accommodate investments that close the racial gap, open new opportunities for people to become productive contributors to our economy, and lay the groundwork for making our economy more competitive in the global marketplace. Conservative corporate leaders have already called for multi-billion dollar investments in child care, in education, and in housing and skills training programs, notwithstanding the deficit.

We believe the fiscal viability of the Parity 2000 program is sound, given the advisability of shifting expenditures from programs that have lesser priority and the possibility of shifting revenues from the affluent who have benefited from past policies that increased poverty, hunger, and homelessness. It would be a sad commentary on the moral strength of this nation if it decided that it is more convenient to allow the racial gap to widen and to become a more unequal society than to close the gap and bring the excluded into the mainstream, thus strengthening national unity, cohesiveness, and economic power.

The National Urban League's call for Parity 2000 is a call for helping America to live up to its ideals, to mobilize the untapped resources of its black population, and to secure a better society for all Americans.

This is a goal that deserves bipartisan support, like other great national projects of the past, such as winning the war, implementing the Marshall Plan, containing Soviet expansionism, and overturning segregation. We intend to press our Parity 2000 goal upon the new administration and the Congress and to enlist public support for it. To this end, we have asked contributors to this volume of our annual State of Black America report to focus on parity within their given areas — how wide the gap is, what is needed to close it, and what public policy initiatives will be necessary to close the gap.

We have been fortunate in securing papers from outstanding scholars. Their independent evaluations are intended to inform and to stimulate, but their views do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the National Urban League. Our own summation and recommendations appear at the end of this report.

This *State of Black America*, like past ones, serves to increase the nation's awareness of the reality of life within Black America and to influence the decision-making process in 1989. We express our gratitude to the authors.



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H. R. 5890

# Ninety-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the twenty-third day of January,  
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four*

## An Act

To establish a commission to assist in the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress finds that—*

(1) January 20, 1986, marks the first observance of the Federal legal holiday, established by Public Law 98-144, honoring the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.;

(2) such holiday should serve as a time for Americans to reflect on the principles of racial equality and nonviolent social change espoused by Martin Luther King, Jr.; and

(3) it is appropriate for the Federal Government to coordinate efforts with Americans of diverse backgrounds and with private organizations in the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr.

Sec. 2. There is established a commission to be known as the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

Sec. 3. The purposes of the Commission are—

(1) to encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the United States relating to the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr., which occurs on January 20, 1986; and

(2) to provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, and local governments and to private organizations with respect to the observance of such holiday.

Sec. 4. (a) The Commission shall be composed of—

(1) four officers from the executive branch, appointed by the President;

(2) four Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in consultation with the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(3) four Senators, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate in consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate;

(4) Coretta Scott King and two other members of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., appointed by such family;

(5) two individuals representing the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change (a not-for-profit organization incorporated in the State of Georgia), appointed by such organization; and

(6) fourteen individuals other than officers or employees of the United States or Members of Congress, appointed by the members of the Commission under paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection from among individuals representing diverse interest groups, including individuals representing labor, business, civil rights, and religious groups, and entertainers.

## H. R. 5890-2

(b) Not more than half of the members of the Commission appointed under each of paragraphs (2), (3), (5), and (6) of subsection (a) shall be of the same political party.

(c) Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Members of the Commission shall serve without pay, but may, subject to section 7, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

Sec. 5. (a) The Commission shall first meet within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. At this first meeting the Commission shall elect a chairperson from among its members and shall meet thereafter at the call of the chairperson.

(b) The Commission may encourage the participation of, and accept, use, and dispose of donations of money, property, and personal services from individuals and public and private organizations to assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act.

(c) The provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Commission established under this Act.

Sec. 6. (a) The Commission may appoint a director and a staff of not more than five persons, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service. Subject to section 7, the Commission shall set the rates of pay for the director and staff, except that the director may not be paid at a rate in excess of the maximum rate of pay payable for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, and no staff member may be paid at a rate in excess of the maximum rate of pay payable for grade GS-18 of such General Schedule.

(b)(1) Upon the request of the Commission, the head of any department or agency of the United States may detail, on a non-reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such department or agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act.

(2) Each head of such department or agency is authorized to cooperate with and assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act.

Sec. 7. All expenditures of the Commission shall be made from donated funds.

H. R. 5890-3

Sec. 8. Not later than April 20, 1986, the Commission shall submit a report to the President and the Congress concerning its activities under this Act.

Sec. 9. The Commission shall cease to exist after submitting its report under section 8.

*Thomas S. Owens*  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

*Strom Thurmond*  
~~Vice President of the United States and~~  
President of the Senate *Pro Tempore.*

APPROVED

AUG 27 1984

*Ronald Reagan*

Twenty-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three

An Act

To amend title 5, United States Code, to make the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. a legal public holiday

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately below the item relating to New Year's Day the following "Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., the third Monday in January" Sec. 2 The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall take effect on the first January 1 that occurs after the two-year period following the date of the enactment of this Act

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate

Hubert H. H. Brown

APPROVED

NOV - 2 1983

Ronald Reagan

100 STAT. 405

PUBLIC LAW 99-284—MAY 1, 1986

Public Law 99-284  
99th Congress

An Act

May 1, 1986  
(S. 2319)

To provide for the continuation of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission until 1989, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. CONTINUATION OF COMMISSION.

(a) PURPOSE.—Section 3(1) of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1473), is amended—

- (1) by striking out "first"; and
- (2) by inserting "first" before "occurs".

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 8 of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1475), is amended by striking out ", 1986" and inserting in lieu thereof "of each year".

(c) TERMINATION.—Section 9 of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1475), is amended by striking out "submitting its report under section 8" and inserting in lieu thereof "April 20, 1989".

## SEC. 2. COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

Section 4(a)(6) of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1473), is amended by striking out "fourteen" and inserting in lieu thereof "twenty-three".

Approved May 1, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2319:CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 132 (1986):  
Apr. 17, considered and passed Senate.  
Apr. 22, considered and passed House

○

H. R. 1385

# One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Began and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the third day of January,  
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine*

## An Act

To make permanent the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission Extension Act".

### SEC. 2. REMOVAL OF TERMINATION.

(a) REMOVAL.—Section 9 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1475) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. The Commission shall continue in existence until April 20, 1994."

#### (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Paragraph (3) of the first section of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473) is amended by striking "first".

(2) PURPOSES.—Section 3(1) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473) is amended by striking "first occurs on January 20, 1986" and inserting "occurs on the third Monday in January each year".

(c) REESTABLISHMENT AFTER TERMINATION.—If the date of the enactment of this Act occurs on or after April 20, 1989, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission shall be reestablished on the date of the enactment of this Act with the same members and powers that the Commission had, as provided in Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473), on April 19, 1989 (subject to this Act and the amendments made by this Act).

### SEC. 3. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) TERMS IN GENERAL.—Section 4(c) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than June 1 of each year for terms of 1 year, and any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers.

"(2) Coretta Scott King shall serve as a member for life. In the event of a vacancy, her position on the Commission shall be filled by a member of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., not already a member of the Commission, who shall be appointed by the family and shall serve as a member of the Commission at the discretion of the family.

"(3) The 2 members of the Commission appointed as members of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., shall serve as members of the Commission at the discretion of the family."

(b) CONTINUATION OF TERMS OF EXISTING MEMBERS.—The individuals who are members of the Commission on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be considered to have been appointed

THE WHITE HOUSE

## H. R. 1885—2

members for a term ending on the first June 1 that occurs after the date of the enactment of this Act (pursuant to section 4(a) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473) or section 2(c) of this Act, as appropriate).

## SEC. 4. RESTRICTIONS ON ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION.

Section 6 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) In carrying out the responsibilities of the Commission under this Act, the Commission shall not make any expenditures, or receive or utilize any assistance in the form of the use of office space, personnel, or any other assistance authorized under subsection (b), for any of the following purposes—

"(A) training activities for the purpose of directing or encouraging—

"(i) the organization or implementation of campaigns to protest social conditions, and

"(ii) any form of civil disobedience."

## SEC. 5. REPORTS.

Section 8 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1475) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: "with respect to the most recent observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr."

## SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 7 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$300,000 for fiscal year 1989 and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years."

## (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) EXPENSES OF MEMBERS.—Section 4(d) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking "subject to section 7" and inserting "subject to the availability of sufficient funds".

(2) PAY FOR STAFF.—Section 6(a) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking "Subject to section 7" and inserting "Subject to the availability of sufficient funds".

## SEC. 7. REPEALER.

Section 5(c) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is repealed.

## SEC. 8. BRONZE REPLICA OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(a) The Congress finds that:

(1) The ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence have inspired freedom-loving people throughout the world.

(2) The eloquent language of the Declaration of Independence has stirred the hearts of the American people.

(3) The Declaration of Independence ranks as one of the greatest documents in human history.

(4) On July 2, 1952, a bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence was presented to Congress for display in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol.

(5) On July 22, 1988, the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence was moved from the Rotunda of the Capitol to the small House Rotunda between the Capitol Rotunda and Statuary Hall.

H. R. 1385-3

(6) The bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence was replaced in the Rotunda by a bust of Martin Luther King, Jr.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence should, forthwith, be returned to a place of prominence in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol where it shall remain on permanent display.

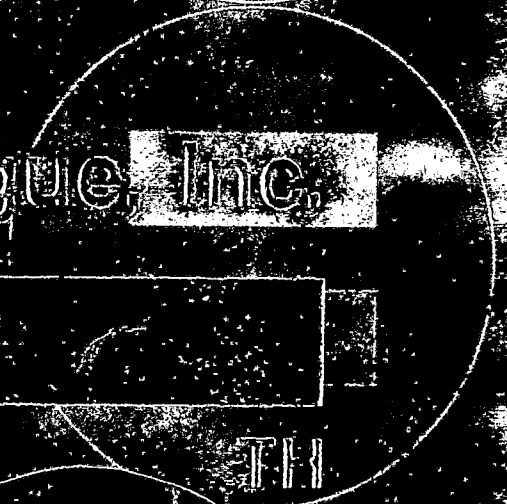
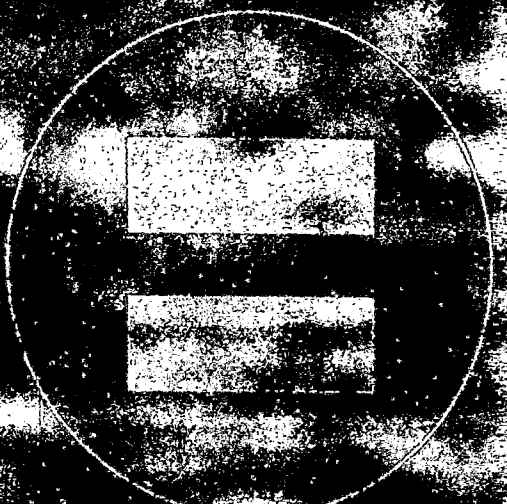
*Tipu Nuyke*  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Robert C. Byrd*

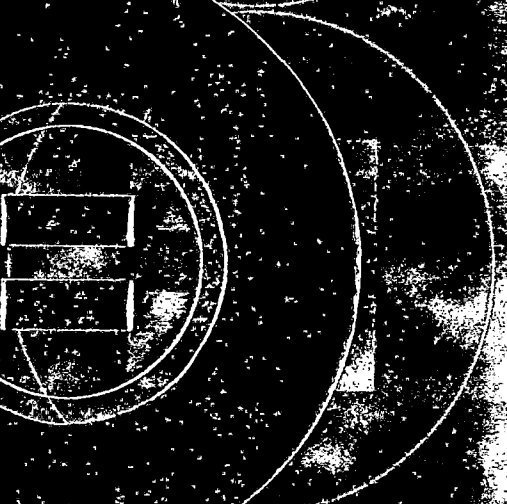
~~Vice President of the United States and~~  
 President of the Senate. *pro tempore*

*Carl Albert*

MAY 17 1989



National Urban League, Inc.



