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Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13756
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Folder Title:
Hampton University 5/12/91 [OA 8323] [4]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Peggy Dooley to Viditor's Office, re: Social Security numbers of arrival ceremony attendees. (1 pp.)	05/09/91	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Hampton University 5/12/91 [4]

Date Closed: 10/27/2004	OA/ID Number: 08323
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	

MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
MR Disposition:	Appeal Disposition:
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RESTRICTION CODES

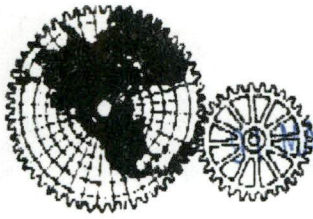
Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



POLYCONOMICS, INC.
Political and Economic Communications

Y 8 P12: 57

FAX NO. 201-539-4025

RECEIVING FAX NO. _____

TO: Tony Snow

ATTENTION: _____

FROM: Kathy McNamara (201) 267-515

DATE: 5-8-91

TOTAL PAGES: 7
(including this page)

If you do not receive all these pages please call Donna or Barbara at your earliest convenience.

COMMENTS:

A comparison of the percentage increase of black owned firms to the percentage increase of all U.S. firms may be helpful for your purposes.
Note that black-owned individual proprietorships increased 47% between 1982-1987 while all individual proprietorships increased only 28%.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Black-owned firms increased 97.8 percent from 308,260 in 1982 to 424,166 in 1987. Receipts increased 106 percent from \$9.6 billion to \$19.8 billion. At least part of the increase can be attributed to a change in IRS regulations which gave tax advantages to business firms filing as subchapter S corporations. Many firms changed their form of ownership from partnerships and other kinds of corporations to subchapter S corporations for the tax benefits. Because other corporations are not included in the survey universe, this resulted in artificial increases in total Black-owned firms as well as Black-owned subchapter S corporations.

See table A for a comparison of the increase for Black-owned firms and for all U.S. firms.

Table A. Percent Increase by Legal Form of Organization for Black-Owned Firms Compared to All U.S. Firms: 1982 to 1987

Legal form of organization	Percent Increase	
	Black-owned firms	All U.S. firms
Individual proprietorships	88.7	24.0
Partnerships	10.9	10.4
Subchapter S corporations	196.7	106.4
Other corporations	(NA)	4.1

INDUSTRY CHARACTERISTICS

In 1987 the majority of Black-owned firms were concentrated in the service industries. These industries accounted for 46 percent of all Black-owned firms and 31 percent of gross receipts. The next largest concentration of Black-owned firms was in retail trade with 16.6 percent of the firms and 29.8 percent of the receipts.

The 10 industry groups accounting for the largest dollar volume of receipts for Black-owned firms in 1987 are summarized in table B.

GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

California had the largest number of Black-owned firms in 1987 with 47,728 firms whose gross receipts were \$2.4 billion. New York was second with 36,289 firms and \$1.9 billion in gross receipts. Slightly less than 44 percent of Black-owned firms and 44.7 percent of gross receipts (185,563 firms and \$6.8 billion in gross receipts) were concentrated in California, New York, Texas, Florida, Georgia, and Illinois.

2 BLACK

Table B. Ten Largest Major Industry Groups in Receipts for Black-Owned Firms: 1987

SIC code	Major industry group	Firms (number)	Receipts (million dollars)
55	Automotive dealers and service stations	3 699	2 166
73	Business services	50 177	1 570
80	Health services	30 026	1 381
17	Special trade contractors	28 851	1 314
59	Miscellaneous retail	34 870	1 088
58	Eating and drinking places	11 634	1 084
42	Trucking and warehousing	19 603	1 010
54	Food stores	9 352	1 001
72	Personal services	58 772	980
61	Wholesale trade—non-durable goods	2 727	689

Table C shows the 10 metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) with the largest number of Black-owned firms and compares the firms and receipts in these MSA's with the number in their respective States. These 10 MSA's account for 35.8 percent of the total number of Black-owned firms in the United States and 36.9 percent of the gross receipts.

Similarly, table D compares Black-owned firms between counties and their respective States, and table E compares such firms between cities and States.

LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION

The majority of Black-owned firms operated as individual proprietorships in 1987 (400,939 or 94.4 percent, down from 95.0 percent in 1982). This group accounted for 60.9 percent of gross receipts compared to 68.4 percent in 1982. Of the total number of firms, 11,261 or 2.7 percent were partnerships, accounting for 10 percent of gross receipts. Partnerships accounted for 3.3 percent of the Black-owned firms and 13.9 percent of gross receipts in 1982. Subchapter S corporations accounted for only 3 percent of the total number of firms but 39.2 percent of gross receipts. This is up from 1.7 percent of the firms and 17.7 percent of gross receipts in 1982. (See the first paragraph of the Summary of Findings.)

SIZE OF FIRM

Black-owned firms with paid employees accounted for 16.7 percent of the total number of firms and 71.5 percent of gross receipts. There were 188 firms with 100 employees or more which accounted for \$2 billion in gross receipts (14.2 percent of the total receipts of employer firms).

MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Table C. Comparison of Black-Owned Firms in 10 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas With Black-Owned Firms in State: 1987
 [For definition of MSA's, see appendix B]

MSA	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	State	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Percent MSA to State	
						Firms	Receipts
New York, NY PMSA	28 083	1 234 910	New York	38 289	1 888 038	77	65
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	23 932	1 300 336	California	47 728	2 364 024	60	55
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	23 048	951 945	District of Columbia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Chicago, IL PMSA	15 374	909 500	Illinois	19 011	1 100 204	61	63
Houston, TX PMSA	12 939	372 256	Texas	35 725	1 084 014	36	34
Atlanta, GA MSA	11 804	747 367	Georgia	21 283	1 179 730	55	69
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	10 249	512 995	Pennsylvania	11 728	747 417	87	62
Detroit, MI PMSA	9 652	614 324	Michigan	13 708	701 335	72	73
Baltimore, MD MSA	8 593	331 493	Maryland	21 678	719 715	40	46
Dallas, TX PMSA	7 657	234 823	Texas	35 725	1 084 014	22	22

Table D. Comparison of Black-Owned Firms in 10 Largest Counties With Black-Owned Firms in State: 1987

County	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	State	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Percent county to State	
						Firms	Receipts
Los Angeles, CA	23 932	1 300 336	California	47 728	2 364 024	50	55
Cook, IL	15 011	971 459	Illinois	19 011	1 100 204	79	79
Harris, TX	11 626	342 654	Texas	35 725	1 084 014	33	32
Kings, NY	9 632	258 039	New York	38 289	1 888 038	26	14
District of Columbia	8 275	411 941	District of Columbia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Prince George's, MD	8 328	204 273	Maryland	21 678	719 715	38	28
Wayne, MI	7 929	398 470	Michigan	13 708	701 335	58	44
Dallas, TX	7 078	205 915	Texas	35 725	1 084 014	20	19
Dade, FL	6 747	276 194	Florida	25 527	1 211 648	28	23
Queens, NY	6 198	258 840	New York	38 289	1 888 038	17	14

