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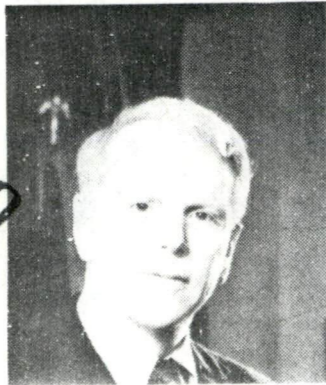
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DRUGS

Reserved For The Mayor

RESERVED
FOR
the
MAYOR



Macon-Bibb War On Drugs

The Honorable Lee Robinson
Mayor of Macon, GA.

The City of Macon, like many cities throughout the United States, has experienced a surge in narcotic abuse and sales. I have been approached by Council members and many others about the growing concern of our constituents over the losing battle against illicit drugs. Clearly the people of this city are frustrated and frightened. The citizens of Macon recognize that use of crack cocaine is the beginning of the end of our participatory form of government and means the erosion of our economic base.

In the past Macon and surrounding

cities have departmentalized their efforts, believing that law enforcement was the problem and inevitably the solution to the drug war. Now it is understood that a total community war on drugs is essential.

To address the needs of the City, we developed a strategic plan, called the Macon-Bibb War on Drugs, to guide the city for several years and involve the participation of all citizens. In developing a strategic plan, representatives of the law enforcement community, including the sheriff, police chief, members of the judiciary, and prosecutors, and a wide range of community leaders met for a series of meetings to discuss the scope of the drug problem in Macon. The group, called the Macon-Bibb Leadership Council on Drugs, adopted the mission of eradicating the use of illegal drugs in Macon and Bibb County by a total community effort through a strategic plan coordinating both the law enforcement and civilian sectors.

To accomplish this mission, several primary goals were set: reduction of demand through the disruption of the marketplace, education, user accountability, and treatment. Secondary goals include reduction of supply through support of federal programs and through interdiction.

To reduce the demand for drugs by disrupting the marketplace, a policy was adopted by homeowners and real estate companies to screen prospective rental clients, and to identify drug dealers and their organizations, thereby denying them the rights to use

the property for illegal gains. Also, seizing real property associated with the sale and disruption of drugs has proven successful in taking the profit out of drug sales.

To involve the community in the war on drugs, we have aired public service announcements and radio spots to inform the public of existing crime in their communities. Hot lines are also available to citizens who may have information pertaining to drug distribution. To further disrupt drug trafficking, traffic stops in high traffic drug areas have been issued.

The use of education is viewed, by the Council, as an important element in reducing drug use. The Leadership Council has emphasized the development of a core curriculum in the Bibb County Public Schools that instructs students on the perils of drug abuse. Project D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) teaches youngsters the skills needed for drug avoidance such as self-esteem building, and techniques for resisting peer pressure.

In the past, drug suppliers were the focus of law enforcement efforts. The present strategy makes drug users accountable through pre-employment drug screening, by developing a streamlined system to seize assets of drug users, and by identifying, targeting and incarcerating drug users.

Finally, treatment is an area that cannot be overlooked, and the Macon-Bibb County Health Department has worked diligently to develop user funded alternative treatment programs to address the current and anticipated

need for drug treatment, and to reduce the recidivism rate.

The citizens of this nation know that our society has a drug problem and they are turning to their local governments for help. They are frightened, angry and ready to join the war. I presented our plan to our local radio and television stations and the response in unison was: "Where do we sign up?" Our local business community is contributing staff-hours and money to help wage the war.

Our communities have learned, through public awareness efforts, that law enforcement cannot win the war on drugs alone. The war on drugs must be a multifaceted, comprehensive effort involving all segments of the community in concert with law enforcement. There must be a local strategic plan. The problem is too complex for simple solutions and the only effective way to solve the problem is to condense it into the smallest manageable components. There must be a clear direction. Local efforts should focus on reduction of demand while the Federal emphasis should be on reduction of supply and the support of the local effort through direct federal funding and planning assistance.

Macon and Bibb County have a dynamic plan that will eventually impact drug use in our community. No one on the Leadership Council is under the delusion that we will solve the drug problem in the next several months, yet we maintain our drive and enthusiasm because to rest would mean the end of our city as we know it.

2

Here's a mayor who has reached out to every segment of his city
Tom Cochran

X



Drug Use is Life Abuse
P.O. Box 28
Santa Ana, Ca. 92702-0028

(714) 476-3124
FAX (714) 567-3911

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: STEPHANIE BLESSY
SPEECHWRITING / WHITE HOUSE

FROM: SPENCER GEISSINGER
DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE

TIME: 12:00

DATE: 1-22-90

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING ORIGINAL 2

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President, Vitell Marketing Services
- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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**ORANGE COUNTY REGIONAL
NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION PROGRAM**

SEIZURES: DECEMBER 15, 1986 - JANUARY 8, 1989⁹⁰
 (37 MONTHS OF OPERATION)

\$53.7 MILLION IN U.S. CURRENCY

11,000.5 POUNDS OF COCAINE (50 MILLION LINES OR DOSES)

**159 POUNDS OF HEROIN (72 MILLION INJECTIONS COMPUTED @
1 MILLIGRAMS PER INJECTION)**

2,228 POUNDS OF MARIJUANA (2 MILLION CIGARETTES)

135 ARRESTS

DEATH STATISTICS: JANUARY 1, 1987 - JANUARY 1, 1990

**576 ORANGE COUNTY RESIDENTS HAVE DIED COCAINE OR HEROINE
RELATED DEATHS.**

Drug Education Program and Drug Use Is Life Abuse has also made drug
abuse presentations to:

- * 15,922 Elementary School Students

(8,692 - January thru June 1989)
(7,230 - September thru December 1989)
- * 763 Middle School Students
- * 1,030 Adults

TRANSMISSION CONFIRMATION REPORT No.=000125

DATE/TIME	JAN 23, 1990 12:02PM
TRANSMITTER	DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAM 714 567 3911
RECEIVER	----- 2024566218
PAGES XMITTED	02
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7001906427

1/20/90

Mayors

Census 763-5303 (Marilyn)

3/89 married couple families w/ children (order 18)

24,995,000

16,241,000 w/ both parents working

Table 9 p 40

Child Report Money Income & Rev. Stat 1988

FD Vehicle - write report 763-8576

L.A. Sheriff's off 213 974-4111

L.A. Chief of Police (213) 485-0121

Comm Booth

H Nixon (213) 485-3586

L.A. D.F.D. - TTS 798-0650 public affairs

Embassy of L.A. Roland Taylor

Seizure \$200,000 in cash & assets

DEP, Customs, LAPD, L.A. Sher.

37,000 lbs of cocaine

2,800,000 over seizures in 1988

90,000 arrest on drug charges

roughly 40% of cocaine used in U.S. comes through L.A.

2.

L.A. is # 1 in P.C.P & Cocaine use
according to Rand in D.C.

For 1,000 patients 10:3 are in
for cocaine or PCP

Miami 5.94

N.Y 2.32

Chi. 2.55

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)

673-2517
~~2520~~

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.

###

To 58

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Edw Black

of _____

Phone 716-248-2805

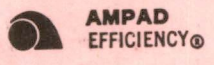
Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT
RETURNED YOUR CALL		

Message _____

Has No Contact

name for you.

Operator _____



For Stephanie Bussell 1/16/90
U.H. # 7750
1/5/90

Table 1. Changes in employment from November 1982 to the current month, seasonally adjusted

Item	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1989	Change
<u>Payroll jobs..(nonfarm)</u>	88,671	109,535	20,864
<u>Household employment..(civilian)</u>	99,112	117,888	18,776
<i>Including resident Armed Forces</i>	<i>100,772</i>	<i>119,588</i>	<i>18,816</i>
Less: Agriculture.....	3,510	3,197	-313
Nonagricultural self-employed.....	7,320	8,653	1,333
Nonagricultural unpaid family workers.....	363	251	-112
Private household workers.....	1,245	1,077	-168
Unpaid absences.....	2,003	2,561	558
Total.....	14,441	15,739	1,298
Plus: Agricultural services.....	445	661	216
<u>Adjusted household employment</u>	85,116	102,810	17,694
<i>Total unemp rate</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>-5.3</i>
<i>Civilian unemp rate</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>-5.5</i>

NOTE: The change column does not reflect the population adjustments introduced into the household survey in January 1986.

Table 2. Over-the-year changes in employment, not seasonally adjusted

Item	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Change
<u>Payroll jobs</u>	107,917	110,379	2,462
<u>Household employment</u>	115,978	117,698	1,720
Less: Agriculture.....	2,870	2,862	-8
Nonagricultural self-employed.....	8,612	8,679	67
Nonagricultural unpaid family workers.....	264	237	-27
Private household workers.....	1,173	1,051	-122
Unpaid absences.....	1,584	1,871	287
Total.....	14,503	14,700	197
Plus: Agricultural services.....	509	566	57
<u>Adjusted household employment</u>	101,984	103,564	1,580

ER 1/89 + figs added 1/16/90

TABLE B-32.—Population and the labor force, 1929-88

[Monthly data seasonally adjusted, except as noted]

Year or month	Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	Resident Armed Forces ¹	Labor force including resident Armed Forces	Employment including resident Armed Forces	Civilian labor force				Unemployment rate		Civilian labor force participation rate ⁴	Civilian employment/population ratio ⁵	
					Total	Employment			Unemployment	All workers ²			Civilian workers ³
						Total	Agricultural	Non-agricultural					
Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over					Percent								
1929					49.180	47.630	10.450	37.180	1.550		3.2		
1933					51.590	38.760	10.090	28.670	12.830		24.9		
1939					55.230	45.750	9.610	36.140	9.480		17.2		
1940	99.840				55.640	47.520	9.540	37.980	8.120		14.6	55.7	
1941	99.900				55.910	50.350	9.100	41.250	5.560		9.9	56.0	
1942	98.640				56.410	53.750	9.250	44.500	2.660		4.7	57.2	
1943	94.640				55.540	54.470	9.080	45.390	1.070		1.9	58.7	
1944	93.220				54.630	53.960	8.950	45,010	670		1.2	58.6	
1945	94.090				53.860	52.820	8.580	44.240	1.040		1.9	57.2	
1946	103.070				57.520	55.250	8.320	46.930	2.270		3.9	55.8	
1947	106.018				60.168	57.812	8.256	49,557	2,356		3.9	56.8	
Thousands of persons 16 years of age and over					Percent								
1947	101.827				59.350	57.038	7.890	49.148	2.311		3.9	58.3	
1948	103.068				60.621	58.343	7.629	50.714	2.276		3.8	58.8	
1949	103.994				61.286	57.651	7.658	49,993	3,637		5.9	58.9	
1950	104.995	1.169	63.377	60.087	62.208	58.918	7.160	51,758	3,288	5.2	5.3	59.2	
1951	104.621	2.143	64.160	62.104	62.017	59.961	6.726	53,235	2,055	3.2	3.3	59.2	
1952	105.231	2.386	64.524	62.636	62.138	60.250	6.500	53,749	1,883	2.9	3.0	59.0	
1953 ^e	107.056	2.231	65.246	63.410	63.015	61.179	6.260	54,919	1,834	2.8	2.9	58.9	
1954	108.321	2.142	65.785	62.251	63.643	60.109	6.205	53,904	3,532	5.4	5.5	58.8	
1955	109.683	2.064	67.087	64.234	65.023	62.170	6.450	55,722	2,852	4.3	4.4	59.3	
1956	110.954	1.965	68.517	65.764	66.552	63.799	6.283	57,514	2,750	4.0	4.1	60.0	
1957	112.265	1.948	68.877	66.019	66.929	64.071	5.947	58,123	2,859	4.2	4.3	59.6	
1958	113.727	1.847	69.486	64.883	67.639	63.036	5.586	57,450	4,602	6.6	6.8	59.5	
1959	115.329	1.788	70.157	66.418	68.369	64.630	5.565	59,065	3,740	5.3	5.5	59.3	
1960 ^e	117.245	1.861	71.489	67.639	69.628	65.778	5.458	60,318	3,852	5.4	5.5	59.4	
1961	118.771	1.900	72.359	67.646	70.459	65.746	5.200	60,546	4,714	6.5	6.7	59.3	
1962 ^e	120.153	2.061	72.675	68.763	70.614	66.702	4.944	61,759	3,911	5.4	5.5	58.8	
1963	122.416	2.006	73.839	69.768	71.833	67.762	4.687	63,076	4,070	5.5	5.7	58.7	
1964	124.485	2.018	75.109	71.323	73.091	69.305	4.523	64,782	3,786	5.0	5.2	58.7	
1965	126.513	1.946	76.401	73.034	74.455	71.088	4.361	66,726	3,366	4.4	4.5	58.9	
1966	128.058	2.122	77.892	75.017	75.770	72.895	3.979	68,915	2,875	3.7	3.8	59.2	
1967	129.874	2.218	79.565	76.590	77.347	74.372	3.844	70,527	2,975	3.7	3.8	59.6	
1968	132.028	2.253	80.990	78.173	78.737	75.920	3.817	72,103	2,817	3.5	3.6	59.6	
1969	134.335	2.238	82.972	80.140	80.734	77.902	3.606	74,296	2,832	3.4	3.5	60.1	
1970	137.085	2.118	84.889	80.796	82.771	78.678	3.463	75,215	4,093	4.8	4.9	60.4	
1971	140.216	1.973	86.355	81.340	84.382	79.367	3.394	75,972	5,016	5.8	5.9	60.2	
1972 ^e	144.126	1.813	88.847	83.966	87.034	82.153	3.484	78,669	4,882	5.5	5.6	60.4	
1973 ^e	147.096	1.774	91.203	86.838	89.429	85.064	3.470	81,594	4,365	4.8	4.9	60.8	
1974	150.120	1.721	93.670	88.515	91.949	86.794	3.515	83,279	5,156	5.5	5.6	61.3	
1975	153.153	1.678	95.453	87.524	93.775	85.846	3.408	82,438	7,929	8.3	8.5	61.2	
1976	156.150	1.668	97.826	90.420	96.158	88.752	3.331	85,421	7,406	7.6	7.7	61.6	
1977	159.033	1.656	100.665	93.673	99.009	92.017	3.283	88,734	6,991	6.9	7.1	62.3	
1978 ^e	161.910	1.631	103.882	97.679	102.251	96.048	3.387	92,661	6,202	6.0	6.1	63.2	
1979	164.863	1.597	106.559	100.421	104.962	98.824	3.347	95,477	6,137	5.8	5.8	63.7	
1980	167.745	1.604	108.544	100.907	106.940	99.303	3.364	95,938	7,637	7.0	7.1	63.8	
1981	170.130	1.645	110.315	102.042	108.670	100.397	3.368	97,030	8,273	7.5	7.6	63.9	
1982	172.271	1.668	111.872	101.194	110.204	99.526	3.401	96,125	10,678	9.5	9.7	64.0	
1983	174.215	1.676	113.226	102.510	111.550	100.834	3.383	97,450	10,717	9.5	9.6	64.0	
1984	176.383	1.697	115.241	106.702	113.544	105.005	3.321	101,685	8,539	7.4	7.5	64.4	
1985	178.206	1.706	117.167	108.856	115.461	107.150	3.179	103,971	8,312	7.1	7.2	64.8	
1986 ^e	180.587	1.706	119.540	111.303	117.834	109.597	3.163	106,434	8,237	6.9	7.0	65.3	
1987	182.753	1.737	121.602	114.177	119.865	112.440	3.208	109,232	7,425	6.1	6.2	65.6	
1988 Jan	175.533	1.686	113.899	104.883	112.213	103.197	3.296	99,901	9,016	7.9	8.0	63.9	
Feb	175.679	1.684	114.314	105.511	112.630	103.827	3.354	100,473	8,803	7.7	7.8	64.1	
Mar	175.824	1.686	114.397	105.659	112.711	103.973	3.234	100,739	8,738	7.6	7.8	64.1	
Apr	175.969	1.693	114.822	106.058	113.129	104.365	3.309	101,056	8,764	7.6	7.7	64.3	
May	176.123	1.690	115.310	106.849	113.620	105.159	3.319	101,840	8,461	7.3	7.4	64.5	
June	176.284	1.690	115.521	107.300	113.831	105.610	3.377	102,233	8,221	7.1	7.2	64.6	
July	176.440	1.698	115.645	107.127	113.947	105.429	3.340	102,089	8,518	7.4	7.5	64.6	
Aug	176.583	1.712	115.404	106.879	113.692	105.167	3.295	101,872	8,525	7.4	7.5	64.4	
Sept	176.763	1.720	115.556	107.198	113.836	105.478	3.388	102,090	8,358	7.2	7.3	64.4	
Oct	176.956	1.705	115.720	107.339	114.015	105.634	3.195	102,439	8,381	7.2	7.4	64.4	
Nov	177.135	1.699	115.884	107.684	114.185	105.985	3.400	102,585	8,200	7.1	7.2	64.5	
Dec	177.306	1.698	116.268	107.910	114.570	106.212	3.387	102,825	8,358	7.2	7.3	64.6	