Anniversary 1910-1985

# John Edward Jacob



*"We want an open society in which everybody has a chance to make it on their own—a society in which whiteness and wealth confer no special advantages—a society in which black people and poor people are full partners in democracy."*

—John E. Jacob

**O**n January 1, 1982, John Edward Jacob officially assumed the leadership of the National Urban League as its President and Chief Executive Officer.

One of his first major actions was to target four critical problem areas that would receive a large part of the Urban League Movement's attention in its program activities and service delivery. Identifying them as teenage pregnancy, single female-headed households, crime and voter apathy, Jacob warned that allowing them to persist would only increase poverty and erode the social progress achieved by the black community over the last 20 years.

This emphasis on black self-help has continued as a theme of Jacob's administration. It was evidenced in the NUL's and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's co-sponsorship of a historic "Black Family Summit," which brought together black educators, community activists, social workers and other professionals to develop strategies for the preservation of the black family.

Jacob's belief in the value of black self-help has been demonstrated throughout his professional life. Prior to joining the staff of the National Office as Executive Vice President in 1979, Jacob headed the League's Washington, D.C. affiliate. During that period he released the results of two widely publicized surveys, "Speak Out for Survival (SOS)," in 1976 and again in 1978, which presented authoritative studies of poverty among blacks and the poor in the nation's capital. In fact, his career in the UL Movement began in that same affiliate in 1965, when he was its Director of Education and Youth Incentives. He also headed the San Diego affiliate, greatly expanding its programs and services and held a number of important administrative positions including Acting Executive Director of the Washington Urban League and Director of Community Organization Training in the NUL's Eastern Regional Office.

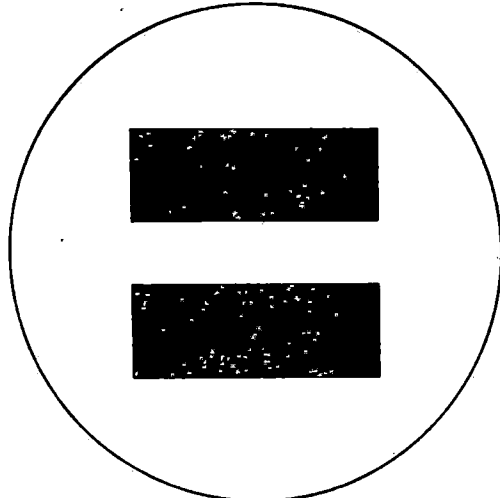
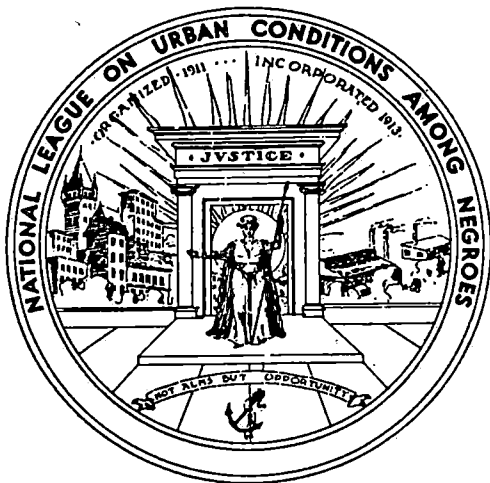
Mr. Jacob is author of a weekly newspaper column, "To Be Equal," distributed by the Copley News Service to over 600 newspapers and he has written articles on national issues for major publications. A widely-sought after speaker, Mr. Jacob has delivered major addresses before some of America's most prestigious forums.

Before assuming the presidency of the NUL he was Executive Vice President, administering the daily operation of the agency. While in this position, Jacob was also largely responsible for helping the League's activities to continue without disruption, taking on the additional role of national spokesman, during the crisis surrounding the 1980 assassination attempt on Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., President of the NUL at the time.

In addition to heading one of the nation's oldest civil rights and social service agencies, Jacob serves on the Board of New York Telephone, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation, American Board of Family Practice, New York Foundation, Eisenhower Foundation and others. In the past, he has served as a member of the D.C. Manpower Services Planning Advisory Council and as a Trustee of the D.C. Legal Aid Society among other groups.

Jacob received his undergraduate and MSW degrees from Howard University and holds honorary degrees from Old Dominion University, Fisk University and Lafayette College. He also serves as Vice Chairman of the Howard University Board of Trustees, and is a member of the Rockefeller University Council.

A Houston, Texas native, Jacob is married to the former Barbara Singleton of Washington, D.C. They have one daughter, Sheryl, who is herself a graduate of her father's alma mater, Howard University.



The three logos shown in the cover design and on this page virtually span the existence of the National Urban League. The top logo was first used in 1911 when the agency was still called the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. The logo in the center shows a white and black figure striding forward against a background of city skyscrapers reflecting an emphasis on interracial cooperation. It was in use from 1948 until 1967. The final logo, a graphic reminder of the League's commitment to equality, has been used since 1968.



Life in the rural South in the 1900s was often mean and hard for blacks.

**H**istory records that the early years of the 20th Century marked an important phase in the Black Experience in America. True, blacks had begun to leave the rural South immediately after the Civil War, but as late as 1900, 90% of them still lived there. However, a decade later, thousands of them, fleeing peonage, discrimination and privation, had emigrated North in search of a better life.

In 1910, the number of blacks in New York City had risen to 90,000 to constitute the largest concentration of blacks in any city outside the South. These new arrivals went North seeking better opportunities, but most of them, unskilled and untrained, were forced to face the harsh realities of a hostile urban environment. Women, particularly, were shamefully exploited.

Employment opportunities were limited, and blacks, either through lack of training and/or racial bias, were restricted to unskilled labor trades or domestic and personal service. Work was especially difficult for men to find and as a result, many women were forced to take jobs to support their families. In addition to prejudice and exploitation, blacks also had to contend with shabby schools and inadequate teachers, poor recreation, housing and police protection, as well as inadequate sanitation and higher incidences of disease.

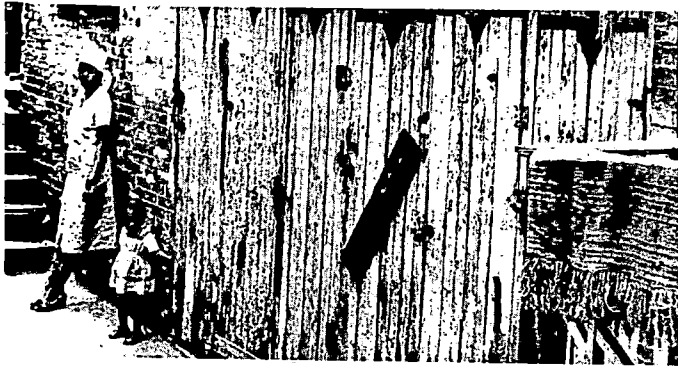
Several relatively small agencies had been established to address the needs and concerns of southern black emigrants, but it was obvious that more had to be done. On January 20, 1910, Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin, the widow of William Baldwin, a railroad magnate and a patron of education for blacks in the South, invited an interracial group of New Yorkers concerned about the plight of blacks to her home at 44 East 65th Street.

The principal speaker was Ray Stannard Baker, a noted journalist of the day who had become famous on the strength of his reports about black life in the South. His articles not only stirred up considerable controversy, they became a valuable overview of race relations in the major cities of both the North and South.

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## A Historical Account of the NUL

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And when they went North they were frequently stunned by the reality of urban life and the harshness they encountered.

Among the other information he shared with the group was that "The Negro problem is inextricably bound up with all the larger economic problems of today. . . essentially a problem of competition and of the distribution of wealth. . . We center wealth and opportunity in the city and it draws men and women, white and black, as the flame draws the moth."

The idea for a new agency was planted at that meeting and it germinated until September 29, 1910, when representatives from a number of institutions and organizations, with the urging of Mrs. Baldwin, met to form the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. In an internal memo, the agency described itself as "an outgrowth of a conference held last January of persons active in work among colored people in New York City, at which there was strong expression of the need for cooperation among existing betterment agencies, in order to avoid the waste of effort and money due to duplication of work and to the starting of new agencies without sufficient preliminary study of conditions and need."

Joining Mrs. Baldwin as co-founder was George Edmund Haynes, 30-years-old and a native of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, who was filled with what seemed to be an insatiable thirst for knowledge. Haynes, who had shared his ideas with Mrs. Baldwin on what needed to be done to assist black people, became the first director of the fledgling group. He was eminently suited for the enormous task at hand having received his A.B. from Fisk University where his record earned him a scholarship to Yale University where he received his M.A.

After Yale, he served briefly as Secretary of the International Committee of the YMCA and then pursued his interest in the social sciences and economics as a graduate student at Columbia University in 1908, thus earning his Ph.D. and becoming the first black to receive a doctorate from that institution.

In their history of the National Urban League, "Blacks in the City," Guichard Parris and Lester Brooks described the primary objectives of the new agency as: "First, the careful study of the conditions which result from the growing concentration of Negroes in cities with a view to encouraging helpful cooperation between betterment agencies already in existence and the establishment of such agencies where necessary. Second, the training of young men and women for social work among their own people." The budget for the first year was \$4,000.

A year after its founding, two other agencies—The National League for the Protection of Colored Women and the Committee for Improving the Industrial Conditions of Negroes in New York—merged with the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, to create the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, that was later shortened to the now familiar National Urban League.

It was a momentous occasion and as the Afro-American Newspaper pointed out, it signalled "—a new chapter in social uplift."

Fittingly the first motto of the agency was "Not Alms, But Opportunity." It also began life devoted to the principle of interracial cooperation, a stance that has remained unchanged throughout the years. Haynes put it well when he said: "Whites were to be asked to work with Negroes for their mutual advantage and advancement rather than for them as a problem."

In the first few years after its founding the National Urban League made a limited impact through expert testimony before investigating groups, counseling black emigrants to the city, providing training for black social workers, and working to bring educational and employment opportunities to blacks. After five years, the new League had affiliates in nine cities, 15 employees at headquarters, and a budget of almost \$45,000. The affiliates were started because of the presence in other cities of the same type of problems that afflicted blacks in New York City.

By the end of World War I, the League had 81 paid staff members in 30 cities and a budget of \$102,000.

From these humble beginnings, the League has developed into a national community service organization that occupies a unique place in American society and continues to be an effective force in creating equal opportunity for its constituents in virtually every aspect of their lives.