Table E. Comparison of Black-Owned Firms in 10 Largest Cities With Black-Owned Firms in State: 1987

City	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	State	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Percent city to State	
						Firms	Receipts
New York, NY	25 258	1 065 032	New York	38 289	1 888 038	70	58
Los Angeles, CA	11 607	721 958	California	47 728	2 364 024	24	31
Chicago, IL	11 158	670 389	Illinois	19 011	1 100 204	59	61
Houston, TX	10 025	288 697	Texas	35 725	1 084 014	28	27
District of Columbia	8 275	411 941	District of Columbia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Detroit, MI	7 116	268 375	Michigan	13 708	701 335	52	37
Dallas, TX	5 939	167 862	Texas	35 725	1 084 014	16	15
Philadelphia, PA	5 540	255 907	Pennsylvania	11 728	747 417	47	34
Baltimore, MD	5 044	185 350	Maryland	21 678	719 715	23	23
Memphis, TN	4 225	147 661	Tennessee	10 423	385 078	41	39

Black-owned firms with gross receipts of \$1 million or more accounted for 37 percent of the total gross receipts but only 0.5 percent of the total number of firms. Thirty-five percent of the firms had gross receipts of less than \$5 thousand.

BLACK-OWNED FIRMS COMPARED TO ALL FIRMS

Black-owned firms accounted for 3.1 percent of all firms in the United States and 1 percent of gross receipts. The largest portion of firms owned by Blacks is transportation and public utilities with 6.2 percent of all firms and 2.1 percent of gross receipts. Blacks are particularly concentrated in local and interurban passenger transit, where they

own 17.1 percent of all firms and account for 8.5 percent of gross receipts.

The District of Columbia had the largest percentage of Black-owned firms with 28.3 percent of the firms and 6.3 percent of gross receipts. Blacks owned the smallest share of business in Montana with 0.1 percent of the firms and gross receipts.

The percentage of all firms owned by Blacks is directly related to the receipts size of the firm. For example, Blacks owned 3.8 percent of the firms with receipts less than \$5,000, but only 0.8 percent of the firms with receipts of \$1 million or more. The same relationship is true for firms with paid employees, where Blacks owned 1.7 percent of the firms with 1 to 4 employees and 0.9 percent of the firms with 100 employees or more.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Women-owned firms increased 57.5 percent from 2,612,621 in 1982 to 4,114,787 in 1987. Receipts increased 183 percent from \$98.3 billion to \$278.1 billion. At least part of the increase can be attributed to a change in IRS regulations which gave tax advantages to business firms filing as subchapter S corporations. Many firms changed their form of ownership from partnerships and other kinds of corporations to subchapter S corporations for the tax benefits. This resulted in artificial increases in total women-owned firms as well as women-owned subchapter S corporations because other corporations are not included in this survey universe.

See table A for a comparison of the increase for women-owned firms and for all U.S. firms.

Table A. Percent Increase by Legal Form of Organization for Women-Owned Firms Compared to All U.S. Firms: 1982 to 1987

Legal form of organization	Percent Increase	
	Women-owned firms	All U.S. firms
Individual proprietorships.....	55.8	28.0
Partnerships.....	16.7	10.4
Subchapter S corporations.....	165.5	106.4
Other corporations.....	(NA)	4.1

INDUSTRY CHARACTERISTICS

In 1987 the majority of women-owned firms were concentrated in the service industries. These industries accounted for 55.1 percent of all women-owned firms but only 22 percent of gross receipts. The next largest concentration of women-owned firms was in retail trade with 19.4 percent of the firms and 30.7 percent of the receipts.

The 10 industry groups accounting for the largest dollar volume of receipts for women-owned firms in 1987 are summarized in table B.

GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

California had the largest number of firms (559,821) and receipts (\$31 billion), accounting for 13.6 percent of all women-owned firms and 11.2 percent of their receipts. Texas had the second largest number of firms (298,138) but ranked sixth in receipts with \$13.4 billion, accounting for 7.2 percent of all women-owned firms but only 4.8 percent of their receipts. New York was slightly behind

Table B. Ten Largest Major Industry Groups in Receipts for Women-Owned Firms: 1987

SIC code	Major industry group	Firms (number)	Receipt (millio-dollars)
51	Wholesale trade--nondurable goods.....	39 514	24 001
59	Miscellaneous retail.....	548 353	21 181
55	Automotive dealers and service stations.....	20 942	20 224
73	Business services.....	690 494	16 936
50	Wholesale trade--durable goods.....	42 999	18 797
54	Food stores.....	48 469	14 428
58	Eating and drinking places.....	90 848	14 167
65	Real estate.....	335 428	12 641
72	Personal services.....	551 695	10 289
80	Health services.....	236 318	9 818

Texas in number of firms (284,912) but was second in receipts with \$30 billion. New York accounted for 6.9 percent of all women-owned firms but 10.8 percent of their receipts.

Table C shows the 10 metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) with the largest number of women-owned firms and compares the firms and receipts in these MSA's with the number in their respective States. These 10 MSA's account for 20 percent of the total number of women-owned firms in the United States and 26 percent of the gross receipts.

LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION

The majority of women-owned firms operated as individual proprietorships in 1987 (3,722,544 or 90.5 percent, down from 91.5 percent in 1982). This group accounted for 29 percent of gross receipts compared to 49.7 percent in 1982. Of the total number of firms, 155,760 or 3.8 percent were partnerships, accounting for 10.5 percent of gross receipts. Partnerships accounted for 5.1 percent of the women-owned firms and 19.9 percent of gross receipts in 1982. Subchapter S corporations accounted for only 5.7 percent of the total number of firms but 60.5 percent of gross receipts. This is up from 3.4 percent of the firms and 30.4 percent of gross receipts in 1982. (See the first paragraph of the Summary of Findings.)

SIZE OF FIRM

Women-owned firms with paid employees accounted for 15 percent of the total number of firms and 80.5 percent of gross receipts. There were 2,937 firms with 100 employees or more which accounted for \$53 billion in gross receipts (19.2 percent of the total receipts of employer firms).