See next page for continuation of table.

1988
1987
23
16

5.4 5.5
5.2 5.3
Lowest since '73

¹ Not seasonal
² Unemployed
³ Unemployed
⁴ Civilian labor force
⁵ Civilian employment
⁶ Not strictly comparable with other years because of inclusion of Alaska beginning 1962, and population control levels and rates beginning 1972, force and employment beginning 1978, and to employment control levels and rates beginning 1978.
Note.—Labor force on the 12th of the month, etc., see "Employment."

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

1/16/90

Consumer prices
Producer prices

% change Dec to Dec

Year	Producer prices	Consumer prices
1980	11.8	12.5
81	7.1	8.9
82	3.6	3.8
83	.6	3.8
84	1.7	3.9
1985	1.8	3.8
86	-2.3	1.1
87	2.2	4.4
88	4.0	4.4
89	4.8	4.6

Annual rate
Dec 1988 to Nov 1989 at annual rate

Interest Rates, Stock Prices, and Mortgage Rates--MONTHLY
(Percent per annum, except as noted)

1/3/90

Period	Federal funds 1/	Dis- count rate FRB-NY 2/	Prime rate 2/	3-month			Corpo- rate Aaa bonds (Moody's)	U.S. Treasury constant maturities			High- grade muni- cipal bonds (S&P) 4/	Dow-Jones indus- tri-als (Level)	Mortgage commit- ment rate (FHLMC) 5/
				Commer- cial paper 3/	CDs (sec- ondary mkt)	Treas. bills, market yld 3/		3 year	10 year	30 year			
1988:													
Jan	6.83	6.00-6.00	8.75-8.75	6.87	6.92	5.81	9.88	7.87	8.67	8.83	7.81	1,947.35	10.43
Feb	6.58	6.00-6.00	8.75-8.50	6.58	6.60	5.66	9.40	7.38	8.21	8.43	7.55	1,980.65	9.89
Mar	6.58	6.00-6.00	8.50-8.50	6.62	6.63	5.70	9.39	7.50	8.37	8.63	7.80	2,044.31	9.93
Apr	6.87	6.00-6.00	8.50-8.50	6.86	6.92	5.91	9.67	7.83	8.72	8.95	7.91	2,036.13	10.20
May	7.09	6.00-6.00	8.50-9.00	7.19	7.24	6.26	9.90	8.24	9.09	9.23	8.01	1,988.91	10.46
June	7.51	6.00-6.00	9.00-9.00	7.49	7.51	6.46	9.86	8.22	8.92	9.00	7.86	2,104.94	10.46
July	7.75	6.00-6.00	9.00-9.50	7.82	7.94	6.73	9.96	8.44	9.06	9.14	7.87	2,104.22	10.43
Aug	8.01	6.00-6.50	9.50-10.00	8.26	8.35	7.06	10.11	8.77	9.26	9.32	7.86	2,051.29	10.60
Sept	8.19	6.50-6.50	10.00-10.00	8.17	8.23	7.24	9.82	8.57	8.98	9.06	7.71	2,080.06	10.48
Oct	8.30	6.50-6.50	10.00-10.00	8.24	8.36	7.35	9.51	8.43	8.80	8.89	7.54	2,144.31	10.30
Nov	8.35	6.50-6.50	10.00-10.50	8.66	8.78	7.76	9.45	8.72	8.96	9.02	7.58	2,099.04	10.27
Dec	8.76	6.50-6.50	10.50-10.50	9.11	9.25	8.07	9.57	9.11	9.11	9.01	7.66	2,148.58	10.61
1989:													
Jan	9.12	6.50-6.50	10.50-10.50	9.04	9.20	8.27	9.62	9.20	9.09	8.93	7.41	2,234.68	10.73
Feb	9.36	6.50-7.00	10.50-11.50	9.37	9.51	8.53	9.64	9.32	9.17	9.01	7.47	2,304.30	10.65
Mar	9.85	7.00-7.00	11.50-11.50	9.95	10.09	8.82	9.80	9.61	9.36	9.17	7.61	2,283.11	11.03
Apr	9.84	7.00-7.00	11.50-11.50	9.81	9.94	8.65	9.79	9.40	9.18	9.03	7.49	2,348.91	11.05
May	9.81	7.00-7.00	11.50-11.50	9.47	9.59	8.43	9.57	8.98	8.86	8.83	7.25	2,439.55	10.77
June	9.53	7.00-7.00	11.50-11.00	9.11	9.20	8.15	9.10	8.37	8.28	8.27	6.97	2,494.90	10.20
July	9.24	7.00-7.00	11.00-10.50	8.68	8.76	7.88	8.93	7.83	8.02	8.08	6.97	2,554.03	9.88
Aug	8.99	7.00-7.00	10.50-10.50	8.57	8.64	7.90	8.96	8.13	8.11	8.12	7.08	2,691.11	9.99
Sept	9.02	7.00-7.00	10.50-10.50	8.70	8.78	7.75	9.01	8.26	8.19	8.15	7.27	2,693.41	10.13
Oct	8.84	7.00-7.00	10.50-10.50	8.53	8.60	7.64	8.92	8.02	8.01	8.00	7.22	2,692.01	9.95
Nov	8.55	7.00-7.00	10.50-10.50	8.35	8.39	7.69	8.89	7.80	7.87	7.90	7.13	2,642.49	9.77
Dec	8.45	7.00-7.00	10.50-10.50	8.29	8.32	7.63	8.86	7.77	7.84	7.90	7.01	2,728.47	9.74

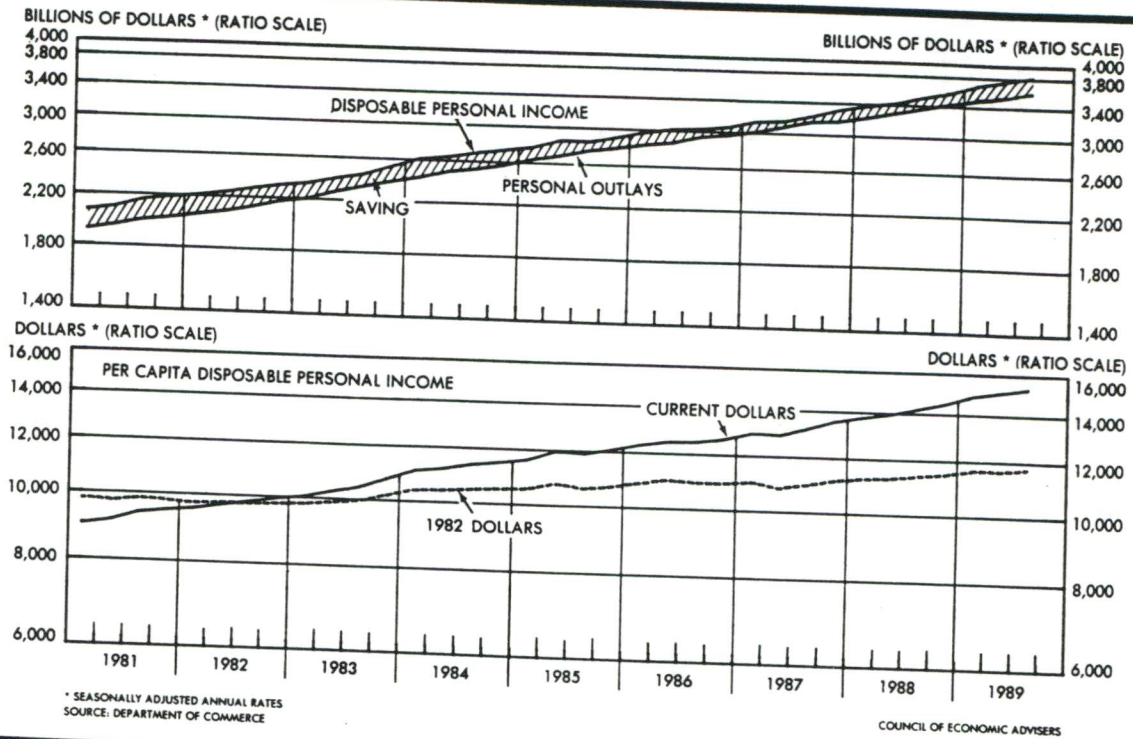
1/ Average effective rate. 2/ Opening and closing rate for month. 3/ Bank-discount basis.

4/ Data are for Wednesday. 5/ Commitment rate on 80 percent, 30-year, fixed rate conventional mortgages on new and used homes.

Ec Ind Dec 1989 issue

DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME

Real per capita disposable personal income rose in the third quarter of 1989.



* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATES
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Period	Personal income	Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	Equals: Disposable personal income	Less: Personal outlays ¹	Equals: Personal saving	Disposable personal income in 1982 dollars (billions)	Per capita disposable personal income		Per capita personal consumption expenditures		Percent change in real per capita disposable personal income	Saving as percent of disposable personal income	Population, including Armed Forces abroad (thousands) ²
							Current dollars	1982 dollars	Current dollars	1982 dollars			
Billions of dollars							Dollars				Percent		
1980.....	2,258.5	340.5	1,918.0	1,781.1	136.9	2,214.3	8,421	9,722	7,607	8,783	-1.1	7.1	227,754
1981.....	2,520.9	393.3	2,127.6	1,968.1	159.4	2,248.6	9,243	9,769	8,320	8,818	.5	7.5	230,182
1982.....	2,670.8	409.3	2,261.4	2,107.5	153.9	2,261.5	9,724	9,724	8,818	8,818	-	6.8	232,549
1983.....	2,838.6	410.5	2,428.1	2,297.4	130.6	2,331.9	10,340	9,930	9,515	9,139	2.1	5.4	234,829
1984.....	3,108.7	440.2	2,668.6	2,504.5	164.1	2,469.8	11,257	10,419	10,253	9,839	4.9	6.1	237,051
1985.....	3,325.3	486.6	2,838.7	2,713.3	125.4	2,542.8	11,861	10,625	10,985	9,839	2.0	4.4	239,322
1986.....	3,526.2	512.9	3,013.3	2,888.5	124.9	2,635.3	12,469	10,905	11,576	10,123	2.6	4.1	241,660
1987.....	3,777.6	571.7	3,205.9	3,104.1	101.8	2,676.6	13,140	10,970	12,340	10,303	.6	3.2	243,985
1988.....	4,064.5	586.6	3,477.8	3,333.1	144.7	2,793.2	14,116	11,337	13,131	10,546	3.3	4.2	246,378
<i>11/6/90</i>													
<i>1989 av of 1st 3 Q at annual rate</i>													
<i>Seasonally adjusted annual rates</i>													
<i>11,655</i>													
1982: IV.....	2,729.2	411.1	2,318.1	2,174.9	143.1	2,276.1	9,929	9,749	9,068	8,904	1.2	6.2	233,466
1983: IV.....	2,941.8	413.9	2,527.9	2,382.5	145.4	2,392.7	10,725	10,151	9,825	9,299	9.1	5.8	235,707
1984: IV.....	3,188.3	459.7	2,728.6	2,571.3	157.3	2,496.3	11,467	10,491	10,479	9,587	1.7	5.8	237,946
1985: IV.....	3,399.1	499.6	2,899.5	2,787.7	111.7	2,562.8	12,068	10,667	11,240	9,935	3.3	3.9	240,257
1986: IV.....	3,597.8	534.4	3,063.4	2,961.4	102.0	2,646.2	12,629	10,909	11,825	10,214	.3	3.3	242,579
1987: IV.....	3,908.7	589.2	3,319.4	3,177.6	141.8	2,726.2	13,552	11,130	12,588	10,339	6.6	4.3	244,936
1988: I.....	3,948.5	572.2	3,376.4	3,244.4	131.9	2,757.2	13,754	11,232	12,824	10,473	3.7	3.9	245,476
1988: II.....	4,026.6	590.7	3,435.9	3,301.9	134.0	2,773.3	13,966	11,273	13,028	10,515	1.5	3.9	246,008
1988: III.....	4,097.6	585.9	3,511.7	3,362.1	149.6	2,806.4	14,235	11,377	13,229	10,573	3.7	4.3	246,685
1988: IV.....	4,185.2	597.8	3,587.4	3,424.0	163.4	2,835.9	14,504	11,466	13,439	10,624	3.2	4.6	247,343
1989: I.....	4,317.8	628.3	3,689.5	3,483.8	205.7	2,881.7	14,884	11,625	13,641	10,654	5.7	5.6	247,890
1989: II.....	4,400.3	652.6	3,747.7	3,547.0	200.7	2,887.6	15,084	11,622	13,862	10,681	-1.1	5.4	248,456
1989: III.....	4,455.9	649.1	3,806.8	3,611.7	195.1	2,919.2	15,280	11,717	14,081	10,797	3.3	5.1	249,143

¹ Includes personal consumption expenditures, interest paid by consumers to business, and personal transfer payments to foreigners (net).

² Annual data are averages of quarterly data, which are averages for the period.

Source: Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census).

Table 2.—Gross National Product in Constant Dollars

(Billions of 1982 dollars, quarterly data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Year and quarter	Personal consumption expenditures			Gross private domestic investment			Net exports			Government purchases of goods and services			Gross domestic purchases			Percent change from preceding period			
	GNP	Total		CBI	Residential	Nonresidential	Net	Exports	Imports	Total	Federal	State and local	Final sales	Gross domestic purchases	GNP	Final sales	Gross domestic purchases		
		Durable goods	Non-durable goods															Services	Total
1929	709.6	471.4	211.4	219.7	139.2	93.0	35.4	10.8	4.7	42.1	37.4	94.2	18.3	75.9	698.7	704.9	-9.4	-7.9	-9.1
1930	642.8	439.7	203.1	204.8	67.5	76.9	21.5	-9	2.3	35.6	33.3	103.3	20.6	82.7	643.6	640.5	-8.5	-7.5	-8.0
1931	588.1	422.1	201.7	193.0	90.2	79.9	17.9	-1.0	-1.0	29.3	30.4	106.8	21.2	85.6	595.2	589.1	-13.4	-11.7	-13.5
1932	509.2	384.9	210.7	176.9	22.6	25.6	9.4	-16.4	-5	23.2	23.7	102.2	21.9	80.3	523.6	509.7	-2.1	-3.1	-1.9
1933	498.5	378.7	207.0	181.8	22.7	25.8	7.7	-10.7	-1.4	24.2	24.2	98.5	27.0	76.1	509.2	499.9	7.7	6.9	7.3
1934	536.7	390.5	23.4	174.7	35.3	32.4	10.5	-7.6	.1	24.7	24.6	110.7	34.7	76.1	544.3	536.5	8.1	5.5	9.2
1935	580.2	412.1	28.9	181.7	60.9	40.0	14.7	6.2	-5.9	26.6	32.5	113.0	34.1	79.0	574.0	586.1	14.1	13.8	13.7
1936	662.2	451.6	35.9	224.3	82.1	54.4	18.7	9.0	-4.2	28.4	32.5	132.5	53.6	78.9	663.1	666.3	5.0	4.3	4.4
1937	695.3	467.9	37.7	235.8	99.9	65.5	20.2	14.1	-3	35.7	35.9	127.8	48.9	79.0	681.2	695.6	-4.5	-1.6	-5.4
1938	664.2	457.1	30.4	191.3	63.1	48.8	20.4	-6.0	6.0	34.1	31.1	137.9	55.0	82.9	670.2	658.2	7.9	6.3	7.9
1939	716.6	480.5	35.7	196.7	86.0	53.2	28.9	3.9	6.1	36.2	30.1	144.1	53.8	90.3	712.7	710.5	7.8	6.4	7.6
1940	772.9	502.6	40.6	202.7	111.8	65.0	32.5	14.4	8.2	40.0	31.7	150.2	63.6	86.6	786.6	764.6	17.7	16.2	18.4
1941	909.4	531.1	46.2	209.3	138.8	76.6	34.4	27.8	3.9	42.0	38.2	235.6	153.0	82.6	905.5	1,088.0	18.8	21.2	20.1
1942	1,080.3	579.6	31.3	212.2	76.7	47.4	17.3	12.0	-23.0	29.1	36.9	483.7	407.1	76.7	1,068.3	1,275.5	18.1	19.4	19.4
1943	1,276.2	539.9	28.1	227.2	50.4	39.4	10.4	7	-23.8	25.1	48.0	708.9	638.1	70.8	1,275.5	1,299.2	8.2	8.6	8.1
1944	1,380.6	557.1	26.3	232.9	56.4	52.6	9.0	-5.2	18.8	27.3	51.1	790.8	722.5	68.3	1,385.7	1,404.3	-1.9	-1.6	-2.2
1945	1,354.8	592.7	28.7	240.5	76.5	74.2	10.7	-8.4	-18.9	35.2	54.1	704.5	634.0	70.5	1,363.3	1,373.7	-19.0	-21.6	-22.1
1946	1,096.9	535.0	47.8	262.9	178.1	105.5	44.7	27.9	27.0	69.0	42.0	236.9	159.3	77.6	1,069.0	1,069.9	-2.8	-1	-4.3
1947	1,066.7	666.6	56.5	272.6	177.9	121.7	57.2	-1.0	42.4	82.3	39.9	179.8	91.9	87.9	1,067.7	1,024.3	3.9	2.7	6.4
1948	1,108.7	681.8	61.7	281.4	208.2	127.4	68.6	12.3	19.2	66.2	47.1	199.5	106.1	93.4	1,096.4	1,089.5	0	2.0	.1
1949	1,109.0	695.4	67.8	285.3	168.8	114.8	63.6	-9.7	18.8	65.0	46.2	226.0	119.5	106.5	1,118.7	1,090.2	-1.9	-1.6	-2.2
1950	1,203.7	733.2	80.7	299.8	234.9	124.0	86.7	24.2	4.7	59.2	54.6	230.8	116.7	114.2	1,179.5	1,199.0	10.3	10.0	9.6
1951	1,328.2	748.7	74.7	311.1	235.2	131.7	72.6	30.8	14.6	72.0	57.4	329.7	214.4	115.4	1,297.4	1,313.6	3.0	5.6	4.5
1952	1,380.0	771.4	73.0	321.9	211.8	130.6	71.2	10.0	6.9	70.1	63.3	389.9	272.7	117.3	1,370.0	1,373.1	4.0	4.6	4.7
1953	1,435.3	803.5	81.5	334.1	216.6	140.1	73.8	2.8	-2.7	66.9	69.7	419.0	295.9	123.1	1,432.5	1,438.0	-5.8	4.5	6.3
1954	1,416.2	822.7	81.2	347.4	212.6	137.5	79.8	-4.8	2.5	70.0	67.5	378.4	245.0	133.4	1,421.0	1,413.7	-1.3	-8	-1.7
1955	1,494.9	873.8	96.9	363.6	259.8	151.0	92.4	16.3	0	76.9	76.9	361.3	217.9	143.4	1,478.6	1,494.9	5.6	4.1	5.7
1956	1,525.6	899.8	92.8	380.1	257.8	160.4	84.4	12.9	4.3	87.9	83.6	363.7	215.4	148.3	1,512.7	1,521.3	2.1	2.3	1.8
1957	1,551.1	919.7	92.4	392.6	243.4	161.1	79.3	3.0	7.0	94.9	87.9	381.1	224.1	157.0	1,544.2	1,544.2	1.7	2.3	1.5
1958	1,539.2	932.9	86.9	406.1	221.4	143.9	81.0	-3.4	-10.3	82.4	92.8	395.3	224.9	170.4	1,542.6	1,549.6	-8	4.5	6.3
1959	1,639.2	979.4	96.9	426.7	270.3	153.6	100.2	16.5	-18.2	83.7	101.9	397.7	221.5	176.2	1,612.6	1,647.3	2.2	2.8	1.3
1960	1,665.3	1,005.1	98.0	443.9	260.5	159.4	93.3	7.7	-4.0	98.4	102.4	403.7	220.6	183.1	1,657.5	1,669.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
1961	1,708.7	1,025.2	93.6	461.8	259.1	158.2	93.6	7.3	-2.7	100.7	103.3	427.1	232.9	194.2	1,701.4	1,711.3	5.3	4.8	5.6
1962	1,799.4	1,069.0	103.0	484.2	288.6	170.2	102.2	16.2	-7.5	106.9	114.4	449.4	249.3	200.1	1,783.3	1,807.0	4.1	4.1	3.8
1963	1,873.3	1,108.4	111.8	494.3	307.1	176.6	113.9	16.6	-1.9	114.7	116.6	459.8	247.8	212.0	1,856.7	1,875.3	5.3	5.4	4.9
1964	1,973.3	1,170.6	120.8	532.3	325.9	194.9	115.3	15.7	5.9	128.8	122.8	470.8	244.2	226.6	1,957.6	1,967.3	5.8	5.4	6.3
1965	2,087.6	1,236.4	134.6	558.5	367.0	227.6	114.2	25.2	-2.7	132.0	134.7	487.0	244.4	242.5	2,062.4	2,090.3	5.8	5.4	6.3
1966	2,208.3	1,298.9	144.4	585.3	390.5	250.4	103.2	36.9	-13.7	138.4	152.1	532.6	273.8	238.8	2,171.5	2,222.1	5.8	5.3	6.3
1967	2,271.4	1,337.7	146.2	612.3	374.4	245.0	100.6	28.8	-16.9	143.6	160.5	576.2	304.4	271.8	2,242.6	2,288.3	2.9	3.3	3.0
1968	2,365.6	1,405.9	161.6	641.8	391.8	254.5	116.2	21.0	-29.7	153.7	185.3	597.6	309.6	288.0	2,344.6	2,395.3	4.1	4.5	4.7
1969	2,423.3	1,456.7	167.8	671.7	410.5	269.7	115.4	25.1	-34.9	163.0	199.9	591.2	295.6	295.6	2,398.1	2,458.1	2.4	2.3	2.6
1970	2,416.2	1,492.0	162.5	697.0	381.5	264.0	109.3	8.2	-30.0	178.3	208.3	572.6	268.3	304.3	2,407.9	2,446.2	-3	4	-5
1971	2,484.8	1,538.8	178.3	720.2	419.3	258.4	141.3	19.6	-39.8	179.2	218.9	566.5	250.6	315.9	2,425.0	2,524.6	2.8	2.4	3.2
1972	2,608.5	1,621.9	200.4	756.0	465.4	277.0	166.6	21.8	-49.4	193.2	244.6	570.7	246.0	324.7	2,586.8	2,658.0	5.0	4.9	5.3
1973	2,744.1	1,689.6	220.3	832.2	520.8	317.3	163.4	40.0	-31.5	242.3	273.8	565.3	230.0	335.3	2,704.1	2,775.7	5.2	4.5	4.4
1974	2,729.3	2,004.4	204.9	803.1	481.3	317.8	150.2	35.3	.8	269.1	268.4	573.2	226.4	346.8	2,696.0	2,728.5	-5	3.3	-1.7
1975	2,955.0	1,711.9	205.6	829.8	383.3	281.2	114.9	-12.8	18.9	259.7	240.8	580.9	226.3	354.6	2,707.8	2,676.1	-1.3	4	-1.9
1976	3,248.8	1,803.9	232.3	862.8	453.3	290.6	140.8	22.1	-11.0	274.4	285.4	580.3	224.2	356.0	2,804.6	2,837.7	3.6	6.0	6.0
1977	3,258.6	1,883.8	233.9	898.5	521.3	324.0	168.1	29.1	-35.5	281.6	317.1	589.1	231.8	372.2	2,929.5	2,994.1	4.7	4.5	5.5
1978	3,115.2	1,961.0	267.4	939.8	576.9	362.1	178.0	36.8	-26.8	312.6	339.4	609.1	233.2	370.4	3,078.4	3,142.0	5.1	5.1	4.9
1979	3,192.4	2,004.4	266.5	971.2	575.2	389.4	170.8	62.3	-84.0	358.8	335.2	604.1	236.2	373.0	3,177.4	3,188.8	2.5	3.2	1.5
1980	3,187.1	2,000.4	245.9	991.9	509.3	379.2	137.0	65.0	57.0	388.9	332.0	620.5	246.9	373.6	3,194.0	3,130.1	-2	5	-1.8
1981	3,448.8	2,024.2	250.8	1,009.0	545.3	395.2	126.5	23.9	49.4	392.7	343.4	621.7	259.6	370.1	3,225.0	3,199.4	1.9	2.2	2.2
1982	3,166.0	2,050.7	252.7	1,027.0	447.5	366.7	105.1	-24.5	26.3	361.9	335.6	641.7	272.7	369.0	3,190.5	3,139.7	-2.5	-1.1	-1.9
1983	3,000.2	1,466.0	283.1	1,062.7	504.0	368.1	149.3	-6.4	-19.9	348.1	368.1	649.0	275.1	373.9	3,299.1	3,299.1	3.6	3.0	5.1
1984	3,501.4	2,249.3	323.1	1,100.3	658.4	425.2	170.9	62.3	-84.0	371.8	455.8	677.7	290.8	405.2	3,439.1	3,585.4	6.8	4.7	8.7
1985	3,618.7	2,354.8	355.1	1,152.3	637.0	453.5	174.4	9.1	-104.3	367.2	471.4	731.2	326.0	482.0	3,609.6	3,723.0	3.4	5.0	3.8
1986	3,717.9	2,446.4	384.4	1,183.8	639.6	438.4	193.7	5.6	-129.7	397.1	526.9	761.6	334.1	427.5	3,712.4	3,847.6	2.7	2.8	3.3
1987	3,833.7	2,513.7	389.6	1,233.7	674.0	455.5	194.8	23.7	-115.7	450.9	566.6	781.8	339.6	442.1	3,830.0	3,969.4	3.7	3.2	3.2
1988	4,024.4	2,598.4	413.6	1,280.2	715.8	493.8	194.1	27.9	-74.9	530.1	605.0	78							