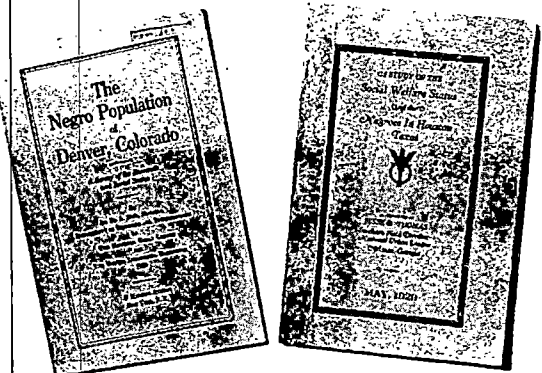


A familiar scene in Urban Black America—standing in line for a job

## The League Changes With The Times

As the country has changed, so has the National Urban League. It began with what in retrospect was a relatively simple goal—to help rural blacks make a successful transition to urban life. Over the years, its efforts have expanded to embrace new problems and new concerns so that it has remained youthful and relevant.

Research, for example, has been a major League thrust since 1920 when Dr. Charles S. Johnson, a classic figure in black scholarship, organized the NUL's Research Department. Dr. Johnson produced numerous landmark studies on the black condition and also edited the magazine, "Opportunity: Journal of Negro Life," which became a mainstay of what was known as "the Negro Renaissance," publishing almost every leading black poet and writer of the day.





Throughout the NUL's history, a major goal has been to broaden economic opportunities and during the 20s and 30s, it concentrated on breaking barriers to black employment. Persuasion was buttressed by boycotts against firms that refused to employ blacks, pressures on schools to expand vocational opportunities for young people, constant prodding of Washington officials to include blacks in New Deal recovery programs, and a drive to get blacks into previously segregated unions.

Jobs remained a major concern during World War II, when the NUL strove to get blacks into defense plants, joining with A. Philip Randolph's March on Washington Movement to fight discrimination in defense work and in the armed services. Through its Industrial Relations Laboratory, the NUL was instrumental in cracking the color bar in a number of defense plants. The war years also provided impetus to the NUL's Vocational Opportunity Campaigns which were geared to the preparation of young people for meaningful employment.

After the war, the League helped shape the post-war scene by expanding the role of black workers based on their successful experience in war industries. One of its most successful moves in this area was the "Pilot Placement Program" in which blacks were placed in hitherto closed upper echelon jobs in industry where their successes opened the doors for other blacks.

The success of the program led to the first recruitment effort by a major corporation on a black college campus—a process which was to multiply spectacularly. The post-war years also saw the formation, under the guidance of Winthrop Rockefeller, of the NUL's Commerce and Industry Advisory Committee, composed of high ranking officers of major corporations. The C&I Council became the nucleus of business support for the League and an important factor in increasing job opportunities for blacks.

During the decade of the 50s the number of affiliates climbed to 58 and staff to 395. Financial strength rose to \$1,416,072 of which \$1,245,939 was allocated to local League operations.



## Whitney Young Assumes Leadership



In the 1960s the NUL was headed by Whitney M. Young, Jr., whose forceful advocacy role helped further establish the NUL as a significant spokesman for black citizens as he issued a call for a domestic Marshall Plan, a ten-point program designed to close the gap between the conditions of black and white citizens with an infusion of federal funds in black communities to mount an all-out attack on racial inequality. If the Plan had been carried out by the public and private institutions he addressed it to, it could well have put today's problems of race and poverty behind us.

In the late 60s Mr. Young helped steer the NUL into still greater relevance by his "New Thrust" program that aimed to bring the League closer to the communities it served and to target in on institutions to make them more receptive to black needs and aspirations.

His untimely death in 1971, in a drowning accident in Africa, brought another change in leadership. The legacy he left included an Urban League Movement on the verge of a major expansion of its programs through unprecedented federal contracts for delivery of services to urban communities.

For the remainder of the year, Harold R. Sims, the League's Deputy Executive Director, served as Acting Executive Director of the Urban League Movement which, though badly stunned by Mr. Young's death, continued to function effectively. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., an attorney by profession with a long involvement in the civil rights movement, formally took over as the League's fifth Executive Director in 1972. Prior to assuming this position, Mr. Jordan had served as Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund. For ten years, until he resigned on December 31, 1981, Mr. Jordan skillfully and forcefully guided the NUL to new heights of achievement. Under his leadership, the League became the nation's prime voluntary sector institution in terms of financial strength, managerial efficiency, effective service delivery and eloquent advocacy.

On January 1, 1982, Mr. Jordan was succeeded as President of the NUL by John E. Jacob, who had served as Executive Vice President, the second highest staff position at the NUL, since early in 1979. A veteran of over 15 years with the Urban League Movement, Mr. Jacob had previously served as the chief executive officer of the Washington, D.C. and San Diego League affiliates. A social worker, Mr. Jacob made a pledge on taking office "to help guide the Urban League Movement to new heights of effectiveness; to help educate the nation to its unfinished responsibilities, and to help bring fresh opportunities to the black and poor people who are the constituency of the Urban League."



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## Organization & Structure

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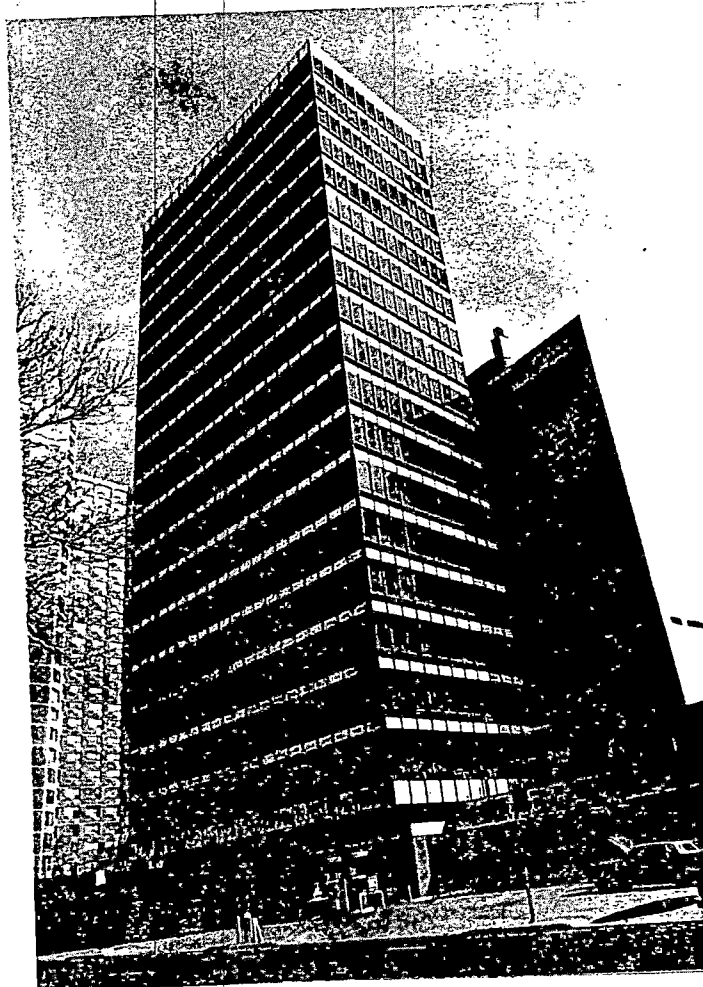
The present-day National Urban League is a far cry from Dr. Haynes' two-man operation at the beginning. In addition to several thousand full time employees, the League can call on more than 30,000 volunteers to carry forth its work. The staff of the Urban League Movement is unique in that it brings together a group of highly motivated and well-trained professionals (one-third of League staffers hold advanced degrees) whose expert knowledge embraces not only social work, but housing, education, criminal justice, entrepreneurship, etc.

This concentration of professional skills, in addition to being applied to the operation of League programs, is also shared with the black and other minority communities. In this way, the local affiliates fulfill one of their most important tasks—providing technical assistance to community groups.

On the local level, the National Urban League has 113 affiliates in 34 states and the District of Columbia, serving all urban areas that have substantial black populations. Affiliates are bound to the National Urban League by agreeing to terms of affiliation that set the broad standards they must meet. They receive technical assistance and supportive services from the National Office. The Urban League Movement serves some 1.5 million people a year.

The National Urban League is governed by an interracial Board of Trustees composed of outstanding men and women from the professions, business, labor, civic and religious communities. This composition is duplicated in boards at the local level.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1984, the NUL operated on a general budget of some \$6.5 million. Of this, 48% came from the business community, 20% from private funds and foundations, 15% from affiliate dues, and 17% from all other sources. Restricted funds in the same period—these were funds allocated to specific programs and projects—totaled almost \$13 million. Of these funds, 83% came from government, 3% from foundations, and 14% from all other sources.



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## Urban League Programs

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An important part of the Urban League Movement are the Urban League Guilds that support the work of the affiliates in 70 cities. The oldest of the Guilds—the National Urban League Guild—was organized in New York City in 1942 to raise funds for headquarters and over the years has contributed several hundred thousand dollars to the work of the NUL.

The programs of the Urban League are pervasive, touching just about every aspect of black life and community needs. Traditional concerns such as employment, job training, housing, health and social services continue to account for much of the League's programmatic activities. In addition, the League has recently taken on the challenge of addressing several fundamental problems facing Black America that are particularly related to its young people. These are teenage pregnancy, education, single female heads of households, crime, and voter education and participation.

Space prohibits a listing of all NUL programs but several examples appear below.

- **SKILLS TRAINING CENTERS**—Presently numbering 25, with more on the drawing board, these centers take applicants, many of them either unemployed or underemployed, provide training, motivation and support over a 16-week period and develop them into employable workers with strong job skills suited for today's job market. The centers, which are operated in concert with IBM, have a placement rate of 82%.

- **SENIORS IN COMMUNITY SERVICE**—Through this program, thousands of participants, 55 years and older, are afforded opportunities to perform meaningful work and earn money in the public and private non-profit sectors. A number of them are able to move on to unsubsidized permanent jobs. The program operates in 22 affiliates.

- **BLACK EXECUTIVE EXCHANGE PROGRAM**—With more than 15 years of outstanding success behind it, this program continues to recruit black executives from business, industry and government to go to the campuses of predominately black colleges and universities where they teach credit-bearing courses in their fields of specialization including business, communications, engineering and technology. Their firsthand experiences in the world of work impart a very special importance to their teaching.

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## Advocacy

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By virtue of its professionalism, its roots in the community, and its historical institutional strength, the National Urban League has a mandate to speak out on public issues on behalf of its constituents. This mandate has been exercised on both the local and national levels. The League believes it has a solemn duty to speak out on any and all issues that affect black and poor people, whether it is a local affiliate demanding a street light at a ghetto school crossing or the National Urban League designing a national income maintenance program.

Finally, the National Urban League is a believer in an open, pluralistic, integrated society. It believes that black citizens have the right to maintain their cultural and ethnic identity, while at the same time enjoying free access to all aspects of the larger society of which they are members. It believes that racial identity and interracial harmony are not mutually exclusive; they can both grow and prosper in an open society devoted to nurturing freedom, pluralism and integration.

The National Urban League reaches across barriers of race, social status, education and economics, to bring people together in an ongoing effort to make real the promises of America.

McGroarty/Dooley  
August 4, 1989  
8:30 am  
[URBAN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
AUGUST 8, 1989  
1:00 P.M.

Thank you. [Introductory acknowledgements. John Jacobs, President, other Urban League leaders, Secretary Kemp (?).]