Table C. Comparison of Women-Owned Firms in 10 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas With Women-Owned Firms in State: 1987

[For definition of MSA's, see appendix B]

MSA	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	State	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Percent MSA to State	
						Firms	Receipts
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	162 417	10 775 455	California	559 821	31 026 855	29	35
New York, NY PMSA	136 209	17 314 335	New York	284 912	29 969 920	48	58
Chicago, IL PMSA	89 424	9 195 448	Illinois	177 057	13 884 276	51	66
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	78 744	4 940 165	District of Columbia	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	68 032	6 748 808	Pennsylvania	167 362	13 339 231	41	51
Houston, TX PMSA	59 868	2 652 715	Texas	298 138	13 384 958	20	20
Boston, MA PMSA	58 975	7 544 694	Massachusetts	111 376	11 139 610	53	68
Detroit, MI PMSA	58 791	4 182 607	Michigan	193 968	7 889 112	44	53
Dallas, TX PMSA	55 452	2 721 988	Texas	298 138	13 384 958	19	20
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	54 367	3 286 368	California	559 821	31 026 855	10	11

Table D. Comparison of Women-Owned Firms in 10 Largest Counties With Women-Owned Firms in State: 1987

County	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	State	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Percent county to State	
						Firms	Receipts
Los Angeles, CA	162 417	10 775 455	California	559 821	31 026 855	29	35
Cook, IL	70 922	7 611 707	Illinois	177 057	13 884 276	40	55
Orange, CA	54 367	3 266 368	California	559 821	31 026 855	10	11
New York, NY	54 186	8 914 477	New York	284 912	29 969 920	19	30
Harris, TX	52 474	2 420 478	Texas	298 138	13 384 958	18	18
San Diego, CA	47 450	2 201 124	California	559 821	31 026 855	8	7
Dallas, TX	40 338	2 228 882	Texas	298 138	13 384 958	14	17
Maricopa, AZ	37 407	1 900 336	Arizona	60 567	2 910 866	62	65
King, WA	35 267	1 652 997	Washington	80 285	4 689 046	39	35
Dade, FL	32 937	2 953 640	Florida	221 301	16 828 094	15	18
Santa Clara, CA	31 082	1 399 470	California	559 821	31 026 855	6	5

Table E. Comparison of Women-Owned Firms in 10 Largest Cities With Women-Owned Firms in State: 1987

City	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	State	Firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Percent city to State	
						Firms	Receipts
New York, NY	109 903	14 698 053	New York	284 912	29 969 920	39	49
Los Angeles, CA	71 727	4 913 351	California	559 821	31 026 855	13	16
Houston, TX	35 174	1 794 397	Texas	298 138	13 384 958	12	13
Chicago, IL	29 812	3 423 774	Illinois	177 057	13 884 276	17	25
Dallas, TX	21 787	1 407 552	Texas	298 138	13 384 958	7	11
San Diego, CA	21 338	1 000 139	California	559 821	31 026 855	4	3
San Francisco, CA	18 694	1 807 688	California	559 821	31 026 855	4	6
Phoenix, AZ	16 575	834 450	Arizona	60 567	2 910 866	27	29
San Antonio, TX	14 393	723 657	Texas	298 138	13 384 958	5	5
Seattle, WA	13 633	814 466	Washington	80 285	4 689 046	15	17
Philadelphia, PA	13 533	1 620 008	Pennsylvania	167 362	13 339 231	8	14

Women-owned firms with gross receipts of \$1 million or more accounted for 53.1 percent of the total gross receipts but only 0.8 percent of the total number of firms. Thirty-nine percent of the firms had gross receipts of less than \$5 thousand.

WOMEN-OWNED FIRMS COMPARED TO ALL FIRMS

Women-owned firms accounted for 30 percent of all firms in the United States and 13.9 percent of gross receipts. The largest portion of firms owned by women was in services, with 38.2 percent of all firms and 14.7 percent

of gross receipts. Women are particularly concentrated in social services, where they own 83.3 percent of all firms and account for 55.7 percent of gross receipts and educational services with 61.3 percent of all firms and 35.3 percent of gross receipts.

The percentage of all firms owned by women is directly related to the receipts size of the firm. For example, women owned 40.9 percent of the firms with receipts less than \$5,000, but only 13.5 percent of the firms with receipts of \$1 million or more. Women owned 34.3 percent of the firms with no paid employees but only 14.3 percent of the firms with 100 employees or more.

18-R

* Sandi deployee Tony

Sergeant First Class Larry D. Lynch
227-72-6236
Operations Desert Shield
2nd Transportation CO
4th Transportation BN
APO NY 09750

RECEIVED
MAY 02 REC'D
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OFFICE

Scheduling
5-18-91

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

My name is SFC Larry Lynch and I am assigned in Frieberg, West Germany, presently still serving in the Persian Gulf. I am asking if you could be so kind as the speaker for Hampton University on May 12, 1991, to extend a special congratulations from me to my daughter, Nilka Bacilio, Department School of Education and Liberal Arts, with a degree in Bachelor of Science, and honor graduate in Therapeutic Recreation, who will be graduating on that day.

This is a lifetime achievement and I am very proud of her and would like for her to know this; and that I am thinking of her even as I sit in the Gulf serving my country and cannot be there to see her walk down the aisle.

Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated. Many thanks.

Respectfully,
Larry Lynch
SFC LARRY D. LYNCH

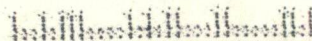
SFC Larry D. Lynch
227-72-6236
Operations Desert Shield
2nd Transportation CO
4th Transportation BN
APO NY 09750



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The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

29 APR 1991





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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR SAM WALKER

FROM: PEGGY DOOLEY

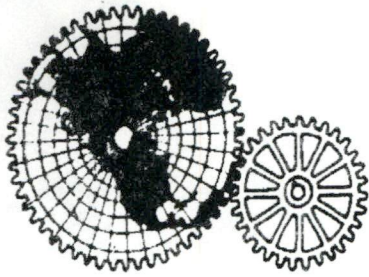
SUBJECT: DAVIS-BACON LABOR LAW LANGUAGE

This is the paragraph for Sunday's speech:

We even ^{have} proposed reforming Davis-Bacon labor restrictions, which have helped freeze small and minority businesses out of the competition for federal construction contracts. This archaic law has slammed opportunity's door long enough: We need to open all our businesses to free and fair competition.

#

Sam Walker
Asst Sec for Emp Standards
& Labor



91 MAY 8

POLYCONOMICS, INC.
Political and Economic Communications

FAX NO. 201-539-4025

RECEIVING FAX NO. _____

TO: Tony Snow

ATTENTION: _____

FROM: Office of Judo Wanniski

DATE: 5-8-91

TOTAL PAGES: ~~3~~ 2
(including this page)

If you do not receive all these pages please call Donna or Barbara at your earliest convenience.

COMMENTS:

Here is an article from 9/12/90 - and
we are calling the Census Bureau
& Small Business Administration to get
more and better #'s - for more minorities
than in article.

Barbara

"Black-Owned Firms in U.S. Are Increasing at Rapid Rate"
By Eugene Carlson/Wall Street Journal
9-12-90/p. B2.

- Without capgains rate reform, look for a precipitous reversal of this.

Black-Owned Firms in U.S. Are Increasing at Rapid Pace

By EUGENE CARLSON

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — Entrepreneurship has been growing much faster among blacks than among Americans in general, the government's most comprehensive report on black capitalism shows.

which compiles the report. "Before, people were making a business go just by hard work, maybe with a couple of family members. Now they're expanding and hiring people. It shows that black-owned firms are growing beyond the formative stage."

Timothy Bates, professor of urban policy at the New School for Social Research in New York, says the increase in total black-owned companies is "pretty impressive," but less significant than the sharp rise in less traditional areas of black business activity such as business services and construction. The Census figures show the number of black general contractors with paid workers doubling in the five years ending in 1987, and business-service concerns with employees more than tripling.

"You're seeing a qualitative shift in the types of business," said Mr. Bates. "Fewer barber shops and more business-service companies. These are growth areas."