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 5, 1989

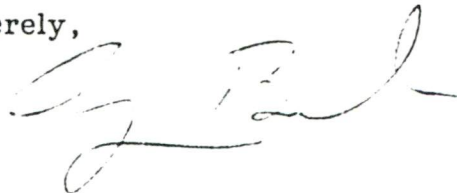
Dear Kathy:

I was delighted to learn that you were recently elected President of the United States Conference of Mayors. Please accept my warmest congratulations!

You continue in the proud tradition of distinguished men and women who have not only risen to positions of leadership in their hometowns but also had their exceptional talents and abilities recognized by their fellow mayors. I'm confident that you will carry out your new duties with distinction, and I look forward to working with you to build a better America.

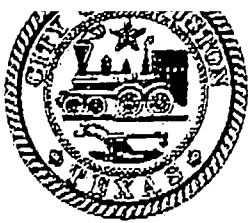
Barbara joins me in offering our very best wishes for every future success and happiness.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Kathryn J. Whitmire
Mayor of Houston
Houston, Texas 77251

Whitmire
bio



CITY OF HOUSTON

Post Office Box 1562 Houston, Texas 77251 713/247-2200

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Kathryn J. Whitmire, Mayor

KATHRYN J. WHITMIRE
MAYOR
CITY OF HOUSTON

Kathryn J. Whitmire was inaugurated the 48th Mayor of the City of Houston in 1982. She was re-elected for a fourth term beginning January 2, 1988. Prior to serving as Mayor, she was elected City Controller in 1977 and was re-elected for a second term in 1979. Mayor Whitmire is the City's first woman to be elected to any city office in Houston.

Mayor Whitmire is a certified public accountant and was associated with a national CPA firm in Houston for eight years. She has also served as a faculty member of the Department of Business Management at the University of Houston, Downtown College, and conducted a public accounting practice in partnership with her late husband, Jim Whitmire.

A native Houstonian, Mayor Whitmire graduated from San Jacinto High School in 1964. She was a 1968 honors graduate in business administration at the University of Houston and earned a master of science degree in accountancy at the U of H in 1970.

In 1982 Mayor Whitmire was awarded the Distinguished Alumnus Award by the U of H Alumni Organization and was the recipient of the 1982 Public Service Award from the Houston Chapter of CPA's. She was named the 1982 Woman of the Year by the Texas Women's Political Caucus and in 1984 was the recipient of the Public Service Award from the American Society of Women CPA's. In 1985, Mayor Whitmire received the International Business Award from the Houston World Trade Association and the Michael A. DiNunzio Award for Partnerships for Youth from the U.S. Conference of Mayors. In 1986, she received the Institute of Human Relations Award from the American Jewish Committee, the Humanitarian Award from the International New Thought Alliance, and was named the 1986 Distinguished Professional Woman by the Committee on the Status of Women at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. She was awarded the 1987 Distinguished Sales Award by the Sales and Marketing Executive Society of Houston in recognition of her economic development efforts on behalf of the City of Houston. She was awarded a 1987 We're Changing Women's Lives Award by the Houston Area Women's Center. She was also awarded a 1988 Mayor's Award for Partnerships for Drug Control by the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Most recently Mayor Whitmire was named to City & State Magazine's All-Pro Government Management Team.

Mayor Whitmire is vice-president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors and served as chair of the standing committee on the Arts, Culture & Recreation from 1982 through 1987. She chairs the U.S. Conference of Mayors' City-State Task Force and formerly served as chair of the National League of Cities' Steering Committee on Finance, Administration and Intergovernmental Relations. She serves as president of the Texas Municipal League, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Greater Houston Partnership.

03/89



NAN WINTERSTELLER—EL PASO HERALD-POST

Bucking the sexist backlash: Azar celebrating in El Paso last month

Breaking an Ole Boy Network

Texas women take over their state's city halls

For politically ambitious women, Texas remains a hardscrabble frontier. The 29-member congressional delegation is strictly stag. State Treasurer Ann Richards, who stuck a silver foot in George Bush's mouth at the Democratic National Convention last summer, was the first woman to carry the state since Miriam (Ma) Ferguson ran for governor in place of her impeached husband in the 1920s and '30s. But in city halls across Texas, the fraternal order is crumbling. El Paso City Councilwoman Suzie Azar's landslide runoff victory May 27 gives women the mayor's office in six major Texas cities. She joins Kathy Whitmire of Houston, Annette Strauss of Dallas, Lila Cockrell of San Antonio, Jan Coggeshall of Galveston and Betty Turner of Corpus Christi.

Women's groups are delighted with the feminization of local government in Texas, still regarded as a backwater of good ole boyism. They hope the trend can catch on. Nationally, the flow of women into mayors' offices remains a relative trickle. Only 12.2 percent of cities with populations more than 30,000 (including 16 of the 100 largest) have governments headed by women, according to the Center for the American Woman and Politics at Rutgers University. "If you can do it in Texas, you can do it anywhere," says Jane Danowitz of the Washington-based Women's Campaign Fund. But Texans say the wave of the future is also a wave of the past. "The Southwest has always been known for strong women," says O. Z. White, professor of sociology at Trinity University in

San Antonio. "The Victorian period never really hit Texas. When you had a ranch or a farm to run and the mate was gone, there was no time for the vapors."

The real explanation is a little subtler. Part of their rise is simply a natural progression up the political ladder. But Texas women are also stepping into a vacuum created by the region's economic malaise. Hard times have diminished a traditional source of municipal leadership—the circle of wealthy executives and entrepreneurs who would put their businesses on hold for a stint in the mayor's office. In the boom years, cities like Dallas treated the post as a piece of civic volunteerism, with members of the white male elite passing it among themselves like the chairmanship of a local charity drive. Shifts from citywide to more single-district elections for city council seats have made it easier for women to parlay grass-roots activism into political careers. Women may also be benefiting from a desire for kinder, cleaner government. Recent surveys by the National Women's Political Caucus show that women are perceived to be good managers with more sensitivity to the human dimensions of public problems. And in turbulent ethical times, women are thought to bring another asset to public life: honesty. Surveys note the voter perception that "women are less likely to have their hand in the tray," says University of Houston political scientist Richard Murray.

All six mayors came to their offices as battle-tested players. Cockrell, a blunt-spoken 67-year-old former Wave, first ran for

terms as mayor, from 1975 to 1981, before stepping aside for her political ally, Henry Cisneros. When the disclosure of an extramarital affair pushed him out of the race this year, she returned, taking 60 percent of the vote in a six-candidate field last month. Azar, 43, a pilot and flight instructor, was only the fourth woman to sit on the El Paso City Council when she was first elected in 1985. During the mayoral race, the predictable sexist backlash took the form of beards and mustaches scribbled onto her campaign placards. She believed such incidents helped more than hurt. "People used to say, 'Well, that's politics,' but that's not what I hear today," she says.

Strauss and Whitmire are incumbents with lengthier track records and bigger headaches. Strauss, a 65-year-old socialite arts patron and sister-in-law of Democratic kingpin Robert Strauss, rode a coalition of minorities, white Democrats and Republican women to office in 1987. She won again last month in a landslide. But her standing with blacks and Hispanics was tarnished in 1988 when she voted to water down the powers of a civilian police-review board under pressure from Dallas cops. Racial tensions, a declining tax base and an over-budget symphony-hall construction project have some suggesting she is out of her depth. "Mrs. Strauss is a gracious hostess and a good public speaker, and her strength is making pronouncements and doing nice things and being gracious to people," says former city councilman Jerry Rucker.

Tough times: Whitmire, 42, the only "strong" mayor (with extensive executive powers) of the six, alienated Houston police by installing a black chief from outside the city and shutting the door on their manpower requests during tight budgetary times. She also lost gay support when she distanced herself from a controversial anti-discrimination ordinance taken off the books by voters several years ago. An accountant who served as controller before becoming mayor, Whitmire is stronger at the nuts and bolts of governance than Strauss, and has gotten better at the "meet-and-greet" requirements of the job. She faces a tough fight this fall against former mayor Fred Hofheinz for a fifth term, but remains upbeat. "I like to think that several of us have demonstrated we can handle the job, and that encourages others to try."

Texas women are eager to take the next step up. At the weekend, Ann Richards announced her candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. She'll face Attorney General Jim Mattox in what could be one of the nastiest primary fights in the state's history. A victory would give them a chance to break the male lock on the statehouse—and perhaps to forget about Ma Ferguson.

BILL TURQUE with GINNY CARROLL in Houston

Big-city Texas: Women at helm

San Antonio may add to number

By LaBarbara Bowman
USA TODAY

Deep in the heart of Texas, women are running the cities. Lila Cockrell is likely to win election Saturday as mayor of San Antonio, which would put women in charge of five of Texas' 10 biggest cities.

"Texas has long been considered a bastion of 'mandom,'" says Jane Danowitz, of the Women's Campaign Fund. "This demonstrates again that women have reached new levels of achievement in politics."

But outside Texas, it's rare to find a woman running a big city; Maureen O'Connor in San Diego and Carrie Saxon Perry in Hartford are exceptions.

Why, then, are the city halls in Texas so unique?

"I think that women were part of the pioneer spirit in the 'outhwest,'" says Galveston lawyer Janice Coggeshall.

John Bauer, political science professor at the University of Texas at San Antonio, cites the oil business as the impetus.

The 1970s oil boom opened the door for candidates not plugged in to political networks. The 1980s bust left traditional candidates — conservative, white males — worried about flagging businesses.

Meet the mayors, all non-partisan:

► Cockrell, 67, believed to have been the first female mayor of a major Texas city. Elected in 1975, she is making a comeback after leaving office in 1981 to care for her ill husband, who died in 1986.

► Coggeshall, 53, has led Galveston for 10 years.