I want to speak to you today about the state of urban America -- about the future I see for American cities, and for the many millions of Americans who make them their home.

In many respects, urban America offers a bleak picture -- an inner city in crisis. There is too much crime, too much crack. Too many drop outs, too much despair. Too little economic opportunity, too little advancement. Too little hope.

But there's something else that's true about our inner cities -- something we can't overlook, something the Urban League has worked tirelessly to strengthen. And that's a core community that is simply too strong to succumb. A community where there is too much faith, too much pride, too strong a sense of family **not** to fight back and win -- whatever their challenge, whatever the odds.

**But the challenge for urban America is a challenge for all of America.** It's a challenge for my Administration -- it's a challenge every American must embrace.

The condition of our inner cities isn't a matter of charts and graphs and cold statistics.... It's more than an exercise in sociology or public policy. **It's a question of how people live their lives -- a question of human dignity.**

And it's a challenge I take to heart. Your problems are my problems. Your hopes -- the hopes **all** Americans hold dear. **Today, I offer you my hand. I offer you my word. Together, we will make America open and equal to all.**

Together, we will find a way to stop the decline in our inner cities -- to restore hope, and make the 90's a decade of urban renaissance.

Whether we succeed depends on how well we meet three key tests. First, we must strike down barriers to advancement and opportunity for American minorities. Second, we must create conditions for urban growth and economic revival. And finally, we must secure the most fundamental right of all -- the right of young and old alike of any race to walk city streets without fear.

Let me start with equal opportunity. Not just in urban America, but across this nation, **we must continue the crusade for equal rights.**

Just a few weeks ago, a collection of scholars released a monumental study called Blacks and American Society. It offers detailed evidence of the progress our nation has made in the past 50 years in living up to American ideals. But the study makes

clear that our work isn't over. The "great gulf" between black and white America has narrowed. It has not closed.

Closing that gulf -- eliminating it for all time -- is the next chapter we must write in the unfolding history -- the **unfinished** history -- of civil rights.

And that chapter **will** be written. Because today -- as in the past -- advancing the cause of equal rights is in keeping with America's highest ideals. **It is the right thing to do.**

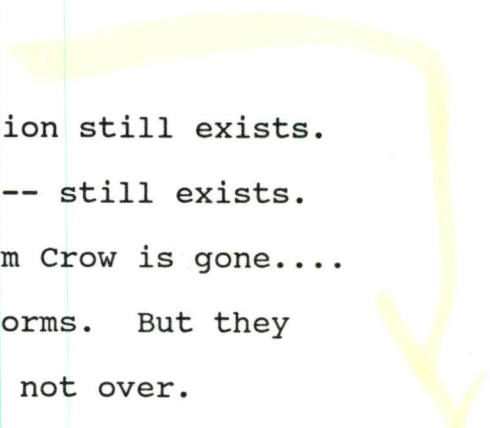
Think back to 1954, the Court's decision in favor of Linda Brown.... A year later, another decision: Rosa Parks' refusal to go to the back of the bus. It was the right thing to do.

1964: the passage of the Civil Rights Act. Four years later, Fair Housing. It was the right thing to do.

In this decade, the elevation of Martin Luther King to a place of honor among our American heroes. It was the right thing to do.

And today -- when our challenge is securing true equality for every American -- **once again, we will succeed, because it is the right thing to do.**

And there's work to be done. Discrimination still exists. Race hate -- born of ignorance and inhumanity -- still exists. The day of the poll tax is over, the day of Jim Crow is gone.... Today, bigotry and bias may take more subtle forms. But they persist -- and as long as they do, our work is not over.



Life Jan 89 p. 54  
New York 1/23/89 30  
Newsweek 3/13/89 16  
Julie July 88 92  
Ms. Sept 88 68  
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Let me be clear. This Administration is committed to reaching out to minorities, to striking down barriers to free and open access. **We will not tolerate discrimination, bigotry or bias of any kind.** [[Pause]]

We've all spent a lot of time the past two decades debating the best means for ending unequal treatment. We've argued -- for and against affirmative action.... For and against quotas.

Well, while we've been debating -- society's been changing. The economy's been changing. Our world -- the world our children will inherit -- is changing.

Part of it is the progress we have made -- hard-fought changes in which the Urban League can take pride. Part of it is simply a matter of different dynamics -- of the constant change that takes place in our country and the world beyond.

Take the economy. We're used to thinking of too many people, and not enough jobs -- a game of musical chairs, where all too often it is minorities left standing when the music stops. In the 1990s -- into the next century -- our problem will be the just the opposite: An abundance of jobs -- and too few people to fill them.

*qualified*

We're approaching a labor shortage -- a slowdown in the number of new workers entering our economy. New workers will be in demand -- and the simple fact is that 8 of every 10 new workers will be women, minorities, or immigrants.

*potential*

Think about what that means. For every black child growing up today -- there will be a job waiting. [[Pause]] The question

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-- our challenge -- is whether they will have the education and the skills they need to seize the opportunities open to them.

That's the new frontier for equal rights. Expanding advancement and opportunity. Helping the disadvantaged get a hand-hold on their future. Helping all of our children get ready for the opportunities open to them.

And opportunity means education. The bill I sent to Congress this spring will make a difference for urban America -- and for American minorities.

I've called on Congress to increase funds for Head Start, and to Historically Black Colleges and Universities. In many urban schools, the key is creating a sound learning environment: one that keeps the drop-outs in -- and keeps the drugs out. That's why I've called for the creation of Urban Emergency Grants, to help schools hit hardest by the drug scourge.

[Job training....]

All our kids have their eye on their dreams. Education is a means of turning those dreams into reality.

The future of urban America depends on bringing growth to our inner cities. And there **is** an entrepreneurial answer to inner city poverty. I'm talking about enterprise zones.

Enterprise zones can be a source of jobs, growth and advancement. And the payoff isn't simply economic. When you create jobs -- you create hope.

We've debated the idea of enterprise zones long enough. It's time for action. I'm asking Congress to create 50 enterprise zones between now and 1993. But enterprise zones are meaningless if we don't create economic incentives for urban expansion. That's why I've called on Congress to enact changes in the tax code that will make enterprise zones magnets for capital and job creation.

I'm talking about incentives for working people. We want to establish a refundable wage credit for low-income employees in enterprise zones. In many cases, this credit will cut the taxes of low-income workers **to zero**. And for some low-income families who already owe little in taxes, a **refundable** credit will not only take them off the tax rolls -- it will put money in their pockets. That will make a real difference in the lives of working men and women in our inner cities.

But in order to make enterprise zones a magnet for economic growth, we've got to encourage investment. If we're going to make inner cities attractive to new capital, individuals who invest in enterprise zones should get an immediate tax savings.

And we've also got to reward economic success. I've proposed a **zero capital gains rate** for businesses in enterprise zones. That should be a powerful incentive for outside investors, and a fitting reward for urban entrepreneurs.

All together, that's a package of tax incentives worth nearly \$1.8 billion dollars over four years. That will start in

motion an economic renaissance that will bring jobs and growth to our inner cities, to the people who need them most.

Opportunity, education, advancement, equal rights. Each is essential. But we can't talk about the future we want to see for urban America without talking about the number one threat in our inner cities today: illegal drugs. You know the simple truth: **Our inner cities cannot become oases of opportunity as long as they are battle zones in a drug war run out of control.**

*addiction*

A little over a week ago, Dr. Louis Sullivan released the newest statistics on illegal drug use in America. The statistics show two trends: one positive, one profoundly disturbing.

Overall use of cocaine is down 37% -- but ~~cases of cocaine addiction~~ <sup>current</sup> ~~are up one third.~~ <sup>by almost ~~50%~~ half daily</sup> That means while our message is getting across to the casual user, hard-core drugs -- drugs like crack cocaine -- are tightening their grip.

*most frequent use of any form of cocaine is up 33% since 1985.*

That's grim news, because crack, crime and violence are an unholy trinity in our inner cities. And urban communities suffer most. When the crack house is on your block.... When the stray bullet from a drug-war shoot-out kills the mother sitting on her porch.... When parents and teachers and churches struggle to teach the values of honesty and hard work -- and find themselves up against the fast-money lure of the drug trade.

We've got to combat that violence. We've got to eliminate that fear. We've got to create a climate of hope -- so that our

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children can live and learn in peace, so that urban communities can thrive again.

The federal government is doing its part -- and we're going to do more. In less than a month, we'll unveil our drug strategy -- our comprehensive battle plan to wage the long, hard fight against illegal drugs.

And we've already sent to Congress a comprehensive crime package that sends a clear message to criminals:

**If you commit a crime -- you will be caught.**

**When you're caught -- you will be prosecuted.**

**If you're convicted -- you will do time.**

And there's a message I want to send today to all law-abiding Americans. The war on drugs is a battle that can't simply be waged from Washington. That is why urban leaders must demand that states and local governments fully fund anti-drug and anti-crime efforts. Put more police on the streets, tougher laws on the books, build the jail cells we need to put drug criminals where they belong --behind bars -- and keep them there. Let's not point the finger or look for scapegoats. Let's enlist every asset we have, form a united front, and fight this war together.

There are some who say the state of urban America is hopeless. **I say they're wrong.** We've got to see past the stories on the six o'clock news, past the statistics.... We've got to see the inner city heroes who are keeping communities

alive -- who are carving out a better future in urban America, and they're doing it today.

People like Lena Jackson, a tenant in a Cleveland housing project where drug dealers caused residents to live in fear. Lena led a crusade to have management responsibilities turned over to residents, and drove the drug dealers out. Before the tenants took control, they used to call crime-ridden Lakeview Terrace Estates "Saigon." Today there's a 3000 person waiting list for housing units there.

People like Mattie Pitts, whose husband and son served on the Miami police force, and who now heads <sup>the North Side Station</sup> ~~Miami's~~ Citizens Crime Watch. <sup>in Miami</sup> Mattie spends 14 and 15 hours a day on the streets and in the schools of Miami's north side -- an area devastated by riots less than a decade ago. She's helping a neighborhood reverse course -- rebuild -- and work its way back.

Everyday heroes like Eric Holoman, an urban entrepreneur in Los Angeles, owner of a string of fast food restaurants. Eric's growing business is giving 170 employees from disadvantaged areas -- as he puts it -- "an opportunity to move from the working class to the middle class." All this -- and he's not even 30 years old.

Lena Jackson, Mattie Pitts and Eric Holoman are just three of the thousands of people making life better in urban America. Let's look to them -- for answers, and for the inspiration we need to create a promising, prosperous future for all Americans and every American city.

Dooney

retired -

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States  
of America.

# # #

**WORKFORCE 2000**

Work and Workers for the Twenty-first Century

William B. Johnston  
Project Director

Arnold E. Packer  
Co-Project Director

*With Contributions By*

Matthew P. Jaffe

Marilyn Chou

Philip Deluty

Maurice Ernst

Adrienne Kearney

Jane Newitt

David Reed

Ernest Schneider

John Thomas

HUDSON INSTITUTE  
Indianapolis, Indiana

HI-3796-RR

June 1987

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 people and homemakers who will enter  
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 and debt cannot be expanded indefinitely.  
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 leral budget deficit to \$18 billion by

baseline scenario, prices increase by  
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 oods, and services prevents inflation  
 1970s.

