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OA/ID Number: 13728
Folder ID Number: 13728-004

Folder Title:
Maurice Turner for Mayor Breakfast 9/10/90 [OA 8315]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	20	7	2

**DROP-BY AT MAURICE TURNER BREAKFAST/ THE MAYFLOWER
SEPTEMBER 24, 1990/ 8:00 AM**

**THANK YOU. // IT'S GREAT TO SEE MY GOOD FRIEND
WALLY GANZI {TURNER FINANCE CHAIRMAN}. // HARRY
SINGLETON -- OUR CANDIDATE FOR D.C. DELEGATE, AND JULIE
FINLEY -- RUNNING HARD FOR A SEAT ON THE CITY COUNCIL.**

**IT'S MY PLEASURE TO START THIS MONDAY MORNING HERE
WITH ALL OF YOU -- AND JOIN YOU IN SUPPORTING THE
CANDIDATE WHO CAN DO SO MUCH FOR THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA: MY FRIEND, // THE CHIEF, // MAURICE TURNER.**

- 2 -

**WE'RE HERE THIS MORNING TO SHOW OUR SUPPORT FOR A
MAN WHO'S GIVEN ALL HIS ADULT LIFE TO PUBLIC SERVICE.
AS A PROUD MEMBER OF THE U.S. MARINES -- AS A
32-YEAR VETERAN WHO WORKED HIS WAY UP THROUGH THE RANKS
OF THE D.C. POLICE FORCE TO SERVE EIGHT YEARS AS
CHIEF OF POLICE. / AND NOW -- AS THE NEXT MAYOR OF
WASHINGTON, D.C. //**

MAURICE HAS BEEN OUT ON THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON -- WALKING THE BEAT -- SPEAKING TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS CITY, LISTENING TO THEM TALK ABOUT THE KIND OF LEADERSHIP THEY'RE LOOKING FOR. MAURICE TELLS ME THAT, SINCE APRIL, HE'S WALKED HALF THE CITY -- FROM ANACOSTIA TO WISCONSIN AVENUE. HE'S LOST 35 POUNDS -- AND HE'S GAINED THE FIGHTING EDGE HE NEEDS TO BOOST THIS UNDERDOG OVER THE TOP -- AND INTO THE MAYOR'S OFFICE. //

LISTEN TO THE COPS HE'S WORKED WITH, THE NEIGHBORS WHO KNOW HIM AND HIS FAMILY: THEY CALL HIM TOUGH. HONEST. CONCERNED, COMMITTED, COMPETENT. /// WELL, COME NOVEMBER 6TH, THERE'S JUST ONE THING MORE I'D LIKE TO CALL MAURICE TURNER: // MAYOR. //

MAURICE HAS BEEN A FIGHTER FROM THE EARLY DAYS, BACK ON GIRARD STREET. A BOY HIS FATHER NICKNAMED LITTLE JOE LOUIS -- WHOSE FRIENDS AND FAMILY STILL CALL HIM JOE TODAY.

- 5 -

AND JUST LIKE JOE LOUIS, HE'S GOT A STRONG MESSAGE FOR THE CRIMINALS WHO CREATE A CLIMATE OF FEAR AND THE DRUG DEALERS WHO PREY ON OUR KIDS: "YOU CAN RUN, BUT YOU CAN'T HIDE." //NO ONE'S TOUGHER ON CRIME AND DRUGS. NO ONE'S MORE CONCERNED ABOUT OUR CHILDREN -- THEIR SAFETY AND THEIR SCHOOLS. NO ONE'S MORE DEAD SET ON GETTING THE DEAD WOOD OUT OF CITY GOVERNMENT -- AND PROVIDING LEADERSHIP TO HELP HEAL WASHINGTON -- TO HELP THIS CITY HOPE AGAIN. //

- 6 -

MAURICE TURNER KNOWS WHAT IT IS TO TAKE PRIDE IN BEING A CITIZEN OF OUR NATION'S CAPITOL CITY. HE KNOWS HOW MUCH IT HURTS TO SEE THIS CITY PULLED DOWN -- FROM THE PLAGUE OF CRIME AND CRACK ON THE STREETS, RIGHT UP TO THE CRISIS IN CONFIDENCE THAT GRIPS THE DISTRICT BUILDING. THAT'S WHY IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE -- TIME TO PUT CHIEF TURNER IN CHARGE.

MAURICE TURNER KNOWS THIS CITY. / NOT JUST THE
WASHINGTON OF MONUMENTS AND MARBLE. // NOT THE CRUEL
WASHINGTON THE WORLD SEES ON THE SIX O'CLOCK NEWS. //
BUT THE WASHINGTON OF NEIGHBORHOODS. OF COMMUNITIES.
OF CHURCHES -- SOLID CITIZENS, STRONG VALUES. A
WASHINGTON FULL OF LIFE, HOPE AND OPPORTUNITY -- FOR
EVERYONE WHO CALLS THIS CITY HOME. // THAT'S THE
WASHINGTON MAURICE TURNER COMES FROM -- AND IT'S THE
WASHINGTON HE'LL FIGHT TO KEEP ALIVE AND FLOURISHING.

SO I ASK EVERY ONE OF YOU TO KEEP WORKING HARD FOR
MAURICE TURNER -- AND I ASK EVERY HARD-WORKING
WASHINGTONIAN TO GIVE HIM YOUR VOTE. HELP MAURICE
TURNER TURN THIS CITY AROUND. //

AND ONE THING MORE -- A MESSAGE TO ALL
WASHINGTONIANS AS YOU GET READY TO GO TO THE POLLS
NOVEMBER 6TH. //

THIS PAST YEAR -- EVERYWHERE FROM STREETS AND SQUARES OF EASTERN EUROPE TO THE SANDS OF SAUDI ARABIA -- WE'VE LEARNED A POWERFUL LESSON ABOUT THE RISKS PEOPLE ARE WILLING TO TAKE TO WIN FREEDOM, AND KEEP IT. / I URGE EVERY CITIZEN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: GET OUT AND VOTE. DON'T TAKE DEMOCRACY FOR GRANTED. / ONCE AGAIN, THANKS FOR THIS WARM WELCOME -- AND MAY GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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latest copy with acknowledgements-

9-21-90 5pm

McGroarty/Cawley
September 20, 1990
11:30 am
[TURNER]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DROP-BY AT MAURICE TURNER BREAKFAST
THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL
SEPTEMBER 24, 1990
8:00 AM

Thank you. // It's great to see my good friend Wally Ganzi
{Turner Finance Chairman}. // Harry Singleton -- our candidate
for D.C. Delegate, and Julie Finley -- running hard for a seat on
the City Council. //

It's my pleasure to start this Monday morning here with all
of you -- and join you in supporting the candidate who can do so
much for the District of Columbia: my friend, // the chief, //
Maurice Turner. //

We're here this morning to show our support for a man who's
given all his adult life to public service. As a proud member of
the U.S. Marines -- as a 32-year veteran who worked his way up
through the ranks of the D.C. police force to serve eight years
as Chief of Police. / And now -- as the next Mayor of
Washington, D.C. //

Maurice has been out on the streets of Washington -- walking
the beat -- speaking to the people of this city, listening to
them talk about the kind of leadership they're looking for.
Maurice tells me that, since April, he's walked half the city --
from Anacostia to Wisconsin Avenue. He's lost 35 pounds -- and

he's gained the fighting edge he needs to boost this underdog over the top -- and into the Mayor's Office. //

Listen to the cops he's worked with, the neighbors who know him and his family: they call him tough. Honest. Concerned, committed, competent. /// Well, come November 6th, there's just one thing more I'd like to call Maurice Turner: // Mayor. //

Maurice has been a fighter from the early days, back on Girard Street. A boy his father nicknamed little Joe Louis -- whose friends and family still call him Joe today. And just like Joe Louis, he's got a strong message for the criminals who create a climate of fear and the drug dealers who prey on our kids: "You can run, but you can't hide." //

No one's tougher on crime and drugs. No one's more concerned about our children -- their safety and their schools. No one's more dead set on getting the dead wood out of city government -- and providing leadership to help heal Washington - - to help this city hope again. //

Maurice Turner knows what it is to take pride in being a citizen of our nation's capitol city. He knows how much it hurts to see this city pulled down -- from the plague of crime and crack on the streets, right up to the crisis in confidence that grips the District Building.

That's why it's time for a change -- time to put Chief Turner in charge.

Maurice Turner knows this city. / Not just the Washington of monuments and marble. // Not the cruel Washington the world

sees on the six o'clock news. // But the Washington of neighborhoods. Of communities. Of churches -- solid citizens, strong values. A Washington full of life, hope and opportunity - - for everyone who calls this city home. // **That's the Washington Maurice Turner comes from -- and it's the Washington he'll fight to keep alive and flourishing.** //

So I ask every one of you to keep working hard for Maurice Turner -- and I ask every hard-working Washingtonian to give him your vote. Help Maurice Turner turn this city around. //

And one thing more -- a message to all Washingtonians as you get ready to go to the polls November 6th. / This past year -- everywhere from streets and squares of Eastern Europe to the sands of Saudi Arabia -- we've learned a powerful lesson about the risks people are willing to take to win freedom, and keep it. / I urge every citizen in the District of Columbia: get out and vote. Don't take democracy for granted. //

Once again, thanks for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *WJ*
FROM: DAN MCGROARTY *DMcG*
SUBJECT: REMARKS FOR TURNER FOR MAYOR BREAKFAST

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, September 24, you will deliver brief remarks at a fundraising breakfast for the Maurice Turner for Mayor campaign. The event will be held at the Mayflower Hotel at 8:00 a.m., with approximately 350 attendees. The attached remarks are brief (5 minutes) and will be on speechcards.

II. DISCUSSION

The attached remarks emphasize Turner's competence as Washington, D.C.'s Police Chief as well as the fact that he is a native of the city and knows it well. Chief Turner has been "walking the beat" in the streets of D.C., talking with people and getting to know them. He can bring pride back to this city's residents and confidence back to the city government.

The remarks conclude with a call for all citizens to vote on November 6th.

McGroarty/Cawley
September 20, 1990
11:30 am
[TURNER]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DROP-BY AT MAURICE TURNER BREAKFAST
THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL
SEPTEMBER 24, 1990
8:00 AM

Thank you. / [Introductory acknowledgements.] / It's
great to see my good friend Wally Ganzi {Turner Finance
Chairman}. // Harry Singleton -- our candidate for D.C.
Delegate, and Julie Finley -- running hard for a seat on the City
Council. // Three key members of the D.C. RNC: Ann Heuer --
Chairwoman -- Lois DeVecchio and Mike Gill. //

It's my pleasure to start this Monday morning here with all
of you -- and join you in supporting the candidate who can do so
much for the District of Columbia: my friend, // the chief, //
Maurice Turner. //

We're here this morning to show our support for a man who's
given all his adult life to public service. As a proud member of
the U.S. Marines -- as a 32-year veteran who worked his way up
through the ranks of the D.C. police force to serve eight years
as Chief of Police. / And now -- as the next Mayor of
Washington, D.C. //

Maurice has been out on the streets of Washington -- walking
the beat -- speaking to the people of this city, listening to
them talk about the kind of leadership they're looking for.
Maurice tells me that, since April, he's walked half the city --

from Anacostia to Wisconsin Avenue. He's lost 35 pounds -- and he's gained the fighting edge he needs to boost this underdog over the top -- and into City Hall. //

Listen to the cops he's worked with, the neighbors who know him and his family: they call him tough. Honest. Concerned, committed, competent. /// Well, come November 6th, there's just one thing more I'd like to call Maurice Turner: // Mayor. //

Maurice has been a fighter from the early days, back on Girard Street. A boy his father nicknamed little Joe Louis -- whose friends and family still call him Joe today. And just like Joe Louis, he's got a strong message for the criminals who create a climate of fear and the drug dealers who prey on our kids: "You can run, but you can't hide." //

No one's tougher on crime and drugs. No one's more concerned about our children -- their safety and their schools. No one's more dead set on getting the dead wood out of city government -- and providing leadership to help heal Washington - - to help this city hope again. //

Maurice Turner knows what it is to take pride in being a citizen of our nation's capitol city. He knows how much it hurts to see this city pulled down -- from the plague of crime and crack on the streets, right up to the crisis in confidence that grips the District Building.

That's why it's time for a change -- time to put Chief Turner in charge.

Maurice Turner knows this city. / Not just the Washington of monuments and marble. // Not the cruel Washington the world sees on the six o'clock news. // But the Washington of neighborhoods. Of communities. Of churches -- solid citizens, strong values. A Washington full of life, hope and opportunity - - for everyone who calls this city home. // That's the Washington Maurice Turner comes from -- and it's the Washington he'll fight to keep alive and flourishing. //

So I ask every one of you to keep working hard for Maurice Turner -- and I ask every hard-working Washingtonian to give him your vote. Help Maurice Turner turn this city around. //

And one thing more -- a message to all Washingtonians as you get ready to go to the polls November 6th. / This past year -- everywhere from streets and squares of Eastern Europe to the sands of Saudi Arabia -- we've learned a powerful lesson about the risks people are willing to take to win freedom, and keep it. / I urge every citizen in the District of Columbia: get out and vote. Don't take democracy for granted. //

Once again, thanks for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.

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Factcheck copy

Factchecked ✓
9-19-90

McGroarty/Cawley
September 18, 1990
2:30 pm
[TURNER]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DROP-BY AT MAURICE TURNER BREAKFAST
THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL
SEPTEMBER 24, 1990
8:00 AM

Thank you. / [Introductory acknowledgements.] / It's my
pleasure to start this Monday morning here with all of you -- and
join you in supporting the candidate who can do so much for the
District of Columbia: my friend, // the chief, // Maurice
Turner. //

We're here this morning to show our support for a man who's
given all his adult life to public service. As a proud member of
the U.S. Marines -- as a 32-year veteran who worked his way up
through the ranks of the D.C. police force to serve eight years
as Chief of Police. / And now -- as the next Mayor of
Washington, D.C. //

Maurice has been out on the streets of Washington -- walking
the beat -- speaking to the people of city, listening to them
talk about the kind of leadership they're looking for. Maurice
tells me he's walked half the city -- covered 2000 miles on foot
since April, from Anacostia to Wisconsin Avenue. He's lost 35
pounds -- and he's gained the fighting edge he needs to boost
this underdog over the top -- and into City Hall. //

Listen to the cops he's worked with, the neighbors who know
him and his family: they call him tough. Honest. Concerned.

Turner bio

also voting
every 140 precincts
since April 2

Carl Proffers
628-1990
Turner Campaign

committed, competent. /// Well, come November 6th, there's just one thing more I'd like to call Maurice Turner: // Mayor. //

Maurice has been a fighter from the early days, back on Girard Street. A boy his father nicknamed little Joe Louis -- whose friends and family still call him Joe today. And just like Joe Louis, he's got a strong message for the criminals who create a climate of fear and the drug dealers who prey on our kids: "You can run, but you can't hide." //

No one's tougher on crime and drugs. No one's more concerned about our children -- their safety and their schools. No one's more dead set on getting the dead wood out of city government -- and providing leadership to help heal Washington - - to help this city hope again. //

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Turner bio
VPost
9-1-90, PAI
+ Carl Proprietary
Barnett's
8524

Washington Maurice Turner comes from -- and it's the Washington he'll fight to keep alive and flourishing. //

So I ask every one of you to keep working hard for Maurice Turner -- and I ask every hard-working Washingtonian to give him your vote. Help Maurice Turner turn this city around. //

And one thing more -- a message to all Washingtonians as you get ready to go to the polls November 6th. / This past year -- everywhere from streets and squares of Eastern Europe to the sands of Saudi Arabia -- we've learned a powerful lesson about the risks people are willing to take to win freedom, and keep it. / I urge every citizen in the District of Columbia: get out and vote. Don't take democracy for granted. //

Once again, thanks for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.

#

DAN —

TURNER ON THE BEAT:

FROM ANACOSTIA TO GEORGETOWN ;

" SHEPHERD PK. " POTOMAC AVE, SW ;

" BRENTWOOD, NE " KENILWORTH GARDENS .

— u

Carolynn
#42
Dun

McGroarty/Cawley
September 17, 1990
2:00 pm
[TURNER]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DROP-BY AT MAURICE TURNER BREAKFAST
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SEPTEMBER 24, 1990
8:00 AM

Mayflower →
Hotel

Thank you. / [Introductory acknowledgements.] / It's my pleasure to start this Monday morning here with all of you -- and join you in supporting the candidate who can do so much for the District of Columbia: my friend, // the chief, // **Maurice Turner.** //

We're here this morning to show our support for a man who's given all his adult life to public service. As a proud member of the **U.S. Marines** -- as a 32-year veteran who worked his way up through the ranks of the D.C. police force to serve eight years as **Chief of Police.** / **And now -- as the next Mayor of Washington, D.C.** //

Maurice has been out on the streets of Washington -- **walking the beat** -- speaking to the people of city, listening to them talk about the kind of leadership they're looking for. Maurice tells me he's walked half the city -- covered 2000 miles on foot since April. He's lost 35 pounds -- and he's gained the **fighting edge** he needs to boost this underdog over the top -- and into City Hall. //

Listen to the cops he's worked with, the neighbors who know him and his family: they call him tough. Honest. Concerned,

committed, competent. /// Well, come November 6th, there's just one thing more I'd like to call Maurice Turner: // **Mayor.** //

Maurice has been a **fighter** from the early days -- back on Girard Street, Northwest. A boy his father nicknamed **little Joe Louis** -- whose friends and family still call him Joe today. And just like Joe Louis, he's got a strong message for the criminals who create a climate of fear and the drug dealers who prey on our kids: "You can run, but you can't hide." //

No one's tougher on crime and drugs. No one's more concerned about our children -- their safety and their schools. No one's more dead set on getting the dead wood out of city government -- and providing leadership to **help heal Washington - - to help this city hope again.** //

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Washington Maurice Turner comes from -- and it's the Washington he'll fight to keep alive and flourishing. //

So I ask every one of you to keep working hard for Maurice Turner -- and I ask every hard-working Washingtonian to give this man your vote. Help Maurice Turner turn this city around. //

And one thing more -- a message to all Washingtonians as you get ready to go to the polls November 6th. / This past year -- everywhere from streets and squares of Eastern Europe to the sands of Saudi Arabia -- we've learned a powerful lesson about the risks people are willing to take to win freedom, and keep it. / I urge every citizen in the District of Columbia: get out and vote. Don't take democracy for granted. //

Once again, thanks for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.

#

September 14, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: DAN
FROM: CAROLYN
RE: TURNER FOR MAYOR

--WALKING THE BEAT

"Walking the Beat" is Turners campaign theme -- he's been walking the neighborhoods of D.C. on "the beat", meeting and talking with people. He has walked 2000 of the 4000 city miles in the last six months -- and lost 35 pounds in the process!

((I need to verify the mileage here. The campaign says these numbers may be a stretch, but they will check and get back to me.))

POTUS knows and likes Turner. Last time he saw the Chief, he commented on the weight loss.

Definite humor potential about the Chief doing all this walking and becoming slim and trim in the process. The lean, mean fighting machine.

--

===== POLL UPDATE =====

*17 ROPER & GALLUP: EDUCATIONIONAL CRISIS IS PARENT'S FAULT

Two new national public-opinion polls, Roper and Gallup, indicate that "Americans see family related problems -- such as drug abuse, poor discipline and a lack of parental responsibility" as the major cause of the nation's educational crisis. 69% of those polled by Gallup and 49% of those polled by Roper gave public schools, on a national level, only a passing grade or less. Also, Gallup found that 73% ranked "societal problems above public school performance" as more at fault in determining education's failure. When asked whether letting parents choose their children's school would improve education, the Roper poll found 56% in favor while the Gallup poll found 62% in favor. The Gallup poll also discovered that more minorities (72%) than whites (60%) favored parental choice.

Carolyn -

FYI

- Dan

September 5, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: DAN
FROM: CAROLYN
RE: TURNER FOR MAYOR BREAKFAST

Date: Monday, September 24, 1990
Time: TBD ((8 am?)) — 7:30 am, POTUS speaks about 8:00 am
Venue: Mayflower Hotel
Audience: 300-400 expected

POTUS introduced by:

Acknowledgements:

Wally Ganzi - finance chair of Turner campaign
715-7256 - inaugural chair & good friend of POTUS;
- POTUS asked him to get involved w/ Turner

BACKGROUND ON MAURICE TURNER

Born: August 13, 1935

Native Washingtonian

grew up on Girard St, NW -- announced his candidacy there. *life long. —*

Dunbar High School ((Mrs. Bush just spoke at the graduation.))

FBI National Academy

American University/University of Maryland

United States Marine Corps

Active in the community:

Greater First Baptist Church

Board of Directors of the Met Police Boys and Girls Club

Washington Pigskins Club

Ntl Org of Black Law Enforcement Executives

Intl Assoc of Chiefs of Police

Master Mason/ Mecca Temple

Chief of Police at the Washington Metropolitan Police Dept.
from 1981 through 1989.

--commanded 3,880 sworn officers/975 civilians.

--DC crime rates for several major offenses were drastically reduced. Drug arrests increased by 128%

--the number of blacks on the force increased by 45%;
minority representation increased by 32%

--received wide recognition for his work as liaison to the demonstrators encamped on the Washington Monument grounds, the site referred to as Resurrection City. He received commendations from business, civic, and political leaders, as well as from the demonstrators.

--created the Repeat Offenders Project, which targets career criminals and has won national acclaim. He says this is one of his major accomplishments.

--set up the Neighborhood Watch and Crime Solvers programs.

--Retired in 1989 after 32 years of active duty on the force.

Party Switcher

The day he turned in his gun and badge Turner, a lifelong Democrat, switched parties during a White House meeting with POTUS.

July 27, 1989 was indeed "a great day for the GOP!"

The meeting was held in

Turner said:

Native Washington: knows the city and its people

"He is a voice of change, but a familiar voice, someone with deep local family roots in public service who holds some old-fashioned values."

Turner: "we've lost that kind of civic pride and community spirit. That was a time when people stepped forward, not back..."

(Washington Post: April 3, 1990; p.A18)

"He's the ex-police chief, so he knows about what's going on in the streets of D.C., particularly in the black community."

(Kenneth Ray, Metro custodian quoted in the Post)

Strong family and public service records

Turner touts the careers of his five siblings as examples of his family's commitment to public service: two sisters are public school teachers, one brother is a city police captain, and another brother works for the architect of the Capitol. His youngest sister was recently nominated to sit on the D.C. Superior Court.

"Turner clearly has the integrity and presence that many D.C. voters seem to be seeking in their next mayor. His career -- as well as those of his four brother and sisters in public education, law enforcement, and the judiciary -- presents a success story for role-model-seeking youth. The Turner clan is like a Norman Rockwell vision of the archetypal, all-American black family."

(City Paper: 5/18-5/24/90)

Record and experience

"Turner has more experience than anybody else in the field, and his reputation as an honest cop will help him with the city's conservatives, both white and black."

(Washingtonian: 6/90)

Turner has said: "To me it would be like running a larger police department. No other candidate has ever managed anything."

(Washington Post:9/1/90) (N)

"WALKING THE BEAT FOR A NEW DIRECTION"

"Walking the beat" is Turners campaign theme, harkening back to his day as a police officer. He prefers to walk the neighborhoods and meet people rather than give speeches to the general public. His campaign would really like us to use this slogan, as it is central in his race.

"He has spent the year seeking support -- walking the neighborhoods like an officer on foot patrol."

(Washington Times:7/30/90)

*** As a toddler, Maurice Thomas Turner, Jr. was so strong that his father took to calling him "Joe" after heavyweight champion Joe Louis. The name stuck. Since then, no one in his family has ever called Turner anything but Joe. Over the years, "Joe" Turner seemed to exemplify the fighting spirit of the Brown Bomber. Like Louis, Turner beat the odds in a predominantly white profession. See Joe Louis quote. *He can run but he can't hide.*
(attached.)

*** A third generation Washingtonian with a modest education, Turner climbed to the top of a then-mostly white police force. When Turner was a rookie, black officers were not allowed to ride in the squad cars. In his final year as chief, Turner rode in the lead car of the Presidential inaugural parade.