► Annette Strauss, 65, elected mayor of Dallas, the second-largest city, two years ago, brags: "The great state of Texas — where men are men and women get elected."

► Kathy Whitmire, 42, has run the state's largest city, Houston, since 1981.

► Betty Turner, 58, easily won a second two-year term in Corpus Christi last month.

The balance shifts at higher levels of government.

No woman has been appointed to head a major state agency. Women hold 10 percent of the seats in the 181 member legislature, compared with a 16.9 percent national average.

And state Treasurer Ann Richards is the lone woman among six statewide elected officers. She's expected to run for governor next year.

Texas has had a female governor. Miriam "Ma" Ferguson's election in 1925 was said to have been engineered by her husband, James "Pa" Ferguson, after his impeachment.

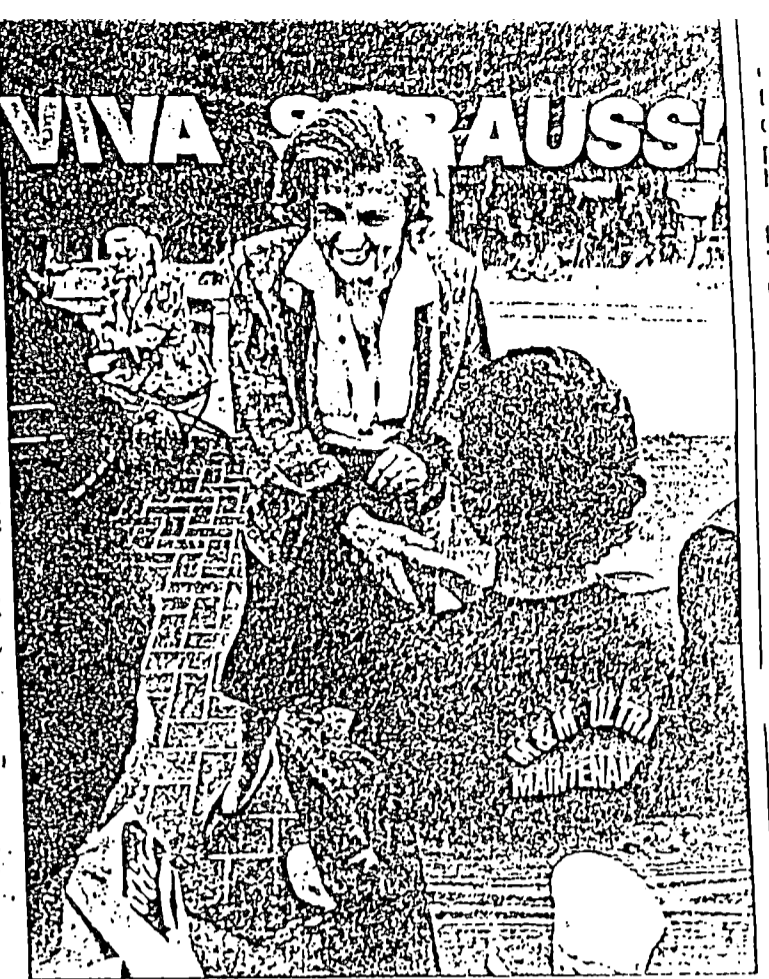
"We've presided at the toughest times that Texas has



By Pam MacDonald, AP
WHITMIRE: Successfully trimmed Houston city jobs and had property taxes increased.



AP
TURNER: Easily re-elected last month in Corpus Christi.



By Layne Muidoc
STRAUSS: The Dallas mayor, who faces the voters on Saturday, greets supporters at a rally.



AP
COCKRELL: She's likely to be elected in San Antonio.



By Bruno Torres, UPI
COGGESHALL: Has led Galveston 10 years.

Dallas mayor's critics say she's too nice

DALLAS — Mayor Annette Strauss is surprised she's the central issue in Saturday's city election.

"We've been discussing me instead of issues. There has been little, constructive campaigning," says Strauss, 65, a millionaire, seeking a second, two-year term.

The debate: Is she too nice to run the USA's seventh-largest city.

The Dallas Morning News endorsed her, saying she "has no taste for public confrontation, but demonstrates public leadership in an essential as private diplomacy."

Even those in her camp

counsel more firmness. "You have to be fair and listen, but when it comes to it, you are the leader of the city," says former Mayor Starke Taylor.

Strauss, sister-in-law of former Democratic Party leader Bob Strauss, is unfazed.

"Strength to me is the wisdom to say yes," she says. "The voice in which you say it is not important."

She leads in the most recent poll with 53 percent. Her nearest opponent, lawyer Peter Lesser, pulls a 20 percent lead among those polled were undecided.

Other mayoral races: ► San Antonio. Mayor

Henry Cisneros isn't running after a controversial term. The leading candidate: former Mayor Lila Cockrell.

► Fort Worth. Mayor Bob Bolen seeks a fourth two-year term. Among his opponents is Evelyn Williams, a homeless woman.

► Arlington. Mayor Richard Greene seeks re-election.

► Amarillo. Mayor Glenn Parkey is up for re-election.

► El Paso. Four local politicians and two businessmen are vying to replace Jenkens & Gilchrist. The city can't seek a fifth term.

— LaBarbara Bowman

seen," says Turner, "perhaps because strong males were running their businesses."

Facing economic crises, the women have been lauded.

► Coggeshall fought Turner for one of the Navy's new Gulf of Mexico home ports. Turner

won; Corpus Christi will be home to 10 ships. Possible economic boost: \$500 million.

► Whitmire, formerly Houston controller, reduced the city payroll 10 percent since 1985 and successfully pushed a 10 percent property tax increase.

But old ideas linger. "One of my early campaign instructions was to always wear a skirt," Coggeshall says. "People want women mayors to remain feminine — but they want to feel you can deal with men on an equal footing."

*David
Dannenberg -
For your
Speech writers,
Andy*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

THRU: ANDREW CARD *Andy*
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

DEBRA ANDERSON *Debra*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

FROM: WILLIAM J. CANARY, JR. *Bill Canary*
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS THE
58TH ANNUAL U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYOR'S
WINTER MEETING - JANUARY 24-26, 1990

ohis

24th

Question:

If the decision was made for the President to accept the invitation to address the U.S. Conference of Mayor's winter meeting in Washington D.C. what would be the recommended subject matter for his remarks?

Background:

This is the second request by the U.S. Conference of Mayors to formally invite the President to address their conference. The first invitation was presented for the June, 1988 conference in Charleston, South Carolina which was respectfully denied.

In 1988, (then Vice) President Bush was scheduled to deliver the keynote address at their conference in Salt Lake City but as a result of scheduling difficulties he was unable to attend. Substituting for his remarks on June 4th, 1988, a letter was read and presented to the US. Conference of Mayors.

Discussion:

That message (attached for the purposes of this discussion) identified four primary pressing matters that would be directly addressed in a Bush Administration. They are as follows:

1. The scourge of drug abuse.
2. Excellence in education.
3. Affordable housing and;
4. The tragedy of homelessness.

The letter further stated that "I intend to be an activist President, involved in helping you (mayors) find solutions." In addition, (then Vice) President Bush offered the following:

"One of the ways I'd like to do this is to set up an ongoing Presidential Task Force on Urban Affairs. The Task Force's membership will come primarily from your ranks. I want to hear ideas directly from you and your colleagues. We will not always agree, but the dialogue will be important, and it will be in everybody's interest if we can, together devise strategies for the urban agenda."

Recommendation:

Prepared remarks before the Conference would certainly serve as a review relative to the commitments contained in the letter of June 13th, 1988. Further, the remarks could point to the Domestic accomplishments as the Bush Administration concludes it's first year as follows:

1. National Drug Control Strategy - In the President's first address to the nation, the President unveiled a comprehensive, coordinated strategy for fighting illegal drug use. The President could discuss those five priority areas:

- a. the criminal justice system
- b. drug treatment
- c. education
- d. community action
- e. the workplace
- f. international initiatives
- g. interdiction efforts

2. Educational Excellence - The President submitted to Congress the Educational Excellence Act of 1989. His remarks could center on merit and magnet schools, alternative certification for teachers, emergency grants to assist urban schools to fight drugs, increased funding for endowments at historically black colleges, and a National Science Scholars program.

3. Affordable Housing - The President unveiled his comprehensive agenda for Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE). He could discuss the provisions to help first-time home buyers, low-income housing residents and to create up to fifty enterprise zones over the next four years.

4. The Homeless - The President requested full funding of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act in FY 1990 and proposed an additional \$50 million to encourage public-private partnerships to reduce homelessness. That legislation was signed to substantially increase funding for the McKinney Act.

Conclusion:

As was stated on June 13, 1988 by (then Vice) President Bush, the theme of the proposed remarks before this conference gathering of the nation's mayors could be "as we prepare to enter the 1990's it is clear that America needs a new working relationship between the federal government and the cities... Now we need to forge a new relationship."

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Two
January 17, 1990
MAYOR

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
CAPITOL HILTON HOTEL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1990
10 A.M.

President Whitmire, __, Distinguished Mayors, Ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for that reception, and for the pleasure of being here. In particular, thanks to my fellow Houstonian and President, Kathy Whitmire, for that warm introduction. //

((Kathy and I go way back. Maybe that's why even though I'm a Republican and she's a Democrat, the last time I was in Houston she presented me with the key to the city. // Only one problem. I found out later that the city was Anchorage, Alaska.)) //

((But you know me -- I don't hold grudges. So I picked up the phone when she called a couple weeks later. She asked me to declare a disaster area. // I told her I didn't think the Houston Oilers were that bad.)) //

((I'm also glad, of course, to see the "Mayor's Mayor." // When I first heard you were honoring a famous Jewish Mayor for his years of service in turbulent times, I thought you meant Ed Koch. // Instead, all my best to Jerusalem's best -- the one and only Teddy Kollect.)) //

Teddy, Kathy, and all of your colleagues -- it is an honor to address this 58th annual U.S. Conference of Mayor's winter meeting. And to give you my ideas on how between us -- the White

House and the Mayors -- we can build a better America for all.

Nineteen months ago, I sent you a letter expressing my thoughts on urban policy. And wrote, "As we prepare to enter the 1990s, it is clear that America needs a new working relationship between the Federal government and the cities."

Well, I meant it then. And mean it now that the 1990s have arrived. We need to forge a new relationship. // A relationship which is a partnership. // A partnership which realizes who mans the front lines -- you -- and that urban problems fall directly at your door. A partnership which can achieve that Thomas Wolfe called "The Promise of America."

To begin, The Promise of America means utilizing our economic resources. As we have during the longest peacetime boom in American history. Here is the box score since 1982. Interest rates down. Inflation down. Today, the lowest jobless rate in 15 years. And more than 20 million new jobs. And this week, we released a budget for Fiscal Year 1991 that builds on these beginnings. Together, let's support policies which create more opportunity for all. //

The Promise of America also means safeguarding our natural resources. So we have sent the Congress legislation to slash acid rain, air toxics, and urban smog -- the first rewrite of the Clean Air Act in over 10 years. I appreciate your support of that Act's amendments -- now, let's finish the job. And together, protect our environment for decades to come. //

Then, there are human resources. And here, too, togetherness counts. Today, an estimated ___ million urban families are led by working parents. But when it comes to child care, Washington -- unlike Robert Young -- doesn't automatically Know Best. So I urge the Congress to pass my child-care legislation to put choice in the hands of low-income parents. //

Each of these initiatives will nurture the Promise of America. Yet the problems of the inner city will endure until until we meet the four challenges I discussed in 1988: Drugs and crime, education, housing, and the plight of our homeless. Can we meet them? You bet. In America, nothing is impossible. // Perhaps an ex-baseball player put it best. // "When I was a little boy," Craig Nettles said, "I wanted to be a [big-league] player and join the circus. With the Yankees, I've accomplished both." //

First, the challenge of drugs and crime. To curb them will require an urban Delta Force -- rescuing our kids from the terrorism of hoods, hooliganism, crack, and cocaine. //

Eight months ago, I sent proposals to the Congress to win the war on crime. For eight months, they've been sitting there. While the clock is running, America's patience is running out. So I ask you to support our legislation to take thugs off the streets -- and thereby take back the streets. // We need mandatory time for firearms offenses. No deals when criminals use a gun. And for anyone who kills a law enforcement officer --

no legal penalty is too tough. That means the death penalty. Not someplace. Not some time. But here -- and now. //

Think of crime as a snake. Drugs form its head -- spewing venom at your cities and their kids. Last year, 23 million Americans used illegal drugs on a "current" basis -- at least once in 30 days. And eight million people used cocaine. A Nation with those numbers cannot long preserve its soul. //

We have to act, and are. Through America's first national comprehensive strategy to win the war on drugs. It's a war to save that little boy tormented by crack. Or the pregnant mother -- alone and desperate -- whose drug use maims her child. It's a war we have only begun to win -- and can't afford to lose.