- *Unemployment Remains Stubbornly High:* The baseline scenario fore-  
 casts unemployment at just over 7 percent in the year 2000, despite  
 the relatively slow growth of the labor force projected over the period.  
 In the deflation scenario, unemployment climbs above 9 percent,  
 while even in the boom scenario unemployment is reduced only to  
 5.9 percent.
- *Disposable Income Increases Moderately:* Disposable personal income  
 per person, the best single measure of how rapidly society is  
 improving its standard of living, grows by 1.7 percent per year under  
 the baseline scenario, almost precisely the rate at which it grew  
 between 1970 and 1985.

### Workers and Jobs in the Year 2000

Changes in the economy will be matched by changes in the  
 workforce and the jobs it will perform. Five demographic facts will be  
 most important:

- *The population and the workforce will grow more slowly than at any  
 time since the 1930s:* Population growth, which was climbing at  
 almost 1.9 percent per year in the 1950s, will slump to only 0.7  
 percent per year by 2000; the labor force, which exploded by 2.9  
 percent per year in the 1970s, will be expanding by only 1 percent  
 annually in the 1990s. These slow growth rates will tend to slow  
 down the nation's economic expansion and will shift the economy  
 more toward income-sensitive products and services (e.g., luxury  
 goods and convenience services). It may also tighten labor mar-  
 kets and force employers to use more capital-intensive production  
 systems.
- *The average age of the population and the workforce will rise, and the  
 pool of young workers entering the labor market will shrink:* As the baby  
 boom ages, and the baby bust enters the workforce, the average  
 age of the workforce will climb from 36 today to 39 by the year  
 2000. The number of young workers age 16-24 will drop by almost  
 2 million, or 8 percent. This decline in young people in the labor  
 force will have both positive and negative impacts. On the one  
 hand, the older workforce will be more experienced, stable, and  
 reliable. The reverse side of this stability will be a lower level of  
 adaptability. Older workers, for example, are less likely to move,  
 to change occupations, or to undertake retraining than younger

ones. Companies that have grown by adding large numbers of flexible, lower-paid young workers will find such workers in short supply in the 1990s.

- *More women will enter the workforce:* Almost two-thirds of the new entrants into the workforce between now and the year 2000 will be women, and 61 percent of all women of working age are expected to have jobs by the year 2000. Women will still be concentrated in jobs that pay less than men's jobs, but they will be rapidly entering many higher-paying professional and technical fields. In response to the continued feminization of work, the convenience industries will boom, with "instant" products and "delivered-to-the-door" service becoming common throughout the economy. Demands for day care and for more time off from work for pregnancy leave and child-rearing duties will certainly increase, as will interest in part-time, flexible, and stay-at-home jobs.
- *Minorities will be a larger share of new entrants into the labor force:* Non-whites will make up 29 percent of the new entrants into the labor force between now and the year 2000, twice their current share of the workforce. Although this large share of a more slowly growing workforce might be expected to improve the opportunities for these workers, the concentration of blacks in declining central cities and slowly growing occupations makes this sanguine outlook doubtful.
- *Immigrants will represent the largest share of the increase in the population and the workforce since the first World War:* Even with the new immigration law, approximately 600,000 legal and illegal immigrants are projected to enter the United States annually throughout the balance of the century. Two-thirds or more of immigrants of working age are likely to join the labor force. In the South and West where these workers are concentrated, they are likely to reshape local economies dramatically, promoting faster economic growth and labor surpluses.

In combination, these demographic changes will mean that the new workers entering the workforce between now and the year 2000 will be much different from those who people it today. Non-whites, women, and immigrants will make up more than five-sixths of the net additions to the workforce between now and the year 2000, though they make up only about half of it today:

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	1985 Labor Force	Net New Workers, 1985-2000
Total	115,461,000	25,000,000
Native White Men	47%	15%
Native White Women	36%	42%
Native Non-white Men	5%	7%
Native Non-white Women	5%	13%
Immigrant Men	4%	13%
Immigrant Women	3%	9%

Source: Hudson Institute.

Juxtaposed with these changes in the composition of the workforce will be rapid changes in the nature of the job market. The fastest-growing jobs will be in professional, technical, and sales fields requiring the highest education and skill levels. Of the fastest-growing job categories, all but one, service occupations, require more than the median level of education for all jobs. Of those growing more slowly than average, not one requires more than the median education.

Ranking jobs according to skills, rather than education, illustrates the rising requirements even more dramatically. When jobs are given numerical ratings according to the math, language, and reasoning skills they require, only twenty-seven percent of all new jobs fall into the lowest two skill categories, while 40 percent of current jobs require these limited skills. By contrast, 41 percent of new jobs are in the three highest skill groups, compared to only 24 percent of current jobs (see Figure 1). The changes ahead in the job market will affect different groups in the society in different ways. While young whites may find their jobs prospects improving, for black men and Hispanics the job market will be particularly difficult (see Figure 2). In contrast to their rising share of the new entrants into the labor force, black men will hold a declining fraction of all jobs if they simply retain existing shares of various occupations. Black women, on the other hand, will hold a rising fraction of all jobs, but this increase will be less than needed to offset their growing share of the workforce.

### Six Policy Challenges

These trends in the emerging economy suggest six policy issues that deserve the greatest attention:

*Stimulating World Growth:* For more than a decade, American policymakers have been concerned with the U.S. balance of trade, the nation's deteriorating ability to compete with other nations, and the

McGroarty/Dooley  
August 2, 1989  
4:30 pm  
[URBAN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
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AUGUST 8, 1989  
1:00 P.M.?

Joe  
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In many respects, urban America offers a bleak picture --  
an inner city in crisis. There is too much crime, too much  
crack. Too many drop outs, too much despair. Too little  
economic opportunity, too little advancement. Too little hope.

But there's something else that's true about our inner  
cities -- something we can't overlook. And that's a core  
community that is simply too strong to succumb. A community  
where there is too much faith, too strong a sense of family **not**  
to fight back and win -- whatever their challenge, whatever the  
odds.

**But the challenge for urban America is a challenge for all  
of America.** It's a challenge for my Administration -- it's a  
challenge every American must embrace.

The condition of our inner cities isn't a matter of charts  
and graphs and cold statistics.... It's more than an exercise in

sociology or public policy. **It's a question of how people live their lives -- a question of human dignity.**

And it's a challenge I take to heart. Your problems are my problems. Your hopes -- the hopes all Americans hold dear. **Today, I offer you my hand. I offer you my word. Together, we will make America open and equal to all.**

Together, we will find a way to stop the decline in our inner cities -- to restore hope, and make the 90's a decade of urban renaissance.

Whether we succeed depends on how well we meet three key tests. First, we must strike down barriers to advancement and opportunity for American minorities. Second, we must create conditions for urban growth and economic revival. And finally, we must secure the most fundamental right of all -- the right of young and old alike of any race to walk city streets without fear.

Let me start with equal opportunity. Not just in urban America, but across this nation, **we must continue the crusade for equal rights.**

*X*  
*boob/mmm*  
Just <sup>over a week</sup> ~~a few weeks~~ ago, a collection of scholars released a monumental study called ~~Blacks in American Society~~ *A ~~and~~ Common Destiny: Blacks and American Society*. It offers detailed evidence of the progress our nation has made in the past 50 years in living up to American ideals. But the study makes clear that our work isn't over. The "great gulf" between black and white America has narrowed. It has not closed.

Closing that gulf -- eliminating it for all time -- is the next chapter we must write in the unfolding history -- the unfinished history -- of civil rights.

And that chapter will be written. Because today -- as in the past -- advancing the cause of civil rights is the right thing to do.

Think back to 1954, the Court's decision in favor of Linda Brown.... A year later, another decision: Rosa Parks' refusal to go to the back of the bus. It was the right thing to do.

1964: the passage of the Civil Rights Act. Four years later, Fair Housing. It was the right thing to do.

In this decade, the elevation of Martin Luther King to a place of honor among our American heroes. It was the right thing to do.

And today -- when our challenge is securing true equality for every American -- once again, we will succeed, because it is the right thing to do.

Let me be clear. This Administration will not tolerate discrimination, bigotry or bias of any kind. [[Pause]] We mean to reach out to minorities, to strike down barriers to free and open access. And I want to tell you today: we're not throwing away affirmative action as a remedy. [[Pause]]

All of you know that I oppose quotas. There's something fundamentally wrong about a solution -- that with the best of intentions -- in the name of erasing past injustices and the

*The Black Almanac, Alton Normanby, Jr. Boston's Educational Series, 1977.*

*Encyclopedia Americana p. 634; p. 28K*

*Encyclopedia Americana p. 778*

*Aug 27, 1984  
HR 5890*

*Parity 2000*

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stigma of race, awards jobs, promotions and educational opportunities on the basis of race. I am convinced that quotas are counter-productive. They promise to perpetuate the very same set of attitudes that are the opposite of all that "equal rights" stands for.

But there **are** ways to put the force of law behind affirmative action -- and my Administration is committed to doing just that. Take a look at the Carpenter case. The Department of Justice is defending a federal set-aside program, one that reserves 10% of all interstate highway construction contracts for minority-owned businesses. It's a sound plan -- fair and flexible -- that assists disadvantaged minority businesses, that remedies real injustices. **And it's proof that affirmative action is not at risk. It remains a tool for positive change.**

Beyond the courts, the new frontier for equal rights is expanding advancement and opportunity -- helping the disadvantaged get a hand-hold on their future.

Take low-income housing. We're working to expand resident management -- **and resident ownership.** The aim: to give tenants a sense of control -- a stake in their community, and something more: a shot at the American Dream.

And it's working. Here in Washington, and in cities across America, more and more public housing residents are travelling the road from tenant to manager to owner. **That's a path out of the poverty trap -- and we've got to keep it open.**

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*WP last sum*

Opportunity also means education. The bill I sent to Congress this spring will make a difference for urban America -- and for American minorities. I've called on Congress to increase funds for Head Start, and to Historically Black Colleges and Universities. In many urban schools, the key is creating a sound learning environment: one that keeps the drop-outs in -- and keeps the drugs out. That's why I've called for the creation of Urban Emergency Grants, to help schools hit hardest by the drug scourge.

Arlene Holm  
OMB  
X5178

Ed Hill  
Barry White  
4/5/82

All our kids have their eye on their dreams. Education is a means of turning those dreams into reality.

The future of urban America depends on bringing growth to our inner cities. And there is an entrepreneurial answer to inner city poverty. I'm talking about enterprise zones.

Enterprise zones can be a source of jobs, growth and advancement. And the payoff isn't simply economic. When you create jobs -- you create hope.

We've debated the idea of enterprise zones long enough. It's time for action. I'm asking Congress to create 50 enterprise zones between now and 1993. But enterprise zones are meaningless if we don't create economic incentives for urban expansion. That's why I've called on Congress to enact changes in the tax code that will make enterprise zones magnets for capital and job creation.

OMB  
4/5/82

I'm talking about incentives for working people. We want to establish a refundable wage credit for low-income employees in enterprise zones. In many cases, this credit will cut the taxes of low-income workers to zero. And for some low-income families who already owe little in taxes, a refundable credit will not only take them off the tax rolls -- it will put money in their pockets. That will make a real difference in the lives of working men and women in our inner cities.

But in order to make enterprise zones a magnet for economic growth, we've got to encourage investment. If we're going to make inner cities attractive to new capital, individuals who invest in enterprise zones should get an immediate tax savings.