FACT SHEET

Where Maurice T. Turner Stands on Key Campaign Issues

EDUCATION – Because of today's competitive, high-tech environment, candidate Turner's number one priority. He views education as the one vehicle that our city's youth can use to escape the frustrations of unemployment and poverty. It is the key that will open the doors of opportunity.

Mr. Turner finds the District of Columbia's present drop-out rate of 42 percent to be totally unacceptable. As Mayor, he will actively advocate a number of significant changes, including the updating of current curriculums to reflect the dramatic technological changes in today's society; the establishment of longer school days and a longer school year; and the development of a decentralized, less-bureaucratic school system that is more responsive to the needs of students and parents.

CRIME & DRUGS – The scourge of drugs has affected almost every sector of our city. It can and must be stopped. Maurice Turner will draw upon his 32 years of experience and expertise as a successful police officer and Chief to rid the city of crack cocaine and its related problems. He is quick to point out that "Government's first duty to its citizens is to provide public safety."

As Mayor, Mr. Turner will actively implement a four-part plan to deal with the city's massive drug plague. One component of this plan will advocate strong enforcement. The candidate, however, believes that arrest alone is not the answer. He will also implement a program composed of vigorous interdiction, compassionate treatment upon demand, and the extensive education of our youth as to the dangers of drug use. In addition, the candidate and his administration will work closely with and utilize the resources of the federal government in an effort to eradicate drug abuse in our city.

TAXES – Maurice Turner feels that the mounting fiscal problems now being experienced by the District of Columbia's city government cannot be allowed to continue. However, the candidate currently believes that the residents of this city do not need additional increases in taxes to offset these financial problems.

Mr. Turner strongly feels that the District of Columbia can and must be managed effectively and efficiently within the constraints of the city's current budget. As Mayor, he will critically review the budget for administrative excesses and eliminate them.

CITY ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES – Maurice Turner firmly believes that accountability is the key to improving the delivery of services to the residents of the District of Columbia. As Mayor, he will establish a team of strong, responsible managers to ensure the proper delivery of city services. This management team will be measured by and held to the same standards of performance applied to successful for-profit entities. The candidate feels that District residents deserve responsive, high quality services in return for the tax dollars they pay. Long waiting lines, slow service delivery and discourteous city employees will not be a part of the Turner administration.

ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - Maurice Turner favors the maintenance of a strong, vibrant economy for all sectors of the District of Columbia. He will support the continued growth and development of the city's downtown corridor. He will seek to increase job opportunities and broaden the tax revenue base by attracting additional high-tech and service-oriented firms to the city. The candidate will also actively encourage all segments of the private sector to become more involved in the development and growth of the District's economically disadvantaged sections.

HOUSING - As Mayor, Maurice Turner will work to see that affordable housing is available to all of the city's residents, no matter what their income. He will encourage a merging of public and private sector interests to restore the more than 2,000 boarded-up housing units throughout the city. His administration would also work to channel federal funds into existing District programs designed for the administration of distressed properties.

HEALTH CARE - The candidate is extremely concerned about the declining condition of the city's health care delivery system. As Mayor, he will create a separate Department of Public Health to improve the delivery of the city's health care services. One major role of this department would be to expand and improve our prenatal education, wellness and treatment programs to address the city's high infant mortality crisis. Mr. Turner would also seek additional public and private funding support to provide treatment for the city's drug-addicted and "boarder" babies, AIDS victims and drug abusers.

Additionally, as Mayor, Mr. Turner will actively interact with local hospital officials to find viable solutions to the overcrowding of emergency rooms, the burden of indigent care and the ineffectiveness of the current emergency response system.

STATEHOOD - As a third generation Washingtonian, Maurice Turner strongly supports the principle of statehood for the District of Columbia. He believes that the residents of this city need and deserve voting representation in the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

As Mayor, he will actively lobby the President as well as Congress to ensure the District of Columbia fully shares in all the same benefits enjoyed by the other 50 states of this nation. In this effort, the candidate will utilize every political and legislative resource available to make statehood a reality.

ABORTION - Just as the candidate fully supports the equal rights of all women, he also advocates a woman's individual right to choose whether or not to terminate her pregnancy.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S IMAGE - Maurice Turner is extremely concerned about the city's current negative image and vows to do all in his power to turn this image around. Before there can be a change, however, the District of Columbia's city government will need a strong infusion of honesty, integrity and sincerity. As Mayor, Maurice Turner will provide this infusion and supply the strong brand of leadership Washington, D.C. now needs.

220. SPORTS

protesting to the referee about four consecutive low blows when Dempsey threw the final punch, July 21, 1927.

17 "How you play the game" is for college boys. When you're playing for money, winning is the only thing that matters. Show me a good loser in professional sports, and I'll show you an idiot. Show me a sportsman, and I'll show you a player I'm looking to trade to Oakland.

LEO DUROCHER, *Nice Guys Finish Last*, 1975.

18 If you're in professional sports, buddy, and you don't care whether you win or lose, you are going to finish last.

Ibid.

19 Good shot, bad luck, and hell are the five basic words to be used in a game of tennis.

VIRGINIA GRAHAM, *Say Please*, 1949.

20 Anyone who will tear down sports will tear down America. Sports and religion have made America what it is today.

WOODY HAYES, quoted in Bill Bradley, *Life on the Run*, 1976.

21 A race track swarms with sweaty oafs intent on getting something for nothing and sullen if they fail. A fight crowd is exciting and excited, and vaguely pathologic. But a baseball crowd, excepting the stray cranks and exhibitionists, is a neighborly lot.

JOHN K. HUTCHENS, quoted in the *New York Times Magazine*, July 14, 1946.

22 We wuz robbed.

JOE JACOBS, after his fighter, Max Schmeling, lost the heavyweight title to Jack Sharkey on a foul, June 21, 1932.

23 You've got to win in sports—that's talent—but you've also got to learn how to remind everybody how you did win, and how often. That comes with experience.

BILLIE JEAN KING, *Billie Jean*, 1982.

24 It's really impossible for athletes to grow up. As long as you're playing, no one will let you. On the one hand, you're a child, still playing a game. And

everybody around you acts like a kid, too. But on the other hand, you're a superhuman hero that everyone dreams of being. No wonder we have such a hard time understanding who we are.

Ibid.

25 It's easy to have faith in yourself and have discipline when you're a winner, when you're number one. What you got to have is faith and discipline when you're not a winner.

VINCE LOMBARDI, quoted in Tom Dowling, *Coach: A Season with Lombardi*, 1970.

26 He can run, but he can't hide.

JOE LOUIS, before his first heavyweight title fight with the light-heavyweight champion, Billy Conn, June 19, 1941.

27 In this country, when you finish second, no one knows your name.

FRANK MCGUIRE, basketball coach, quoted in James A. Michener, *Sports in America*, 1976.

28 Prizefighting offers a profession to men who might otherwise commit murder in the street.

NORMAN MAILER, *The Fight*, 1975.

29 In my book a tennis player is the complete athlete. He has to have the speed of a sprinter, the endurance of a marathon runner, the agility of a boxer or fencer and the gray matter of a good football quarterback. Baseball, football, basketball players are good athletes, but they don't need all these attributes to perform well.

BOBBY RIGGS, *Court Hustler*, 1973.

30 Win this one for the Gipper.

Attributed to Knute Rockne, exhorting his Notre Dame football team before a big game of 1921. ("The Gipper" was the nickname of one of Rockne's players, George Gipp, an All-American fullback who had died on December 4, 1920, after the end of the football season.)

31 As I emphatically disbelieve in seeing Harvard or any other college turn out mollicoddles instead of vigorous men, I may add that I do not in the least object to a sport because it is rough.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, in a speech in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 23, 1907.

32 I zigged w
JACK RO
from a kn

33 Professiona
and vitality of
city's image of
know it. A wir
and even a losi
mon misery.

BILL VEE

Se

1 Spring come
All in white
Where the v
Loth to go.

AMELIA J
Living, 19

2 April is the
Lilacs out of
Memory and
Dull roots w

T.S. ELIOT

3 Daughter of
With sudden
Teaching bar
Painting pict
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RALPH W.

4 When the tr
unmask,
And the new
The old wine
Feels the blo
And bursts th

Ibid.

Joe Louis, 66, Heavyweight King Who Reigned 12 Years, Is Dead

By DEANE MCGOWEN

Joe Louis, who held the heavyweight boxing championship of the world for almost 12 years and the affection of the American public for most of his adult life, died yesterday of cardiac arrest in Las Vegas, Nev. He was 66 years old.

Mr. Louis, who was champion from 1937 until 1949, collapsed in the bathroom of his home at approximately 9:30 A.M. (P.S.T.). Efforts by Noel Larimer, his personal therapist, and by paramedics to revive Mr. Louis were unsuccessful. He was pronounced dead at Desert Springs Hospital at 10:05 A.M. His wife, Martha, was with him at the hospital.

Slow of foot but redeemingly fast of hands, Joe Louis dominated heavyweight

son, who had reigned earlier in the century. Before Louis retired undefeated as champion on March 1, 1949, his last title defense had been against Jersey Joe Walcott. Louis knocked him out on June 25, 1948 in New York.

As the titleholder, his fights had grossed more than \$4.6 million, of which he received about \$800,000.

A fighter who wasted little time in dispatching his opponents, Louis's earnings per round were extraordinarily high. Of the 25 title defenses, only three went the full 15 rounds. Tony Galento, for example, survived four rounds in 1939, and Buddy Baer managed one round in 1942.

Excluding exhibitions, Louis won 68 professional fights and lost only three. He scored 54 knockouts, including five in the first round. After retiring, he continued to appear in exhibitions and in 1950 he decided to make a comeback, but was beaten by Ezzard Charles in 15 rounds. His final professional bout took place on Oct. 26, 1951, when he lost to Rocky Marciano in New York. His final competition, an exhibition, took place Dec. 16, 1951, in Taipei against Cpl. Buford J. DeCordova.

The most spectacular victim of Louis's robust punches was Max Schmeling, the German fighter who was personally hailed by Adolf Hitler as a paragon of Teutonic manhood. Schmeling, who had knocked out Louis in 12 rounds in 1936, was given a return bout on June 22, 1938, in Yankee Stadium. He was knocked out in 2 minutes 4 seconds of the first round.

Describing the bout in *The New York Times*, John Kieran wrote:

"Well, of all things! It's on and it's over. Just as Joe promised. He stepped in and started a lightning attack. Lefts and rights — Bang! Bang! Bang! Schmeling reeled into the ropes on the first-base side of the ring and clung like a shipwrecked soldier to a lifeline.

"Swaying on the ropes, Max peered out in a bewildered manner. He pushed himself off and Louis struck like dark lightning again. A ripping left and a smashing right. The right was the crusher. Schmeling went down. He was up again and then, under another fusillade, down again. Once more, and barely able to stand, and then down for the third and final time."

Not all of Louis's fights were so savage. Many of his adversaries entered the ring already quaking and his task of finishing them off was thus a matter of a half dozen solid punches at the proper moment.

A Considerate Man

There was no Joe Louis behind any facade. He was the same slow-spoken, considerate person in a close social group as

he was to the vast crowds that surged in on him to clutch his every word when he was at the apogee of the boxing world.

A simple dignity was characteristic of Louis, who never pretended that his sharecropper origins in Alabama were more than humble.

Louis was born Joseph Louis Barrow on May 13, 1914, in the cotton-field country near Lafayette, Ala., the eighth child of Munn and Lilly Barrow. His boyhood was one of want and little schooling.

In his teens, he did odd jobs to help his family until they moved to Detroit. He worked as a laborer there in the River Rouge plant of the Ford Company.

Studied Cabinet-Making

The future champion attended Bronson Vocational School for a time to learn cabinet-making, before turning to amateur boxing at the request of a schoolmate. He made his boxing debut in an amateur tournament in Detroit, where he was then making his home, as a light-heavyweight.

He lost the decision, getting knocked down three times by Johnny Miller in a three-rounder. However, he persevered and, in 1934, won the national Amateur Athletic Union light-heavyweight title.

That ended his career as an amateur. His record included 43 knockout victories in 54 bouts.

On July 4, 1934, Louis appeared as a professional fighter for the first time and knocked out Jack Kracken in one round in Chicago.

Much of Louis's success was due to the capable manner in which he was handled as a professional. His amateur record brought him to the attention of Julian Black and John Roxborough, who engaged the late Jack Blackburn, one of the ring's great competitors, to polish the rough spots in the young fighter's style and to get the maximum results out of his tremendous strength and punching power.

Louis had 11 more fights in 1934 and 14 in 1935. By then his prowess had attracted the attention of Mike Jacobs in New York.

Mr. Jacobs was competing against Madison Square Garden for the right to promote boxing. He went to Detroit to see Louis fight Natie Brown in March 1935.

After outpointing Brown, Louis soon joined the New York promoter.

First New York Fight

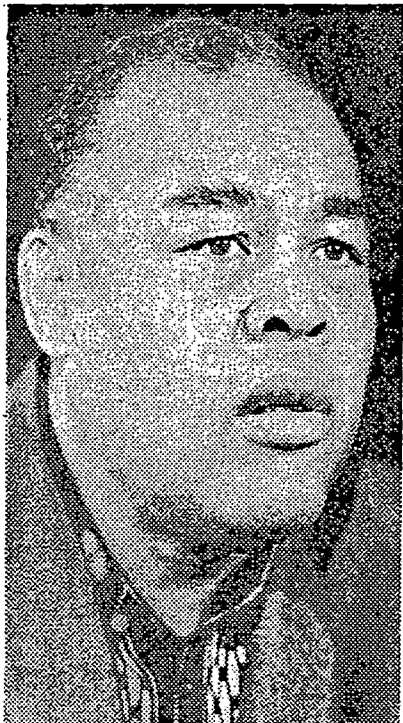
On June 25, 1935, Louis appeared for the first time before New York fans and was an immediate success, knocking out Primo Carnera in six rounds. He was so impressive that fans clamored for a match between him and Max Baer. Baer had lost the heavyweight championship to Braddock only two weeks before Louis stopped Carnera.

Louis and Baer met on Sept. 24 of that year, and the young fighter, already recognized as a punching machine, pounded Baer into helplessness in four rounds.

Altogether Louis had 14 bouts in 1935 and earned a total of \$368,037, an almost incredible sum then for a fighter in his second year as a professional.

On June 19, 1936, Louis had his first

See pg. 3



The New York Times

Joe Louis in 1971

boxing from 1937 to 1948. As world champion he defended his title 25 times, facing all challengers and fighting the best that the countries of the world could offer. In the opinion of many boxing experts, the plain, simple, unobtrusive Brown Bomber — as he was known — with his crushing left jab and hook, was probably the best heavyweight fighter of all time.

The 6-foot-1½-inch, 197-pound Louis won his title June 22, 1937, in Chicago, by knocking out James J. Braddock in eight rounds, thus becoming the first black heavyweight champion since Jack John-

meeting with Schmeling in New York and suffered his first professional defeat, a 12th-round knockout.

Schmeling told reporters before the bout that he had seen faults in Louis's style. After the bout, Schmeling disclosed that Louis had a habit of lowering his left shoulder and arm, leaving his chin open for a right-hand counter punch.

Floored in Fourth Round

Schmeling floored Louis with that weapon in the fourth round, and finally knocked him out with more of the right-hand blows in the 12th.

Schmeling was promised a title bout against Braddock after he stopped Louis, but Mr. Jacobs wanted Louis to get the chance. After stalling Schmeling, Braddock agreed to meet Louis.

They fought in Chicago and Louis knocked out Braddock in the eighth round to win the heavyweight title.

In 1938 the new champion had only three bouts, but one of those was his second against Schmeling.

Germany was then expounding its superman propaganda to the world, and Hitler had made it known that Schmeling was one of those supermen.

Schmeling made the mistake of believing Hitler and made some disparaging remarks about Americans in general and blacks in particular.

Champion in a Rage

When Louis and the challenger met on June 22, 1938, in New York, the champion was in a rage. Louis cut his opponent down with terrific head and body punches. Schmeling went to a local hospital to recuperate before he returned to Germany.

The 2-minute-4-second time span was a record for turning back a challenger in a heavyweight title bout. The bout was the first million-dollar gate Louis attracted during his career.

After that Louis had things pretty much his own way in the ring. Tony Galento had him on the canvas briefly in 1939, Arturo Godoy's crouching nose-to-the-floor tactics puzzled Louis the full 15 rounds in 1940, and Buddy Baer, brother of Max, knocked Louis out of the ring for a nine-count in 1941 before losing.

A Lesson in Boxing

That last event came during Louis's so-called "bum-of-the-month campaign." During it, beginning in December 1940, he met challengers at the rate of one a month, a performance that no other heavyweight champion ever attempted.

Louis came close to losing his crown in the first fight with Billy Conn of Pittsburgh on June 18, 1941, at the Polo Grounds. Conn, the light-heavyweight king, relinquished his title to meet Louis.

Before that fight many boxing writers had said that Conn would be too speedy and would outbox Louis. The champion had the perfect answer when he said, "He can run but he can't hide."

For 12 rounds Louis received a lesson in boxing from the stylish challenger. However, in the 13th, Conn dropped his successful tactics and attempted to slug it



United Press International

Joe Louis attending a title fight last year at Detroit's Joe Louis Arena

out with Louis. The move cost him the championship. Louis knocked him out with two seconds left in the round.

Three months later Louis stopped Lou Nova, and in January 1942, he defeated Buddy Baer again, in 2:56 of the first round. That bout in Madison Square Garden was for the Navy Relief Society, which received \$47,000.

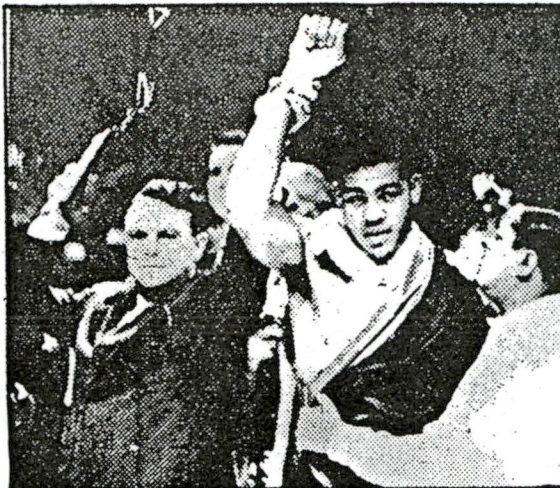
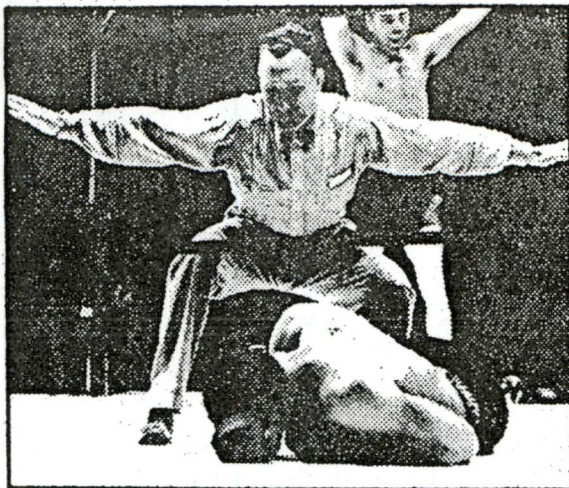
Two months later Louis knocked out Abe Simon in the sixth round of a fight in New York. The Army Relief society gained by \$36,146. Louis then went into the Army as a private.

As a soldier, Louis traveled more than

21,000 miles and staged 96 boxing exhibitions before two million soldiers.

Louis came out of the Army on Oct. 1, 1945, and shortly after signed to defend his title against Conn. The bout was the second million-dollar gate Louis drew and earned him the largest purse of his career, \$625,916.44. The champion stopped Conn in the eighth round at Yankee Stadium on June 19, 1946.

The champion defended his title three more times after the Conn fight, knocking out Tami Mauriello and Jersey Joe Walcott twice. After the second Walcott bout



on June 25, 1948, Louis retired — officially on March 1, 1949.

He later tried a comeback but failed to regain his championship form. Ezzard Charles outpointed him in 15 rounds at Yankee Stadium on Sept. 27, 1950. A year later Louis's ring career came to an end when Rocky Marciano knocked him out in the eighth round of their bout at Madison Square Garden on Oct. 26, 1951.

Although he made a lot of money, it passed through his fingers quickly — and without the sort of accounting that the Internal Revenue Service expects. As a result, the Government calculated that his delinquent taxes — after penalties and interest — amounted to \$1.25 million, a sum that Louis found staggering. "I liked the good life," Louis said. "I just don't know where the money went. I wish I did. I got 50 percent of each purse and all kinds of expenses came out of my cut." In the mid-1960's, an accommodation was reached with the Government and the boxer was able to pay off his obligations.

In 1965, Dana Latham, the commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, informed Congress: "We have gotten all we could possibly get from Mr. Louis, leaving him with some hope that he can live. His earning days are over."

Louis was not officially forgiven by the tax collectors, but attempts at getting the money he owed ceased, according to a close friend of the boxer.

Food Chain Planned

Out of the ring for good, Louis tried to establish himself in a variety of careers. He wrestled briefly and engaged in various sports and commercial promotions. In 1969, he and Billy Conn, who had lost twice to Louis in title fights, set up the Joe Louis Food Franchise Corporation in the hope of operating an inter-racial chain of food shops.

In 1969, he collapsed on a lower Manhattan street and was rushed to Beekman-Downtown Hospital for treatment of what was then described as "a physical breakdown."

And in 1970, he spent five months at the Colorado Psychiatric Hospital and the Veterans Administration Hospital in Denver. He was hospitalized by his wife, Martha, and his son, Joe Louis Barrow Jr.,

suffering from paranoia. Because of his confinement he was unable to attend a tribute to him in Detroit that was attended by more than 8,000 people.

Louis disclosed the truth about some of his problems in 1971 in a book, "Brown Bomber, The Pilgrimage of Joe Louis," by Barney Nagler. He said that his collapse in 1969 had been caused by cocaine. And he admitted that his hospitalization had been prompted by his fear of a plot to destroy him.

Louis's son once said of his father: "I couldn't help thinking of Arthur Miller's play, 'Death of a Salesman.' In the play, the man's name was Willy Loman, wasn't it? Well, there's a correlation between them. Wasn't Willy a grand guy, just like my father, and then he started growing old and losing his customers? He was never really aware that he had lost his territory. That's the tragedy of it, just like my father's."

Louis's third wife, Martha, said, during her husband's troubles, "Joe's not broke. He's rich-rich with friends. If he said he needed a dollar, a million people would send him a dollar and he'd be a millionaire."

Joe Louis was more than just a boxing champion. He also had a role in the social history of the United States. In a 1970 article about Louis in Ebony magazine, Chester Higgins wrote: "He gave inspiration to downtrodden and despised people. When Joe Louis fought, blacks in ghettos across the land were indoors glued to their radios, and when Louis won, as he nearly always did, they hit the streets whooping and hollering in celebration. For Joe's victory was their victory, a means of striking back at an oppressive and hateful environment. Louis was the black Atlas on whose broad shoulders blacks were lifted, for in those days, there were few authentic black heroes."

In 1974 he took time off from his job as a "greeter" at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, Nev., to referee the heavyweight fight between Joe Frazier and Jerry Quarry, proclaiming Frazier the winner after the fifth round because of heavy cuts on Quarry's face.

Mr. Louis and Marva Trotter, a 19-year-old Chicago secretary, were married on Sept. 24, 1935. The marriage took

Above, from the left: Joe Louis being counted out during bout against Max Schmeling in 1936, which was his first loss; Louis after taking the heavyweight championship from James J. Braddock in 1937, and punching Schmeling against the ropes in their 1938 rematch, which Louis won by a first-round knockout.

place in a Harlem apartment just a few hours before Louis stepped into the ring and knocked out Max Baer.

The couple were divorced in March 1945, but remarried a year later. They were divorced a second time in February 1949. A daughter, Jacquelin, was born to the couple on Feb. 8, 1943, and a son, Joe Jr., on May 28, 1947.