But if black business ownership has been surging, other figures in the Census report paint a more sobering picture of the economic realities of minority entrepreneurship. Average annual receipts for all U.S. companies covered by the report (which didn't include publicly owned corporations) were \$146,000 in the 1983-1987 period, but only \$47,000 for the average black company. The annual sales of slightly more than half of all black-owned companies were less than \$10,000.

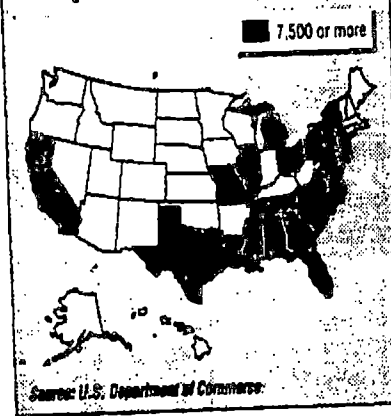
Black-owned concerns in 1987 represented just 3% of all U.S. companies and accounted for only 1% of gross receipts.

By sales volume, automobile dealers and service stations ranked at the top of black-owned industry groups with \$2.2 billion of receipts in 1987. Next were business services, health services and special trade contractors.

Not surprisingly, black business ownership is strongest in areas with large black

The Census Bureau said the number of black-owned companies in the U.S. jumped 38% in the five years ending in 1987, the bureau's newest figures, to 424,000 companies. That's roughly 2½ times faster than the 14% growth rate of total new business formations in the same period.

Distribution of Black-Owned Companies By State: 1987



populations. The cities with the most black-owned companies were New York, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Houston, and Atlanta.

The Census Bureau began following minority business ownership trends in 1969. Tracking down black-owned companies involves considerable statistical legwork.

The Internal Revenue Service gives the Census Bureau names, addresses, Social Security numbers and dollar receipts of every business tax return filed with the IRS. Names on the business tax returns are then cross-matched with race codes on an individual's Social Security application to compile a list of black business persons. The bureau says its strict non-disclosure policy protects the confidentiality of the tax data.

Mr. Dodds says the bureau also reviews lists from the Small Business Administration's minority business office, and various minority company directories in compiling its five-year survey. "This is a real efficient operation," Mr. Dodds adds. "It's

While the bulk of black-owned companies remain tiny, owner-operated "mom and pop" retail and service outlets, the Census report showed an 87% jump to 70,815 in the number of black-owned companies with paid employees. The number of companies with workers had remained virtually unchanged in the previous five years ending in 1982.

"I think that's a pretty encouraging sign," said John Dodds, chief of the Census Bureau's enterprise statistics branch,

very inexpensive because it uses existing records."

Because of statistical difficulties involved in matching stockholder ownership by race, the report doesn't include publicly owned companies, including those that may have predominantly black ownership.

Similar reports on companies owned by Hispanics, Asians, American Indians and women will be released later.

Harry Brooks, chief executive officer of Advanced Consumer Marketing Corp., Burlingame, Calif., says problems don't go away as minority companies get larger. He notes that 19 of the 100 largest black-owned industrial and service companies listed by Black Enterprise magazine have gone out of business in the past year. "That is a scary trend," he says. "When you lose one of those companies, it's awfully difficult to replace."

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Attn: Ms. Peggy Dooley Research (202) 456-7750

(Name)

Room

Telephone No.)

From: FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia 22135

(Name of Office)

Subject: Hate Crimes Statistics

per your phone request, enclosed data submitted

Published material available should you so desire

Special Handling Instructions: _____

Originator's Name: Dr. William L. Tafoya

Telephone: (703) 640-1226

Originator's Facsimile Number: (703) 640-1321

Approved: JHC / *[Signature]*

HATE CRIMES

YEAR	INCIDENTS	RATIO PER DAY
1991	579 *	
1990	2799	8
1989	2204	
1988	1692	
1987	1400	
1986	1082	3
1985	1187	
1984	945	
1983	917	
1982	840	
1981	857	
1980	660	2

* As of 5/8/91

Source: NEXIS/LEXIS (New York Times and Washington Post)
Key word search "Racism"

Note: These are individual incidents (not double counted) that have been verified using the same definition as the one used in the Hate Crimes Bill.

Other sources used to validate these data:

National Institute Against Prejudice & Violence
31 South Greene Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
(301) 328-5170

Southern Poverty Law Center
400 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
(205) 264-0286

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
823 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
(212) 490-2525

Jack Klenk

~~408 5366~~ 401-0409

Teacher salary as a % of total spending for elem. and secondary education from 1955-89:

1955: 55%

1989: 40%

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

1988 Assessment of Math and Science

(13 year olds)

of 11 industrialized nations, U.S.:

(1) ranked last in Math

(2) bottom group in Science

Source: Educational Testing Service

Science Knowledge of Students in 17 countries (1986)

grade 5 ranked 8th

grade 9 ranked 3rd to last

grade 12 scored lowest in Bio.
 11th in Chem.
 9th in Physics

as they get older they're less competitive

Source: International Assoc. for the Eval. of Educ. Achievement

International Test of Geographic Knowledge

18-24 year olds

1/3 could locate Vietnam

45% did not know where Central America was

Greater % of students in Japan, Canada, Central America, Mexico, and Sweden than in the U.S., know U.S. population.

Source: National Geographic

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 5/9/91

TO: Scheduling Office

POTUS is speaking at
Hampton Univ. May 12th. Writer's
daughter is graduating. Writer
just returned from Persian Gulf --
is teacher & volunteer for
Habitat for Humanity -- possible
human interest, or information
POTUS might want to know -- (EDUCATION
president; points of light, etc.) -

FROM: GLORIA CHONKA
Presidential Correspondence,
Mail Analysis
Room 58, Extension 6600

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/9

TO:

Tony Snow

FROM:

ANTONIO BENEDI
Deputy Director for Scheduling
Office of Presidential Appointments
and Scheduling
Room 182, OEOB, x7560

*Another letter on
Hampton Commencement.
if it helps!*

25

POTUS Speaking May 12th



Scheduling

SSG Willie M. Wilkerson
257-60-1921
Co C, 1st BN (PROV)
Ft. Stewart, Georgia 31314

To The: Honorable George H. Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

RECEIVED
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OFFICE

The Honorable George H. Bush:

I wish to thank you and your staff for the outstanding job, that was extremely well done, during the Middle East Crisis and also for taking care of all the American troops!

I served as the senior chaplain assistant, morale booster and counselor for the soldiers deployed with HHC 265th Engineer Group. I enjoyed my work and I especially enjoyed serving the U.S. Army and my country.

I would also like to thank you for accepting the invitation to be the keynote speaker at the Hampton University Commencement exercises for the class of 1991. It is one of the largest graduating classes ever held at Hampton University. Our daughter, Carol Roberyl will be one of the honor students graduating. Carol has maintained a remarkable grade point average since her freshman year. My family and I are looking forward to attending the graduation ceremonies.