America's Mayors don't intend to lose. So in __, you're holding an International Mayors Conference on Drugs in Columbia. You've urged tougher laws and tougher sentencing. And acted locally to stem the use, sale, and flow of drugs. And here in Washington -- we're with you -- for we're not going to lose. So we have asked the Congress for \$__ billion in FY '91 for education and prevention -- from grade school to graduate school. And \$__ billion for treatment. And \$__ billion for more prosecutors, prisons, and judges. Let's use those funds to smash Public Enemy Number One. We need America to get clean. We need America to stay clean. //

Erasing drugs will not only save lives. It will enrich lives through that second concern I talked about: the education of our kids. In that context, let me recall a story about a

teacher -- physicist James Franck, a university professor -- and his student -- Robert Oppenheimer, then only 23. Oppenheimer was being examined for his doctorate. Whereupon, emerging from the oral exam, Frank remarked, "I got out of there just in time. He was beginning to ask me questions." //

We want our students to ask questions. But what good are questions if our schools don't have answers? You know what I'm alluding to. A too-high drop-out rate. Erratic standards. Unsafe schools wracked by drug use and trafficking. Kids ill-equipped to read, write, or understand new technologies. The truth is that our educational system isn't making the grade. //

To convert this "fail" to "pass" will require a partnership of local school boards, teachers, and parents working with all levels of government. For although education is primarily a local and State responsibility, the Federal government has a role. // So last September I met with a group of Mayors including Kathy Whitmire. The same month, incidentally, you held "Education Day." We, too, asked some questions. And I think we've found some answers.

I'm referring to the "Educational Excellence Act of 1989" that is now before the Congress. Legislation which has four objectives. First, to reward excellence. Second, to see that Federal dollars help those most in need. Third, our program demands educational accountability. And fourth, it supports greater flexibility and choice.

For example, we want to create a \$500 million program to reward schools that improve the most. And to reward schools which create a drug-free environment and reduce the drop-out rate. // Then, there's our new Magnet Schools of Excellence program -- letting parents choose which public schools their kids will attend. And Urban Emergency Grants to help urban schools hit hardest by drug use and trafficking. // In a world, increasingly, on the side of peace, our proposals will help America win the battle not on the fields of war -- but in the international marketplace of ideas. //

"The Promise of America" means making our classrooms veritable situation rooms for the trustees of the future. It also means meeting the challenges I mentioned earlier: Making housing affordable and accessible -- especially for the homeless.

You know, a few months back I spoke to the National Association of Realtors. Where its President said to me, "It's not often we're addressed by someone who lives in public housing." // In response, I said we understand the private side as well. // Barbara and I have moved 28 times in 45 years of marriage. // What a dream client we'd make for any realtor. //

Clearly, "The Bushes Know Housing." // Sorry, Bo. // And how basic shelter is a right of each American. Two months ago I unveiled a project called America's HOPE, Home Ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere. HOPE addresses the cities' umbrella of concerns. Whether shelter for the homeless or jobs for the poor -- affordable housing for low-income residents -- or

achieving the dream of home ownership for increasing numbers of Americans.

Look, first, at the income that can make that dream reality. Especially at the Enterprise-Zone legislation now before the Congress which will create new businesses and jobs within disadvantaged areas. We need cities where battle zones are replaced by Enterprise Zones -- at least 50 over the next four years. And the jobs they'll create for the long-term and structurally unemployed. // And we also need the investment that produces income. So I ask Congress to give America a capital gains tax cut. And an end to that tax -- altogether -- in America's pockets of poverty. //

Next, look at home ownership -- and that oft-ignored party: the first-time homebuyer. HOPE aims to help them by allowing them to draw, without penalty, an IRA savings as a down payment for that first home. // We want FHA to increase the more than 9 million Americans who live in FHA-insured homes. And, above all, for low- and moderate-incomes to have access to housing. So we want Congress to renew the low-income tax credit. And I have asked Secretary Kemp to convene a blue-ribbon commission to see how we can lower housing costs by slashing regulations.

These initiatives will spur housing -- private and public. For many HOPE reforms will benefit tenants. That's why we want Congress to approve housing vouchers that empower low-income families to choose where they want to live. And why HOPE is helping tenants become home-owners. Think of East Los Angeles.

Or Kenilworth-Parkside here in Washington. Or Cochran Gardens in St. Louis. All public housing sites with tenants in control. Let's repeat these successes. And help low-income Americans know the pride and dignity of owning a home. //

For others, of course, first things first: They need the self-respect and self-reliance of regaining their life. I mean those whose roof is the sky above and whose floor is the street below. The homeless.

We see them everywhere -- next door on 15th Street, in our suburbs and small towns. They are black and brown, red and white. They need emergency shelter, food, and medical care. So two months ago I signed a bill that increases funding under the McKinney Act to reduce homelessness. And we want to find new ways to put part of our FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups. And to coordinate basic needs like shelter with other social services.

It won't be easy: We know that. But we also know the real answer to the homeless -- those with mental problems, or dependent on drugs or alcohol -- is shelter plus care. And we know that to help the homeless -- like improving education, or stopping crime -- will require a a combined Federal, State, and local effort. Only then can we unleash the resources of the profit and nonprofit sectors. And show, as a writer said, how "America is a willingness of the heart."

Last week marked the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. He would have been 61 years old. Dr. King knew that only

opportunity could realize the Promise of America. He expressed that often -- and moved a Nation. Listen, even now: His words -- they move us still. "I have a dream that one day sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood." //

The table of brotherhood knows neither bank account nor bigotry. So let us sit down together -- the White House and the Mayors; Democrats and Republicans -- and do what needs to be done to make this a land of which each of us is proud. Thank you for this occasion. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

(Smith/Blessey)
12:30 P.M.
January 23, 1990
MAYOR

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
CAPITOL HILTON HOTEL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1990
10 A.M.

Mayor Whitmire, Secretary Skinner, Mayor Isaac, Mayor Flynn.
Other distinguished Mayors, Ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for
that reception, and for the pleasure of being here. In
particular, let me thank my fellow Houstonian, Kathy Whitmire,
for that warm introduction. // *Kathy, or we, is a fellow Houstonian And*

~~((Kathy and I go way back... Maybe that's why even though I'm
a Republican and she's a Democrat, the last time I was in Houston
she presented me with the key to the city. // Only one problem.
I found out later that the city was Anchorage, Alaska.)) //~~

((But you know me -- I don't hold grudges. So I picked up
the phone when she called a couple weeks later. She asked me to
declare ^{Houston} a disaster area. // I told her I didn't think the
~~Houston~~ Oilers were that bad.)) //

Kathy and all of your colleagues -- it is an honor to
address this 58th annual U.S. Conference of Mayor's Winter
Meeting. And to talk to you about the ways that you and I -- the
White House and the Mayors -- can build a better America.

Nineteen months ago, I sent you a letter expressing my
thoughts on urban policy. And wrote, "As we prepare to enter the

1990s, it is clear that America needs a new working relationship between the Federal government and the cities."

Well, I meant it then. And mean it now. We need to forge a new relationship. // A relationship -- a partnership -- which realizes that as Mayors, you man the front lines in the war against urban problems. A partnership which can achieve the promise of America. //

The promise of America depends, first, on maintaining our economic resources. Just as we have during the longest peacetime boom in American history. And next week, we'll release a budget for Fiscal Year 1991 that builds on this prosperity. Together, let's support policies which create opportunity for all. //

The promise of America also depends on safeguarding our natural resources. Just as Mayors are doing through programs like Chicago's "Plastics on Parks." Or in Virginia Beach, generating electricity from that city's landfill. // You're doing your part -- and we intend to do ours. By strengthening the Clean Air Act, preserving our wetlands, improving America's parks, and other domestic and international initiatives. Together, we can protect our environment for decades to come. //

Then, there are human resources. And here, too, togetherness counts. Today, an estimated 15 million families are headed by working parents or single mothers. But when it comes to child care, Washington doesn't automatically know best. So I urge the Congress to pass my child-care legislation. Let's put choice in the hands of low-income parents. //

To help save it, our Administration has unveiled America's ~~first~~ national comprehensive strategy to win the war on drugs. And yesterday, I announced our proposals to spend \$10.6 billion in FY '91 for education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. We want to help the teenager tormented by crack. Or the pregnant mother whose drug use threatens her child.

Yet drugs are a national, not only Federal, problem. So you, too, have responded. In Macon, for example, Mayor Lee Robinson has formed a partnership -- the Macon-Bibb War on Drugs. And in Houston, local officials and residents of Acres Home project have teamed to pursue "Drug Free Tomorrows." I visited Acres Home last month -- and the courage of that community is truly inspiring.

[Now, let's join hands to inspire the millions of Americans who want to help America get clean -- and stay clean. How? Look at this morning's USA Today. According to the Gordon Black Poll, 10 per cent of all families are already involved in volunteer anti-drug programs. What's more, 60 per cent of Americans would volunteer 5 hours each week to stop the sale and use of drugs. The same percentage would donate \$20 ^{-\$100} to their community to stem drug use. And 53 per cent would contribute \$100. //]

[Get out your pocket calculators. These figures mean that Americans are willing to donate ^{more than 500} 530,000,000 million hours per week. And \$5 billion, nationally.] They want to serve. They want to give. But they have to be asked before they can do either. A promise: I will use the Bully Pulpit to ask them to

Gordon Black Press Release

Gordon Black

X

X

do both. And I ask you to do the same. Together, let's defeat Public Enemy Number One. //

Ending the scourge of drugs will not only save lives. It will also help meet that second challenge I talked about: the education of our kids. //

You know how central education is to urban America: Bright minds can find solutions to your Rubik's Cube of problems. Remember: Nothing is impossible. // Yet, look at today's box score of so-called "higher learning." A drop-out rate that is totally unacceptable. Erratic standards. Unsafe schools wracked by drug use and trafficking. Kids ill-equipped to read or write. Let's be honest: Our educational system isn't making the grade.

To go from "fail" to "pass" will require school boards, teachers, and parents to work together with all levels of government. // ~~So last September, I met with a group of Mayors.~~ ^{Corrected} ~~Mayors who have started programs like "Step Up" in Kenner, Louisiana -- providing learning incentives for students. Or the program in Colorado Springs which helps dropouts and at-risk kids finish high school. // Mayors who head the more than 350 cities which enriched America on your "National Education Day."~~ Lynn

So far, so good -- and thanks to you, getting better. But while education is mostly a local and State responsibility, the Federal government must help. That's why I call on the Congress to pass our "Educational Excellence Act." Legislation which seeks: First, to reward excellence. Second, to see that Federal

dollars serve those most in need. Third, to demand educational accountability. And fourth, to support flexibility and choice.

For instance, we want to create a \$500 million program when fully funded to reward schools that improve the most. And Urban Emergency Grants to help urban schools hit hardest by drug use and trafficking. // Then, there's our new Magnet Schools of Excellence program. Our plan to reward schools which create a drug-free environment and reduce the drop-out rate. // And a National Science Scholars initiative in science, mathematics, and engineering.

These initiatives can, and will, make America competitive in the international marketplace of ideas. But the promise of America also depends on meeting the third and fourth challenges I mentioned earlier: Making housing affordable and accessible -- especially for the homeless. //

((You know, a few months back I spoke to a realtors group. Where its president said to me, "It's not often we're addressed by someone who lives in public housing." // In response, I said we understand the private side as well. // Barbara and I have moved 28 times in 45 years of marriage. // What a dream client we'd make for any realtor)). //

Well, basic shelter -- affordable housing -- should be every American's reality -- not merely dream. So two months ago, I announced a project to make the Federal government a more effective urban partner. Its name: HOPE, Home Ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere.

Realtors

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HOPE will help first-time homebuyers by allowing them to draw, without penalty, on IRA savings as a down payment for that first home. And it will also help tenants become home-owners. By spurring more public housing sites like Cochran Gardens in St. Louis or in East Los Angeles. Each with tenants in control. // For other low-income families, we want housing vouchers that increase housing options. And toward that end, I have asked Secretary Kemp to convene a ^{blue ribbon} commission to identify barriers to affordable housing. X

Yet for many, the problem of housing is availability -- not just affordability. So we want Congress to renew the tax credit to aid the construction and rehabilitation of low-income housing. // And to create the jobs which will help buy such homes, we have proposed the creation of at least 50 Enterprise Zones over the next four years. // These Zones are ^{specially} needed in areas of severe poverty. So we've got to ^{reduce} ~~get rid of~~ the capital gains tax ^{altogether} to spur the investment that can light darkened neighborhoods with opportunity and hope. // +

Finally, let us provide hope for those whose roof is the sky above. Whose floor is the street below. And whom we see everywhere -- next door on 15th Street, in our suburbs and small towns. Yes, the homeless.

The homeless need emergency shelter, food, and medical care. And Mayors are helping them: In Kansas City, providing day care to free parents to find housing and employment. Or in Charlotte, using public-private monies to renovate buildings. To reduce

homelessness, two months ago I signed a bill that increases funding under the McKinney Act. And we want to find new ways to put part of our FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups. And to coordinate basic needs like shelter with other social services.

It won't be easy: We know that. But we also know the real answer to the homeless is shelter plus care. And we know that to help the homeless -- like improving education, or stopping drugs -- will require a combined Federal, State, and local effort. Only then can we unleash the resources of the private and public sectors -- showing, as a writer said, how "America is a willingness of the heart." //

I believe there is a willingness of the heart in this room. Among Democrats and Republicans. // The White House and Mayors. // A willingness to put aside partisan concerns.