Mr. Louis's third marriage was to Rose Morgan, a New York cosmetics manufacturer, on Christmas Day, 1955.

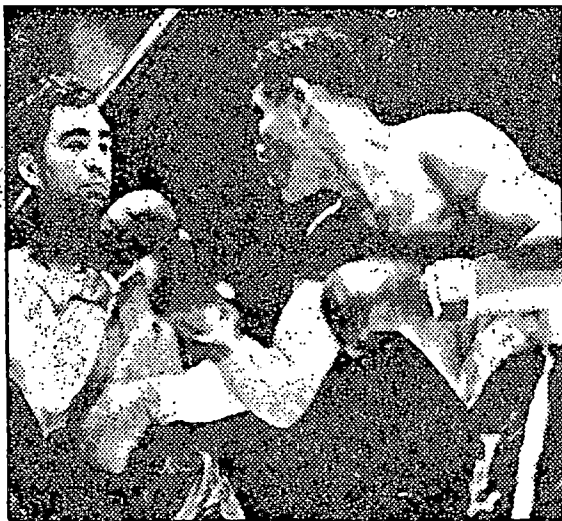
His fourth marriage was to Mrs. Martha Jackson, a Los Angeles lawyer. It took place March 17, 1959, after his union with Rose Morgan Louis was terminated by annulment.

Mr. Louis's death came only a few hours after he had attended the heavyweight championship fight on Saturday night between Larry Holmes and Trevor Berbick at Caesars Palace where for many years he was employed as a "greeter."

Since 1977, Mr. Louis had been confined to a wheelchair following surgery to correct an aortic aneurysm. His health over the last decade had been poor, beset with heart problems, emotional disorders and strokes. An electronic pacemaker was implanted near his heart last Dec. 23 in Houston.

"He was in a cardiac arrest when he arrived," said Shirley Brown, the nursing supervisor at Desert Springs Hospital. "They did everything they could to revive him. He had been ill for quite some time. He had been hospitalized before."

"Mrs. Louis is taking it as well as can be expected," said Harry Wald, the president of Caesars Palace. "We're very shocked at what happened. He was at the fight last night. He was really enjoying himself and his pacemaker was working very well. He was looking forward to attending the Diana Ross Show tomorrow night at the hotel and then this morning he just collapsed. It's very sad."



Associated Press; United Press International

A spokesman for the Louis family said that the former champion's body would lie in state on Thursday at Caesars Palace. Burial will be on Friday morning at a burial site yet to be determined.

Joe Louis: A Sense Of Dignity

WHEN Joe Louis's tax troubles were still making headlines, a man told him: "You were 15 years ahead of your time. You should have been around today to cut in on these multimillion-dollar closed-circuit shows."

"No," Joe said, "when I was boxing I made \$5 million and wound up broke, owing the Government a million. If I was boxing today I'd make \$10 million and wind up broke, owing the Government two million."

Joe Louis Barrow lived a month less than 67 years. He was heavyweight champion of the world in an era when the heavyweight champion was, in the view of many, the greatest man in the world. He held the title for 12 years, defended it 25 times and retired undefeated as a champion.

Not once in 66 years was he known to utter a word of complaint or bitterness or offer an excuse for anything. To be sure, he had nothing to make excuses about. In 71 recorded fights he lost three times, on a knockout by Max Schmeling before he won the championship, on a decision to Ezzard Charles when he tried to regain the title, and finally on a knockout by Rocky Marciano when that young man was on his way to the top.

Joe had just celebrated his 21st birthday when he came to New York the first time. This was 1935, not a long time ago, yet some people still saw any black man as the stereotype dinky, who loved dancing and watermelon. Some news photographers bought a watermelon and asked Joe to pose eating a slice. He refused, saying he didn't like watermelon.

"And the funny thing is," said Harry Markson, telling the story, "Joe loves watermelon."

At 21, this unlettered son of Alabama sharecroppers had the perception to realize what the pictures would imply and the quiet dignity to have no part of the charade. Dignity was always a word that applied to him. Dignity and candor.

Early in Muhammad Ali's spindacious reign as heavyweight champion, he hired Joe as an "adviser" and they appeared on television together.

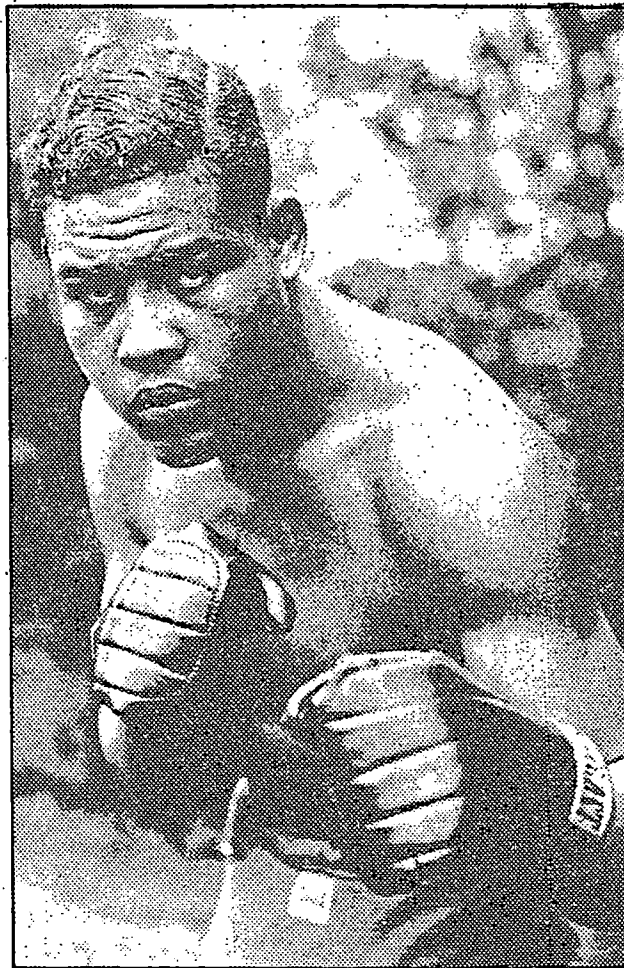
"Joe, you really think you coulda whupped me?" Ali said.

"When I had the title," Joe said, "I went on what they called a bum-of-the-month tour."

Ali's voice rose three octaves. "You mean I'm a bum?"

"You woulda been on the tour," Joe told his new employer.

During World War II, Joe defended his championship against Buddy Baer for the benefit of the Naval Relief Fund. Wendell Willkie, defeated candidate for President of the



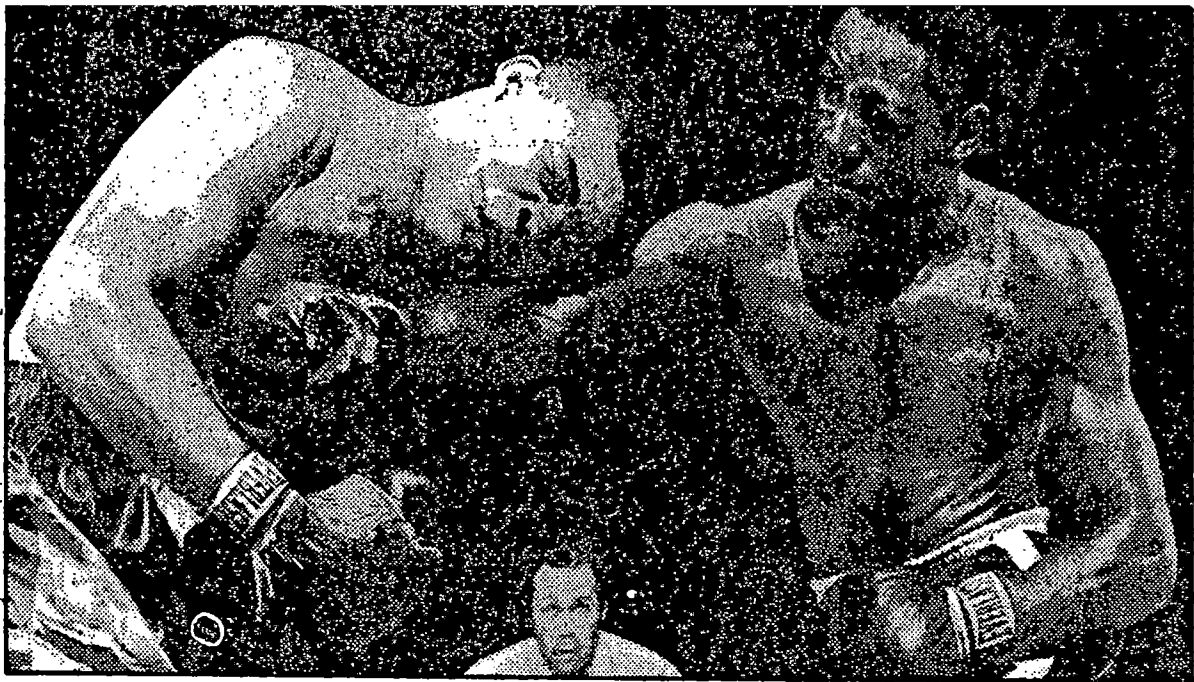
The New York Times

Joe Louis during training for a 1935 fight

United States, made a resounding speech in the ring. "And you, Max Baer," he said, "and you, Joe Louee..." Earlier that day Harry Markson, then doing publicity on Mike Jacobs's promotions in Madison Square Garden, offered to write a few words for Joe in case he was called on to speak. Joe said no, thanks, he wouldn't be invited.

To his surprise, he was asked to address the crowd. Unprepared though he was, he said a few altogether appropriate words, assuring listeners that we would win the war "because we're on God's side." Dignity. If memory serves, Buddy Baer wasn't called on. Before the first round ended, he couldn't speak, being unconscious.

This story has been told here before but perhaps it will bear repeating. Before Floyd Patterson's second match with Sonny Liston, the one in Las Vegas, a visitor remarked to Joe that every time Floyd talked with the press he spoke



Louis taking punishment from Ezzard Charles in 1950. Charles won and retained his title.

of losing. "If I lose, if I lose bad, if I'm humiliated," he would start over again at the bottom and work his way back to main events.

"A fighter can't think that way," Joe said, "and he can't talk that way."

"It seems to me," his companion said, "that any time a man of intelligence goes into an athletic contest, he realizes that he stands a chance of losing."

"Oh, I think I reckanized it," Joe said. "Especially when I was just starting out and scared. After I won the title I didn't think about it no more. Oh, I knew that if I kept on fighting, some guy would come along and take the title away from me, but not this guy, never tonight."

• • •

Joe Louis may very well have been the greatest fighter who ever lived. Comparisons with Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney and others are foolish, though there is no shadow of doubt here that he would have caught and destroyed Muhammad Ali as he caught Billy Conn and other skillful boxers.

At the top of his game he would have outboxed Rocky Marciano and perhaps have taken him out, though after 49 fights without a defeat or draw, Rocky said he had never been dazed by a punch, even the punches that floored him. Joe's aging legs betrayed him when he finally fought Marciano.

That was his last competitive match, though he boxed a few exhibitions afterwards. Marciano knocked him out of the ring in the eighth round, and afterwards Joe lay on his stomach on a rubbing table with his right ear pillowed on a towel. He wore his faded dressing gown of blue and red, with a raincoat spread over it. His left hand was in a bucket of ice on the floor and a handler massaged his left ear with ice. With his face squashed against the padding of the table, newspapermen had to kneel with their heads close to his lips to hear his words.

He said the best man had won. Asked whether Marciano could hit harder than Schmeling, who had knocked him out 15 years earlier, Joe said: "This kid knocked me out with what? Two punches. Schmeling knocked me out with — musta been a hunderd punches. But I was 22 years old then. You can take more then than later on."

"Did age count tonight, Joe?"

"Ugh," Joe said, and bobbed his head.

Red Smith

April 13, 1981

September 11, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: DAN
FROM: CAROLYN
RE: IDEAS FOR TURNER FOR MAYOR REMARKS

I know that we are trying to keep these remarks short, but here are some ideas to think about. We can always keep the material for future speeches that include civil rights, empowerment, etc.

1. Read the National Review article about the President's civil rights speech last May 17. (Lange's speech) The author makes some interesting points. Among them:

That George Bush really can be the "empowerment President" -
- if he vetoes the Kennedy-Hawkins bill, he'll actually win more black voters because he's offering choices in housing, education, etc. and not the traditional NAACP notions of handouts.

2. Note that election day this year falls on November 6 -- the same day that Lincoln was elected in 1860. Possible tie-in to the Party of Lincoln, as related to the National Review article.

3. See the Greenberg article from the Washington Times. Among other ideas, it offers that:

"The challenge now is to rediscover Booker T. Washington, who knew that if economic competence comes first, political advancement will naturally follow in American society."

Attached to that article are some quotes by Booker T. Washington as well as other historically prominent blacks such as Benjamin Banneker.

Also, Joe Louis, for whom Turner was nicknamed, has one great quote: "He can run, but he can't hide."

See also the New York Times article (3rd page): a paragraph on Joe Louis' beating the odds.

TURNER STORY FROM CARL PROPHATER

--a particular accomplishment by Chief Turner

In 1970, President Nixon called for a large recruiting drive to raise the number of uniformed police officers in the District of Columbia. Nixon pushed for this and got Congress to authorize it.

The Police Chief at the time was Jerry Wilson. He selected Lieutenant Maurice Turner to head up the recruiting drive -- and Turner was extremely successful. In less than a year, he raised the numbers of officers from 3600 to 5100. + in his tenure as Chief,

he brought out many innovations etc. See state.

--humor on Turner

Chief Wilson had a very small administrative staff. One day, during the recruiting drive, Turner was helping to man the phones. He answered one particular call and said "hold please." He turned to the Chief and said "it's another crank call. Some kook claiming to be the Florida White House!"

Chief Wilson, who regularly got crank calls, said "Oh, I guess one more won't hurt" and picked up the line. To his horror, the next thing Lt. Turner heard was "Well, hello Mr. President". Nixon was calling from Florida.

Needless to say, Turner has taken a lot of ribbing about this. Now he knows about calls from the White House.

MAURICE T. TURNER CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

111 1/2

1511 K STREET, N.W., SUITE 940

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

FAX (202) 393-6163

Don - Here are some ideas Turner presented yesterday at a news conference. UNITY theme.

FAX COVER SHEET

TO:

CAROLINE CAWLEY
WHITE HOUSE
SPEECH WRITING

FROM:

LON WALLS
PRESS SECRETARY
628-1990

OF PAGES SENT INCLUDING COVER SHEET

9

MESSAGE:

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THANK YOU

1

I want to thank you all for coming here today as we start the final lap in what will be the most important election in the District of Columbia's history.

Every election is important to a city whose residents are still fighting for the benefits of statehood, but this election is particularly important. We must be able to say down the road that this election, and the new government which it will choose, launched a new era of unity and progress in the life of the nation's capitol.

Too often, Washington's politicians have been high on power and short of sight. This has stymied our progress, stifled our opportunities, smothered our schools in bureaucracy, crippled city hall with corruption, but it has not -- and it cannot destroy our spirit. As a third generation Washingtonian, I know the pride we have in our city, our neighborhoods and in each other. With that pride grows self-esteem and a sense of responsibility -- a desire to achieve.

Now we must start again to fulfill our desire to achieve.

In that spirit, I want to congratulate Sharon Pratt Dixon for scoring an important victory in the Democratic primary on Tuesday. Sharon has been one of the leaders in our city of over a decade as, indeed, have I. So when I say that our leadership has failed us, I am not saying that our leaders are bad people.

There has been no absence of dedication on either Sharon's part or my own. There has been no failure of integrity, to my knowledge, on Sharon's part or, indeed, on my part. Nevertheless, the political leadership in Washington has been more divided

against itself than united to produce results.

Sharon and I agree one thing: Our next Mayor must be one who can bring this city unity, and through that unity, progress.

I believe I am that candidate and today we are launching a general election campaign to make the case to the voters of the District of Columbia that I am that candidate.

In that process, I will be drawing distinctions between Sharon and myself, but I will be doing so with none of the bitterness that was seen in the Democratic primary.

There will be no bitterness, on my part anyway, because that is no way to build unity. Tough debate, strong differences, hard work, spirited competition -- all of these can contribute to a sense that this election fairly and constructively picked new leadership. So we will see that kind of spirited competition in the coming eight weeks. But I am confident that Sharon and I will emerge friends. When I am sworn in as Mayor, she will be an important ally in the private sector and we will be calling on each other to work together for the future of this city.

I asked to have this press conference because I want to start an important facet of this campaign. Today I am going to announce the first planks of the Turner Unity Platform for Washington.

The platform which I am beginning to announce today is not just Maurice Turner's platform because the ideas belong to others in addition to myself. It is, as I call it, the Turner Unity Platform for Washington. It is an attempt to draw on the best thinking available.

As I've said, no one is born with the ability to become a

mayor. But I've spent a long time as a lead executive in government and I do know good ideas when I see them. I also know the importance of ideas in the translation of energy into action.

The Turner Administration will have as its highest priority a commitment to unify the city behind solutions that will work to solve the problems that press upon us and create the opportunities we so urgently need. This is the obligation and the talent of an executive. Seeking the city's position of Chief Executive, it is the talent I believe I offer and I know it is the obligation which, if successful, I must fulfill.

I believe it is also a principal distinction between Sharon Pratt Dixon and myself. Sharon's career has been as a politician and as a utility vice president. Those careers do not disqualify a person from seeking executive office, but they do not particularly qualify one either.

So with those comments on the table, let me briefly describe to you the first three planks of the Turner Unity Platform for Washington, which I am introducing today.

First, the Turner Administration is pledged to execute the first proposal in this document to bring an orderly end to the bloat in city government. It calls for hiring freeze, a significant reduction in city employees through attrition and an intensive effort to shift employees from unneeded activities to areas of need.

Now those of you with good eyesight can see the name at the top of that page and it is not mine. Dave Clarke has spent a lifetime working to improve this city. His ideas may not make as

good a slogan as Sharon's plan to fire thousands of people but I refuse to shift either the blame or the burden of the failures of our leaders onto the backs of our civil servants.

I endorse Dave's ideas in this regard. As Mayor, I will move swiftly to implement them. Moreover, I will do everything within my power to recruit David Clarke to help in the effort to bring everyone together. That is what unity is all about. That is what the Turner Unity Platform for Washington stands for. And unity is what I can offer this city. In the coming weeks, I will offer other planks inspired by other leaders and thinkers with the same objective in mind.

2) In the same spirit, the Turner Administration will do everything in its power to implement the many important recommendations in this document to help our children. The 64 business, civic, political and educational leaders who worked so hard on the D.C. Committee on Public Education to bring this analysis to us must now be asked to exert leadership along with the Board of Education, the school system and most importantly, parents and citizens, to make these recommendations a reality.

They are not ideas of my own creation. I am a product of the D. C. schools. Two of my sisters are teachers in the D.C. schools. I know full well that the education that I received in my home, in my neighborhood and in our schools gave me the opportunities which I've had to achieve personal fulfillment and, hopefully, serve our city with skill and purpose. But I'm no expert in education.

My job as Mayor will be to foster the unity, generate the energy, broker the discussions and stop the bickering. I want to

build not just a better school system, but build the best school system to meet the challenges which our children face.

Finally, I want to talk about crime and the major fuel for crime in our city -- illegal drugs. We are going to unify behind an effort to make this city safe for its citizens. I know what the problems are and I know what the solutions are. These planks of the Turner Unity Platform for Washington are the direct result of 32 years experience in the unending war to keep our city safe.

The crime rates in the city of Washington are a symptom of a problem which infiltrates every neighborhood in our city and must be attacked by virtually every department of our city's government.

When people are murdered in Washington nearly every day and when millions of dollars in drug transactions are taking place, the citizens have a right to demand action. It is not surprising that they look to the police department for that action. But no one knows better than the Police Chief -- this Police Chief -- that the problems of crime and drugs will not be solved unless the police department is part of a full court press across the city led by an experienced, skilled Mayor to root out the factors that contribute to this plague.

As Police Chief and now as candidate, I have consistently said that the end of the reign of crime and drugs in Washington will come through the merger of four initiatives. Arrests alone are not the answer.

First, of course, comes law enforcement. The citizens of this city have a right to a police department that is big enough, well equipped enough and skillful enough to protect them from crime and,

when crime occurs, arrest the criminals and present the criminal justice system with evidence.

Under my leadership as Chief and in the years since, the D.C. police department has become, indeed, skillful at making the arrest even though it remains understaffed compared to its challenge. The department makes as many as 43,000 arrests a year -- 15,000 of them are drug related.

But relying on the police department alone to rid this city of crime and drugs has not worked, will not work and cannot work. We need a comprehensive approach which only can be forged and led by a Mayor with the experience to understand the problems and the will to bring the three other elements of a solution to bear in addition to law enforcement.

The second element is interdiction. We must do a better job of keeping the drugs out of the country in the first instance and out of our city in the second. This is a cooperative venture, of course, with the federal government. I believe that I will have a vastly improved relationship with the federal government than that currently enjoyed by the present administration. Together, we will make interdiction more effective.

Third, there must be more capacity in this city to treat those who are addicted to drugs. We actually had a more serious drug problem in this city 20 years ago. At that time, we combined equal parts of law enforcement and treatment. Today, we spend only 15 cents on treatment for every dollar we spend on law enforcement. Since the drug/crime syndrome means that people are literally addicted to their criminal behavior, spending money on arrests and

convictions but not on treatment is a sure way to guarantee that the problem will not go away. The Turner Administration will change that equation.

Finally, there is education. I don't need to tell you that the messages currently being sent to our citizens, particularly our young people, about using drugs are not likely to contribute to a solution to the problem. I hope I also don't need to tell you that the message sent by the election of a Police Chief, this Police Chief, will change that.

But that is only the beginning. Our schools must become better in teaching the danger of drugs. Our churches must become more effectively involved. Our neighborhoods must become more sensitized to the roles that they can play.

I've spoken a lot in this campaign about the education that I received in my neighborhood as a kid in an earlier era. I did not grow up in a perfect city. The society was segregated. The opportunities were limited. The leadership was alien. But my Girard Street neighborhood gave me a firm and abiding sense of right and wrong. It taught me self-esteem and taught me self-respect for my fellow man. The District of Columbia was unified in that effort at that time. We have lost that sense of unity, in too many neighborhoods. I intend to restore it.

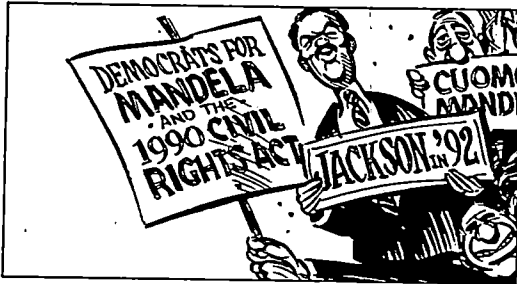
And with a unity of purpose from our people and a unified effort from our government, this city will no longer be safe for pushers and murderers and it will become safe for our citizens and our visitors.

That is what the Turner Unity Platform for Washington is

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about. It is about building a unified city to bring us the progress and the opportunities to which all of us are entitled.

BETTING ON BUSH



For once, Republicans have a chance to uphold principle and advance their interests at the same time: wooing black voters back to the party of Abraham Lincoln by *defeating* a civil-rights bill.

CLINT BOLICK

A MONTH or so ago, during a conversation about the Kennedy-Hawkins civil-rights bill, I made two bets with Arch Parsons of the *Baltimore Sun*. First, that President Bush will veto the bill if it is approved without significant changes. Second, that he will win 18 per cent of the black vote in 1992 if he does.

Washington pundits would assure Arch that he'll soon pocket a crisp dollar bill from the first bet, and a second one too if his memory hangs in for two years. Moreover, most pundits would insist that my first bet is inconsistent with my second. If Bush vetoes this civil-rights bill—or any civil-rights bill—he's doomed among black voters.

The reason I'm bucking conventional wisdom is that I sense that something important is happening beneath the surface in the debate over the civil-rights bill. That leads me to believe that if Bush plays his cards right, he will in fact double the black vote he received in 1988—a development that would make him invincible in 1992. And—again contrary to popular wisdom—playing his cards right requires him to veto the bill if Congress passes anything resembling the original version.