The morale of the troops, here at Ft. Stewart is still very high. The military families and the community really enjoyed your visit and are very appreciative that you cared enough to take time out of your busy schedule to visit.

!MAY GOD BLESS AND KEEP YOU AND YOUR FAMILY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!!

SINCERELY YOURS,

WILLIE M. WILKERSON
SSG/E-6
257-60-1921
912-767-3615

3275 Devilla Trace
College Park, GA. 30349
404-996-4678

Encl. 1

Please give
to P. Dooley
for research
file. TS has seen

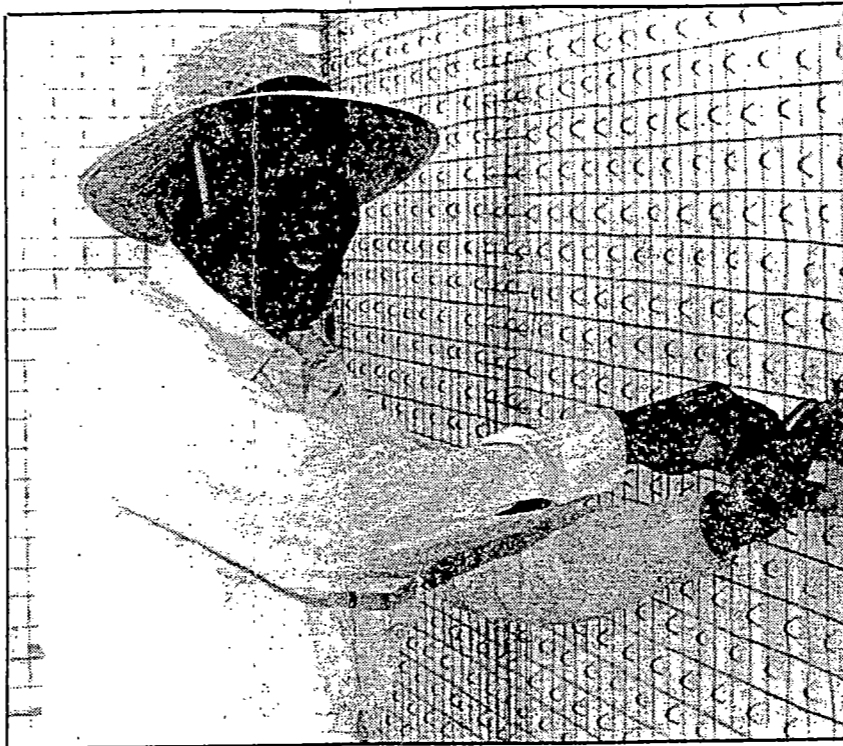
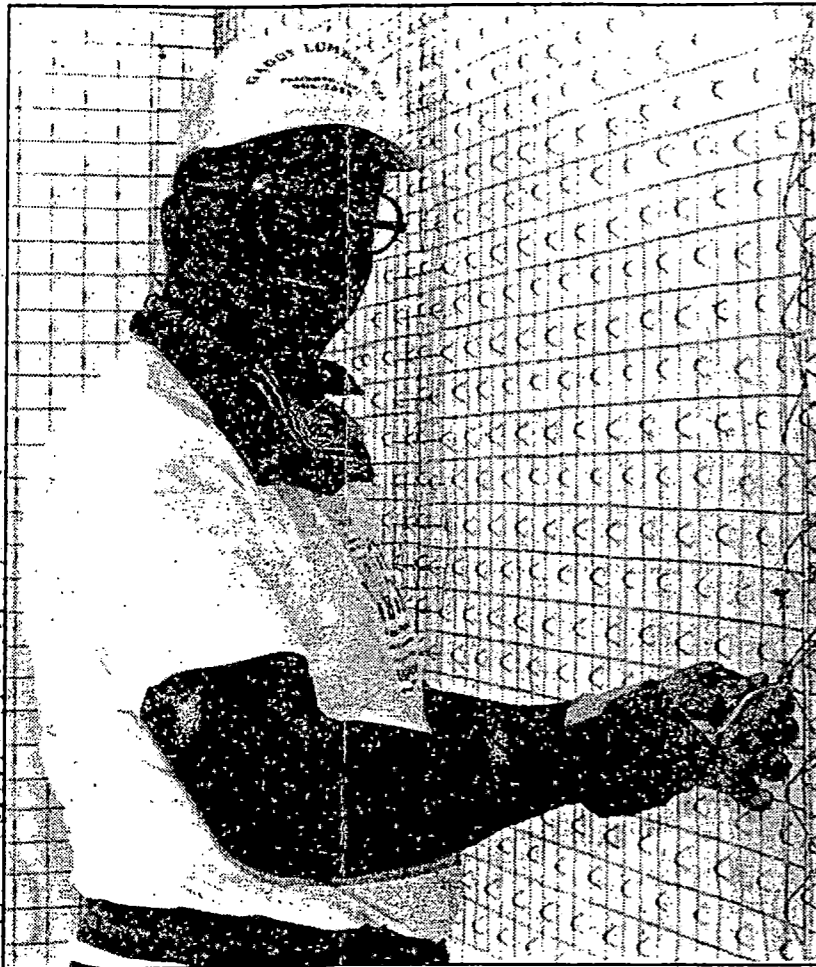
SSG Willie M. Wilkerson
257-60-1921
Co C 1st Bn (Prov)
Fort Stewart, Georgia 31314



The Honorable George H. Bush, President
United States of America
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500



College Park Men Help Build Homes in Mexico



Helping Handymen

Willie Wilkerson, left, and Shirley Kilgore, right, both of College Park, help build homes for poor residents of Tijuana, Mexico, as part of a Habitat of Humanity project that recently visited there and California. They were among 2,000 volunteers participating in the work, including former President Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn.

Shirley F. Kilgore and Willie Wilkerson, Jr., residents of College Park, joined former President Carter and Rosalynn Carter in Tijuana, Mexico, where they built homes with families currently living in shacks made of cardboard and refuse.

Kilgore and Wilkerson were among 2,000 volunteers from the U.S., Mexico, Canada, and China who, with the Carters, built 100 homes in Tijuana and seven in San Diego, California. This effort - known as the Jimmy Carter Work Project - was the focus of Habitat for Humanity's House-Raising week worldwide 1990.

Low-income families worked with volunteers, such as Kilgore and Wilkerson, on construction of the homes they purchased with no-interest, no profit mortgages from Habitat for Humanity International.

Kilgore, now retired, also participated in the 1988 Jimmy Carter Work Project, held in Atlanta. "This is a chance for me to use my skills and training to help those who need low-cost housing," he said.

Wilkerson, a professional carpenter, works at South Fulton Vocational Center. He has participated in three previous Jimmy Carter Work Projects: Charlotte, N.C. in 1987; Atlanta in 1988; and Milwaukee, Wis., in 1989. He is

also a former Peace Corps volunteer.

Wilkerson said: "I participate so I could help those people who are less fortunate than I am, and who are trying to help and improve themselves and better the living conditions. I wanted to use some of my skills and gifts from God to help mankind."