So let us sit down, together, and do what needs to be done. To achieve the promise of America. And thereby make the impossible // possible. Thank you for this occasion. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

Nineteen months ago, I sent you a letter expressing my thoughts on urban policy. And wrote, "As we prepare to enter the 1990s, it is clear that America needs a new working relationship between the Federal government and the cities."

Letter from
B. ...
6/13/88

Well, I meant it then. And mean it now. We need to forge a new relationship. // A relationship which is a partnership. // A partnership which realizes that as Mayors, you man the front lines in the war against urban problems. A partnership which can achieve the promise of America.

And that promise of America depends on maintaining our economic resources as we have since 1982 -- the longest peacetime boom in American history. The '90s begin with inflation down, interest rates declining. And the lowest jobless rate in 15 years. And next week, we'll release a budget for Fiscal Year 1991 that builds on this prosperity. Together, let's support policies which create more opportunity for all. //

Butler
Dinner, Phil

Interest Rate
Chart
Job Force
Chart

Jim Mason
Budget comes
out 5/24
3120

Prices
in Dec.

The promise of America also depends on the safeguarding our natural resources as Mayors are doing through initiatives like Chicago's "Plastics on Parks." Or in Virginia Beach, generating electricity from that city's landfill.

J.S. Conf.
of Mayors
Examples

You're doing your part -- we intend to do ours. By strengthening the Clean Air Act, preserving our wetlands, improving America's parks, encouraging reforestation, and by other domestic and international initiatives to make this a cleaner, safer world. Together, let's protect our environment for decades to come. //

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mill. families w/ single mothers

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Div. 13
in U.S.
table
& Welnick
763-8544
BOBA
p27-28

Then, there are human resources. And here, too, ^{7,876,000} together-ness counts. Today, an estimated million urban families are led by working parents. But when it comes to child care, Washington doesn't automatically know best. So I urge the Congress to pass my child-care legislation to put choice in the hands of low-income parents. //

Each of these initiatives will nurture the promise of America. Yet urban problems won't fade until we meet the challenges I discussed in 1988 -- the challenges you face each day: Drugs and crime, education, housing, and the plight of our homeless. Can we meet them? I believe we can. Because I believe in America, nothing is impossible. // ((Perhaps an ex-baseball player put it best. "When I was a little boy," Craig Nettles said, "I wanted to be a [big-league] player and join the circus. With the Yankees, I've accomplished both."))

10/15/88
10/15/88

Well, I believe that as partners we, too, can accomplish what some might think is impossible. The first of our challenges is the drugs and crime that take such a sad toll on your streets ~~and the streets of communities across America.~~ Rescuing our kids from the terrorism of hoods, hooliganism, crack, and cocaine won't be easy, but it can be done. //

+

Eight months ago, I sent proposals to the Congress to help win the war on crime. Well, while the clock is running, America's patience is running out. I ask you to support our legislation to take thugs off the street -- and take back the streets. // We need mandatory time for firearms offenses. No

BOBA
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10/15/88

Foot
shred

Narcotics att. (215) 746-7122
Rudyhedeo
Sheriff Brad Gates
(744) 647-1500

Whitire chairs Houston "Crack Down"
comprised of bus. & port. officials

deals when criminals use a gun. And for anyone who kills a law enforcement officer -- we need the death penalty. Not someplace.

Let's shoot

Not some time. But here -- and now. //

Last year, 23 million Americans used illegal drugs on a "current" basis -- at least once in 30 days. And eight million people used cocaine. A Nation with those numbers cannot long preserve its soul. //

Drug first

To help save it, last September you held a Mayors' Conference on ^{Crime} Drugs and I congratulate you. You're acting locally to stem the use, sale, and flow of drugs. In Macon,

M-B War on Drugs

Mayor Lee Robinson has formed a partnership -- the Macon-Bibb War on Drugs. And here, in Houston, Kathy Whitmire, parks and recreation officials, local police, and residents of Acres Home

Anti-Drug Partnership of Macon
p. 5
Houston Mayor's Office
113 577-2350

project have joined hands to pursue "Drug Free Tomorrows." I visited Acres Home in November and the courage of that community is truly inspiring. ^{December}

Acres Home
12/7/89

I commend these efforts. But these soldiers on the front lines need help. So our Administration has unveiled America's first national comprehensive strategy to win the war on drugs.

Sen Schwartz
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OMB
document in file

And asked the Congress for \$ ^{10.6} billion in FY '91 for education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. We, too, want to help the teenager tormented by crack. Or the pregnant mother -- alone and desperate -- whose drug use threatens her child. Please: Support our plan to help America get clean --and stay clean.

Together, let's defeat Public Enemy Number One. //

demand educational accountability. And fourth, it supports greater flexibility and choice.

For instance, we want to create a \$500 million program to reward schools that improve the most. And to reward schools which create a drug-free environment and reduce the drop-out rate. // Then, there's our new Magnet Schools of Excellence program -- letting parents choose which public schools their kids will attend. Urban Emergency Grants to help urban schools hit hardest by drug use and trafficking. // And a National Science Scholars initiative in science, mathematics, and engineering.

To fulfill the promise of America, we must be competitive in the international marketplace of ideas. Our proposals will help do that. But the promise of America also depends on meeting the third and fourth challenges I mentioned earlier: Making housing affordable and accessible -- especially for the homeless. //

Every American deserves a home. Well, here again, you're acting creatively. In Kansas City, providing day care to free parents to find permanent housing. Or in Charlotte, using public-private monies to renovate buildings for the homeless. // Believe me, in Washington we've taken note. So two months ago, I announced America's project HOPE, Home Ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere. To help make the Federal government a more effective urban partner in bringing basic shelter and affordable housing within reach of millions of Americans.

HOPE aims to help first-time homebuyers by allowing them to draw, without penalty, on IRA savings as a down payment for that

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Homeless
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from U.S.
Conf. of Mayors

Handwritten notes and scribbles on the right margin, including a large question mark and the word "Homeless" written vertically.

11/15

first home. HOPE can also help tenants become home-owners.
 Think of public housing sites like ^{PR}East Los Angeles or Cochran
 Gardens in St. Louis. Each has tenants in control. HOPE will
mean even more low-income Americans can know the pride and
dignity of owning a home. For other low-income families, we want
 housing vouchers that increase housing options.

But for many, the problem of housing isn't just
 affordability. It's availability. So we want Congress to renew
 the low-income housing tax credit to create incentives for the
 construction and rehabilitation of the housing so desperately
 needed by low-income families.

But we must also create incentives for growth in those areas
 where need is the greatest. Because growth means jobs and jobs
 mean homes. So we have urged Congress to help the dream along by
 passing our Enterprise-Zone legislation. We have proposed the
 creation of at least 50 Enterprise Zones over the next four years
 to fuel the engine of job creation in our cities. But, in these
 areas of severe poverty, we've got to do even more. We've got to
 get rid of the capital gains tax altogether to spur the
 investment that can turn dark corners of despair into thriving
 neighborhoods once again.

11/15

Finally, I have asked Secretary Kemp to convene a blue-
 ribbon commission to identify barriers to affordable housing.
 Each of you deals with these problems everyday. Give us your
 advice.

For some Americans, however, other things come first: They need the self-respect to regain their lives. Their roof is the sky above. Their floor is the street below. The homeless.

We see them everywhere -- next door on 15th Street, in our suburbs and small towns. They need emergency shelter, food, and medical care. So two months ago, I signed a bill that increases funding under the McKinney Act to reduce homelessness. And we want to find new ways to put part of our FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups. And to coordinate basic needs like shelter with other social services.

It won't be easy: We know that. But we also know the real answer to the homeless is shelter plus care. And we know that to help the homeless -- like improving education, or stopping crime -- will require a combined Federal, State, and local effort. Only then can we unleash the resources of the private and public sectors -- showing, as a writer said, how "America is a willingness of the heart." //

I believe there is a willingness of the heart in this room. A willingness to put aside partisan concerns because the promise of America also depends on us. So let us sit down -- the White House and Mayors; Democrats and Republicans -- and do what needs to be done to make the impossible \\ possible. Thank you for this occasion. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

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Curry
11/10/87

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 23, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *cw*
FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*
SUBJECT: U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS' SPEECH

I. SUMMARY

On Friday, January 26, at 10:00 a.m., you will address about 800 Mayors at the Capitol Hilton Hotel in Washington. Houston Mayor Kathy Whitmire will introduce you. The following people will accompany you on the dais: Tom Cochran, the Executive Director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors; Secretary Skinner; Colorado Springs Mayor Bob Isaac, 1st Vice President of the Conference; and Boston Mayor Ray Flynn, 2nd Vice President of the Conference.

II. DISCUSSION

The attached remarks (15 minutes, teleprompter) discuss the four main problems mayors face in their cities -- drugs and crime, education, housing, and the plight of the homeless. The text calls upon Congress to pass legislation you have proposed to help solve these problems.

(Smith/Blessey)
7:30 P.M.
January 23, 1990
MAYORS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
CAPITOL HILTON HOTEL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1990
10 A.M.

Mayor Whitmire, Secretary Skinner, Director Cochran, Mayor Isaac, Mayor Flynn. Other distinguished Mayors, Ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for that reception, and for the pleasure of being here. In particular, let me thank Kathy Whitmire for that warm introduction. //

((Kathy, of course, is a fellow Houstonian. Maybe that's why even though I'm a Republican and she's a Democrat, the last time I was there she presented me with the key to the city. // Only one problem. Kathy went out and changed the lock.)) //

((But you know me -- I don't hold grudges. So I picked up the phone when she called a couple weeks later. She asked me to declare a disaster area. // I told her I didn't think the Houston Oilers were that bad.)) //

Kathy and all of your colleagues -- it is an honor to address this 58th annual U.S. Conference of Mayor's Winter Meeting. And to talk to you about the ways that you and I -- the White House and the Mayors -- can build a better America.

Nineteen months ago, I sent you a letter expressing my thoughts on urban policy. And wrote, "As we prepare to enter the

1990s, it is clear that America needs a new working relationship between the Federal government and the cities."

Well, I meant it then. And mean it now. We need to forge a new relationship. // A relationship -- a partnership -- which realizes that as Mayors, you are on the front lines in the war against urban problems. A partnership which can achieve the promise of America. //

That promise depends, first, on maintaining our economic resources. Just as we have during the longest peacetime boom in American history. And next week, we'll release a budget for Fiscal Year 1991 that builds on this prosperity. Together, we can create opportunity for all. //

The promise of America also depends on safeguarding our natural resources. Just as Mayors are doing through programs like Chicago's "Plastics on Parks." Or in Virginia Beach, generating electricity from that city's landfill. // You're doing your part -- and we intend to do ours. By strengthening the Clean Air Act, preserving our wetlands, improving America's parks, and other domestic and international initiatives. Together, we can protect our environment for decades to come. //

Then, there are human resources. Today, an estimated 15 million families are headed by working parents or single mothers. But when it comes to child care, Washington doesn't automatically know best. So I urge the Congress to pass my child-care legislation. Let's put choice in the hands of low-income parents. //

Each of these initiatives will nurture the promise of America. Yet urban problems won't fade until we meet the challenges I discussed in 1988 -- the challenges you face each day: Drugs and crime, education, housing, and the plight of our homeless. Can we meet them? I believe we can. Because I believe in America, nothing is impossible. // ((Perhaps an ex-baseball player put it best. "When I was a little boy," Craig Nettles said, "I wanted to be a [big-league] player and join the circus. With the Yankees, I've accomplished both.")

I believe that as partners we, too, can accomplish what some might deem impossible. So let us assault the drugs and crime that form the first of our challenges. Rescuing our kids from crack and cocaine won't be easy -- but but it can be done. //

Consider that last year, eight million people used cocaine. And 23 million Americans used illegal drugs on a "current" basis -- at least once in 30 days. And according to one study, America's gross drug sales topped \$110 billion -- double the profits of all Fortune 500 companies. // A Nation with those numbers cannot long preserve its soul. //

To help save it, yesterday I released the 1990 National Drug Control Strategy -- Phase II of the comprehensive drug policy we unveiled last September. We're asking Congress to spend over \$10 and a half billion in FY '91 for education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. That's a 41 per cent increase in outlays over the current year. And it means a 70 per cent

increase in drug-related spending overall since our Administration took office. //

I ask you to support our strategy to take back the streets from crime and drugs. // We need mandatory time for firearms offenses. No deals when criminals use a gun. And as Phase II proposes, an expansion of the death penalty for drug-related crimes. In that context, I ask you to urge your State legislatures to approve the same penalty for the killing of local law enforcement officers. Let's work together to stop the hooligans and the thugs. //

Phase II aims to help the teenager tormented by crack. Or the pregnant mother whose drug use imperils her child. Yet drugs are a national, not only Federal, problem. So you, too, have responded. Macon, Georgia, for example, has started the Macon-Bibb War on Drugs. And in Houston, local officials and residents of Acres Homes project have teamed to pursue "Drug Free Tomorrows." I visited Acres Home last month -- and the courage of that community is truly inspiring.