At a Rose Garden ceremony on May 17, Bush laid down three conditions for acceptance of a civil-rights bill: it can't require or encourage racial quotas, it can't be absurdly complex, and it can't reverse the due-process principle that a person is innocent until proven guilty. These are refreshing,

common-sense principles that most Americans can easily support.

By definition, the bill's sponsors cannot satisfy those principles. The heart of the bill—provisions overturning six Supreme Court decisions of last year, especially the *Wards Cove* decision—violates all three. The motive behind it is to induce employers to adopt quotas "voluntarily" by rigging the rules against them in statistics-based employment-discrimination cases. Under *Wards Cove*, plaintiffs may use statistics to prove discrimination, but they bear the burden of proof every step of the way. Under Kennedy-Hawkins, statistics by themselves would establish a presumption of discrimination, with employers bearing the burden of proving their innocence. Facing that threat, employers would almost always seek the safe harbor of informal quotas. No middle ground exists: to modify or overturn *Wards Cove* is to create an irresistible impulse for quotas. Of course, anyone who has read the newspapers lately has every right to be skeptical about Bush's resolve.

Scooping the Democrats

JUST AFTER the Supreme Court issued its *Wards Cove* ruling, the White House called me to ask for ideas for a "Civil Rights Act of 1989." Amazingly, the Bush Administration wanted to scoop the Democrats. Hooray! I thought; our time has come at last, after eight years of the Reagan

Administration's benign neglect of opportunities to fashion a genuine civil-rights strategy based on individual rather than group rights.

I urged the White House to shift the terms of the debate. I suggested that the President immediately appoint a highly credible commission on economic mobility, headed by someone like Tom Kean (who received over half the black vote when he won re-election as governor of New Jersey in 1985). In terms of strengthening civil-rights laws, he could add compensatory and punitive damages for victims of egregious discrimination (as an alternative to quotas, which help not known victims but a whole class of presumed victims). Finally, and most importantly, he could urge legislative action on educational choice, economic opportunity, and anti-crime measures aimed at helping minorities.

As it turned out, Bush had plenty of time to devise such a strategy if he had wanted to, since it took Ted Kennedy and Ralph Neas, a top lobbyist for the civil-rights establishment, over half a year to come up with a bill to overturn the six Court rulings. But Bush did nothing, announcing that no action was necessary with respect to the recent Court decisions.

Mr. Bolick is director of the Landmark Legal Foundation Center for Civil Rights in Washington, D.C., and author of the forthcoming Unfinished Business: A Civil Rights Strategy for America's Third Century (Pacific Research Institute).

Meanwhile, several House Republicans got themselves into trouble by signing on to a bill by freshman Representative Tom Campbell, a bright and ambitious California Republican who wanted to establish his civil-rights credentials. He convinced several conservatives to join him, but when they realized they had been co-sponsoring a quota bill, they abandoned Campbell and demanded the White House provide an alternative.

The Administration obliged, but the product did not quite meet the standards of a viable alternative. The Administration bill proposed to overturn two of the six decisions targeted by Kennedy-Hawkins, while keeping *Wards Cove* intact. But the way the Administration sliced it, the law would make monetary damages available to victims of racial harassment but not sexual harassment. No one—liberals, conservatives, or the business community—liked that alternative. The point man for the bill, Don Ayer, couldn't defend it, a factor that may have contributed to his recent departure from the Justice Department.

But the other side was having its

with constituency groups ranging from minorities to feminists to labor unions, all focusing on different objectives which Neas had to put into a single, saleable package. Once introduced, the bill failed to generate much enthusiasm. Until the inexplicable decision by Senator Jack Danforth (R., Mo.) on May 17 to join the bill, sponsors included only liberals and the usual maverick Republicans. Southern Democrats were lying low, perhaps haunted by the quota specter, which could bleed away white votes. By mid June, the bill had fewer than fifty Senate sponsors, a very low number for a civil-rights bill.

Re-Enter the President

ENTER the President again. On May 14, he announced through his spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, that he wanted to sign a civil-rights bill, and that his differences with Kennedy-Hawkins were minor. He scheduled three days of meetings with civil-rights leaders, along with a sprinkling of dissenters. The *Washington Post* reported that he was ready to

other pirouette and sign the bill. His Rose Garden reversal, apparently the result of a last-minute blitz by Attorney General Richard Thornburgh and other top advisors, may prove little more than a negotiating ploy. He clearly still wants to sign a bill and subsequently has negotiated with Kennedy, leading most commentators to suggest he'll sign the bill with merely cosmetic alterations. But I don't think so.

If George Bush caves in on quotas, he will risk losing support among white voters and creating additional constituencies for the likes of David Duke. So Bush needs to appear firm. But if he vetoes the bill, won't he write off any chance of increasing his share of the black vote? Here's where the pundits have it wrong.

Ben Hooks and his allies have declared the civil-rights bill a "litmus test" for Bush, and threaten he'll get no black votes if he vetoes it. Ronald Reagan capitulated to such threats on several occasions (such as housing and voting rights), and he still didn't end up with many black votes. Richard Nixon tried a different approach—out-liberaling the liberals on minority set-asides and the like—and he didn't get many black votes either. Maybe President Bush has learned something from this.

The answer may lie in the second half of his Rose Garden speech—the half the media didn't report. Bush called for a new vision on civil rights based on individual "empowerment," consisting of efforts to help poor people help themselves. He spoke specifically about education vouchers, tenant management and ownership of public housing, and day care.

It was just a sketch, but it could turn into a real strategy, and one that could finally break the sixty-year Democratic lock on the black vote. If this seems a bold prediction, consider the objective: we're not talking about competing for a *majority* of black votes, at least not initially, but rather for a mere doubling of the 9 per cent of the black vote that Bush received in 1988. That's only about one out of every ten blacks who didn't vote for him the first time. Assuming Bush can hold onto most of his white voter base (and a quota-bill veto would help), this modest increase in black support is all he'd need virtually to ensure his reelection by a wide margin; if Republi-



COATTAILS

problems too. After the Court's decisions came down last June 16, the NAACP's Ben Hooks threatened widespread civil disobedience and announced a mass march on Washington. When the troops failed to heed the call, Hooks was forced to reclassify the mass rally as a more modest "silent vigil," which registered barely a blip on the evening news.

It also took considerable effort by Neas and his allies to satisfy the diverse strands of the civil-rights lobby,

sign the bill, sending conservatives and the business community into despair.

Both sides were invited to the Rose Garden ceremony on Thursday of that week; but when the rhetorical smoke had cleared, it was the bill's supporters who were devastated. Instead of endorsing the bill, Bush reiterated his opposition to quotas and implied that he would veto the bill if his core principles were not satisfied.

Of course, the President could do an-

cans generally could duplicate the feat, it could lead to control of the Senate.

A Nod to Hooks

THIS WOULD represent a major shift in approach. Bush would continue to give occasional nods to Ben Hooks, avoiding the remoteness, hostility even, of the Reagan era. But Bush—or at least his advisors—seems to realize that Hooks needs him more than vice versa. The civil-rights establishment responds to every problem with a new bill, and if it can't get one passed, it has nothing to offer its constituents.

Likewise, if Bush merely meets Hooks's present demands, he's got nothing over the Democrats, who will always be able to offer more in the way of government regulations and handouts. Hence, Bush should take his case directly to black voters, offering them policies that will really make a difference to their lives.

As with many political shifts, this one started with the academics. Scholars such as Thomas Sowell, Walter Williams, and Charles Murray all condemned the welfare state and race-conscious affirmative action as doing nothing to help blacks make economic advances. Their indictment of race-conscious measures was echoed by converts—James Coleman, Nathan Glazer, Morris Abram, Glenn Loury—and later by others, including William Julius Wilson and Harvard law professor Randall Kennedy, who remain unabashedly liberal.

In particular, Wilson's *The Truly Disadvantaged* (1987) demonstrated that race preferences helped mainly those who didn't need the help, while leaving unaddressed problems of economic mobility and development of human capital. Wilson's book made it acceptable for thoughtful liberals to question race-conscious strategies as a solution to problems of minorities.

Kennedy-Hawkins has run head on into this burgeoning skepticism. Commentators across the political spectrum are recognizing the bill as a turning point, presenting a clear choice between continuing down the road of quotas or embarking on a new direction for civil rights. William Raspberry, Charles Krauthammer, Edwin Yoder, Stuart Taylor of *Legal Times*, the *Christian Science Moni-*

tor, and *The New Republic*, all of them sympathetic to civil-rights aims, have each editorialized against the bill or its underlying logic. Likewise, the moderate Democratic Leadership Council, meeting this spring in New Orleans, explicitly endorsed the goal of equal opportunity as opposed to equality of outcomes, thus rejecting the premise that lies at the heart of Kennedy-Hawkins.

Meanwhile, this skepticism is manifesting itself at the grassroots. The NAACP's membership rolls are hemorrhaging—it lost a hundred thousand over the past ten years. Were it not for ever-increasing corporate contributions, the venerable organization would have to close up shop.

Self-help groups, on the other hand, are flourishing. Though typically non-ideological, they are passionately committed to individual autonomy and are therefore potentially ripe for Republican courtship. Exemplified by Robert Woodson's National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, these groups reject welfare and quotas in favor of individual and community initiative. A new civil-rights bill means absolutely nothing to these people, but such initiatives as enterprise zones, tenant management, and education vouchers can mean a great deal.

My own organization, the Landmark Center for Civil Rights, is a legal arm of the empowerment movement, challenging regulatory barriers to entrepreneurial opportunities and defending empowerment efforts where they are attacked by entrenched interests. After two years in this business, I am struck by the potential for at least modest political realignment.

Bertha Gilkey, a tenant-management activist in St. Louis, used to be a Black Panther. Now she sees liberals as her principal adversaries and Republicans as allies. In Wisconsin, black state Representative Polly Williams recently pushed through the nation's first-ever education-voucher program, which (if it survives legal challenge) will provide one thousand poor Milwaukee children the chance to attend high-quality nonsectarian private schools. Mrs. Williams, Jesse Jackson's Wisconsin campaign coordinator, joined forces with conservative Republican Governor Tommy Thompson to overcome efforts by white liberals to defeat the voucher proposal. She leaves little doubt

whom she'll support in the upcoming gubernatorial campaign.

Some in the Bush Administration (such as Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack Kemp, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Chairman Evan Kemp, and EEOC Vice Chairman Rosalie Silberman) and their supporters in Congress (Representatives Steve Bartlett and Newt Gingrich) have taken note of the political potential of empowerment. My bets with Arch Parsons are based on the premise that Bush has noticed it too.

Though any civil-rights bill has important symbolic value among blacks and therefore carries significant veto risks, this bill, because of its complexity, simply won't set the grassroots on fire. If Bush ends up going toe to toe with Ben Hooks in the inner city, for once it will be the Republicans who offer the tangibles (vouchers, tenant management, etc.) while the civil-rights establishment argues about abstractions (burdens of proof, statistical inferences, and so on).

Thus far, many civil-rights groups are ambivalent about empowerment initiatives. The head of the Milwaukee NAACP chapter, for instance, has joined the teachers' unions in taking Polly Williams's education-choice program to court—a lawsuit my group is actively resisting on behalf of black parents and their children. This leaves the road clear for Bush to emerge as the "empowerment" President.

No-Lose Issue

REPUBLICANS in recent years have run away from this issue, which is odd since it is a no-lose issue. For once, Republican principles and interests are coinciding, and that offers the prospect for a considerable change in the political landscape.

My own objective is to promote a new agenda; my principal venue is the courtroom, not the legislature. The political ramifications are secondary to me. But if George Bush decides to carry the empowerment banner, it might just advance the cause by twenty years or so—and quite possibly bring America closer to making good on its commitment of opportunity for all Americans.

That's fine with me—and besides, I'll be two bucks richer. □

INSTANT ALMANAC
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PARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

West Nyack, N.Y.

[November 6] = Election Day

The day in history:

1860—Abraham Lincoln was elected President.

1869—First intercollegiate football game was played by Princeton and Rutgers at New Brunswick, N.J. Rutgers won 6-4.

1926—Italian Prime Minister Benito Mussolini banned all opposition.

The day's birthdays:

Composer-band leader John Philip Sousa 1854, Washington, D.C.; writer James Jones 1921, Robinson, Ill.; basketball's inventor James Naismith 1861, Ontario province, Canada.

Quotation of the day:

"I knew once a very covetous, sordid fellow, who used to say, 'Take care of the pence, for the pounds will take care of themselves.'"—Earl of Chesterfield, November 6, 1747

—NOVEMBER 7—

Zodiac sign for the day: Scorpio, the scorpion.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Opal, tourmaline.

The day in history:

1837—Abolitionist editor Elijah P. Lovejoy was murdered by a mob while trying to defend his newspaper in Alton, Ill.

1916—Jeannette Rankin of Montana became first woman elected to U.S. House of Representatives.

1917—Bolshevik Revolution against provisional democratic government of Russia led to establishment of Communistic dictatorship.

1929—Museum of Modern Art opened in New York City.

1942—Marine Corps Women's Reserve established.

1944—President Franklin D. Roosevelt elected to fourth term.

1967—Act establishing Corporation for Public Broadcasting was signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The day's birthdays:

Evangelist-minister Billy Graham 1918, Charlotte, N.C.; scientist Marie Curie 1867, Warsaw; writer Albert Camus 1913, Mondovi, Algeria; singer Joan Sutherland, Sidney, Australia.

Quotation of the day:

"Here is my first principle of foreign policy: good government at home."—William E. Gladstone, November 7, 1879

—NOV

Zodiac sign for the day: Scorpio
Zodiac birthstone for the day: (

The day in history:

1793—The Louvre, great Paris

1889—Montana admitted to U.

1923—"Beer hall putsch" by
against Germany's Weimar Rep
failure the next day. Hitler, jail

1942—U.S. and British forces
battle with Axis forces in World

The day's birthdays:

Actress Katherine Hepburn, H
Lytton 1831, London.

Quotation of the day:

"It is so much pleasanter and
when you can, than by a fir
1850

—NO

Zodiac sign for the day: Scorp
Zodiac birthstone for the day:

The day in history:

1906—President Theodore R
the Panama Canal Zone and t
while in office.

1918—Germany's Kaiser Wilh
the Netherlands and Germany

1923—Adolf Hitler went to ja

1953—Cambodia declared its

1965—Electric power failure
northeast U.S.

The day's birthdays:

Writer Ivan Turgenev 1818,
Lovejoy 1802, Albion, Me.;
Baltimore.

vide the freest possible market place for realizing mental potential. Conversely, this means the worst energy policy would be one designed by politicians and bureaucrats. Since bureaucracy by definition is the enemy of ideas and creativity, it is the all-out enemy of energy generation.

Today's stalled-out U.S. nuclear power industry is an illustration. From the beginning, it was managed, promoted and insured by government. The result was predictable: Excessively large and costly

Yet we have been headed down the same route with subsidies for synthetic fuels, corn alcohol and a host of other experimental projects. The multibillion-dollar Tokomak fusion energy project is more than 30 years old and is yet to produce more energy than it consumes.

Does anyone really believe that smart Washington planners, scientists and economists working outside of the market place will do better than this? Have we learned nothing from Eastern Europe?

In the last analysis, this is why our

develop our own sources? Why pursue offshore drilling and open untapped Alaskan fields?

There may well be other strategic justifications for what we are doing, but oil prices alone are not enough. Saddam Hussein's depredation against his oil sheik neighbors was obscene, but then so is the power we have given those sheikdoms over our economic future. Why protect the status quo? Why not let OPEC self-destruct, as most cartels eventually do, and remind ourselves where our real energy comes from?

PATRICK BUCHANAN

Checkmate or stalemate?

In his great chess game with Saddam Hussein, President Bush continues to move his pieces with consummate skill. His latest gambit: the Helsinki summit. But even this will only temporarily distract the world from the emerging stalemate in the Gulf.

Why did Mr. Bush call this summit?

New York Timesman Andrew Rosenthal has it about right: "[T]he day of talks in Helsinki comes as the Bush administration is seizing every possible opportunity to escape political pressure at home and abroad to use the American forces in Saudi Arabia for offense rather than the stated mission of defense against Iraqi forces."

What Mr. Rosenthal is saying is that Mr. Bush does not want war; that the George Bush of September is hastily cooling the war fever stirred up, in large measure, by the George Bush of August. And as the TV cameras record the U.S. buildup, the administration has been carefully climbing down from the president's rhetoric.

Ten days ago, Defense Secretary Richard Cheney said it was not U.S. policy to bring down Mr. Hussein, a surprising statement in light of Mr. Bush's talk of a new Adolf Hitler, the

Patrick Buchanan is a nationally syndicated columnist.

1930s, and our "freedom" and "way of life" being in mortal peril.

Last week, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft went further: "We can't necessarily solve all of the problems relevant to Saddam Hussein, some of which go back a number of years, like his possession of chemical weapons and so forth. Not necessarily do they have to be solved at this time." So the dismantling of Iraq's military machines is not a non-negotiable demand, either.

see BUCHANAN, page G4



Saddam Hussein

PAUL GREENBERG

Across the bias frontier

Thomas Sowell, Shelby Steele, William Julius Wilson. Who are they and why are they making such good sense?

Thomas Sowell is an economist and, more than that, a reliable font of good sense about any number of other subjects. He started out as an oddity — a contemporary black writer with a conservative perspective — and turned out to be a one-man advance guard for ideas so old and obvious they now are recognized as the latest thing.

Shelby Steele professes English at San Jose State University when he isn't teaching the rest of the country common sense through his essays.

William Julius Wilson, a sociologist at the University of Chicago, doesn't come from the same side of the political spectrum as Mr. Sowell; his ideology might be described as standard-left. Yet he appears to have seen the light on at least one issue —

see GREENBERG, page G4

Paul Greenberg is editorial page editor of the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Commercial and a nationally syndicated columnist.

GREENBERG

From page G1

to judge by his contribution to the premier issue of a new quarterly, the American Prospect.

All three of these luminaries have been writing about affirmative action and why it has become a bad word in American society — a high-sounding synonym for the quota system. Affirmative action started out as a good idea: Take extra pains to recruit members of minorities for jobs and schools lest they be overlooked or discriminated against. Now it has become a rank form of discrimination itself. And it may have hurt most those it set out to help — by branding them as incapable of competing without special favors.

Thomas Sowell saw it coming as early as 1970. "I predicted back then," he recalls, "that when these programs failed, the conclusion would be not that they are half-baked programs, but that blacks just don't have it." Sure enough, affirmative action has become a euphemism for reverse discrimination. The term reverse discrimination never has been satisfactory. Discrimination is discrimination, and it will usually set off the reactions now reported on American campuses and in the workplace: envy and resentment. The result is that all blacks may be caricatured as unfair beneficiaries of a tilted system.

Shelby Steele writes about the most insidious effect of such discrimination — the effect on those it ostensibly favors. "Under affirmative action," he points out, "the quality that earns us preferential treatment is implied inferiority." That can be psychologically devastating, just as racial segregation was, for it was based on the same implication. The result of racial privilege, Mr. Steele notes, is a "debilitating doubt, so that the doubt itself becomes an unrecognized preoccupation that undermines [the] ability to perform."

Of this trio of thinkers, Mr. Steele may have drawn the most fire from those who think a little discrimination, or maybe a lot, is a good thing. They claim he doesn't pay enough attention to the history of racial bias that makes this kind of counter-discrimination necessary. Mr. Steele knows his history, all right, but he isn't willing to have a whole generation use it as a crutch and so never find its own strength. He knows history can be disabling as well as enabling. To use it as an excuse, as a basis for claiming privilege rather than equality, is only to continue that history of discrimination, not end it.

Over the past quarter of a century, what began as a struggle for equality has been transformed into a demand for inequality. The favoritism given whites in the Jim Crow era didn't do much to encourage excellence among them; why would anyone think it would help blacks achieve?

could be relied on to seek greater rights for all. It has transformed the Democratic Party, which used to be a great machine for the advancement of that most uncommon type, the Common Man, into little more than a battleground of warring ethnicities. Social programs in general, he points out, are now hostage to ethnic jealousies.

At one point Mr. Wilson moves beyond political stratagems to simple principle. He notes that "a society without racial preference has, of course, always been the long-term goal of the civil-rights movement."

Hey, somebody remembered.

The official line of the black establishment may not have changed, any more than the dormant dogmas of knee-jerk liberalism. But certain ideas are beginning to percolate. See Thomas Sowell, Shelby Steele and William Julius Wilson. Or little magazines like the Lincoln Review. The curious notion that inequality can be eliminated by more inequality isn't on the run yet, but it is beginning to lose some of its fatal attraction.

Naturally enough, the incompetents of all races and creeds will prefer a quota system by a nicer name — like affirmative action. They have a vested interest in advancement by government decree rather than competence. So it was when racial segregation was still the law. True believers may think that competence itself is an illusion — another name for the favor of those in control of the system. Or even more frightening, they may actually believe they're competent and train up others in their image. On campus after campus, courses in Western civilization give way to vague but ideologically satisfying substitutes.

The time for W. E. B. Du Bois, with his emphasis on political rather than economic power, has come and gone. The challenge now is to rediscover Booker T. Washington, who knew that if economic competence comes first, political advancement will naturally follow in American society. In his day, independence meant having a trade: bricklayer, tailor, farmer. Now it means having enough education and training to fit into a fast-changing economy in which those skills and arts that don't change (reading, writing and thinking) seem rarer than ever and thus all the more valuable.

The great danger, perhaps even tragedy, is that after 25 years of affirmative action so many of those responsible for educating and leading others have been placed in their positions for reasons other than their fitness for responsibility. They have been promoted on grounds of race or sex or whatever category the next wave of discrimination favors. This is just the danger that the original definition of affirmative action was going to eliminate. The idea was

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BUCHANAN

From page G1

Friday, Gen. I kopf, U.S. commar ther: "There's no war unless the Ira

Remarkable. T uncontradicted by walked U.S. policy way from the virtu Bush issued the se gust. Together, the U.S. policy: Defe but, as for getting t of Kuwait, that is t embargo and bloc Nations, not the U.

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William Julius Wilson's objection to the New Favoritism seems more tactical. He points out that issues like affirmative action have splintered the grand coalition that once

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based, incompetent political leadership, and a steady decline of economic conditions in this nation of 62 million people. The final straw is that a fundamentally anti-American regime is preparing to throw the United States out of its naval and air bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field.

These bases have kept the Western Pacific reasonably stable and safe for 40 years, and most East Asians want the U.S. forces to stay. The balance of world military power will shift in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean — and even in the Persian Gulf — if these forward-deployed facilities are scrapped because of the deep-seated anti-Americanism of the administration of President Corazon Aquino.

After election to the presidency in 1986, Mrs. Aquino attained a great deal of celebrity in the United States as the charming woman who overthrew her predecessor. Despite her determined anti-Americanism and long-established antagonism toward the U.S. bases, she was welcomed and feted by government officials in Washington. They had hoped, undoubtedly wishfully, that she would be an improvement over the deposed Ferdinand Marcos.

In the four years of her incumbency, she has gone back to business

BUCHANAN

From page G1

Friday, Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, U.S. commander, went still further: "There's not going to be any war unless the Iraqis attack."

Remarkable. These statements, uncontradicted by Mr. Bush, have walked U.S. policy back a long, long way from the virtual ultimatum Mr. Bush issued the second week of August. Together, they add up to a new U.S. policy: Defend Saudi Arabia; but, as for getting the Iraqi army out of Kuwait, that is the business of the embargo and blockade, the United Nations, not the U.S. Marine Corps.

Mr. Bush is now exactly where the American people are. There is no national outcry to have our Marines launch a frontal assault on 160,000 Iraqi troops dug in in Kuwait, to put back on his throne an emir whose own army did not fight 24 hours to keep him there.

But, if journalists have limned the new lines of U.S. policy, they have not been missed in Baghdad. Iraq, too, can fairly translate Gen.