And we've also got to reward economic success. I've proposed a zero capital gains rate for businesses in enterprise zones. That should be a powerful incentive for outside investors, and a fitting reward for urban entrepreneurs.

All together, that's a package of tax incentives worth nearly \$1.8 billion dollars over ~~four~~<sup>five</sup> years. That will start in motion an economic renaissance that will bring jobs and growth to our inner cities, to the people who need them most.

Opportunity, advancement, equal rights. Each is essential. But we can't talk about the future we want to see for urban America without talking about the number one threat in our inner cities today: illegal drugs. You know the simple truth: Our

inner cities cannot become oases of opportunity as long as they are battle zones in a drug war run out of control.

A little over a week ago, Dr. Louis Sullivan released the newest statistics on illegal drug use in America. The statistics show two trends: one positive, one profoundly disturbing. Overall <sup>current</sup> use of cocaine <sup>use</sup> is down 37% -- but cases of cocaine addiction are up one third. That means while our message is getting across to the casual user, hard-core drugs -- drugs like crack cocaine -- are tightening their grip.

That's grim news, because crack, crime and violence are an unholy trinity in our inner cities. And urban communities suffer most. When the crack house is on your block.... When the stray bullet from a drug-war shoot-out kills the mother sitting on her porch.... When parents and teachers and churches struggle to teach the values of honesty and hard work -- and find themselves up against the fast-money lure of the drug trade.

We've got to combat that violence. We've got to eliminate that fear. We've got to create a climate of hope -- so that our children can live and learn in peace, so that urban communities can thrive again.

The federal government is doing its part -- and we're going to do more. In less than a month, we'll unveil our drug strategy -- our comprehensive battle plan to wage the long, hard fight against illegal drugs.

And we've already sent to Congress a comprehensive crime package that sends a clear message to criminals:

7/31/89  
HHS  
Mona Pittman  
Press Office  
Bob Schermond  
Cam Gardner  
245-6343

Ed

Report due  
to Congress  
Sept. 5  
NDOP Review  
Affairs  
673-282

If you commit a crime -- you will be caught.

When you're caught -- you will be prosecuted.

If you're convicted -- you will do time.

But there's a message I want to send today to all law-abiding Americans. The war on drugs is a battle that can't simply be waged from Washington. That is why urban leaders must demand that states and local governments fully fund anti-drug and anti-crime efforts. Put more police on the streets, tougher laws on the books, build the jail cells we need to put drug criminals where they belong -- behind bars -- and keep them there. Let's not point the finger or look for scapegoats. Let's enlist every asset we have, form a united front, and fight this war together.

The state of urban America is far from hopeless. We've got to see past the stories on the six o'clock news, past the statistics.... We've got to see the inner city heroes who are keeping communities alive -- who are carving out a better future in America's inner cities, and they're doing it today.

*article*  
People like Lena Jackson, a tenant in a Cleveland housing project where drug dealers caused residents to live in fear. Lena led a crusade to have management responsibilities turned over to residents, and drove the drug dealers out. Before the tenants took control, they used to call crime-ridden Lakeview Terrace Estates "Saigon." Today there's a 3000 person waiting list for housing units there.

People like Mattie Pitts, whose husband and son served on the Miami police force, and who now heads Miami's Citizens Crime Watch. Mattie spends 14 and 15 hours a day on the streets and in the schools of Miami's north side -- an area devastated by riots less than a decade ago. She's helping a neighborhood reverse course -- rebuild -- and work its way back.

People like Eric Holoman, an urban entrepreneur in Los Angeles, owner of a string of fast food restaurants. Eric's growing business is giving 170 employees from disadvantaged areas "an opportunity to move from the working class to the middle class." All this -- and he's not even 30 years old.

Lena Jackson, Mattie Pitts and Eric Holoman are just three of the thousands of people making life better in urban America. Let's look to them -- for answers, and for the inspiration we need to create a promising, prosperous future for all Americans and every American city.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

# FACSIMILE

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# HHS NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE AT 10:00 A.M. EST  
Monday, July 31, 1989

CONTACT: Mona Whittaker  
Susan Lachter David  
(301) 443-6245

HHS Secretary Louis W. Sullivan, M.D., today released results from the Department's 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, which show significant declines in the "current use" of illicit drugs by Americans nationwide, but also indicate continued severe problems with heavy drug users, especially frequent users of cocaine.

Presenting the findings at a press conference with Director of National Drug Control Policy William J. Bennett, Secretary Sullivan called the overall findings "very encouraging," but said they "should not be viewed as a declaration of success" in the nation's anti-drug abuse efforts.

The survey, ninth in a series by the HHS' National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), reports the nature and extent of drug abuse among the American household population age 12 and over.

The 1988 survey, conducted last fall, showed a decrease of 37 percent in "current use" of illicit drugs compared with results of the most recent previous Household Survey, conducted in 1985. In other words, based on survey responses, persons who used marijuana, cocaine, or any other illicit drug within the last 30 days dropped from 23 million in 1985 to 14.5 million in 1988.

(more)

In addition, users of any illicit drug "within the last year" decreased almost 25 percent, from 37 million to 28 million.

The number of "current" cocaine users also dropped, by 50 percent, from 5.8 million in 1985 to 2.9 million in 1988. And those who used cocaine in the past year fell from 12 million to 8 million.

However, the 1988 survey found continued intense use of cocaine within the cocaine user population. Some 862,000 used cocaine once a week or more, compared with 647,000 in 1985; and some 292,000 used the drug daily or almost daily, compared with 246,000 in 1985.

"For these individuals, the survey underscores what we have already learned from research--that cocaine is an extremely addictive drug that frequently entraps its victims," Dr. Sullivan said.

Cocaine use was highest among the unemployed (4.6 percent) and those aged 18-25 (4.5 percent). The survey also found there were almost half a million current crack users among the 2.9 million current cocaine users.

"Of great concern are the 600,000 young people age 12-17 who have used cocaine within the past year, placing them at heavy risk for addiction, and severe medical and social consequences," Dr. Sullivan added.

"Mindful of the destructive power of drugs and those who peddle them," the Secretary said, "this survey should not be

(more)

viewed as a declaration of success, but as a rallying point for sustained and invigorated demand and supply reduction initiatives."

"While we celebrate our impressive gains, let us resolve to reinforce and build on them," he stated.

Alcohol and cigarette use also declined from 1985 to 1988. The number of current drinkers of alcohol declined from 113 million in 1985 to 106 million in 1988. Current cigarette users declined from 60 million in 1985 to 57 million in 1988. "The decline in alcohol and cigarette use is a significant development because the use of these two substances has a disproportionate impact on the public health system," Dr. Sullivan emphasized.

The survey found current users of marijuana continued to decrease, from 18 million in 1985 to 12 million in 1988. "As the most widely abused illicit drug, marijuana has led the decline in illicit drug use since 1979, especially among youth and young adults, where the rates are at the lowest level since the survey began in 1972," explained Dr. Charles R. Schuster, Director of NIDA.

"But we must still realize that there are almost 2 million teenagers currently using illicit drugs," Dr. Schuster added.

Other findings of the survey include:

-- Among 20 to 40 year old full-time employed Americans, 22 percent used an illicit drug in the past year, and 12 percent used an illicit drug in the past month. Ten percent used marijuana, and 3 percent used cocaine in the past month.

(more)

-- Over 5 million (9 percent) of the nearly 60 million women 15-44 years of age, the childbearing years, have used an illicit drug in the past month. Almost 1 million (2 percent) have used cocaine and 3.8 million (6 percent) have used marijuana in the past month.

-- Current nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs, including sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, and analgesics, decreased from 3.2 percent in 1985 to less than 2 percent in 1988.

-- Use of hallucinogens, such as LSD and PCP, did not change significantly for any age group between 1985 and 1988.

"Illicit drug use by Americans remains much too high," Secretary Sullivan said. "Its consequences in health, crime, and cost to society remain unacceptable. But the dramatic declines in overall drug use identified in the Household Survey are very encouraging."

"Attitudes are changing. And this is testimony to years of hard work by parents, educators, health care providers, employers and religious leaders, as well as government efforts, to create a general social attitude that drug use is wrong and intolerable."

The National Household Survey is a probability-based sample of 8,814 people representative of the U.S. household population age 12 and over. The survey will be conducted again next year in order to closely monitor changes in drug use.

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STATEMENT BY  
LOUIS W. SULLIVAN, M.D.  
SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

JULY 31, 1989

I am pleased to report to you today the findings of the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, and to share with you some very hopeful results. While the survey shows that drug abuse remains a severe problem in our country, I am happy to say that it also shows some very encouraging and widespread declines in drug abuse. It finds positive trends throughout the country, and these trends are occurring in many of the most important categories which are used to measure illicit drug use.

Most of all, I believe these survey results show what can be achieved when the Nation commits itself to an "all fronts" effort against drug abuse in our society.

The survey found significant decreases in illicit drug use since the last survey in 1985. Whereas, in 1985, some 37 million Americans had used marijuana, cocaine, or other illicit drugs at least once in the past year, this year's survey found a decrease of almost 25 percent, to 28 million. Even better news, the number who used illicit drugs in the past month (classified as "current users") is also down -- a sharp decrease of 37 percent, from 23 million in 1985 to 14.5 million in 1988.

Of course, these numbers are still much too high. But these trends are positive and impressive.

We are also very encouraged by the overall trend in cocaine use -- but at the same time, we continue to confront undiminished problems of frequent use among those who are still using this drug.

The number of current cocaine users decreased by half, from 5.8 million in 1985 to 2.9 million in 1988. This drop in cocaine use shows that the American public is responding to the warnings about the dangers of this drug and its social and legal consequences. More and more people are avoiding cocaine in the first place, or, if they already use it, are stopping cocaine use either on their own or with treatment.

There are many others, unfortunately, who continue to use cocaine. The survey found that the use of cocaine did not change significantly among Blacks or Hispanics. The percentages of Blacks who used cocaine in the past year was 6.2 percent in 1985 compared to 4.4 percent in 1988. Hispanic use was 5.1 percent in 1985 compared to 5.7 percent in 1988. There was also a significant increase in lifetime prevalence of cocaine use among Hispanics, from 7.3 percent in 1985 to 11 percent in 1988.

The use of crack, a highly addictive form of cocaine, has been of great concern to all of us. The survey found that almost a half million people in all age groups currently use crack. And more than one million people had used crack in the past year.

Of the eight million who had used any form of cocaine in the last year, the survey found that 862,000 used the drug once a week or more, compared with 647,000 in 1985; and some 292,000 used the drug daily or almost daily in 1988, compared with 246,000 in 1985. For these individuals, the survey underscores what we have already learned from research--that cocaine is an extremely addictive drug which frequently entraps its victims.

Another troublesome fact is that the highest rates of cocaine use were among young adults aged 18-25 and the unemployed. Large metropolitan areas also had high rates, as did the Western United States.

Of great concern, 600,000 young people aged 12 to 17 had used cocaine within the past year, which places them at heavy risk for continued use, addiction and severe medical consequences, as well as the potential social consequences of dropping out of school, juvenile crime, and unplanned pregnancy, which can be the result of prostitution in exchange for drugs.