Former President Jimmy Carter emphasized that projects like this remove barriers between people. "Habitat breaks down the chasm that exists between the fortunate - such as ourselves - and those who are not. The people who will live in the homes work side by side with the volunteers," Carter said.

"Your work promotes international friendship while helping to meet the housing needs of the poor. By pitching in...to help your neighbors on both sides of the border, you set an outstanding example of voluntary service, President George Bush has told volunteers."

Today, Habitat builds in over 470 affiliated projects in the U.S., Canada, and Australia; 100 sponsored projects in 27 developing countries; and one of each in South Africa. Recently, projects were begun in Forest Park.

New Fort Gillem Commander

One of the constants of Lt. Col. McArthur Barnes's Army life is that he's had to move to a number

tenant in the infantry in 1969.

"Joining the Army was not a hard decision. I was a military

Maneuver Training Command, and company commander and detachment commander of a Special

M If you think it's hard to change **E**
M A D D I E

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

Teacher Serves Students and Community

By Cheryl Mullins

Willie Wilkerson is a man who loves his family, is enthusiastically dedicated to teaching, and is passionately concerned about the welfare of his fellow man. Living by the strength of these convictions has produced a man who is in his 23rd year of teaching, who is serving as PTA president at his youngest son's elementary school and who is a past recipient of the Atlanta Journal/Constitution Community Service Award.

Mr. Wilkerson, who teaches a construction cluster incorporating plumbing, brick masonry, wiring and carpentry at the South Fulton Vocational Center, describes himself as a "country boy" who grew up near Valdosta.

After graduating from Savannah State in 1963 with a degree in construction engineering, he left for two exciting years in the Peace Corps in West Africa. "I received so much more than I gave," he recalls. "My Peace Corps experience was the equivalent of two Ph.D. degrees. At that time, I could speak



Willie Wilkerson is a past recipient of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution Community Service Award.

16 different dialects.

Mr. Wilkerson, whose wife Joyce has been an elementary school teacher with Fulton County for 19 years, began his career with the same enthusiasm for his work that he exudes today. He recalls that "I began teaching with Fulton County on November 6, 1967. It was one of the most important days of my life...I'll never forget that day! I

was so excited about getting to school and beginning to teach that I walked six miles to get there!"

Outside of school hours, Mr. Wilkerson's chief focus is in his volunteer work with Habitat for Humanity. For seven years he has been a volunteer construction supervisor with that agency, working three Saturdays each month and often in the evenings.

"Imagine in this beautiful city that one in three houses is substandard! Just imagine! That's 31 percent of Atlanta's houses that are not fit to live in. Habitat for Humanity is working very hard to put a small dent in that sad statistic," Mr. Wilkerson says.

Through the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Mr. Wilkerson assists a volunteer group in the preparation of dinner one night each month for the women and children of a homeless women's shelter.

"I am so blessed," he explains as he describes his volunteer commitments. "All of us in this world need to return just a small portion of our own blessings to others. That's all I'm doing."

Camp Issue in March

Loister
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Becky Bowman, Director

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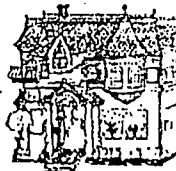
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MARCH 16, 1990

9:00 AM - 2:00 PM

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Beginning March 1st
Grades K3-6



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Liveoak Baptist Church
Charles Johnson, Pastor

For additional information Call: 996-0600,
David Barber, Principal

Old National Christian School admits students of any race, color

WILLIE M: WILKERSON, JR.
Construction Instructor

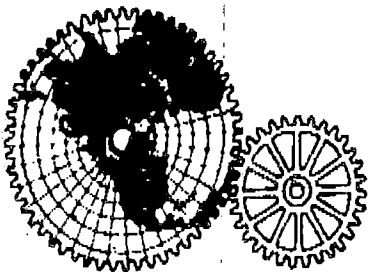


SOUTH FULTON VOCATIONAL CENTER

Fulton County Schools

Home: 996-4678
3275 DeVilla Trace
College Park, Ga. 30349

School: 964-3344
4025 Flat Shoals Road
College Park, Ga. 30349



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Political and Economic Communications

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COMMENTS:

as per our conversation, here is the Eugene Carlson article from the WSJ and the press releases from Black Enterprise magazine. Hope this is helpful.

Higher taxes will hurt New Jersey

In his Aug. 29 letter, Governor Florio's communications director, Jon Shure, continues his insulting tone regarding our economic study of the Florio tax program. He derides me as "a leading right-wing Republican" whose report, which he says is based on "washed-up economic philosophy," is "at best intellectually dishonest and at worst an attempt to mislead."

I hope your readers will note that in my Aug. 16 letter, I used no such intemperate language, but rather noted I consider both Governor Florio and Sen. Bill Bradley as being well-intentioned, but are erring in following an economic theory that does not address the adverse supply effects of taxation.

Mr. Shure, in fact, makes a revealing admission in his letter. "Tax revenue," he says, "will go right back into the economy, in the form of property tax relief, having no effect on overall aggregate demand. That's something we all learn, even journalists like myself, in Economics 101."

This is precisely my point. In the demand-side theory he and Gover-

nor Florio were taught in Economics 101, there is no economic effect in taxing incomes of producers and dispersing the receipts to consumers. As long as "aggregate demand," the total amount of money in the pockets of New Jerseyans, remains the same, there are no adverse economic consequences. By this theory, if all incomes were taxed at 100 percent and the receipts handed out "in the form of property tax relief," there would be "no effect on overall economic demand."

Classical supply-side theory, which is the analytical framework we used in assessing the Florio program, comes to different conclusions. As producers are taxed more heavily, their incentive to produce declines, and tax receipts on that lessened production decline as well. Similarly, when consumers are given additional grants of state subsidies, without having worked for these grants, they also tend to work less and consume more.

In the same way, Senator Bradley has so far successfully blocked President Bush's proposed cut in the capital gains tax, which is now at 28 percent and the highest in the industrial world.

"Higher Taxes Will Hurt New Jersey"

By Jude Wanniski/Letter to Editor/
Home News/9-12-90/p. A10.

• A note on real economy v. econ 101.

In a demand model, it makes no difference how money arrives in a consumer's pocket, whether by wages or by selling a long-term, high-risk investment in a capital asset. In the classical model, the 28 percent capital gains tax implies a steady erosion of the U.S. economy and its ability to compete internationally.

To those people who have not been instructed in Economics 101, the supply-side arguments are more in line with common sense and human behavior. President Reagan's economic program was formed around the classical ideas he learned as a young man, when supply theory still was taught in American colleges and universities. It found great favor among the American people. Governor Florio, I surmise, is now finding the obverse, i.e., that the people of New Jersey are not happy with his demand-side policies of income redistribution. New Jersey will suffer, we concluded in our study, unless and until these policies are reversed.

JUDE WANNISKI
President,
Polyconomics, Inc.
Morristown

"Black-Owned Firms in U.S. Are Increasing at Rapid Rate"

By Eugene Carlson/Wall Street Journal
9-12-90/p. B2.

• Without capgains rate reform, look
for a precipitous reversal of this.