34. BLACK AMERICANS

expected to leave America and go back to our own homeland empty-handed. After four hundred years of slave labor, we have some *back pay* coming, a bill owed to us that must be collected.

MALCOLM X, in a speech, December 1, 1963.

22 The common goal of 22 million Afro-Americans is respect as *human beings*, the God-given right to be a *human being*. Our common goal is to obtain the *human rights* that America has been denying us. We can never get civil rights in America until our *human rights* are first restored. We will never be recognized as citizens there until we are first recognized as *humans*.

MALCOLM X, "Racism: The Cancer that Is Destroying America," *The Egyptian Gazette*, August 25, 1964.

23 Racism is a human problem and a crime that is absolutely so ghastly that a person who is fighting racism is well within his rights to fight against it by any means necessary until it is eliminated.

MALCOLM X, in a speech, December 12, 1964.

24 One of the things that make a Negro unpleasant to white folks is the fact that he suffers from their injustice. He is thus a standing rebuke to them.

H.L. MENCKEN, *Minority Report*, 1956.

25 The economic situation of the Negroes in America is pathological.

GUNNAR MYRDAL, *An American Dilemma*, 1944.

26 If ever America undergoes great revolutions, they will be brought about by the presence of the black race on the soil of the United States; that is to say, they will owe their origin, not to the equality, but to the inequality of condition.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, *Democracy in America*, 1840.

27 Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever!

GEORGE WALLACE, quoted in Martin Luther King, Jr., *Why We Can't Wait*, 1963.

28 During the next half century or more, my race must continue passing through the severe American crucible. We are to be tested in our patience, our forbearance, our perseverance, our power to endure wrong, to withstand temptations, to economize, to acquire and use skill; our ability to compete, to succeed in commerce, to disregard the superficial for the real, the appearance for the substance, to be great and yet small, learned and yet simple, high and yet the servant of all. This, this is the passport to all that is best in the life of our Republic, and the Negro must possess it, or be debarred.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, in a speech accepting an honorary Master's Degree from Harvard University, June, 1896.

35. BOOKS

See also EDUCATION; LITERATURE; POET; POETRY; WRITERS

1 A good book is fruitful of other books; it perpetuates its fame from age to age, and makes eras in the lives of its readers.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT, *Tablets*, 1868.

2 Books are the most mannerly of companions, accessible at all times, in all moods, frankly declaring the author's mind, without offence.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT, *Concord Days*, 1872.

3 That is a good book which is opened with expectation, and closed with profit.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT, *Table-Talk*, 1877.

4 One must be a wise reader to quote wisely and well.

Ibid.

5 Where is human nature so weak as in the bookstore!

HENRY WARD BEECHER, "Subtleties of Book Buyers," *Star Papers*, 1855.

6 A library is but the soul's burial-ground. It is the land of shadows.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, *Star Papers*, 1855.

The covers

AMBROSI
quoted in

There are p
use of books i
have they not
decoration—is

PEARL S.
Helen H

9 Books are t
who will fait
spiritual preser
race.

WILLIAM
"Self-Cult

10 It is chiefly
course with su
means of comm
the best books,
most precious t
ours.

Ibid.

11 Wouldst the
In the pages
And, as the
Know here i

ADELAIDE C
Verse, 1915.

12 Books tell me
nothing. Sophist
forth in all her de
reason from pass
individual as I an
that side is wron
only guides I kn

MICHEL GU
Letters from

13 He ate and dr
His spirits g
He knew no r
Nor that his
He danced alo
And this be

Why should the people have a king,
 When every man a king should be!
Every Man a King (s. 1) [c. 1904]

- [385] Such power has love—a potion dread
 That kills or cures the heart and head!
 Filling the soul with glorious light
 Of darkness of the fearsome night!
 It lifts to heaven's fruition fair,
 Or dashes down to hell's despair!
 It leads through valleys where the blooms
 Are ripening for the mills and looms,
 By streams that oaks and cedars shade,
 While wildly rushing through the glade!
 It toils o'er rugged mountains steep,
 Where snows in wakeless slumber sleep!
The Bird of Ellerslee, Canto III (s. 20) [1905]

BOOKER TALIAFERRO WASHINGTON

(1856 - 1915)

Hale's Ford, Virginia

Educator, lecturer, and controversial statesman, Booker T. Washington was internationally acclaimed during his lifetime. He was an organizer of the National Negro Business League and founder of Tuskegee Institute, one of America's oldest black colleges. Volume 8 of a projected fifteen-volume edition of the Booker T. Washington Papers was recently published.

- [386] One problem thoroughly understood is of more value than a score poorly mastered.

Address, The Alabama State Teacher's Association,
 Montgomery, Alabama [April 11, 1888]

- [387] The world cares very little about what a man or woman knows; it is what the man or woman is able to do. . . .

Address, The Alabama State Teacher's Association,
 Selma, Alabama [June 5, 1895]

- [388] We can feel more in five minutes than the white man can in a day.

Address, The Alabama State Teacher's Association,
 Selma, Alabama [June 5, 1895]

- [389] Nobody cares anything for a man that hasn't something that somebody wants.
Address, The Alabama State Teacher's Association, Selma, Alabama [June 5, 1895]
- [390] No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem.
Cotton States Exposition Address, Atlanta, Georgia [September 19, 1895]
- [391] It is in all things pure and social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.
Cotton States Exposition Address, Atlanta, Georgia [September 19, 1895]
- [392] No race can wrong another race simply because it has the power to do so without being permanently injured in morals.
Democracy in Education, Address, Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, New York [September 30, 1896]
- [393] A sure way for one to lift himself up is by helping to lift someone else.
Daily Resolves [1896]
- [394] . . . do a common thing in an uncommon way.
Daily Resolves [1896]
- [395] A great deal of prejudice against the Negro exists in this country, but it stops when it comes to buying.
Solving the Negro Problem, Address, Central Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado [January 26, 1900]
- [396] . . . you can't make a good Christian out of a hungry man.
Solving the Negro Problem, Address, Central Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado [January 26, 1900]
- [397] Every individual and every race that has succeeded has had to pay the price which nature demands from all.
National Negro Business League Address, Boston, Massachusetts [August 24, 1900]
- [398] A race is not measured by its ability to condemn, but to create.
The Rights and Duties of the Negro, Address, National Afro-American Council, Louisville, Kentucky [June 2, 1903]

- [399] Let us hold u
manfully f
following :
- [400] No race can :
- [401] If I have lear
- [402] I used to be :
the white :
- [403] We must no
- [404] At the bottc
bottom o
foundati

CHARLES WA
(1858 - 1932)

*Charles W. Chestn
to teach, establishe
the bar exam, and
three novels: The H
(1901), and The Co*

- [405] Time touch
- [406] W'ite folks
sometim

- [399] Let us hold up our heads and with firm and steady tread go manfully forward. No one likes to feel that he is continually following a funeral procession.
The Rights and Duties of the Negro Address, National Afro-American Council, Louisville, Kentucky [June 2, 1903]
- [400] No race can accomplish anything till its mind is awakened. . . .
The Negro's Part in the South's Upbuilding [1904]
- [401] If I have learned much from things, I have learned more from men.
My Larger Education [1911]
- [402] I used to be a hater of the white race, but I soon learned that hating the white man did not do him any harm. . . .
 Address, Fourth American Peace Conference, St. Louis, Missouri [May 1, 1913]
- [403] We must not become discouraged.
What Cooperation Can Accomplish, Address, Negro Organization Society, Norfolk, Virginia [November 12, 1914]
- [404] At the bottom of education, at the bottom of politics, even at the bottom of religion itself, there must be for our race . . . economic foundation, economic prosperity, economic independence.
National Negro Business League Address, Boston, Massachusetts [August 19, 1915]

CHARLES WADDELL CHESTNUTT

(1858 - 1932)

Cleveland, Ohio

Charles W. Chestnutt never finished grade school, yet he prepared himself to teach, established a legal and stenography business, studied law, passed the bar exam, and wrote over fifty short stories, numerous essays, and three novels: The House behind the Cedars (1900), The Marrow of Tradition (1901), and The Colonel's Dream (1905).

- [405] Time touches all things with destroying hand.
The House behind the Cedars [1900]
- [406] W'ite folks has deir troubles jes' ez well ez black folks, an' sometimes feel 'em mo', 'cause dey ain't ez use' ter 'em.
The House behind the Cedars [1900]

- 1 When two people are under the influence of the most violent, most insane, most delusive, and most transient of passions, they are required to swear that they will remain in that excited, abnormal, and exhausting condition continuously until death do them part. *Ib.*
- 2 The whole strength of England lies in the fact that the enormous majority of the English people are snobs. *Ib.*
- 3 You don't learn to hold your own in the world by standing on guard, but by attacking, and getting well hammered yourself. *Ib.*
- 4 Religion is a great force—the only real motive force in the world; but what you fellows don't understand is that you must get at a man through his own religion and not through yours. *Ib.*
- 5 I like a bit of a mongrel myself, whether it's a man or a dog; they're the best for every day. *Misalliance [1910], episode I*
- 6 If parents would only realize how they bore their children! *Ib.*
- 7 Women upset everything. When you let them into your life, you find that the woman is driving at one thing and you're driving at another. *Pygmalion [1912], act II*
- 8 I have to live for others and not for myself; that's middle-class morality. *Ib. V*
- 9 Independence? That's middle-class blasphemy. We are all dependent on one another, every soul of us on earth. *Ib.*
- 10 All great truths begin as blasphemies. *Annajanska [1919]*
- 11 You see things; and you say, "Why?" But I dream things that never were; and I say, "Why not?" *Back to Methuselah [1921], pt. I, act I*
- 12 The nauseous sham goodfellowship our democratic public men get up for shop use. *Ib. pt. II*
- 13 Everything happens to everybody sooner or later if there is time enough. *Ib. pt. V*
- 14 Silence is the most perfect expression of scorn. *Ib.*
- 15 The worst cliques are those which consist of one man. *Ib.*
- 16 Assassination is the extreme form of censorship. *The Rejected Statement, pt. I*
- 17 The Jews generally give value. They make you pay; but they deliver the goods. In my experience the men who want something for nothing are invariably Christians. *Saint Joan [1923], sc. iv*
- 18 One man that has a mind and knows it can always beat ten men who haven't and don't. *The Apple Cart [1929], act I*
- 19 I have defined the hundred per cent American as ninety-nine per cent an idiot. *Remarks on Sinclair Lewis receiving the Nobel Prize [1930]*
- 20 An American has no sense of privacy. He does not know what it means. There is no such thing in the country. *Speech at New York [April 11, 1933]*
- 21 You in America should trust to that volcanic political instinct which I have divined in you. *Ib.*
- Louis Henri Sullivan**
1856–1924
- 22 Form ever follows function. *The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered. From Lippincott's Magazine [March 1896]*
- Sir Joseph John Thomson**
1856–1940
- 23 From the point of view of the physicist, a theory of matter is a policy rather than a creed; its object is to connect or coordinate apparently diverse phenomena, and above all to suggest, stimulate and direct experiment. *The Corpuscular Theory of Matter [1907]*
- Booker Taliaferro Washington**
1856–1915
- 24 In all things that are purely social we [black and white] can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress. *Speech at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta [September 18, 1895]*
- 25 No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. *Up from Slavery [1901]*
- 26 You can't hold a man down without staying down with him. *Attributed*

74. EDUCATION

85 The gains of education are never really lost. Books may be burned and cities sacked, but truth, like the yearning for freedom, lives in the hearts of humble men.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, in his acceptance speech at the Democratic Party National Convention, June 27, 1936.

86 The turgid style of Johnson, the purple glare of Gibbon, and even the studied and thickset metaphors of Junius are all equally unnatural, and should not be admitted into our company.

BENJAMIN RUSH, *A Plan of a Federal University*, 1788.

87 There is but one method of preventing crimes, and of rendering a republican form of government durable, and that is, by disseminating the seeds of virtue and knowledge through every part of the state by means of proper places and modes of education, and this can be done effectually only by the interference and aid of the Legislature.

BENJAMIN RUSH, *The Influence of Physical Causes Upon the Moral Faculty*, 1788.

88 The great difficulty in education is to get experience out of ideas.

GEORGE SANTAYANA, *The Life of Reason*, 1905.

89 True education makes for inequality; the inequality of individuality, the inequality of success; the glorious inequality of talent, of genius; for inequality, not mediocrity, individual superiority, not standardization, is the measure of the progress of the world.

FELIX E. SCHELLING, *Pedagogically Speaking*, 1929.

90 Education is a private matter between the person and the world of knowledge and experience, and has little to do with school or college.

LILLIAN SMITH, "Bridges to Other People," *Redbook* magazine, September, 1969.

91 I could undertake to be an efficient pupil if it were possible to find an efficient teacher.

GERTRUDE STEIN, "Q.E.D.," published in *Fernhurst, Q.E.D., and Other Early Writings*, 1972.

92 I have thought about it a great deal, and the more I think, the more certain I am that obedience is the gateway through which knowledge, yes, and love, too, enter the mind of the child.

ANNIE SULLIVAN, in a letter, March 11, 1887, quoted in Helen Keller, *The Story of My Life*, 1903.

93 Scholars are wont to sell their birthright for a mess of learning.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU, *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*, 1849.

94 What does education often do? It makes a straight-cut ditch of a free, meandering brook.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU, entry written in October, 1850, *Journal*, 1906.

95 We do not learn by inference and deduction and the application of mathematics to philosophy, but by direct intercourse and sympathy.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU, *Excursions*, 1863.

96 Soap and education are not as sudden as a massacre, but they are more deadly in the long run.

MARK TWAIN, "The Facts Concerning the Recent Resignation," 1867.

97 Training is everything. The peach was once a bitter almond; cauliflower is nothing but cabbage with a college education.

MARK TWAIN, "Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar," *Pudd'nhead Wilson*, 1894.

98 In the first place God made idiots. This was for practice. Then He made School Boards.

MARK TWAIN, "Pudd'nhead Wilson's New Calendar," *Following the Equator*, 1897.

99 There is no defense or security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, in an address at the Atlanta Exposition, September 18, 1895.

100 On the diffusion of education among the people rest the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions.

DANIEL WEBSTER, in an address in Madison, Indiana, June 1, 1837.

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QUOTATIONS IN BLACK

Compiled and Edited
by

**ANITA
KING**



GREENWOOD PRESS
Westport, Connecticut • London, England

(just died 2 weeks ago.)

- [930] Every man has a place in this world, but no man has the right to designate that place.
Interview, *The New York Times* [November 26, 1967]
- [931] There are two kinds of talent, man-made talent and God-given talent. With man-made talent you have to work very hard. With God-given talent, you just touch it up once in a while.
Newsweek [December 4, 1967]
- [932] The prejudiced people can't insult you because they're blinded by their own ignorance.
The Raw Pearl [1968]
- [933] No one can figure out your worth but you.
The Raw Pearl [1968]
- [934] Everybody wants to do something to help, but nobody wants to be first.
The Raw Pearl [1968] ... and MAURICE TURNER wants to help this city. ~~MAURICE~~ Is first in line, etc etc.
- [935] It's hard to accept strength and goodness together in the same person.
The Raw Pearl [1968]
- [936] You never find yourself until you face the truth.
The Raw Pearl [1968]
- [937] We have to face the uglies to admit our errors, and even if we repeat them, we ought not to excuse them.
Hurry Up America, and Spit [1976]
- [938] There is a way to look at the past. Don't hide from it. It will not catch you if you don't repeat it.
Hurry Up America, and Spit [1976]
- [939] We look into mirrors but we only see the effects of our times on us—not our effects on others.
Hurry Up America, and Spit [1976]
- [940] We must change in order to survive.
Hurry Up America, and Spit [1976]

- [731] My father was a slave, and my people died to build this country,
and I am going to stay and have a piece of it just like you.
Statement made before the House Un-American Activities
Committee [June 12, 1956]
- [732] . . . I heard my people singing—in the glow of parlor coalstone and
on summer porches sweet with lilac air, from choir loft and
Sunday morning pews—and my soul was filled with their
harmonies.
Here I Stand [1958]
- [733] Freedom is a hard-bought thing. . . .
Here I Stand [1958]

EDWARD KENNEDY "DUKE" ELLINGTON

(1899 - 1974)

Washington, D.C.

Duke Ellington was a jazz musician without peer and a legend during his lifetime. Ellington's innovative musical genius influenced many, and his legacy is preserved in the hundreds of works he composed over a long and productive career. Ellington completed his autobiography, Music Is My Mistress, in 1973.

Turner "Walking The Beat" ??

- [734] Freedom is sweet, on the beat,
Freedom is sweet to the reet complete.
It's got zestness and bestness,
Sugar and cream on the blessedness,
No more pains, no more chains,
To keep free from being free.
Freedom is sweet fat, and that's for me.
It's Freedom from "Sacred Concert" [1965]

- [735] It's harder to defeat
Than it is to spell,
Revenge is not sweet,
It's bitter as Hell.
*Don't Get Down on Your Knees to Pray Until You Have
Forgiven Everyone* from "Sacred Concert" [1965]

- [736] Nobody knows what a square is—it's just nobody wants to be one.
Music Is My Mistress [1973]

LOUIS ARMSTRONG

- [737] When face-to-face wi
Music I.
- [738] People do not retire.
Music I.
- [739] There is hardly any r
will be here when r
Music I.
- [740] Music is my mistress,
Music I.
- [741] Love is indescribable
things that it is not
Music I.
- [742] Gray skies are just cl
Music I.
- [743] You can't jive with th
Comme
- [744] Love you madly.
Greetin

LOUIS ARMSTRONG

(1900 - 1971)

Louis Armstrong was one of the greatest jazz artists. His success as a soloist and as a musical force worldwide. His autobiography, Louis Armstrong and His Hot and Cool Years in New Orleans, was published in 1969.

- [745] [On playing trumpet
We never had to look
the same thing.
Time [F]
- [746] Music is either good or bad
have balance.
New York Times

ALEXANDER SERGEYEVICH PUSHKIN

(1799 - 1837)

Moscow, Russia

Alexander Pushkin, grandson of the Afro-Russian general Ibrahim Hannibal, was one of Russia's great writers. Among his best known works are Eugene Onegin (1823), Boris Godounov (1831), and Queen of Spades (1834). The following quotations have been translated from the Russian.

- [143] Blessed is the man who to himself has kept
 The high creations of his soul;
 Who from his friends as from the grave,
 Expected nothing of esteem!
 Who sang his songs alone, obscure,
 And did not wear the crown of fame
 That rots so soon, its laurel torn
 And trampled by the senseless mob
 That quickly flouts a former choice.
 For what is fame, that it deceives
 More than the glittering dreams of hope:
 A lover's whisper? The abuse of boors?
 Or the lean, worthless rapture of the fool?

honest COP
 integrity

Fame [1823]

- [144] Marriage castrates the soul.

Letter to Peter Andreevich Vyazemsky [May, 1826]

- [145] Beneath the deep blue sky of her own native land,
 She weary grew, and, drooping, pined away.
 She died and passed, and over me I oft-times feel
 Her youthful shadow fondly hovering;
 And all the while a gaping chasm divides us both.
 In vain I would my aching grief awake:
 From tongue indifferent I heard the fatal news,
 With ear indifferent I learned her death.
 And yet 'tis true, I loved her once with ardent soul,
 My heart of hearts enwrapped in her alone;
 With all the tenderness of languor torturing,
 With all the racking pains of fond despair!
 Where now my love, my pains? Alas, my barren soul
 For her, so light and easy of belief,
 For memory of days that nothing can recall,
 To song or tears is dead and voiceless now.

Elegy [June 29, 1826]

MARIA W. STEWART

(1803 - 1879)

Hartford, Connecticut

Maria W. Stewart was one of the earliest Afro-American women to speak in public. A selection of her speeches, Productions of Maria W. Stewart, was published in 1835.

- [163] . . . it was asserted that we are "a ragged set crying for liberty."
I reply to it, the whites have so long and so loudly proclaimed the theme of equal rights and privileges that our souls have caught the flame, ragged as we are.

Address, Franklin Hall, Boston, Massachusetts
[September 21, 1832]

Other candidates talk. Turner

- [164] **Talk without effort is nothing.** *backs his w/ proven abbart.*

Address, African Masonic Hall, Boston, Massachusetts
[February 27, 1833]

- [165] The unfriendly whites first drove the native American from his much-loved home. Then they stole our fathers from their peaceful and quiet dwellings and brought them hither, and made bondmen and bondwomen of them and their little ones. They have obliged our brethren in labor, kept them in utter ignorance, nourished them in vice and raised them in degradation; and now that we have enriched their soil and filled their coffers, they say that we are not capable of becoming like white men, and that we can never rise to respectability in this country. They would drive us to a strange land. But before I go, the bayonet shall pierce me through. African rights and liberty is a subject that ought to fire the breast of every free man of color in these United States. . . .

Address, African Masonic Hall, Boston, Massachusetts
[February 27, 1833]

Why should the people have a king,
 When every man a king should be!
Every Man a King (s. 1) [c. 1904]

[385] Such never has love—a potion dread
 That kills or cures the heart and head!
 Filling the soul with glorious light
 Of darkness of the fearsome night!
 It lifts to heaven's fruition fair,
 Or dashes down to hell's despair!
 It leads through valleys where the blooms
 Are ripening for the mills and looms,
 By streams that oaks and cedars shade,
 While wildly rushing through the glade!
 It toils o'er rugged mountains steep,
 Where snows in wakeless slumber sleep!
The Bird of Ellerslee, Canto III (s. 20) [1905]

BOOKER TALIAFERRO WASHINGTON

(1856 - 1915) Hale's Ford, Virginia

Educator, lecturer, and controversial statesman, Booker T. Washington was internationally acclaimed during his lifetime. He was an organizer of the National Negro Business League and founder of Tuskegee Institute, one of America's oldest black colleges. Volume 8 of a projected fifteen-volume edition of the Booker T. Washington Papers was recently published.

[386] One problem thoroughly understood is of more value than a score poorly mastered.
 Address, The Alabama State Teacher's Association, Montgomery, Alabama [April 11, 1888] *Maurice Turner thoroughly understands this city... the only candidate?!*

[387] The world cares very little about what a man or woman knows; it is what the man or woman is able to do. . . .
 Address, The Alabama State Teacher's Association, Selma, Alabama [June 5, 1895] *administrative experience... etc...*

[388] We can feel more in five minutes than the white man can in a day.
 Address, The Alabama State Teacher's Association, Selma, Alabama [June 5, 1895]

- [223] Human law may know no distinction among men in respect of rights, but human practice may.
Address, Louisville, Kentucky [September 1883]
- [224] Woman knows and feels her wrongs as a man cannot know and feel them, and she also knows as well as he can know, what measures are needed to redress them.
The Woman's Suffrage Movement, Address published in *Woman's Journal* [April 14, 1888]
- [225] A government that can give liberty in its constitution ought to have the power to protect liberty in its administration.
Address, Republican National Convention
Chicago, Illinois [June, 1888]
- [226] It is better to be part of a great whole than to be the whole of a small part.
Interview, Anacostia, Washington, D.C. [January, 1889]
- [227] The only excuse for pride in individuals or races is the fact of their own achievements.
Address, Bethel Literary and Historical Association,
Washington, D.C. [April, 1889]
- [228] A nation within a nation is an anomaly.
Address, Bethel Literary and Historical Association,
Washington, D.C. [April, 1889]
- [229] No man can point to any law in the U.S. by which slavery was originally established. Men first make slaves and then make laws.
Address, Bethel Literary and Historical Association,
Washington, D.C. [April, 1889]
- [230] The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.
Address, Bethel Literary and Historical Association,
Washington, D.C. [April, 1889]
- [231] A little learning, indeed, may be a dangerous thing, but the want of learning is a calamity to any people. . . .
Address, Colored High School Commencement
Baltimore, Maryland [June 22, 1894]

one Robertson Mumford, steward of said vessel, for four gallons of rum and a piece of calico and called Venture, on account of his having purchased me with his own private venture.