Another very serious problem that we have been hearing and reading about all too often is the increasing number of babies born suffering from the consequences of their mother's drug use. For instance, here in the District of Columbia, officials recently released a report attributing the rise in infant mortality to heavy drug use among women of child-bearing age. The Household Survey found that more than five million (9 percent) of nearly 60 million women in the child-bearing years of 15-44 had used an illicit drug in the past month. Almost one million had used cocaine and four million had used marijuana in the past month.

The Department is all too aware of this alarming situation. The National Institute on Drug Abuse is funding numerous grants to learn more about the immediate and long-term adverse effects of drug use during pregnancy. And our Office for Substance Abuse Prevention has awarded grants for demonstration programs to develop effective prevention, education, and treatment services for substance abusing pregnant and post-partum women and their infants.

With regard to alcohol and cigarette use, I am pleased to be able report a decline. This is especially significant because use of these two drugs has a disproportionate impact on the public health system. According to the 1988 survey, current drinkers of alcohol decreased from 113 million in 1985 to 106 million in 1988. Current smokers declined from 60 million in 1985 to 57 million in 1988.

What do these survey findings mean for the future? Although the general decline in drug use indicates that our national media campaigns, school- and community-based prevention programs, and intervention efforts in the workplace are having an impact, the most difficult and challenging part of the drug abuse problem is now apparent. We need to strengthen our efforts to reach those who require more intensive prevention efforts and those who need treatment.

For instance, we need to help those young people who are the most vulnerable to drug abuse because of drug abuse in their families, limited opportunities to succeed in school, and the attraction of a drug underworld whose immediate promise of material benefits appears deceptively to outweigh the long-term advantages of education and employment.

A greater commitment will be needed to provide treatment and rehabilitation services for those who are addicted. We in the Department have accelerated our research program to discover new diagnostic techniques, therapeutic approaches, and medications to assist in cocaine and other drug abuse treatment. We look forward to these efforts resulting in further improvements in the care of drug dependent people.

Many Americans feel helpless in the face of the drug problem because it is one of many social problems that defies a simple solution. But we must continue to work to change the way people think about drugs and their tolerance for drug use.

Illicit drug use by Americans remains much too high. Its consequences in health, crime, and cost to society remains unacceptable. But the dramatic declines in overall drug use identified in the Household Survey are very encouraging.

Attitudes ARE changing. And this is testimony to years of hard work by parents, educators, health care providers, employers and religious leaders, as well as government efforts, to create a general social attitude that drug use is wrong and intolerable. The media has given valuable assistance in carrying out this effort, and we will need their help in the future.

Mindful of the destructive power of drugs and those who peddle them, the survey should be viewed not as a declaration of success, but as a rallying point for sustaining and invigorating initiatives to reduce the demand for, and supply of illicit drugs. While we celebrate these impressive gains, let us resolve to reinforce and build on them.

Now I would like to welcome and introduce, Mr. William Bennett, the Director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.

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OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
Washington, D.C. 20500

STATEMENT BY DIRECTOR WILLIAM J. BENNETT

PRESS CONFERENCE AT RELEASE OF THE  
1988 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1989  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Secretary Sullivan has nicely summarized the essential "good news, bad news" character of NIDA's latest figures. I'd put it this way: there's some very good news, and some very bad news. I won't restate the numbers in detail. They speak for themselves. And they confirm a wealth of already available data -- both empirical and anecdotal -- about the changing shape and size of the nation's drug problem.

With this Household survey, the government is reporting what most drug enforcement, drug treatment, and drug prevention experts know to be the truth -- though in much sharper relief. Here's your headline for tomorrow: Most use of most drugs by most Americans -- overall drug use -- is off sharply. But cocaine addiction has dramatically intensified.

There are two basic points to be made about these new statistics, insofar as future drug policy is concerned. First, they mean that the people who say "all is lost" and "we can't win" have never been more wrong. Drugs are potent, cheap, and available almost everywhere, and yet millions of Americans who once used them regularly appear now to have recently given them

Lou Ann Burney

2

up altogether. In my view, this is primarily a triumph of changed attitudes. I know some of the drug awareness campaigns of past years have been caricatured and ridiculed. Today I think the men and women active in those campaigns -- parents; educators; students; clergy; local, state, and federal officials across the country -- have been fully vindicated. I want to salute the media for its efforts. It has paid attention, and that has paid off. All these efforts have worked. Their message has been heard. And we'll need more from them in the months and years ahead.

The second point to be made is even more important: We are not out of the woods yet, not by a long shot. The reductions in American drug use highlighted by this report are not the whole story, as anyone who watches television, reads a newspaper, or lives in a city can see for himself. Drug crime is up, drug trafficking is up, drug deaths are up, drug emergencies in our hospitals are up -- all since 1985. And much of this can be explained in one word: crack.

Secretary Sullivan gave you the bad news about cocaine. Among those who report any use of cocaine, the percentage using the drug "frequently" -- one or more times a week -- has doubled since 1985. And despite overall reductions in cocaine use nationwide, the estimated number of Americans who are "frequent" cocaine users has climbed 33 percent since 1985. That is a shocking and unacceptable jump in just three years. It also exactly coincides with the appearance of crack on our inner-city

streets. The fact that first sightings of crack are now reported almost daily in suburbs and rural areas around the country is an alarming portent for the future.

So we are now fighting two drug wars, not just one. The first and more manageable one is against "casual" use of drugs by most Americans, and though it is not yet won, we are winning it. The other, much more difficult war is against chronic and addictive cocaine use. And on this second front, we are not winning. We have to do better -- fast. This Administration intends to mobilize the country to provide help to those individuals and neighborhoods being ravaged by crack. On that front we must -- and we will -- start to win.

So here's where we are, to paraphrase Churchill: This is not the end, not even the beginning of the end. But it may well be the end of the beginning. Our drug problem remains acute, it remains national in scope and size, and it continues to involve drugs of every sort. President Bush will announce a comprehensive drug strategy early next month, and I think you'll see it reflects a full and sensitive understanding of these Household Survey numbers -- and everything else that we know about the problem.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

89 JUL 3 84: 49

August 3, 1989

Memorandum to Chriss Winston

From: Jim Pinkerton 

Subject: National Urban League Draft Speech

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The following comments are similar to the comments you have or will be receiving from Roger Porter. The draft as currently constituted repeats our line of "affirmative action, Yes; quotas, No." This message by itself will only serve to concede much of the civil rights issue to the Left. Thus, we suggest a few alternatives below, and append language by Hans Kuttner of OPD that we believe will help shift the focus of the speech onto our strong points.

At pg. 4, para. 2, having set up the three themes of the speech earlier (at 2,4,2): striking down barriers to opportunity, creating urban economic growth, and anti-drugs/crime, the draft turns to the first theme, opportunity, and declares opposition to quotas and support of affirmative action.

But the example we give of enforcing affirmative action is itself a quota: 10% set-asides for interstate highway construction. While this may prove popular with the audience, we can do better at remaining true to our stated principle of striking down barriers to opportunity. For instance:

1) We could mention the relevant figures on the President's appointment of minorities and women to the Executive branch. Assuming such figures are compelling, they will give added force to the President's declared commitment to greater minority recruitment, a key concept of affirmative action.

2) Since we mention educational opportunities in the first graf of this page, we could turn in the second paragraph to the President's relevant actions on education -- promoting parental choice, through magnet schools, for example. (Coincidentally, today's New York Times reports that black parents in Kansas City are suing to have magnet schools opened up more to black kids.) Educational choice will be a popular message, particularly because magnet schools are a common means of achieving integration while maintaining excellence and preventing "white flight."

(more)

2-2-2

3) In addition, we might consider mentioning the President's support of Alternative Certification of teachers as a way to remove barriers to qualified minorities who wish to teach but are denied the opportunity because they lack the necessary credentials -- which is to say that they are denied the opportunity because of their background.

Any or all of these suggestions, in addition to the existing first paragraph on page five dealing with education, could substitute for the present second paragraph on page four -- without self-contradicting our pledge to oppose quotas and support affirmative action.

Accordingly, we have attached language prepared by Hans Kuttner, which we suggest inserting at page 3. We also suggest as above, the addition of some reference to parental choice in education via magnet schools.

2,6,1-2 The study is actually called Blacks And American Society.

9,3 The conclusion is clearly too abrupt. Presumably a more complete conclusion is in the works. If not, we suggest drawing the lesson from the previous anecdotal examples of self-help to point out what is often overlooked: that the solution to the problems of the inner city lie in the inner city itself and its people; people like Lena Jackson, Mattie Pitts, etc. Government should act as the catalyst for this renewal by removing barriers and intervening to protect the vulnerable -- whether they are vulnerable persons, vulnerable families, vulnerable associations and small businesses. The inner city, in short, already contains the seeds of its own renewal.

#

We need to open new frontiers of opportunity. I say to you that the greatest barrier to the advancement of minorities in this country are the rules that say who is qualified to do a job. Too many of them are irrelevant. The only qualification should be, can this individual do the job? If this and only this can be made the standard, then I tell you, the dam will be broken and the aspirations of minorities can flow on to realization.

That's why I am calling for alternative certification for teachers. In almost all the States of the union a prospective teacher must study education in order to qualify for a teaching position in the public schools. Those who do not take the right college courses are excluded from the teaching profession. Too many of those who are excluded are qualified minorities. I want to take down this barrier. My Administration supports using

(more)

alternative criteria for certifying teachers. Those who can teach should teach.

Consider another case, that of an individual who is dear to me: Connie Newman started her government career as a GS3 clerk typist at the Department of Agriculture. Since then the range of responsibilities she has shown that she is fit for most any job. I was proud to nominate her to be Director of the Office of Personnel Management, the director of personnel for our \_\_ million employee federal government. Yet because she doesn't have the credentials that have been established, she can't ....

I want credential requirements that keep qualified minorities from jobs and economic advancement to come tumbling down like the walls of Jericho. The federal government can be a model. I want Connie to sound the trumpet to make those walls come tumbling down. We will study all the requirements for federal jobs and ask ourselves, does this requirement hold away qualified people? How can performance -- the demonstrated ability to do the job -- substitute for requirements like certifications and exams?



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Authorizing Official (signature & printed or typed name) Elaine Lynn				Elaine Lynn, Director YP
Subject / Remarks (if any) LEGISLATION				7. No of Pages (excluding this cover sheet) 8

Complete this section if your message is to be transmitted to a Non-HUD organization. (for additional recipients, use the space in item 11.)

a. Name of Recipient Organization WHITE HOUSE	b. Name of Recipient Person MUZZY HAYES
c. Recipient Location (city, state & zip code) WASHINGTON DC	
d. Facsimile Machine Telephone No. 456 6218	e. Contact Person's Phone No. 456-7750
f. Telex No.	9. Recipient has no Receiving Equipment; Send a Mailgram <input type="checkbox"/>

10. Check  the field office distribution within HUD. (list specific addresses in item 11 below)

- All Regional Offices
- All Category A Offices
- All Category B Offices
- All Category C Offices
- All Category D Offices
- Other (please list below in item 11)

N/A

11. Name(s) / Title(s) of Addressee(s)

9-456-6218

AUG 4 11 15 AM '89  
 COMMUNICATIONS CENTER RECEIVED

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form HUD-21023 (2/88)  
ref. handbook 2241.1

H. R. 5890

## Ninety-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

## H. R. 5890-2

(b) Not more than half of the members of the Commission appointed under each of paragraphs (2), (3), (5), and (6) of subsection (a) shall be of the same political party.