Black-Owned Firms in U.S. Are Increasing at Rapid Pace

By EUGENE CARLSON

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — Entrepreneurship has been growing much faster among blacks than among Americans in general, the government's most comprehensive report on black capitalism shows.

The Census Bureau said the number of black-owned companies in the U.S. jumped 38% in the five years ending in 1987, the Bureau's newest figures, to 424,000 companies. That's roughly 2½ times faster than the 14% growth rate of total new business formations in the same period.

While the bulk of black-owned companies remain tiny, owner-operated "mom and pop" retail and service outlets, the Census report showed an 87% jump to 70,815 in the number of black-owned companies with paid employees. The number of companies with workers had remained virtually unchanged in the previous five years ending in 1982.

"I think that's a pretty encouraging sign," said John Dodds, chief of the Census Bureau's antitrust statistics branch.

which compiles the report. "Before, people were making a business go just by hard work, maybe with a couple of family members. Now they're expanding and hiring people. It shows that black-owned firms are growing beyond the formative stage."

Timothy Bates, professor of urban policy at the New School for Social Research in New York, says the increase in total black-owned companies is "pretty impressive," but less significant than the sharp rise in less traditional areas of black business activity such as business services and construction. The Census figures show the number of black general contractors with paid workers doubling in the five years ending in 1987, and business-service concerns with employees more than tripling.

"You're seeing a qualitative shift in the types of business," said Mr. Bates. "Fewer barber shops and more business-service companies. These are growth areas."

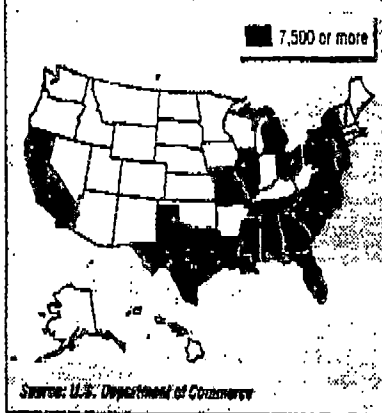
But if black business ownership has been surging, other figures in the Census report paint a more sobering picture of the economic realities of minority entrepreneurship. Average annual receipts for all U.S. companies covered by the report (which didn't include publicly owned corporations) were \$146,000 in the 1983-1987 period, but only \$47,000 for the average black company. The annual sales of slightly more than half of all black-owned companies were less than \$10,000.

Black-owned concerns in 1987 represented just 3% of all U.S. companies and accounted for only 1% of gross receipts.

By sales volume, automobile dealers and service stations ranked at the top of black-owned industry groups with \$2.2 billion of receipts in 1987. Next were business services, health services and special trade contractors.

Not surprisingly, black business ownership is strongest in areas with large black

Distribution of Black-Owned Companies By State: 1987



populations. The cities with the most black-owned companies were New York, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Houston, and Atlanta.

The Census Bureau began following minority business ownership trends in 1969. Tracking down black-owned companies involves considerable statistical legwork.

The Internal Revenue Service gives the Census Bureau names, addresses, Social Security numbers and dollar receipts of every business tax return filed with the IRS. Names on the business tax returns are then cross-matched with race codes on an individual's Social Security application to compile a list of black business persons. The bureau says its strict non-disclosure policy protects the confidentiality of the tax data.

Mr. Dodds says the bureau also reviews lists from the Small Business Administration's minority business office, and various minority company directories in compiling its five-year survey. "This is a real efficient operation," Mr. Dodds adds. "It's

very inexpensive because it uses existing records."

Because of statistical difficulties involved in matching stockholder ownership by race, the report doesn't include publicly owned companies, including those that may have predominantly black ownership.

Similar reports on companies owned by Hispanics, Asians, American Indians and women will be released later.

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Peggy -
this is the
statistic I was
referring to in our
last conversation



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**BLACK ENTERPRISE****1 9 7 0 • 1 9 9 0****A GENERATION OF BUSINESS ACHIEVEMENT****NEWS RELEASE**Embargoed Until
AM May 8, 1991Contact: Charles L. Smith
212 242-8000 ext. 560Sheila Eldridge
201 843-2050**BLACK ENTERPRISE REPORTS BLACK-OWNED BUSINESSES
BATTLED ECONOMY FOR SURVIVAL IN 1990**

New York, NY...Caught in the vise-like grip of a tight economy and a wavering national commitment to minority business development, the nation's largest black-owned businesses proved their resiliency last year and posted total revenues of \$7.2 billion in 1990, representing a 5.2 percent increase over 1989 revenues of \$6.8 billion--according to an exclusive report by BLACK ENTERPRISE, published in the magazine's 19th Annual Report on Black Business.

The report which appears in the June 1991 issue of BLACK ENTERPRISE, features the B.E. 100s--the magazine's annual listings of the nation's top 100 black-owned industrial/service companies and top 100 black-owned automobile dealerships. Also included in the report is a new combined ranking of the nation's largest black-owned financial institutions (banks and savings and loan associations) and a restructured ranking of the nation's largest black-owned insurance companies.

Topping the list on the B.E. Industrial Service 100 for the fourth consecutive year is TLC Beatrice International Holdings Company headed by Reginald Lewis. The New York City-based foods processor and distributor, had revenues of \$1.5 billion in 1990. Baranco Automotive Dealerships, the recently consolidated metro-Atlanta mega-dealership of Gregory Baranco is the new No. 1 company on the B.E. Auto 100 and posted revenues of \$190.4 million in 1990.

The combining of the nation's largest black-owned banks and S&Ls to form the 1991 B.E. Financials List was precipitated by the rapidly disintegrating and volatile environment of today's financial sectors. The new financials list consolidates the 25

-MORE-

Add 1

B.E. 1990 Report

largest black-owned banks and S&Ls. The 1991 B.E. Insurance List has also been restructured and this year encompasses only the 15 largest black-owned insurance concerns.

In releasing the 1991 report on black business, Earl G. Graves, Black Enterprise Magazine Publisher said, "Even in difficult times, the enduring institution of African-American entrepreneurship remains unshaken. The CEOs of the B.E. 100s...reacted to the recession, the retrenchment of government set-aside programs and diminished private procurement opportunities, by showing just how good, smart--and tough--they could be when the chips were down."

Graves continued, "The chief executives who successfully negotiated 1990's dangerous terrain overcame economic adversity not just because they wanted to, or even because they had to, but because they have the knowledge, talent and tenacity to do so."

There are 46 new companies to the B.E. 100s this year, including 22 industrial/service companies and 24 automobile dealerships. Among the new companies on the B.E. 100s is Barden Communications Inc., a Detroit-based cable television and real estate development concern which posted revenues of \$86 million and debuted on the B.E. Industrial/Service 100 ranked No. 6.

The 22 companies new on the B.E. Industrial/Service 100 posted total revenues of \$571.621 million. The 24 companies new on the B.E. Auto 100 posted total revenues of \$452.153 million.

The top five companies on the 1991 B.E. Industrial/Service 100 are: TLC Beatrice International Holdings Company, \$1.5 billion; Johnson Publishing Company, Inc., Chicago, \$252.187 million; Philadelphia Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Inc., \$251.300 million; H.J. Russell & Company, Atlanta, \$143.295 million; and Soft Sheen Products, Inc., Chicago, \$92.100 million.