Life and Adventures of Venture, A Native of Africa [1798]

- [79] Though once straight and tall . . . I am now bowed down with age and hardship. . . . But amidst all my griefs and pains, I have many consolations. Meg, the wife of my youth, whom I married for love, and bought with my money, is still alive. My freedom is a privilege which nothing else can equal. Notwithstanding all the losses I have suffered by fire, by the justice of knaves, by the cruelty and oppression of falsehearted friends, and the perfidy of my own countrymen whom I have assisted and redeemed from bondage, I am now possessed of more than one hundred acres of land, and three hospitable dwelling houses. It gives me joy to think that I have and that I *deserve* so good a character, especially for truth and *integrity*.

Life and Adventures of Venture, a Native of Africa [1798]

BENJAMIN BANNEKER

(1731 - 1806)

Ellicott's Mill, Maryland

Benjamin Banneker, a self-taught astronomer and mathematician, wrote and published his own almanacs and was also a member of the survey team that planned the city of Washington, D.C. The Life of Benjamin Banneker by Silvio Bedini was published in 1972.

- [80] I heard the discharge from a gun, and in four or five seconds time the small shot came rattling about me, one or two of which struck the house, which plainly demonstrates that the velocity of sound is greater than that of a cannon bullet.

Notes [August 27, 1791]

- [81] . . . the color of the skin is in no ways connected with strength of the mind or intellectual powers. . . .

Preface, *Banneker's Almanac* [1796]

- [82] When fleecy skies have Cloth'd the ground
With a white mantle all around
Then with a greyhound Snowy fair

are not enough; unless NATO nations are willing to put soldiers on the new front line, the U.S. will speed its NATO drawdown.

4. *Soviet double-gaming*: Mr. Bush should tell Mr. Gorbachev to choose sides: A thousand Russians are even now teaching Iraqi troops how to use the most modern Soviet equipment to kill Americans; not only should they be withdrawn forthwith, but the largest army in the world should participate actively in the world police action.

How's that for burden-sharing? To the extent that freeloaders defect, beg off and goldbrick, we can grumble and retaliate — but not lay down the burden. That is because our vital national interest lies in keeping a proven aggressor and poison-gasser from becoming a nuclear power.

Now we can address a trio of optimistic assumptions that afflict the self-negotiators of C.C.I.:

1. *Saddam Hussein can be persuaded to leave Kuwait*. If only we give him a fig leaf — like knocking over the Kuwaiti rulers, with a permanent payoff from Kuwaiti oil profits — doves hope he will be a reasonable fellow.

But he has burned his bridges in giving back his Iranian waterway conquest. Without Kuwait, he has no gulf outlet; this is not only a matter of "face," but plain power and money. He won't budge.

2. *A blockade will make him reasonable*. He put his people through eight years of privation in war with Iran for no gain and remains in power. As we starve Iraq, he will starve our hostages on TV; the crueler side will win, and that is not our side.

3. *Patient squeezing will get him to close his poison-gas plants and stop building nuclear bombs*.

This notion, at the base of every C.C.I. editorialist's proposed deal, elevates wishful thinking to world-class self-delusion. Why on earth should he give up the fearsome power that has made him the most dangerous man in the world? When has a despot bent on dominance ever voluntarily emasculated his source of terror?

Incredibly, Secretary of State Baker encourages daydreams of a tamed Saddam Hussein by proposing an open-ended sojourn — a Gulfo, or regional Persian Gulf organization patterned on NATO — to "contain" rather than defeat the Iraqi dictator. Westerners would sail about in air-conditioned warships while neighborhood troops would patrol his borders for decades.

The Gulfo notion is as divorced from reality as the Concerned Isolationists' dream that peaceful squeezing will cause the aggressor to regurgitate Kuwait and disarm.

Gulfo is being advanced to conjure a vision of a deal that fails to deal with Mr. Hussein's nuclear buildup — a false promise of "all sharing the burden" of containment forever.

The typesetter rightly recognized this as wimpish mush. Either the Butcher of Baghdad will be defeated, or he will give new meaning to "the nuclear club." □

Will Powell Run With Bush in '92?

By Ted Van Dyk

WASHINGTON
The only certain thing about the Persian Gulf crisis is that it will trigger many unintended consequences. One increasingly possible consequence: the replacement of Vice President Dan Quayle on the 1992 Republican ticket by Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Such a historic development could result in the return of black American voters to the Republican Party they abandoned in 1932 to vote for Franklin Roosevelt in the New Deal.

A chasm has been growing between blacks and the Democratic Party for at least 20 years. Blacks complain that their issues and agenda are less important within the party year by year. And they resent the charge, by white Southern Democrats in particular, that the party's overidentification with black issues and candidates accounts for growing Republican strength.

President Bush, with no particular credentials to attract black votes other than a benign, avuncular presence — and despite a 1988 media campaign that subtly capitalized on racist fear — did much better among black voters than did President Reagan four and eight years before.

Data show that younger black voters in 1988 were more likely to vote Republican than those over 50. One suspects that, among other things, younger-generation blacks (like their white counterparts) have tired of both the rhetoric and agenda of older black leaders who continue to stress racism as the cause of, and Federal Government benefits as the cure for, the deep troubles besetting the American black community.

Younger blacks also surely have had enough of patronizing "limousine liberals" within the Democratic Party, whose identification with black issues goes no further than their own need for a feeling of moral superiority.

Enter Colin Powell.

General Powell, now omnipresent in the national media thanks to the gulf crisis, is a living example of a self-help, individual-opportunity credo. It would never occur to him to begin a speech with blame for whites or to embrace an agenda of quota or entitlement.

He is a strong, independent man who made it on his own and who now sits at the President's side. He pro-

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vides particularly vivid contrast to the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who continues to chase television cameras, from the U.S. visit of Nelson Mandela to the coffee table of Saddam Hussein, while disdaining to risk the workaday task of elected office.

Vice President Quayle, unless he is unexpectedly recalled to active service with the Indiana National Guard and wins a Medal of Honor in the Persian Gulf, seems doomed to the political discard pile in 1992. Almost two years into the Bush Presidency he still comes across as a putting green lightweight, dominated by his wife and father, unqualified to deal with the war and peace issues of the Presidency. The gulf crisis only underscores his inadequacy.

President Bush no doubt will continue to pledge loyalty to his Vice President. But it won't mean a thing

The general could bring black voters back to the G.O.P.

Every Presidential candidate, going into the convention, carefully measures the strengths and weaknesses of running mates. When weaknesses overwhelm strengths, a Vice President is easy to toss. No less a vote-getter than F.D.R. won four Presidential elections with three different running mates. For Dan Quayle, 1993 will bring another line of work.

Given current black-Democratic tension — and given the strong black and red, white and blue appeal of General Powell — black voters would move strongly into the Republican column in the event of a Bush-Powell ticket. Loyal to the party of Lincoln from the Civil War's end until 1932, they could return for a long time.

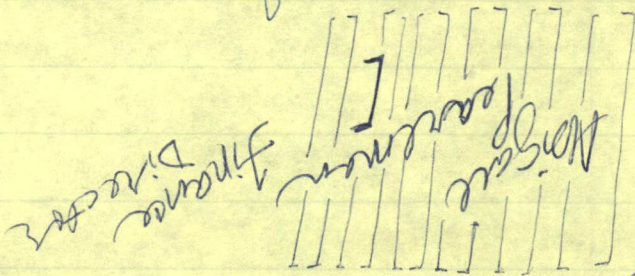
Is this a certainty? Of course not. For one thing, President Bush or his advisers may not be imaginative enough to choose General Powell or abandon G.O.P. platform planks offensive to blacks. But a historic political opportunity is there for the President if he chooses to take it.

As a lifelong and committed Democrat, I do not wish for such a realignment. Deeply shared values and objectives have and should continue to bind the Democratic Party and black Americans together. But that is not to say that they will. □

What day did he switch parties 1-27-89

personal anecdotes

What did he say upon auditing? where were we?



Working the first
the crowd at the bottom

big one?

Sept. 24

time: 7:30 - 8am

place: Mayflower

audience: party - donors God bless + gen public

date/ack:

intro:

who else speaks:

theme/slogan

personal anecd:

statement on why switch?

where was mtg w POTUS? Oval?

big one?

family/friends:

things we need to stress

Doris Turner Thorn
sister

Jenny Turner
sister

care

bro/beat friend

Gene Prokator
Mama

RPD

What else happened on 7-27-89?

datebook

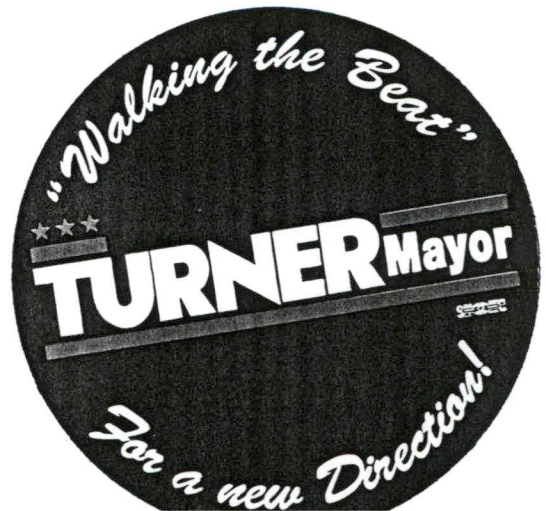
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO:

Miss Carolyn

FROM: **BRUCE STEBBINS**
Associate Director
Office of Political Affairs

*Hope this
will help!
Thanks!*



Backup to be given to Speechwriters

WHO:

- Who will Pres be addressing
 - history of group
 - has he spoken to them previously
 - What other Presidents have addressed them
- Who will introduce the President
- Who will be on stage or dais with the President
- Who else will be speaking at the event
- Who needs to be recognized

WHAT:

- What is the event type (rally, briefing, swearing-in, etc).
- What is the format (lunch, dinner, informal meeting)
 - does the President speak before/after meal
- What is theme of event?
- Is this an annual event?
- Is this an event created as Presidential forum
- Is President just taking part in existing program?
- Is there a theme of the day or expected sound bite?

WHEN:

- Time of day
- Check in book of days for date in history
- What else has the President done (or expects to do) that day

WHERE:

- What is the history of place/site
 - Example: if it is a school, what is the mascot, band name, how is the football team doing, who are their arch rivals, etc.
- Has he been there before?
- What famous people are from there?

OTHER INFORMATION:

- Relevant subject files
- Speak to Speechwriter to see what he/she needs
- Do you have ideas for themes, anecdotes, stories
- Past speeches on the same theme are always invaluable
- Check library for relevant books
- What think tank work on the issue
- Call scholars
- What agencies within the Gov't are involved in issue
- Be Creative!!!!

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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September 1, 1990, Saturday, Final Edition

NAME:

MAURICE THOMAS TURNER JR.

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A1

LENGTH: 2052 words

HEADLINE: Turner Hopes to Walk the Beat to Mayor's Office

SERIES: CAMPAIGN '90: CANDIDATED IN D.C., Occasional

BYLINE: Sari Horwitz, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Last of a series on D.C. mayoral candidates.

As a toddler, Maurice Thomas Turner Jr. was so strong that his father took to calling him "Joe" after heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis.

The name stuck. And since then no one in his family has ever called Turner anything but Joe. Over the years, "Joe" Turner seemed to exemplify the fighting spirit of the Brown Bomber. Like Louis, Turner beat the odds in a predominantly white profession.

A third-generation Washingtonian with a modest education, Turner climbed to the top of a then-mostly white police force. When Turner was a rookie, black officers were not allowed to ride in squad cars. In his final year as chief, Turner rode in the lead car of the presidential inaugural parade.

Now, Turner has thrown his hat into a much different ring -- with the odds against him even greater -- as he mounts a Republican campaign for D.C. mayor in a city that is overwhelmingly Democratic.

The challenge seems even more improbable in light of Turner's long-held antipathy toward politics. Before he retired in July 1989, he told friends of his interest in opening a McDonald's franchise.

A chain of events led to his decision to seek the Republican mayoral nomination in the Sept. 11 primary, beginning with a falling out with Mayor Marion Barry over the mayor's conduct and over police staffing issues.

As the city became swept up in controversy over a skyrocketing homicide rate and Barry's suspected involvement with illegal drugs, members of Congress, the White House and the public grew more effusive in their praise of Turner as an "honest cop" and trustworthy public official.

Wooed and flattered by Republican officials who were looking for a prominent figure to challenge Barry as his legal problems mounted, Turner finally decided to take the plunge. The day he turned in his gun and badge he switched his party affiliation from Democrat to Republican in a ceremony at the White House with President Bush.

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"He's not a seasoned politician," said Ann Heuer, chairman of the D.C. Republican Committee. "That's what I like about him. He's just so honest, open and aboveboard. He's a very warm and strong person who cares deeply about this city."

One of his closest friends, Carl V. Profater, a former assistant police chief and now a campaign volunteer, said that Turner became "disgusted and frustrated" with conditions in the District and "truly believed that he could make a difference by running for mayor."

Polls have indicated that Turner's best hope for a victory would be a head-to-head battle with Barry in the November general election. But with Barry out of the race and awaiting sentencing on a misdemeanor cocaine possession conviction, Turner's prospects of defeating the Democratic nominee have greatly diminished, according to many political experts.

What's more, Democratic strategists say that Turner will be held accountable for many of the city's drug and crime problems when the general election campaign heats up this fall. Turner caused a stir shortly before his retirement when he told reporters that nothing could be done to eradicate drug-related violence until drug dealers had finished carving up the turf.

But Turner, who has added some polish to his performance with help from Republican consultants and strategists, dismisses the gloomy forecasts as he works the streets of Washington seeking support.

Last week, as he handed out campaign literature at Waterside Mall in Southwest, Turner was instantly recognized by many and was enthusiastically greeted with shouts of "Hey, chief!"

Grinning, the tall, broad-shouldered candidate was quick with a hug, a handshake or a "You live in D.C., darling?"

"I've admired and always wanted to meet you, chief," said Yvette E. Smith, a federal employee. Betty Barrett, a longtime employee at Peoples Drug Store, hugged Turner and said she knew him years ago, "when he walked the beat."

Turner is counting on voters to remember him as the police chief when they go to the polls. To bolster that image, he campaigns by "walking the beat" in neighborhoods across the city. His radio spots feature a snappy jingle to remind voters of his roots.

"He's the chief/ Maurice Turner is his name," a woman sings. "On the street/ He's concerned/ He still cares/ He's walked the beat through the years/ He served us well, I'm so happy to say/ Because of him, things are better today."

Turner, 55, the oldest of six children born to federal government workers Elizabeth and Maurice T. Turner Sr., grew up on Girard Street NW and attended the then-segregated Dunbar High School.

"I wanted to be a dentist," Turner recalled recently. "I thought that would give me the ability to take care of myself and have a comfortable income."

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After high school, Turner joined the Marine Corps. "The Marines had a lot of history and tradition," he said. "And I liked the dress blue uniforms."

Turner spent three years in the service, one of them stationed in Korea. When he returned home, he got married. In need of work, Turner took the D.C. police exam.

In a photograph of his police recruit class, the thin, lanky Turner stands out. He was one of a small number of black officers admitted that year.

Because he wasn't allowed to ride with white officers, Turner began his police career by walking a beat. He steadily rose in the department, serving as a sergeant in the old 5th Precinct on Capitol Hill, as a recruiting lieutenant and as a deputy chief in the youth division.

Turner also handled presidential security and riot and crowd control. He was widely praised for maintaining peace when civil rights demonstrators camped out on the Mall and created a "Resurrection City" in 1968. As assistant chief, he commanded the department's field units.

In 1981, Barry appointed Turner the department's 24th police chief, a post he held until his retirement last year.

Turner says that his ascension and his management of the complex and highly visible police department qualify him to be the next mayor.

"To me it would be like running a larger police department," Turner said. "No other candidate has ever managed anything."

His major accomplishments, Turner said, include increasing the recruitment of minorities and women and creating the Repeat Offenders Project, which targets career criminals and has won national acclaim. He also set up the Neighborhood Watch and Crime Solvers programs and takes credit for lowering crime rates for offenses such as rape, robbery and burglary.

"He was a good chief, and there's not a mean bone in his body," said Deputy Chief Edward Spurlock, commander of the 3rd Police District. "He cared a lot for the individual; he called you by your first name, and when you made a good case, he always found a way to get word to you that you done good. That's difficult in a large organization."

Others take a more critical view of Turner's eight years as police chief, noting that it was on his watch that the District was dubbed "the nation's murder capital."

"It's true -- I don't deny that," Turner said. "We arrested a record 43,000 people in 1988. There is no candidate that knows the drug war better."

Critics also say that Turner knew or should have known about the conduct of the mayor's security detail, which, according to testimony during the mayor's trial, may have turned a blind eye to Barry's drug activities.

"He's a nice guy, easy to get along with, friendly, affable," said Gary Hankins, chairman of the Fraternal Order of Police labor committee. "But he was not a good police chief as far as standing up for the department, making sure

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it got its share of resources and manpower, and standing up to the mayor when the mayor tried to interfere with the department."

Turner defends his record as chief and said that, in 1982, he asked the mayor to open a police district on Capitol Hill with 280 additional officers, but was turned down.

The General Accounting Office recently released a report critical of some of the practices of the D.C. Police Academy when Turner was chief, including his decision to allow five recruits to graduate after the academy's director recommended that they be fired because they had failed too many exams.

Profater points to that incident as revealing Turner's character.

"This guy's a compassionate person," Profater said. "Someone else would have let those kids go. But he really looked into it and found out things the GAO never reported and decided to let them graduate.

"He stuck his neck out for those five police recruits," he added. "They are all doing fine on the streets now."

Since Turner's conversion to the GOP last year, the president and Republican National Committee officials have continued to lend their support to his campaign. Turner was invited to the White House six months ago for dinner.

The political scene is all new to the career police officer, and for months various advisers have been grooming him for the race with speech lessons, strategy sessions and issue briefings. Turner also was put on a strict diet and cut back on alcohol to shed 35 pounds.

As he has gained confidence, Turner has begun to attend more candidates' forums. He appears more poised and knowledgeable than in his first rocky days as a candidate, when he used cue cards.

It was the week of Turner's 55th birthday recently, and he was taking a break from the campaign to relax at home on 16th Street NW in the Crestwood neighborhood.

Dressed casually in a T-shirt, jeans and bedroom slippers, he leaned back on a couch stroking his tiny Yorkshire terrier, Sebastian. He kept an eye on a boxing match on television while explaining to a visitor why he is running for mayor.

Nearby was a cabinet filled with police memorabilia and scores of birthday cards from friends and relatives. Magazines were arrayed on a table, including a copy of Playboy.

Turner was divorced 14 years ago from Andree Taylor, after 19 years of marriage, and never remarried. He has dated Veronica "Ronnie" Randall, a nursing assistant, for 11 years. Recently, he turned up in the "Washington D.C.'s Top 100 Bachelors 1990" directory.

Turner has two daughters: Jeannine, a member of his campaign staff who recently graduated with a communications degree from Howard University, and Andree, a registered nurse.

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Turner also has a 19-year-old son who was born out of wedlock. The son, who was brought up by Turner's sister-in-law, is a D.C. police cadet.

Turner said he is running for mayor because the District "needs a change in leadership to address crime, drug abuse, poor education, rising taxes and a tarnished image."

He said that, as mayor, he would improve the education system, provide additional resources for police and drug treatment, and improve prenatal care and education.

Turner and his backers hope that the popularity and goodwill he enjoyed as police chief will enable him to breach party barriers to attract large numbers of D.C. Democrats. He has differed with the national Republican Party by supporting the drive for D.C. statehood and by backing the use of District tax money to pay for abortions for the poor.

He takes a more conservative stand on gun control, saying that the District's stringent gun law should be relaxed to allow residents to protect themselves.

Although many anticipated that Turner's campaign would receive substantial financial backing from Republicans, it has raised a total of \$ 267,912 and is \$ 52,172 in debt. James Ray, a consultant to the Republican National Committee and an adviser to Turner, said that fund-raising will pick up substantially after the Sept. 11 primary.

As he campaigns throughout the city, Turner is urging District residents to vote the man, not the party. He hands out cards to voters explaining they don't have to be registered Republicans to cross over to vote for him in November.

In at least a few cases, the effort seems to work.

"See, that's a crossover vote," Turner said recently after approaching Charles Merriwether outside a Safeway where he works.

"Considering the other candidates, I have to vote Republican," Merriwether, a lifelong Democrat, told a reporter.

"I don't think he has an allegiance to the old power structure. He has a good track record as police chief. He has a better chance than most people think."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, MAURICE TURNER SAYS, "THERE IS NO CANDIDATE THAT KNOWS THE DRUG WAR BETTER.", LUCIAN PERKINS; ILLUSTRATION, TWP

TYPE:

DC NEWS, BIOGRAPHY

SUBJECT:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS; MAYORS

NAMED-PERSONS:

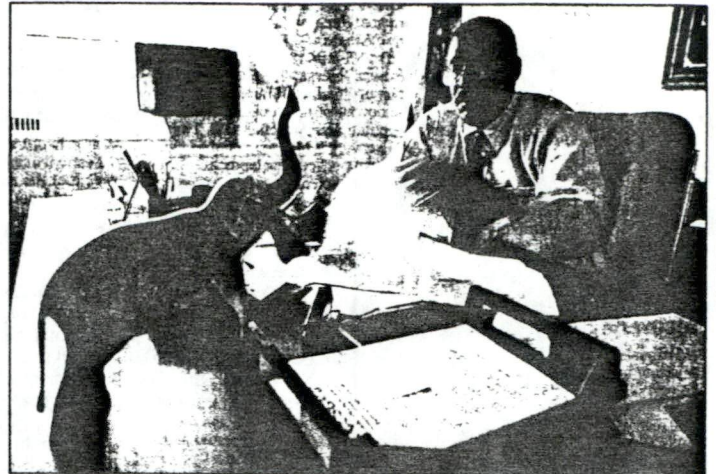
MAURICE THOMAS TURNER JR.

MONEY
STARTS ON PAGE B5

METROPOLITAN



11 a.m.: At District Cable Vision, Pamela Flowers shows Maurice Turner photos of her daughter, who was saved by a police officer who later received a medal of honor from Mr. Turner.



3 p.m.: Back at his office, Mr. Turner, a lifelong Democrat until announcing his candidacy, has an elephant sitting prominently on his desk. He differs with the GOP on statehood for the District, however.

Ex-chief walks beat in dogged race for mayor

This is the sixth in a series profiling a day in the campaigns of candidates for D.C. mayor.

By Vincent McCraw
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Don't tell Maurice T. Turner Jr. that winning the District mayor's job as a Republican is impossible.

After switching from lifelong Democrat to Republican, Mr. Turner intends to prove he is a kindred spirit of many in the city, including loyal Democrats.

"You might just win this race," developer Jeffrey Cohen, political supporter and friend of Mayor Marion Barry's told Mr. Turner Wednesday as the former police chief spent the day walking along 14th Street NW and H Street NE meeting with campaign advisers, speaking to senior citizens and participating in a mayoral forum.

After 32 years with the Metropolitan Police Department — eight as chief — Mr. Turner thrust himself onto the city's political landscape with a highly publicized party change in a White House meeting with President Bush last summer and his bid for mayor.

He has spent the year seeking support — walking neighborhoods like an officer on foot patrol — as the GOP's nominee for the November general election, where he'll meet the winner of the Sept. 11 Democratic primary.

"I'm going to do better than people think. I'm not going to get all the votes, but I'm going to get 50 percent plus one," Mr. Turner said.

Only two Republicans, the Rev. Jerry Moore Sr. and Carol Schwartz, have won elected office in the 16 years of home rule. Both served as at-large D.C. Council members. Mrs. Schwartz garnered 30 percent of the vote in a 1986 mayoral bid against Mr. Barry.

Mr. Turner said, despite beliefs that national Republicans are heavily funding his candidacy in an attempt to gain control of city politics, he is not the party's pawn and disagrees with its opposition to statehood.

"I'm not anybody's puppet. They didn't say, 'Maurice, you can't be a

A PROFILE

Age: 54

Background: Native Washingtonian and first of six children born to Elizabeth and Maurice T. Turner Sr. Dunbar High School graduate. Later studied law enforcement at American University Graduate of FBI National Academy.