Now, let's join hands to inspire the millions of Americans who want to help America get clean -- and stay clean. How? Look at this morning's USA Today. According to the Gordon Black Poll, 10 per cent of all families are already involved in volunteer anti-drug programs. But what's really startling is that an unbelievable 60 per cent of Americans would volunteer 5 hours each week to stop the sale and use of drugs. And the same

percentage would donate from \$20 to \$100 to their community to stem drug use. Why haven't they? They haven't been asked. //

Get out your pocket calculators. These figures mean that Americans are willing to donate more than 500 million hours per week. And \$5 billion, nationally. They want to serve. They want to give. But they have to be asked before they can do either. A promise: I will use the Bully Pulpit to ask them to do both. And I urge you to do the same. Together, let's defeat Public Enemy Number One. //

Ending the scourge of drugs will not only save lives. It will also help meet that second challenge I talked about: the education of our kids. //

You know how central education is to urban America: Bright minds can find solutions to your Rubik's Cube of problems. Remember: Nothing is impossible. // Yet, look at today's box score of so-called "higher learning." A drop-out rate that is totally unacceptable. Erratic standards. Unsafe schools wracked by drug use and trafficking. Kids ill-equipped to read or write. Let's be honest: Our educational system isn't making the grade.

To go from "fail" to "pass" will require school boards, teachers, and parents to work together with all levels of government. // So I applaud Mayors who have started programs like "Step Up" in Kenner, Louisiana -- providing learning incentives for students. Or the program in Colorado Springs which helps dropouts and at-risk kids finish high school. //

Mayors who head the more than 350 cities which enriched America on your "National Education Day."

So far, so good -- and yet still so much to do. For while education is mostly a local and State responsibility, the Federal government must help. That's why I call on the Congress to pass our "Educational Excellence Act." Legislation which seeks: First, to encourage excellence. Second, to see that Federal dollars serve those most in need. Third, to demand educational accountability. And fourth, to support flexibility and choice.

For instance, we want to create a \$500 million program when fully funded to reward schools that improve the most. Then, there's our new Magnet Schools of Excellence program. Our plan to reward schools which create a drug-free environment and reduce the drop-out rate. And a National Science Scholars initiative in science, mathematics, and engineering. And recently, I was pleased to sign into law, legislation to help urban schools hit hardest by drug use. //

These initiatives can, and will, make America competitive in the international marketplace of ideas. But the promise of America also depends on meeting the third and fourth challenges I mentioned earlier: Making housing affordable and accessible -- and providing help for the homeless. //

Basic shelter -- affordable housing -- should be every American's reality -- not merely a dream. So two months ago, I announced an initiative to make the Federal government a more effective urban partner. Its name: HOPE, Home Ownership and

Opportunity for People Everywhere, a new comprehensive housing and urban development agenda.

HOPE will help first-time homebuyers by allowing them to draw, without penalty, on IRA savings as a down payment for that first home. And it will also help tenants become home-owners. As public housing sites have done in St. Louis, Washington, and East Los Angeles. Each with tenants in control. // For other low-income families, we want housing vouchers that increase housing options. And toward that end, I have asked Secretary Kemp to convene a commission to identify barriers to affordable housing.

Yet for many, the problem of housing is availability -- not just affordability. So we want Congress to renew the tax credit to aid the construction and rehabilitation of low-income housing. // But we must also create incentives for growth in those areas of need. For growth means jobs -- and jobs mean homes. // So we have urged Congress to help the dream along by passing our Enterprise-Zone legislation. Proposing at least 50 urban Enterprise Zones over the next four years to fuel the engine of job creation. // There's more. We want to cut the capital gains tax for the Nation. And for Enterprise Zones, we've got to abolish that tax altogether to spur the investment, jobs, and enterprise that can turn dark corners of despair into neighborhoods lit by opportunity and hope. //

Finally, let us provide hope for those whose roof is the sky above. Whose floor is the street below. We see them everywhere

-- next door on 15th Street, in our suburbs and small towns.

Yes, the homeless.

The homeless need emergency shelter, food, and medical care. To reduce homelessness, two months ago I signed a bill that increases funding under the McKinney Act. And we want to find new ways to put part of our FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups. And to coordinate basic needs like shelter with other social services.

It won't be easy: We know that. But we also know the real answer to the homeless is shelter plus care. And we know that to help the homeless -- like improving education, or stopping drugs -- will require a combined Federal, State, and local effort. Only then can we unleash the resources of the private and public sectors -- showing, as a writer said, how "[America] is a willingness of the heart." //

I believe there is a willingness of the heart in this room. Among Democrats and Republicans. // The White House and Mayors. // A willingness to put aside partisan concerns.

So let us sit down, together, and do what needs to be done. To achieve the promise of America. And thereby make the impossible // possible. Thank you for this occasion. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

FILE

U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
CAPITOL HILTON HOTEL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1990
10 A.M.

MAYOR WHITMIRE, SECRETARY SKINNER, DIRECTOR
COCHRAN, MAYOR ISAAC, MAYOR FLYNN. OTHER DISTINGUISHED
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NAME: HOPE -- HOME OWNERSHIP AND OPPORTUNITY FOR
PEOPLE EVERYWHERE, A NEW COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA.

HOPE WILL HELP FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYERS BY ALLOWING THEM TO DRAW, WITHOUT PENALTY, ON IRA SAVINGS AS A DOWN PAYMENT FOR THAT FIRST HOME. AND IT WILL ALSO HELP TENANTS BECOME HOME-OWNERS. AS PUBLIC HOUSING SITES HAVE DONE IN ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, AND EAST LOS ANGELES. EACH WITH TENANTS IN CONTROL. // FOR OTHER LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, WE WANT HOUSING VOUCHERS THAT INCREASE HOUSING OPTIONS. AND TOWARD THAT END, I HAVE ASKED SECRETARY KEMP TO CONVENE A COMMISSION TO IDENTIFY BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

YET FOR MANY, THE PROBLEM OF HOUSING IS AVAILABILITY -- NOT JUST AFFORDABILITY. SO WE WANT CONGRESS TO RENEW THE TAX CREDIT TO AID THE CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF LOW-INCOME HOUSING. // BUT WE MUST ALSO CREATE INCENTIVES FOR GROWTH IN THOSE AREAS OF NEED. FOR GROWTH MEANS JOBS -- AND JOBS MEAN HOMES. // SO WE HAVE URGED CONGRESS TO HELP THE DREAM ALONG BY PASSING OUR ENTERPRISE-ZONE LEGISLATION. PROPOSING AT LEAST 50 URBAN ENTERPRISE ZONES OVER THE NEXT FOUR YEARS TO FUEL THE ENGINE OF JOB CREATION. // THERE'S MORE. WE WANT TO CUT THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX FOR THE NATION. AND FOR ENTERPRISE ZONES, WE'VE GOT TO ABOLISH THAT TAX ALTOGETHER TO SPUR THE INVESTMENT, JOBS, AND ENTERPRISE THAT CAN TURN DARK CORNERS OF DESPAIR INTO NEIGHBORHOODS LIT BY OPPORTUNITY AND HOPE. //

FINALLY, LET US PROVIDE HOPE FOR THOSE WHOSE ROOF IS THE SKY ABOVE. WHOSE FLOOR IS THE STREET BELOW. WE SEE THEM EVERYWHERE -- NEXT DOOR ON 15TH STREET, IN OUR SUBURBS, AND SMALL TOWNS. YES, THE HOMELESS.

THE HOMELESS NEED EMERGENCY SHELTER, FOOD, AND MEDICAL CARE. TO REDUCE HOMELESSNESS, TWO MONTHS AGO I SIGNED A BILL THAT INCREASES FUNDING UNDER THE MCKINNEY ACT. AND WE WANT TO FIND NEW WAYS TO PUT PART OF OUR FHA FORECLOSURES INTO THE HANDS OF NON-PROFIT GROUPS. AND TO COORDINATE BASIC NEEDS LIKE SHELTER WITH OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES.

IT WON'T BE EASY: WE KNOW THAT. BUT WE ALSO KNOW THE REAL ANSWER TO THE HOMELESS IS SHELTER PLUS CARE. AND WE KNOW THAT TO HELP THE HOMELESS -- LIKE IMPROVING EDUCATION, OR STOPPING DRUGS -- WILL REQUIRE A COMBINED FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL EFFORT. ONLY THEN CAN WE UNLEASH THE RESOURCES OF THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS -- SHOWING, AS A WRITER SAID, HOW "[AMERICA] IS A WILLINGNESS OF THE HEART." //

I BELIEVE THERE IS A WILLINGNESS OF THE HEART IN THIS ROOM. AMONG DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS. // THE WHITE HOUSE AND MAYORS. // A WILLINGNESS TO PUT ASIDE PARTISAN CONCERNS.

SO LET US SIT DOWN, TOGETHER, AND DO WHAT NEEDS TO
BE DONE. TO ACHIEVE THE PROMISE OF AMERICA. AND
THEREBY MAKE THE IMPOSSIBLE // POSSIBLE. THANK YOU
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EVERY AMERICAN'S REALITY -- NOT MERELY A DREAM. SO TWO
MONTHS AGO, I ANNOUNCED AN INITIATIVE TO MAKE THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT A MORE EFFECTIVE URBAN PARTNER. ITS
NAME: HOPE -- HOME OWNERSHIP AND OPPORTUNITY FOR
PEOPLE EVERYWHERE, A NEW COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA.

HOPE WILL HELP FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYERS BY ALLOWING THEM TO DRAW, WITHOUT PENALTY, ON IRA SAVINGS AS A DOWN PAYMENT FOR THAT FIRST HOME. AND IT WILL ALSO HELP TENANTS BECOME HOME-OWNERS. AS PUBLIC HOUSING SITES HAVE DONE IN ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, AND EAST LOS ANGELES. EACH WITH TENANTS IN CONTROL. // FOR OTHER LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, WE WANT HOUSING VOUCHERS THAT INCREASE HOUSING OPTIONS. AND TOWARD THAT END, I HAVE ASKED SECRETARY KEMP TO CONVENE A COMMISSION TO IDENTIFY BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

YET FOR MANY, THE PROBLEM OF HOUSING IS AVAILABILITY -- NOT JUST AFFORDABILITY. SO WE WANT CONGRESS TO RENEW THE TAX CREDIT TO AID THE CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF LOW-INCOME HOUSING. // BUT WE MUST ALSO CREATE INCENTIVES FOR GROWTH IN THOSE AREAS OF NEED. FOR GROWTH MEANS JOBS -- AND JOBS MEAN HOMES. // SO WE HAVE URGED CONGRESS TO HELP THE DREAM ALONG BY PASSING OUR ENTERPRISE-ZONE LEGISLATION. PROPOSING AT LEAST 50 URBAN ENTERPRISE ZONES OVER THE NEXT FOUR YEARS TO FUEL THE ENGINE OF JOB CREATION. // THERE'S MORE. WE WANT TO CUT THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX FOR THE NATION. AND FOR ENTERPRISE ZONES, WE'VE GOT TO ABOLISH THAT TAX ALTOGETHER TO SPUR THE INVESTMENT, JOBS, AND ENTERPRISE THAT CAN TURN DARK CORNERS OF DESPAIR INTO NEIGHBORHOODS LIT BY OPPORTUNITY AND HOPE. //

FINALLY, LET US PROVIDE HOPE FOR THOSE WHOSE ROOF IS THE SKY ABOVE. WHOSE FLOOR IS THE STREET BELOW. WE SEE THEM EVERYWHERE -- NEXT DOOR ON 15TH STREET, IN OUR SUBURBS AND SMALL TOWNS. YES, THE HOMELESS.

THE HOMELESS NEED EMERGENCY SHELTER, FOOD, AND MEDICAL CARE. TO REDUCE HOMELESSNESS, TWO MONTHS AGO I SIGNED A BILL THAT INCREASES FUNDING UNDER THE MCKINNEY ACT. AND WE WANT TO FIND NEW WAYS TO PUT PART OF OUR FHA FORECLOSURES INTO THE HANDS OF NON-PROFIT GROUPS. AND TO COORDINATE BASIC NEEDS LIKE SHELTER WITH OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES.

IT WON'T BE EASY: WE KNOW THAT. BUT WE ALSO KNOW THE REAL ANSWER TO THE HOMELESS IS SHELTER PLUS CARE. AND WE KNOW THAT TO HELP THE HOMELESS -- LIKE IMPROVING EDUCATION, OR STOPPING DRUGS -- WILL REQUIRE A COMBINED FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL EFFORT. ONLY THEN CAN WE UNLEASH THE RESOURCES OF THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS -- SHOWING, AS A WRITER SAID, HOW "AMERICA IS A WILLINGNESS OF THE HEART." //

I BELIEVE THERE IS A WILLINGNESS OF THE HEART IN THIS ROOM. AMONG DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS. // THE WHITE HOUSE AND MAYORS. // A WILLINGNESS TO PUT ASIDE PARTISAN CONCERNS.

SO LET US SIT DOWN, TOGETHER, AND DO WHAT NEEDS TO
BE DONE. TO ACHIEVE THE PROMISE OF AMERICA. AND
THEREBY MAKE THE IMPOSSIBLE // POSSIBLE. THANK YOU
FOR THIS OCCASION. GOD BLESS YOU. AND GOD BLESS THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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(After conference)

Moya Jones Gomer
Bik Rep.

Hempstead, N.Y.