(c) Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Members of the Commission shall serve without pay, but may, subject to section 7, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

Sec. 5. (a) The Commission shall first meet within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. At this first meeting the Commission shall elect a chairperson from among its members and shall meet thereafter at the call of the chairperson.

(b) The Commission may encourage the participation of, and accept, use, and dispose of donations of money, property, and personal services from, individuals and public and private organizations to assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act.

(c) The provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Commission established under this Act.

Sec. 6. (a) The Commission may appoint a director and a staff of not more than five persons, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service. Subject to section 7, the Commission shall set the rates of pay for the director and staff, except that the director may not be paid at a rate in excess of the maximum rate of pay payable for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, and no staff member may be paid at a rate in excess of the maximum rate of pay payable for grade GS-18 of such General Schedule.

(b)(1) Upon the request of the Commission, the head of any department or agency of the United States may detail, on a non-reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such department or agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act.

(2) Each head of such department or agency is authorized to cooperate with and assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act.

Sec. 7. All expenditures of the Commission shall be made from donated funds.

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Sec. 8. Not later than April 20, 1986, the Commission shall submit a report to the President and the Congress concerning its activities under this Act.

Sec. 9. The Commission shall cease to exist after submitting its report under section 8.

*Thomas S. Downey*  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

*Strom Thurmond*  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate *Pro Tempore.*

APPROVED

AUG 27 1984

*Ronald Reagan*

H. R. 3706

# Ninety-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the third day of January,  
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three*

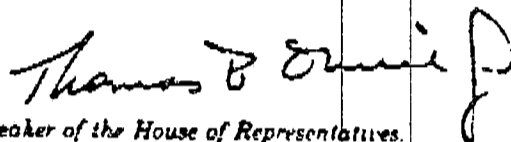
## An Act

To amend title 5, United States Code, to make the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. a legal public holiday

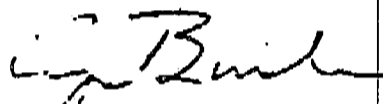
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately below the item relating to New Year's Day the following:*

*"Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. the third Monday in January"*

SEC 2 The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall take effect on the first January 1 that occurs after the two-year period following the date of the enactment of this Act.



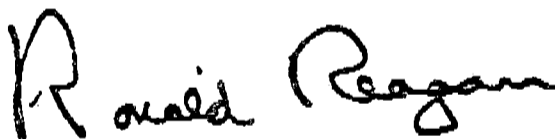
Speaker of the House of Representatives.



Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.

APPROVED

NOV - 2 1983



100 STAT. 405

PUBLIC LAW 99-284—MAY 1, 1986

Public Law 99-284  
99th Congress

## An Act

May 1, 1986  
[S. 2319]

To provide for the continuation of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission until 1989, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. CONTINUATION OF COMMISSION.

(a) PURPOSE.—Section 3(1) of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1473), is amended—

- (1) by striking out "first"; and
- (2) by inserting "first" before "occurs".

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 8 of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1475), is amended by striking out ", 1986" and inserting in lieu thereof "of each year".

(c) TERMINATION.—Section 9 of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1475), is amended by striking out "submitting its report under section 8" and inserting in lieu thereof "April 20, 1989".

## SEC. 2. COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

Section 4(a)(6) of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1473), is amended by striking out "fourteen" and inserting in lieu thereof "twenty-three".

Approved May 1, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2319:CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 132 (1986):  
Apr. 17, considered and passed Senate.  
Apr. 22, considered and passed House.

○

H. R. 1385

# One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the third day of January,  
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine*

## An Act

To make permanent the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission Extension Act".

### SEC. 2. REMOVAL OF TERMINATION.

(a) REMOVAL.—Section 9 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1475) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. The Commission shall continue in existence until April 20, 1994."

#### (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Paragraph (3) of the first section of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473) is amended by striking "first".

(2) PURPOSES.—Section 3(1) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473) is amended by striking "first occurs on January 20, 1986" and inserting "occurs on the third Monday in January each year".

(c) REESTABLISHMENT AFTER TERMINATION.—If the date of the enactment of this Act occurs on or after April 20, 1989, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission shall be reestablished on the date of the enactment of this Act with the same members and powers that the Commission had, as provided in Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473), on April 19, 1989 (subject to this Act and the amendments made by this Act).

### SEC. 3. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) TERMS IN GENERAL.—Section 4(c) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than June 1 of each year for terms of 1 year, and any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers.

"(2) Coretta Scott King shall serve as a member for life. In the event of a vacancy, her position on the Commission shall be filled by a member of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., not already a member of the Commission, who shall be appointed by the family and shall serve as a member of the Commission at the discretion of the family.

"(3) The 2 members of the Commission appointed as members of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., shall serve as members of the Commission at the discretion of the family."

(b) CONTINUATION OF TERMS OF EXISTING MEMBERS.—The individuals who are members of the Commission on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be considered to have been appointed

THE WHITE HOUSE

## An Act

To establish a commission to assist in the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress finds that—*

(1) January 20, 1986, marks the first observance of the Federal legal holiday, established by Public Law 96-144, honoring the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.;

(2) such holiday should serve as a time for Americans to reflect on the principles of racial equality and nonviolent social change espoused by Martin Luther King, Jr.; and

(3) it is appropriate for the Federal Government to coordinate efforts with Americans of diverse backgrounds and with private organizations in the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr.

**Sec. 2.** There is established a commission to be known as the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

**Sec. 3.** The purposes of the Commission are—

(1) to encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the United States relating to the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr., which occurs on January 20, 1986; and

(2) to provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, and local governments and to private organizations with respect to the observance of such holiday.

**Sec. 4. (a)** The Commission shall be composed of—

(1) four officers from the executive branch, appointed by the President;

(2) four Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in consultation with the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(3) four Senators, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate in consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate;

(4) Coretta Scott King and two other members of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., appointed by such family;

(5) two individuals representing the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change (a not-for-profit organization incorporated in the State of Georgia), appointed by such organization; and

(6) fourteen individuals other than officers or employees of the United States or Members of Congress, appointed by the members of the Commission under paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection from among individuals representing diverse interest groups, including individuals representing labor, business, civil rights, and religious groups, and entertainers.

## H. R. 1385-2

members for a term ending on the first June 1 that occurs after the date of the enactment of this Act (pursuant to section 4(a) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473) or section 2(c) of this Act, as appropriate).

## SEC. 4. RESTRICTIONS ON ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION.

Section 6 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) In carrying out the responsibilities of the Commission under this Act, the Commission shall not make any expenditures, or receive or utilize any assistance in the form of the use of office space, personnel, or any other assistance authorized under subsection (b), for any of the following purposes—

"(A) training activities for the purpose of directing or encouraging—

"(i) the organization or implementation of campaigns to protest social conditions, and

"(ii) any form of civil disobedience."

## SEC. 5. REPORTS.

Section 8 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1475) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: "with respect to the most recent observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.".

## SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 7 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$300,000 for fiscal year 1989 and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years."

## (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) EXPENSES OF MEMBERS.—Section 4(d) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking "subject to section 7" and inserting "subject to the availability of sufficient funds".

(2) PAY FOR STAFF.—Section 6(a) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking "Subject to section 7" and inserting "Subject to the availability of sufficient funds".

## SEC. 7. REPEALER.

Section 5(c) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is repealed.

## SEC. 8. BRONZE REPLICA OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(a) The Congress finds that:

(1) The ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence have inspired freedom-loving people throughout the world.

(2) The eloquent language of the Declaration of Independence has stirred the hearts of the American people.

(3) The Declaration of Independence ranks as one of the greatest documents in human history.

(4) On July 2, 1952, a bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence was presented to Congress for display in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol.

(5) On July 22, 1988, the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence was moved from the Rotunda of the Capitol to the small House Rotunda between the Capitol Rotunda and Statuary Hall.

H. R. 1385-3

(6) The bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence was replaced in the Rotunda by a bust of Martin Luther King, Jr.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence should, forthwith, be returned to a place of prominence in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol where it shall remain on permanent display.

*Tipu Nuyke*  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Robert C. Byrd*

~~Vice President of the United States and~~  
 President of the Senate. *pro tempore*

*Carl Albert*

AUG 17 1989

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1989  
August 4

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CHASE UNTERMEYER

SUBJECT: MINORITY/WOMEN/DISABLED

By close of business on Friday, you will have nominated or announced an intention to nominate 303 people. These may be divided: 300

White Male: 216 222  
Indian Male: 1  
Black Male: 17  
Hisp. Male: 6  
Asian Male: 1

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Male: 241 (80%)  
247

White Female: 51 52  
Indian Female: 0  
Black Female: 6  
Hisp. Female: 3  
Asian Female: 2

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Female: 62 (20%)  
63

- If women and minorities are tallied together and not double-counted, they total 87 (or 29%).  
88 200
- If minorities are counted alone they total 36 (or 12%).
- 4 disabled persons have been named.
- The above numbers were compiled as of 8:00 pm.

Minority Appointments in Bush Administration  
(Currently Announced, Pending or Appointed)

Black Males

Andrew Barrett	Member, Federal Communications Commission
William Brooks	Assistant Secretary, DOL
Wayne Budd	US Attorney, Massachusetts
Raoul Carroll	General Counsel, VAD
Jerry Curry	Administrator, NHTSA-DOT
Calvin Franklin	Director, FEMA (DROPPED)
	* Retain Commanding Genl, DC Natl Guard
Jerry Hunter	General Counsel, Natl Labor Relatns Bd
William Lucas	Assistant Attorney General, DOJ
Jerry Moore	US Ambassador, Lesotho
Edward Perkins	Director General Foreign Services, DOS
John Shannon	Under Secretary, DAR
Louis Sullivan	Secretary, HHS
Clarence Thomas	US Circuit Judge, DC Circuit
Terrence Todman	US Ambassador, Argentina
Howard Walker	US Ambassador, Madagascar & Comoros
Reggie Walton	Associate Director, Natl Drug Control Pol
Johnny Young	US Ambassador, Sierra Leone

Hispanic Males

Louis Cavazos	Secretary, DED
Robert Davila	Assistant Secretary, DED
Ferdinand Fernandez	US Circuit Judge, 9th Circuit
Lou Gallegos	Assistant Secretary, DOI
Antonio Lopez	Associate Director, FEMA
Manuel Lujan	Secretary, DOI

Indian Males

Eddie Brown	Assistant Secretary, DOI
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Asian Males

Kyo Jhin	Chief Counsel of Advocacy, SBA
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Black Female

Jacqueline Brown	Assistant Secretary, DOE
Claire Freeman	Assistant Secretary, HUD
Kay James	Assistant Secretary, HHS
Gwendolyn King	Commissioner Social Security, HHS
Jewel Lafontant	Ambassador at Large, DOS
Constance Newman	Director, OPM

Hispanic Females

Stella Guerra Assistant Secretary, DOI  
Diane Morales Assistant Secretary, DOE  
Catalina Villalpando Treasurer, DTR

Asian Females

Julia Chang Bloch US Ambassador, Nepal  
Elaine Chao Deputy Secretary, DOT

Indian Females

As of Close of Business Friday July 28, 1989.