Career: Marine Corps, 1954 to 1957. Appointed officer, Metropolitan Police Department, 1957; promoted to supervisory sergeant, 5th District, 1965; promoted to lieutenant in charge of recruiting, 1969; transferred to Special Operations Division, 1970, handling presidential security, riot and crowd control. Received commendations from civic and political leaders for maintaining peace at site of Resurrection City. In 1971, promoted to captain and assigned to 5th District; later promoted to inspector. Promoted to deputy chief in command of youth division in 1976; promoted to assistant chief, 1978, heading administrative services bureau; later transferred to field operations bureau to command all department field units. Appointed D.C.'s 24th chief of police in 1981. Retired in 1989.

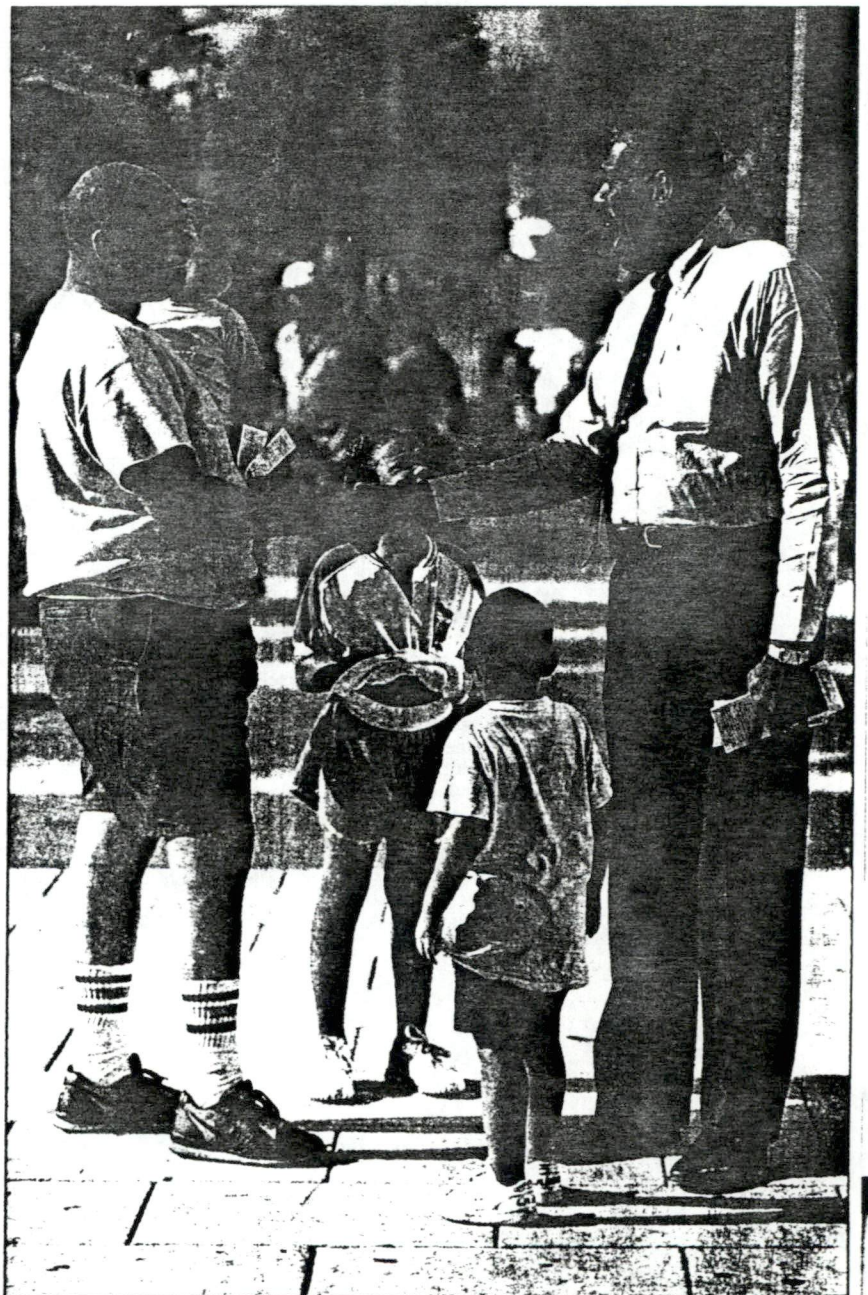
Other interests: Member Greater First Baptist Church in Northwest, his childhood church. Member board of directors of Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Club; member of the Washington Pigskins Club. A master Mason, Fellowship Lodge 26 and member of Mecca Temple 10, Shrine.

Marital status: Divorced with three children: Andree, a registered nurse at D.C. General Hospital; Jeannine, a communications student at Howard University; and Maurice E., a police cadet with Metropolitan Police Department.

The Washington Times

Republican. They welcomed me and we have diversity," said Mr. Turner, who is also pro-choice on the abortion issue.

Out in the neighborhoods, Mr. see **TURNER, page B3**



8:30 a.m.: The candidate meets Haywood Brooks and his three children while campaigning along 14th Street NW.

Photos by Sharon Kuch/The Washington Times

Slogan on Campaign — "Walking The Beat"

TURNER

From page B1

Turner, 25 pounds lighter than the 200 he weighed before retiring, receives few, if any, inquiries about his party affiliation.

In forums his performance is described as lackluster except on crime issues. He deliberately chooses to attend only a few. But claims, "I can hold my own with all of them."

"He's not the world's greatest public speaker," admits Lon Walls, campaign press secretary. "He won't be elected on his speaking. That's not what voters want. It's better for him to be on the streets. He's most comfortable in this environment."

Voter willingness to consider his candidacy stems primarily from Mr. Turner's name recognition and relationships fostered during his 54 years here.

"Way to go, Mo! Mo for mayor!" shouts the driver of a garbage truck along H Street.

"The difference between the chief and the others is he cares about people. The others just want to meet budgets and cut," said Richard Fleming, a security guard at Oxford Manor apartments in Southeast.

Mr. Turner grew up on Girard Street NW and was nicknamed "Joe" by his parents, Elizabeth and Maurice T. Turner Sr., who were ardent fans of former heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis.

A graduate of Dunbar High School, he joined the police force in 1957 and worked as a foot patrol officer in Southwest. In 1965, he was promoted to sergeant in the old 5th Police Precinct. In 1969 he was promoted to lieutenant.

As lieutenant, Mr. Turner headed the recruiting branch, commanded the 5th District and later the youth division. He was promoted to assistant chief and headed the Administrative Services Bureau and later all of the department's field units under then-Chief Burtell Jefferson, the city's first black police chief. He became the second black police chief in 1981, managing 3,800 officers, 915 civilians and a \$217 million budget.

He also touts the careers of his five siblings as examples of his family's commitment to public service: Two sisters are public school teach-



Photo by Sharon Kuck/The Washington Times

6 p.m.: Maurice Turner is joined by Juanita Jackson, a friend for more than 30 years, as he makes a campaign tour along H Street NE.

ers, one brother is a city police captain and another brother works for the architect of the Capitol. His youngest sister is an assistant U.S. attorney, recently nominated to sit on the D.C. Superior Court.

In his last year as chief, Mr. Turner exercised some political muscle. He broke ranks with Mr. Barry on the issue of police manpower, stating publicly that his department needed more officers.

He also endured a barrage of criticism after an appearance on WETA-TV's "Metro Week in Review" in which he said police can do little to stem the homicide rate until area

drug dealers finish carving up the market.

He maintains that belief. "The police department can't settle turf wars," he says.

Mr. Turner said he became frustrated with the management of city government under Mr. Barry three years ago.

"I was embarrassed. I didn't think things were run right, and I wanted to see a change. I thought I could work within the system, but I couldn't," he said. "We need leadership, and I don't need to be mayor for life to provide that. One term is enough."

MIETRO

Turner Stalks A New Beat

*Chief-Turned-Campaigner
Espouses Populist Themes*

By R.H. Melton
Washington Post Staff Writer

Lorraine Carr, 60, a lifelong Democrat from Northeast Washington, marched up to Republican mayoral candidate Maurice T. Turner Jr. recently, clasped his right hand in hers and said, "God bless you. I hope you win. We need a change in there—we need some change right away."

Turner's face lit up in a wide smile, for Carr's is the kind of frustration he hopes to tap in his first campaign for public office. For Turner to win a general election in a city where Democrats outnumber Republicans by a better than 8-to-1 ratio, he needs every Lorraine Carr there is—and then some, he said.

"People are fed up, they're tired of the image the city's receiving," Turner, 54, said last month as he shook hands with afternoon commuters at the Fort Totten Metro station in Northeast Washington. "Now, you've got to be realistic: 100 percent of the people aren't going to vote for you. But a lot of them will."

Best known to District residents as a career police officer who served eight years as chief before his resignation last year, Turner is trying today to get accustomed to the disorderly



BY JOHN McDONNELL—THE WASHINGTON POST

Republican mayoral candidate Maurice T. Turner Jr. hugs Dolle Hardy, of Southeast Washington.

world of elective politics. His goal for November, a difficult one to achieve to begin with, became even more complicated on June 13 when Mayor Marion Barry took himself out of the race for the Democratic mayoral nomination.

Barry, who is standing trial on drug charges and whose administration has been rocked by corruption over the years, was viewed by

many GOP strategists as a nearly perfect foil for Turner and his law-and-order themes. Turner is all but assured of winning the Republican mayoral nomination in his party's Sept. 11 primary.

Early polls in the mayor's race, including Turner's own, showed the former police chief

See TURNER, D3, Col. 4

Turner Gradually Raising His Profile

TURNER, From D1

running well ahead of Barry but trailing other Democratic candidates. By abandoning the race, the mayor may have erased Turner's most compelling single issue: Barry himself.

"It was the worst thing, speaking electorally, that could have happened to him," said Alvin Thornton, a Howard University political scientist. "If I were in Turner's camp, I would have wanted the Barry problem to remain as an Achilles' heel for the Democrats."

Turner, who switched parties to the GOP last year before Barry's arrest, said it made no difference whom the Democrats nominated because he did not view his own candidacy as an "alternative" to Barry in the first place.

"I think I'm strong against any of the candidates," Turner said. "I don't care who they run."

However, some analysts believe that without Barry's presence, party identification will assume a greater role in the election, hurting Turner. "The party label becomes important because there's no other competing consideration like there would have been in the Barry case," Thornton said.

Some Republican strategists dispute that view, saying that as long as Barry's court proceeding continues, both he and the city's Democratic establishment will be on trial. "Eventually the Democrats get the blame because Barry is one of them and not one of us," said one senior adviser to the Turner campaign.

Nevertheless, Turner is handling the issue of his adoptive party gingerly. The literature he hands to potential voters at campaign appearances does not mention the word "Republican," and Turner does not bring the subject up at candidate debates or in conversation with people he meets on the streets.

Nor does he shy away from it. "Do they really believe that every black in America ought to be a Democrat?" he said. "If people are concerned that I'm in the party of Lee Atwater, I say to them that I used to be in the party of George Wallace, the party of Lester Maddox.

"Voters in this town are sophis-

ticated enough to look at the individual," not the party, Turner said.

Kenneth Ray, 30, a Metro custodian who was at the Fort Totten stop, said Turner's affiliation made no difference to him.

"He's still a politician," said Ray, who has generally voted for Democratic candidates. "As long as he's doing the right thing, I don't care whether he's a Democrat or a Republican."

Ray said he liked Turner for his law enforcement experience. "He's the ex-police chief, so he knows about what's going on in the streets of D.C., particularly in the black community," Ray said.

Turner's tenure as chief is likely to come under scrutiny as the campaign heats up, in part because the District's homicide rate reached record levels during that period. In addition, there was testimony in Barry's trial that D.C. police officers in the mayor's security detail may have turned a blind eye toward some of Barry's alleged criminal activities during part of the time that Turner was at the helm of the department.

For now, with much of the city's attention turned to the Barry trial, Turner is taking his campaign to the streets and neighborhoods of his native city. He is in many ways a natural campaigner, quick with a hug or a handshake for the many Washingtonians he knows or who recognize his face.

In more formal settings, Turner has not fared quite as well. Uncomfortable as a public speaker, he uses cue cards in forums where more polished candidates talk with ease

about the host of issues confronting the next mayor. Sometimes, Turner states the obvious, as he did in response to a question about bilingual education that was posed at a recent Junior League forum at American University.

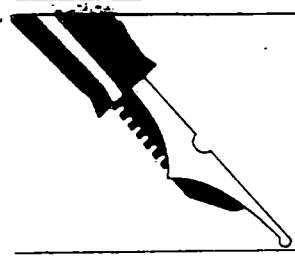
"Obviously, the language barrier is a big inhibitor to communication," Turner told the crowd.

Turner on the stump has voiced an ardently conservative brand of populism, railing against the "corrupting" influence of the welfare system and complaining that too many people settle for life in public housing when their goal should be ownership of a single-family house.

"Public housing and public assistance ought to be assistance of short duration," Turner said. Noting that some of his own relatives have been welfare recipients, he added: "We've got to change those attitudes. We've got to reach down and help them up."

Turner has been gradually raising his profile—he has started attending the candidate forums he used to skip—and has collected one-tenth of the \$2 million he says he needs for a campaign that will include expensive television air time.

President Bush and officials of the Republican National Committee, who were involved in Turner's well-publicized switch to the GOP, have continued to lend their support to his mayoral campaign. Turner has met with Bush several times, and his campaign manager, James King, was one of the RNC's most senior black political operatives.



The Washington Blade

THE GAY WEEKLY OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL

NEWS



Maurice Turner said he "would support any bill" that overturned the District's current anti-sodomy law.

Turner stands by record of support for Gay community

by Robin Kane
Former D.C. Chief of Police Maurice Turner told a meeting of the Gay and Lesbian Activists Alliance on Tuesday that, as police chief, he had "a record of working with [the Gay] community," and he invited GLAA members to continue that relationship by working on his mayoral campaign.

Turner is one of four announced candidates vying for the Republican nomination for mayor and the latest to appear at one in a series of GLAA candidate's forums.

Turner outlined his history as a D.C. native, U.S. Marine, and D.C. Police officer, saying that he has a strong commitment and pride in the city of Washington. A lifelong Democrat, Turner switched parties last year before launching his mayoral campaign.

While discussing his background, Turner provoked some raised eyebrows

when he said, "I believe in some of the conservative family values [my parents instilled in me]." GLAA member Craig Howell pointed out later in the meeting that the words "conservative family values" are often used by groups that oppose Gay rights to exclude Gays. Howell asked Turner whether his family values included equal benefits for domestic partners of D.C. employees.

"When I say 'conservative family values,' I'm talking about right from wrong," Turner said. "My father kicked my ass if he caught me doing something wrong. Those are the values I'm talking about."

Turner's response drew chuckles, apparently assuaging the concerns about his choice of words. Turner then said he was "not that familiar" with the issue of domestic partnership, though he said that "if it happens, I'm not opposed to it."

Continued on page 16

Turner stands by his record

Continued from page 4

Turner said he "would support any bill" that overturned the District's current anti-sodomy law and would lobby for the bill during its review period in Congress. When asked how he would insure that Congress would not overturn such a repeal, as it did in 1981, Turner said, "the only thing you can do is lobby and tell Congress what your position is."

On other issues, Turner said he supports sex education in public schools that directly instructs students how to avoid AIDS and unwanted pregnancies. He also said he opposes cuts in AIDS funding and instead said the city government needs to be "more prudent" in all of its expenditures. When pressed about a specific plan to insure better health care for city residents, Turner mentioned that he would like Reed Tuckson, former D.C. Commissioner of Public Health, to "come back and serve on the Turner team."

GLAA member Barrett Brick questioned Turner regarding police response to a series of muggings and Gay bashings in P Street Beach two years ago

when the police ordered the park to be closed after dark.

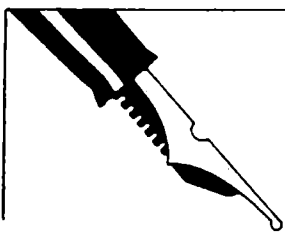
"As the chief of police, I don't think we should have done that," Turner said. "I don't care who you are, you don't tell people that."

He added that what the police and the court system really should do is "lock those individuals up who are committing those crimes."

Turner also noted that he appointed a police liaison to the Gay community and reserved time during police academy training to discuss issues of sexual orientation.

While Turner offered few specific programs and sometimes meandered while answering questions, he voiced support for most of the issues brought up by GLAA members during the meeting. He pledged that he would look into the issues raised and other city concerns and address them in position papers.

Turner is also scheduled to speak at the July 9 meeting of the Capital Area Log Cabin Club at 8 p.m. at 1638 R Street, N.W. ▼



The

THE GAY WEEKLY OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Washington Blade

NEWS

Turner, Singleton pledge to be strong backers of Gay rights

by Lou Chibbaro Jr.

D.C. Republican mayoral candidate Maurice Turner and Republican delegate candidate Harry Singleton told D.C. Gay Republicans Monday night that they would be strong advocates of Gay rights if elected to office. The two candidates, appearing before the Capital Area Log Cabin Club, D.C.'s Gay Republican group, urged Gay Republicans to join their efforts to remove D.C. from the grip of the Democrats by making it a two party town.

Turner, the District's former chief of police, and Singleton, an attorney and former assistant secretary for civil rights at the U.S. Department of Education, said they support a repeal of the city's sodomy law, passage of domestic partnership legislation, and increased funding for AIDS education and treatment programs.

"They were very positive on Gay issues," said Jim Harrison, president of the Log Cabin Club, which was formerly known as Capital Area Republicans. Harrison said the club will decide Friday whether to endorse candidates before or after the September 11 Republican primary.

Turner is running unopposed in the primary. Singleton is being challenged by longtime D.C. Republican Jim Champagne. Singleton has been endorsed by local and national Republican leaders and is considered the odds-on favorite to win

the primary.

In response to club members' questions, Harrison said, Turner acknowledged that D.C. Police officers may have overreacted when they donned bright yellow gloves to arrest AIDS activists at a White House civil disobedience demonstration two years ago, when Turner was chief. According to Harrison and club member Scott Minos, Turner reminded club members that, as police chief, he initiated sensitivity training for all police recruits on Gay issues at the city's police academy. Harrison and Minos said Turner also promised to push for the hiring and promotion of Gay police officers.

Johnnie Mae Rice, a campaign official for former D.C. Republican Councilmember Carol Schwartz and Singleton's campaign manager, said Singleton will campaign aggressively for the Gay vote.

"I believe he will run a very strong race against Betty Ann Kane or Eleanor Holmes Norton," Rice said, referring to two of the seven Democratic candidates running for the nomination.

Harrison said the Log Cabin Club plans to take an active role in the fall campaign by urging Gays to consider the Republican Party as a "viable alternative" to the Democrats, despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of D.C. voters are registered Democrats.

Harrison said about 20 people turned out for Monday's meeting. ▼

Most Hated Opponent

1. Redskins: New York Giants
2. Capitals: Philadelphia Flyers
3. Bullets: Boston Celtics
4. Orioles: New York Yankees
5. Hoyas: Syracuse
6. Terrapins: North Carolina

Candidate for DC Mayor

1. Maurice Turner
2. Walter Fauntroy
3. John Ray

Men's Clothing Store

1. Britches
2. Raleighs
3. Brooks Brothers

Women's Clothing Store

1. Nordstrom
2. Lord & Taylor
3. Talbots

Teenage Clothing Store

1. The Gap
2. The Limited
3. Britches

Discount Store

1. K-mart
2. Best Products
3. Marshalls

Shopping Mall

1. Tysons Corner
2. Pentagon City
3. White Flint

TV Commercial

1. Nike
2. Isuzu
3. Pepsi

Reason to Get Cable

1. ESPN
2. Better reception
3. CNN

Hamburger (fast-food)

1. Wendy's
2. McDonald's
3. Roy Rogers

Hamburger (non fast-food)

1. Hamburger Hamlet
2. Fuddrucker's
3. Chili's

Weekend Getaway

1. Ocean City
2. Rehoboth
3. Williamsburg

Potato Chips

1. Utz
2. Tie: Lay's, Cape Cod
3. Ruffles

Pizza

1. Armand's Chicago Pizzeria
2. Pizza Hut
3. Domino's

Soft Drink

1. Diet Coke
2. Coke Classic
3. Coke

Beer

1. Miller Lite
2. Bud
3. Samuel Adams

Instant Coffee

1. Folger's
2. Maxwell House
3. Taster's Choice

Newsmagazine

1. Time
2. Newsweek
3. US News & World Report

Delicatessen

1. Sutton Place Gourmet
2. Giant Gourmet
3. Carnegie Deli

Drugstore

1. Peoples Drug
2. Fante's
3. Giant Food

Bar for Drinking

1. The Brickseller
2. Clyde's
3. Old Ebbitt Grill

Bar for Dancing

1. Deja Vu
2. River Club
3. Tracks

Singles Bar

1. Rumors
2. Sign of the Whale
3. Clyde's

Bottled Water

1. Evian
2. Perrier
3. Poland Spring



James Baker:
Not everyone's darling

... And the Worst

Traffic Bottleneck

1. American Legion Bridge
2. I-395 Springfield
3. I-270

Journalist I'd Most Like to Shut Up

1. Sam Donaldson
2. John McLaughlin
3. George Will

Politician I'd Most Like to Shut Up

1. Marion Barry
2. Jesse Helms
3. Jesse Jackson

Athlete I'd Most Like to Trade

1. Dexter Manley
2. Doug Williams
3. Mark Rypien



D. KIRKLAND/SYGMA

Roseanne Barr:
Is her act getting old?

TV Commercial

1. Infiniti
2. Car ads in general
3. Feminine-hygiene products

Network TV Show

1. Roseanne
2. Married With Children
3. Alf

Sam Donaldson: Oh, shut up!

CAPITAL CITIES/ABC, INC.



Readers Pick the Best

(OVER)

Favorites Include the Zoo Boys and Peter Jennings; Thumbs Down to Roseanne and Jesse Helms

Most Admired Man

1. George Bush
2. C. Everett Koop
3. Jimmy Carter

Most Admired Woman

1. Barbara Bush
2. Mother Teresa
3. Elizabeth Dole

Local Congressman

1. Connie Morella
2. Steny Hoyer
3. Frank Wolf

Football Player

1. Art Monk
2. Joe Montana
3. Charles Mann

Baseball Player

1. Cal Ripken
2. Bo Jackson
3. Don Mattingly

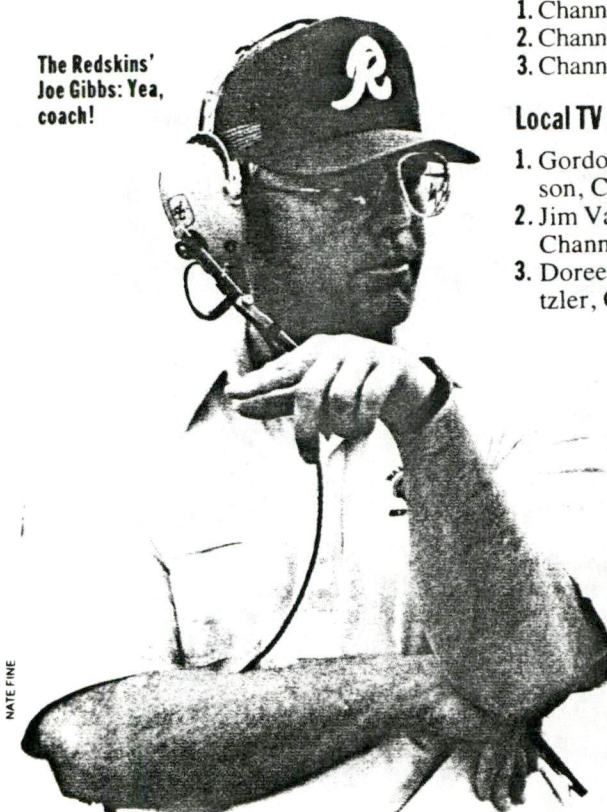
Basketball Player

1. Michael Jordan
2. Larry Bird
3. Magic Johnson

Hockey Player

1. Wayne Gretzky
2. Rod Langway
3. Dino Ciccarelli

The Redskins' Joe Gibbs: Yea, coach!



Barbara Bush: She even beats out Mother Teresa.

Coach

1. Joe Gibbs
2. John Thompson
3. Frank Robinson

TV Station

1. Channel 4
2. Channel 9
3. Channel 7

Local TV Anchor

1. Gordon Peterson, Channel 9
2. Jim Vance, Channel 4
3. Doreen Gertzler, Channel 4

TV Weatherman

1. Bob Ryan, Channel 4
2. Willard Scott, *Today*, NBC
3. Doug Hill, Channel 9

TV Sportscaster

1. Glenn Brenner, Channel 9
2. George Michael, Channel 4
3. Frank Herzog, Channel 7

Political Talk Show

1. *The McLaughlin Group*, Channel 4
2. *This Week With David Brinkley*, ABC
3. *Inside Washington*, Channel 9

National Newscast

1. *ABC World News Tonight With Peter Jennings*
2. *NBC Nightly News With Tom Brokaw*
3. *The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour*, PBS

Radio Station

1. WMAL (AM 630)
2. WHFS (FM 99.1)
3. WAVA (FM 105.1)

Morning Deejay

1. Don Geronimo and Mike O'Meara (WAVA)
2. Harden & Weaver (WMAL)
3. Paul Harris (WCXR, FM 105.9)

Afternoon Deejay

1. Trumbull & Core (WMAL)
2. Weasel (WHFS)
3. Renee Chaney (WGMS, AM 570 and FM 103.5)

Newspaper Reporter

- Tom Shales
- Jan Williams
- Bob Woodward

Newspaper Columnist

1. George Will
2. Dave Barry
3. Tony Kornheiser

Newspaper Sportswriter

1. Tom Boswell
2. Tony Kornheiser
3. Michael Wilbon

Newspaper Comics

1. The Far Side
2. Calvin and Hobbes
3. Doonesbury

Television writer Tom Shales: Witty and savvy and a little mean.



WASHINGTONIAN
July 1990, Volume 25, Number 10

MARK REINSTEIN/UNIPHO.

NATE FINE

She also has drawn the ire of many in the business community, who complain that she is "brutal" when soliciting campaign contributions.

Jarvis's Best Chance: Shake every hand in town—twice.

Sharon Pratt Dixon may be laboring under the biggest handicaps of all: She is almost out of money; she has suffered a lot of staff turnover; and she has not attracted any significant endorsements. And she is a woman.

But Dixon, until recently a top executive with PEPCO, has one great advantage: She is the only person running who bears no responsibility for DC's current condition. "I'm not part of what you've got," she likes to say. "And I won't continue what you've got."

Dixon has managed to separate herself from the pack by calling for cuts in the city's swollen bureaucracy, and she projects a boldness that some of her competitors lack. But she is not a gladiator. Like Jarvis, Dixon comes from a prominent family with deep roots in the District. But Dixon is more aloof, leading some blacks to dismiss her as a "bourgeois elitist"—a label that the more outgoing Jarvis has managed to escape.

Dixon, who knows how to deliver a rousing speech, looks best in front of a crowd. At a labor forum, according to Joslyn Williams, head of the DC Democratic party, many people were favorably impressed with her.

"She maximized her 60-second answers better than anyone else there," he says. "People left that night knowing who she was. If she didn't capture their support, she at least captured their imagination."

Dixon's Best Chance: The voters fall in love with her fire.

A Barry-less primary likely would boil down to a battle between three strong, well-known candidates: Walter Fauntroy, John Ray, and David Clarke. A plurality candidate will emerge, similar to the 1978 mayor's race (Barry squeaking ahead of Sterling Tucker and Walter Washington) and the 1982 DC City Council chairman's race (Clarke nosing out Arrington Dixon and Sterling Tucker).

Prediction: With Barry out of the race, Fauntroy ekes out a razor-thin victory in September.

The only given about the general election in November is the presence of Maurice Turner, who shocked Washington last July when he announced, in the company of President George Bush, that he was switching to the Republican party. At first it looked as if Turner might

have made a mistake, but while the other candidates are exhausting themselves and their finances trying to win the Democratic nomination in September, Turn-

er will emerge fresh and well financed for November.

A political novice, Turner will have several handicaps to overcome, including the fact that Democrats outnumber Republicans in the District 9 to 1, and that many residents can't imagine pulling the lever for a Republican. Others resent the idea that "outsiders" are being called on to help Turner get elected. "Turner does not have political people around him who know the community," says Democratic political consultant Bill Sweeney. "A bunch of yellow-power-tie blond professionals from the Republican National Committee is not going to elect Turner mayor of this city."

Nor have people forgotten that Turner was police chief when drug use and murder in the District soared to unprecedented heights. At the labor forum in April, he was heckled on this point. He also needs to bone up on local issues; he made a poor impression that evening by reading answers from prepared notes when the topic shifted away from drugs and law enforcement.

If the race is really about men, as Annette Samuels says, Turner has a leg up. His commanding physical presence and easy personal style inspire confidence. Turner also has more management experience than anybody else in the field, and his reputation as an honest cop will help him with the city's conservatives, both white and black.

He should get help from the national Republican party—his campaign chairman was paid for a while by the Republican National Committee—and he gets a boost from the fact that President Bush has a high approval rating among blacks.

"George Bush is a decent guy," says Herbert Barksdale, a community activist in Ward 7 (Far Southeast) who turned Republican a year and a half ago and who supports Turner. "I think the Republican party is reaching out to see how they can get black folk involved, and it would be good for the District to have a two-party system. Then the Democrats would have to stop taking us for granted."

The question is: Who is Turner going to run against? His best opponent would be Mayor Barry, who would forfeit most of the white vote along with many blacks who feel it's time for a change.

Let's assume the mayor is not exonerated by the trial—many observers are predicting a hung jury—but he runs a surprisingly vigorous campaign, because he is always at his best when his back is against the wall.

Even so, there are too many people out there saying, "Anybody but Barry." While polls at this early stage are unreliable, the Arlington research firm of Frank Luntz directed a survey in early



MAURICE TURNER Switch Hitter

Birthdate: August 13, 1935
Birthplace: Washington, DC
Family background: one of six children of federal government workers
Education: Dunbar High School; FBI National Academy; coursework at American University and University of Maryland
Family: divorced; three adult children: Andree, Jeannine, and Maurice
Residence: Crestwood in Upper Northwest
Church affiliation: Greater First Baptist Church
Former occupation: 32 years in the DC Police Department; chief for last eight years
Civil-rights activity: affirmative action proponent who greatly increased number of blacks and other minorities on police force
Administrative experience: eight years as police chief; commander of groups within department over sixteen years
Legislative experience: none
State of campaign: few issue papers developed and few staff members hired; needs better grasp of non-crime issues; will rely on national Republican party for funding, staffing; handicapped by weak local party organization
Personal: espouses traditional family values; powerful presence; at this early stage, looks uncomfortable campaigning

April and found that Turner would best Barry 51 to 38 percent.

Prediction: In a Turner-Barry contest, Maurice Turner would be the next mayor of the District of Columbia.

And if Barry does not run?

Predictions: In a Turner-Fauntroy match-up: Fauntroy in a landslide.

In a Turner-Clarke race: Turner wins.

In Turner versus Ray: A toss-up. The possibility of a Turner-Jarvis or Turner-Dixon vote seems highly unlikely.

Surveying the candidates in the current race, one is struck by the incestuous quality of DC politics.

The intertwined relationships go deep: Sharon Pratt Dixon and Charlene Jarvis are two upper-middle-class women from the same neighborhood who travel in the same elitist black circles. When Dixon's ex-husband Arrington became DC City Council chairman in 1978, Jarvis took over his Ward 4 seat.

That same year, when Marion Barry became mayor, John Ray was appointed to his at-large council seat as the mayor's hand-picked candidate.

It is generally acknowledged that Dave Clarke was able to bump off Dixon in 1982 largely through the help of Marion Barry.

Maurice Turner was Barry's personally selected chief of police, serving eight years.

There have been through the years no stronger allies than Walter Fauntroy, Marion Barry, and, until recently, Dave Clarke—the triumvirate at the top of the DC leadership ladder.

Never before have the voters been called upon to choose one of these leaders over the other (with the minor exception of Jarvis's abortive mayoral run in 1982).

So this election represents a watershed—the most significant, terrain-altering DC election since 1978. Gone from the scene will be at least two of the triumvirate of Clarke, Barry, and Fauntroy. Jarvis and Ray will be around no matter what, but there will be a new DC City Council chairman—probably the unopposed John Wilson—and new council members, those replacing Wilson and Betty Ann Kane, who is giving up her at-large seat to run for Fauntroy's seat in Congress.

The bench strength of DC politics has always been weak; the main characters in this year's mayoral race have all been on the scene for at least twelve years. And there is some indication that the voters are not satisfied with the choices put before them.

Dissatisfied or not, the voters will be paying attention. For the first time in 1978 there is a real race for DC mayor. The situation changes almost daily, and it is

hazardous to make predictions of the outcome—including those made above. Only one thing is certain: It's going to be a long, hot summer and a long, hot race. □



WALTER FAUNTROY The Possible Dream?

Birthdate: February 6, 1933

Birthplace: Washington, DC

Family background: one of seven children; first in family to go to college

Education: BA, Virginia Union University; bachelor of divinity, Yale University

Family: wife, Dorothy; one adult son; in process of adopting boarder baby

Residence: Crestwood in Upper Northwest

Church affiliation: New Bethel Baptist Church

Occupation: minister

Civil-rights activity: extensive; deeply involved in Southern Christian Leadership Conference; March on Selma; Poor People's Campaign of 1969

Administrative experience: eleven years as director of Washington office of SCLC

Legislative experience: nineteen years as congressional delegate

State of campaign: has inherited many of the workers and key supporters of Marion Barry; entered late and thus has not worked out positions on many issues; rusty campaigner, not having had a serious race in years

Personal: affable but garrulous, given to rambling on the stump; deeply religious and committed; diminutive size contrasts with physically imposing opponents such as Clarke, Barry, Jarvis, and Turner



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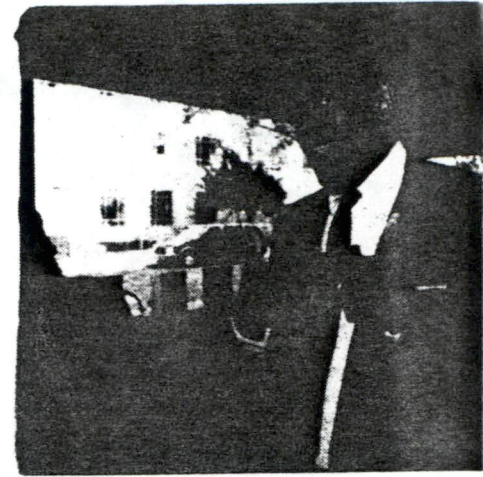
Voters in many parts of this country long have clung to the belief that a Democrat dead and in the ground three days is still preferable to a live Republican. Judging from previous elections, that has certainly held true in D.C. Although the local Republican party has tried different combinations at the top of the mayoral ticket—from a Jewish woman with strong appeal to the city's sizable gay community to a Chinese-American to a prominent black businessman—it has never mustered more than about a third of the vote. Except for a couple of **City Council** flukes—the perennially elected **Jerry Moore** and **Carol Schwartz**—District voters over the last 20 years have treated Republican candidates about as kindly as Alaskan fishermen would treat the president of **Exxon**.

But 1990 could be the year of the GOP breakthrough in D.C., thanks primarily to Mayor-for-Life **Marion S. Barry Jr.** and his entourage of sultry women, drug users and dealers, and other all-around unsavory characters—the kind of people, Hizzoner claims, that **Jesus** liked to hang out with 20 centuries back. LL has predicted repeatedly that the mayor's fall would eventually bring down both the city and the local Democratic party, because D.C.'s Democratic leaders have allowed Barry to make his personal and political welfare synonymous with the party's interests and future. Ironically, one of Barry's more damning legacies could turn out to be that he fostered the empowerment of the District's minority Republican party.

GOP hopes in this city are riding on the broad shoulders of former D.C. Police Chief **Maurice Turner**, who switched political parties last summer in preparation for his run for mayor. Turner clearly has the integrity and presence that many D.C. voters seem to be seeking in their next mayor. His career—as well as those of his four brothers and sisters in public education, law enforcement, and the judiciary—presents a success story for role-model-seeking city youth. The Turner clan is like a Norman Rockwell vision of the archetypal, all-American black family. Had he not given up his lifelong membership in the Democratic Party—a development many voters regard as an act of treason—"The Chief" could have emerged as the front-runner in his former party's primary.

The seriousness of the Republican threat was evident early on in this election year when Democratic mayoral contender **Sharon Pratt Dixon**—in a rare act of political courage for a D.C. Democrat—warned that continued political support for the mayor in the face of his mounting legal and personal problems would drag down the Democratic party and turn the city over to a **George Bush-Lee Atwater-Maurice Turner** cabal. Dix-

DEAD DEMS, LIVE REPUBLICANS



on compared Turner to fabled Dodge City Marshall **Wyatt Earp** because of Turner's opposition to the city's strict gun-control law, which he claims has put the unarmed citizenry at the mercy of gun-toting drug dealers and criminals.

But before all you concerned voters write Turner off as just another "dumb cop," LL suggests that you catch **The Chief** at a neighborhood meeting near you—meetings where he's been spending much of his campaign time. Although his performance was ragged in the only free-for-all mayoral candidates' forum he has thus far attended, Turner is impressive in these smaller gatherings. His disarming candor, ease, and intelligence induce even skeptics to leave the meetings pondering the possibility of voting Republican for the first time in their lives.

During his appearance May 9 before the **16th Street Heights Civic Association** in Northwest, Turner was asked by neighborhood resident **Larry Goodwin** how he could, in good conscience, join the party of **Ronald Reagan** and North Carolina Sen. **Jesse Helms**—a party historically hostile to blacks, minorities, and the poor. But **The Chief** unflinchingly replied that when he changed political registration last summer, he left the party of such racists as **Lester Maddox** and **George Wallace** to join the party of **Abraham Lincoln**.

Eventually "reasonable people" prevailed in the Democratic Party, Turner said; he expects the same thing to happen in the GOP. His switch was sincere, he insisted, and not merely a maneuver to assist his run for mayor. "I was frustrated," Turner said. "I saw the Democratic Party taking me for granted." He predicted that blacks will achieve economic empowerment only through "a strong, viable, two-party system."

The Chief's main issue is the city's troubling crime rate. "Government's first responsibility is public safety," he said. "If you don't have public safety, nothing else works." He argued that the city's current, crack-driven crime wave is not nearly as bad as the heroin-driven crisis D.C. suffered 20 years ago. There were 55,000 crimes in D.C. last year, Turner said, compared to around 80,000 a year during the late '60s and early '70s. All types of crime have decreased—except for murders and shootings, which totaled nearly 2,000 last year.

D.C. tackled the previous crime wave by beefing the police force up to 5,100 men and women and fostering greater cooperation with federal law enforcement agencies, Turner said. But during his 10-year tenure as police chief, Turner charged, his proposals to add personnel were rejected by the mayor.



Darrow Montgomery

a turnaround for
the meager GOP.

and City Council. For instance, Turner said, although the City Council authorized the police department to maintain a staff of around 3,800, Barry's office insisted on keeping the size of the department below 3,500.

The Chief appears on shakier ground when he ventures from law enforcement issues into other areas, such as the homeless problem and the "corrupting influence...of the liberal welfare system." Here he begins to sound more like the Republican that voters tend to dread. Turner claims that the city's law guaranteeing overnight shelter to the homeless has encouraged people to move out of their homes and apartments and into the shelters, where they can live at taxpayer expense while saving up for other things. (Yes, he really said that.) And he claims that the homeless have been flocking to D.C. from other cities for the very same reason. Never mind that many homeless people on the streets refuse to go to the shelters because they consider them too dangerous.

Problem is, to write Turner off in this race is to blindly embrace the D.C. Democratic Party, a party that during the last decade has come to stand for little else but corruption and cowardice. Consider the current crop of Democratic candidates for mayor. The last time Ward 4 Councilmember **Charlene Drew Jarvis** ran for mayor, she was fined \$10,000 for filing false campaign finance forms. Jarvis, amazingly enough, is running on an ethics platform in 1990; LL can't help but marvel at her chutzpah. At-Large Councilmember **John Ray**, through his conduct on the council, has gained a reputation as the best candidate campaign money can buy. D.C. Congressional Delegate **Walter Fauntroy** was under investigation for misuse of his office payroll accounts when he announced in early March that he would give up his 19-year House career to run for mayor. The **Justice Department** subsequently dropped its investigation. And then there's candidate Barry, whose legacy of administrative corruption and personal peccadillos are so well known they need no recitation here.

Not exactly a stellar, high-minded bunch from which to choose. By the time September's Democratic primary is history, we may all relish the Turner option.

Republican political consultant and speech writer **Jim Cham-**

pagne, running for Fauntroy's congressional seat, may get this year's worst-timing award. Champagne's mid-January announcement at the **National Press Club**—during which his

THE OTHER GOP CONTENDERS

secretary **Jim Brady** rolled by, nodded hello, and left without saying a word—was quickly overtaken by events. Or rather, The Event: the arrest of Mayor Barry at the **Vista Hotel**. Since then, Champagne has been waging a media campaign just to get his name mentioned in articles on the possible contenders for Fauntroy's seat. So far, Champagne has settled for a mere listing of his name among the candidates, hoping that a fuller explanation of his candidacy will come later.

He jumped into the race armed with a detailed analysis of Fauntroy's failures in Congress and with the knowledge that there is a sizable segment of the electorate that votes against Fauntroy each time he runs—a fact often overlooked by potential challengers to the incumbent. But Champagne's strategy was shredded two months ago when Fauntroy made the stunning announcement that he would give up his seat at the end of this year to seek another calling. Since then, Champagne has been carrying his campaign to downtown business groups, restaurants, and bars—all familiar habitats to the candidate—and to union leaders whom he is trying to persuade to endorse both Republican and Democratic primary candidates.

"At some point, this city will have to come to grips with its runaway budget," Champagne said in a speech last month to restaurant owners. "After 14 years of home rule by the Democrats, we are almost broke as a city. And what do our political leaders—those same Democrats who have been in office for nearly two decades—say we need to do? They say we should demand statehood.

"I believe that, at best, statehood is a rallying cry for those politicians who have no solutions for us, and, at worst, is a job opportunity for political hacks who are tired of their current position in life."

Instead of statehood, Champagne advocates full voting rights in the House for the city's lone delegate there. He claims that this could be accomplished quickly because it has the backing of the Bush administration and **Republican National Committee** chair Lee Atwater.

Champagne's primary opponent is **Harry Singleton**, a former Reagan administration official in the commerce and education departments. Singleton's original intent was to run for mayor, but he was dissuaded by local and national party leaders who wanted to spare Turner from a primary fight. "The party wanted to push a Turner candidacy," Singleton conceded. "I had no problem switching gears. It was no big deal."

Singleton, who advocates a more active role for the delegate in local and constituent affairs, criticized Fauntroy for constantly trying to stay out of the political fray. And he's right. Although the post is theoretically the highest elective office in the District, Fauntroy avoided his oversight responsibilities over D.C. matters because such actions would have brought him into confrontation with Mayor Barry. And, as has become obvious from his performances in the mayor's race, Weepy Walter wants a confrontation with Hizzoner about as badly as he wants a root canal.

Before this year, D.C.'s would-be politicians seemed to view the delegate's job as an office on par with a seat on an **Advisory Neighborhood Commission**. This year's election should restore some of the stature to the congressional office that Fauntroy so successfully diminished. **CP**

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Enter Maurice Turner

WHATEVER ELSE Maurice Turner may accomplish in his run for mayor, the former police chief entered the race yesterday with a refreshing combination of independence, experience and awareness of challenge. His pitch is an intriguing contrast of perspectives—at once strongly critical of Marion Barry's legacy, yet steeped in inside experience as a key player in that administration. He is a voice of change but a familiar voice, someone with deep local family roots in public service who holds some old-fashioned values.

How any of this—coming from a just-recruited Republican, conspicuously courted and supported by GOP heavyweights—will play in this Democratic domain is unclear. But Mr. Turner's official overture sounded the right note. For credentials there was more than a badge with a man behind it: this is a third-generation Washingtonian distressed by the reputation that his city and its government have these days. Recalling earlier times, Mr. Turner concluded that "we've lost

that kind of civic pride and community spirit. That was a time when people stepped forward, not back. . . . And the people who sit at the head of our government, they too have a responsibility. . . . We need leaders who serve for the public good, not personal gratification. We need leaders who surround themselves with people of integrity, not people who merely want a city contract. We need leaders with a vested interest in seeing that Washingtonians have a city we all can be proud of, not a city that is constantly ridiculed for mismanagement."

Exactly how Mr. Turner would fill this bill is apparently still to be shared with the voters. So, too, is how he will make distinctions between his role as commander of the police in the city's war against murder and drugs and that of Mayor Barry. Still to come also is evidence that Mr. Turner's skills as administrator of the force equip him to run a huge bureaucracy. But in helping to stir up an important race that has been too shaky until now, Mr. Turner is a welcome player.

MAURICE T. TURNER, JR.

Biography

Maurice T. Turner, Jr., was Chief of Police at the Washington Metropolitan Police Department from 1981 until 1989. During his eight years in charge of the department, Chief Turner commanded 3,880 sworn officers and 975 civilian employees. He managed an annual budget of \$217 million.

Under Chief Turner's leadership, District crime rates for several major offenses were drastically reduced between 1981 and 1988. These include the crime rates for rape, robbery, burglary, larceny and arson. As an indicator of Chief Turner's response to the huge influx of crack cocaine in the District, drug arrests increased by 128 percent between 1980 and 1988.

Chief Turner also took significant steps to improve management, community involvement and affirmative action at the Police Department. During his tenure, the number of blacks on the force increased 45 percent; and minority representation on the command staff of inspectors and above increased 32 percent.

Maurice Turner is a native Washingtonian. He was born August 13, 1935. Turner attended D.C.'s Monroe Elementary School and Benjamin Banneker Junior High. He is an alumnus of Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C., and the F.B.I. National Academy. He also attended criminal justice courses at The American University and the University of Maryland.

Turner, a former Democrat, switched his registration to the Republican Party on July 27, 1989, during a meeting at the White House with President George Bush.

Turner's retirement from the Police Department in 1989 follows 32 years of active duty on the force. First appointed as a police officer in 1957, his career was marked by distinguished service and promotion. In 1968, he was promoted to lieutenant, and later placed in charge of the Recruiting Branch. In the next two years, Turner was the key individual responsible for recruiting and hiring 1,500 new police officers.

In 1970, Lieutenant Turner was transferred to the Special Operations Division. He received wide recognition for his work as the liaison to the demonstrators encamped on the Washington Monument Grounds, the site referred to as Resurrection City. For his distinguished service throughout this situation, Turner received commendations from business, civic and political leaders, as well as from the demonstrators.

In 1971, Turner was promoted to Captain and assigned to the Fifth District. Later, in 1974, he assumed command of that district after his promotion to Inspector. Within two years, he was again promoted, this time to the rank of Deputy Chief and was transferred to command the Youth Division. Turner was appointed as the twenty-fourth Chief of Police on July 1, 1981.

Chief Turner served in the United States Marine Corps from 1954 to 1957.

Chief Turner is a member of the Greater First Baptist Church in Washington; the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Clubs; the Washington Pigskins Club; National Organization Black Law Enforcement Executives; International Association Chiefs of Police; and, the Metropolitan Police Black Officials Organization. He is also a Master Mason, Fellowship Lodge No. 26, and a member of the Mecca Temple No. 10, Shrine.

Maurice Turner has three children: Andree, who is a registered nurse at D.C. General Hospital; Jeannine, who is a communications student at Howard University, and; Maurice E. Turner, a police cadet with the Washington Metropolitan Police Department.

Mrs B. just spoke there.

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at
campaign

Doris Turner Thorn - sister

Janine Turner - daughter

Carle Turner - bro/best friend

Carle Prophater - right arm @ PD