The top five dealerships on the 1991 B.E. Auto 100 are: The Baranco Automotive Dealerships, Decatur, Georgia, \$190.426 million; Favillion Lincoln-Mercury, Inc., Austin, Texas, \$173.584 million; Shack-Woods & Associates, Long Beach, California, \$114.677 million; S&J Enterprises, Charlotte, North Carolina, \$105.419 million; Mel Farr Automotive Group, Oak Park, Michigan, \$84.269 million.

-more-

Add 2

B.E. 1990 Report

On the newly combined B.E. Financials List, Carver Federal Savings Bank in New York is ranked No. 1 with \$251.847 million in total assets. Carver is followed by: Independence Federal Savings Bank, Washington, D.C., \$232.649 million in total assets; and Seaway National Bank of Chicago, with \$173.919 million in total assets. There are 16 banks and 9 S&Ls listed on the 1991 B.E. Financials List.

The 1991 B.E. Insurance List, is topped by North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company in Durham, with \$211.466 million in assets.

The June 1991 issue of BLACK ENTERPRISE will be available on selected newsstands May 21 or may be obtained by sending \$3.75 plus \$2.90 postage to the Circulation Department 130 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011-4306.



BLACK ENTERPRISE

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A GENERATION OF BUSINESS ACHIEVEMENT

NEWS RELEASE

1991 B.E. 100s

19TH ANNIVERSARY FACT SHEET

- ...Gross Sales for the 1991 B.E. 100s totaled \$7.169 billion, an increase of 5.2 percent over last year's total gross sales of \$6.814 billion.
- ...Gross sales for the 1991 B.E. Industrial/Service 100 ranged between \$9.200 million and \$1.496 billion (1990 sales). Gross sales for the 1990 B.E. Auto 100 ranged between \$11.515 million and \$190.426 million (1990 sales).
- ...Gross sales for the first B.E. 100, published in 1973, ranged between \$1.0 million and \$40.0 million.
- ...The average sales for the 1991 B.E. 100s companies is \$35.845 million.
- ...The total number of people employed by B.E. 100s companies is 37,778.
- ...There are 46 companies new to the 1991 B.E. 100s: 22 industrial/service firms and 24 automobile dealerships.

The top five companies on the 1991 B.E. Industrial/Service 100 are:

TLC BEATRICE INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.
REVENUES: \$1.5 BILLION

JOHNSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., CHICAGO, ILL.
REVENUES: \$252.2 MILLION

PHILADELPHIA COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO., INC., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
REVENUES: \$251.3 MILLION

H.J. RUSSELL & COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.
REVENUES: \$143.3 MILLION

SOFT SHEEN PRODUCTS, CHICAGO, IL.
REVENUES: \$92.1 MILLION

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1991 B.E. 100s FACT SHEET
Add 1

...The top five companies on the 1991 B.E. Auto 100 are:

THE BARANCO AUTOMOBILE DEALERSHIPS, DECATUR, GA.
REVENUES: \$190.4 MILLION

FAVILLION LINCOLN-MERCURY, INC., AUSTIN, TX.
REVENUES: \$173.6 MILLION

SHACK-WOODS & ASSOCIATES, LONG BEACH, CA.
REVENUES: \$114.9 MILLION

S & J ENTERPRISES, CHARLOTTE, NC.
REVENUES: \$105.4 MILLION

MEL FARR AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, OAK PARK, MI.
REVENUES: \$84.3 MILLION

Industry categories represented on the 1991 B.E. 100s are:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number of Companies</u>	<u>Gross Sales*</u>	<u>% of Total Gross Sales</u>
Automobile Dealers	100	2,651.131	37.0
Food & Beverage	15	2,141.918	29.9
Media	12	606.219	8.5
Technology	26	573.023	8.0
Manufacturing	18	430.057	6.0
Construction	11	310.359	4.3
Health & Beauty Aids	5	189.816	2.7
Miscellaneous	13	266.502	3.7

...To be eligible for the B.E. 100s, a company must be at least 51 percent black-owned and have been fully operational in the previous calendar year. Industrial/Service companies must manufacture or own the product it sells or provide industrial or consumer services. Brokerage firms, real estate firms and firms that provide professional services such as accounting firms, law offices, physicians, architectural firms, and consultants are not eligible.

*In millions of dollars, to the nearest thousand.

1991 B.E. 100s FACT SHEET**Add 2**

- ... Ford Motor Company has the largest number of dealerships (47) represented on the B.E. Auto 100, followed by General Motors (20) and Chrysler (14). Eighteen dealerships sell more than one manufacturer. One dealership sells imported cars exclusively.
- ... The Midwestern and Southern Regions of the country have the largest number of B.E. 100s companies (71 each) followed by the Northeast Region (34) and the Western Region (24).
- ... Michigan leads all states with 27 companies on the 1991 B.E. 100s, followed by: New York (19), Illinois (18), California (17) and Texas (14).
- ... Financial institutions -- black-owned banks, savings and loan associations and insurance companies -- are also included in the BLACK ENTERPRISE Annual Report on Black Business.
- ... Total assets for the nation's black-owned banks increased 3.6 percent from \$1.879 billion in 1989 to \$1.946 billion in 1990.
- ... The total number of black-owned banks decreased by two, to thirty-five.
- ... The assets for the savings and loan associations decreased 12.2 percent from \$1.326 billion in 1989 to \$1.164 billion in 1990.
- ... The total number of black-owned savings and loan associations decreased by four, to twenty.
- ... Black-owned insurance companies held their own with a modest decrease of .9 percent in assets from \$802.954 million in 1989 to \$796.125 million in 1990. Total insurance in force of black-owned insurance companies is \$23.940 billion.
- ... Black-owned insurance companies decreased by one, to twenty-nine.

91 MAY 7 P4: 56

To: Peggy Dooley

FR: Bob Bon

Re: Trade

Da: 5/7/91

727-4326

See facts marked with * in
this recent testimony by Amb. Hills.

David Walters has disappeared.
I will trade him down in the morning.

< Bob

**TESTIMONY OF
AMBASSADOR CARLA A. HILLS
UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
UNITED STATES SENATE
MARCH 14, 1991**

Introduction

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the invitation to testify about the President's request to extend fast track procedures.

Fast track is crucial to United States leadership in the global economy. The procedure enables us together to pursue and implement United States trade policy, a policy which has been developed in close partnership with Congress and the private sector.

This morning, I would like to give the Committee an overview of fast track and then discuss why it is essential to the Uruguay Round and North American Free Trade negotiations, which could offer so much for U.S. consumers and workers.

Overview of Fast Track

The United States is at an historic juncture. With the fast track procedure available, the United States has the opportunity to obtain trade agreements that can benefit the U.S. and world economies. However, without fast track, the United States is not even a player at the negotiating table.

There is, however, a widespread misunderstanding about what fast track is and what it isn't; about its origins and its application today.

For more than 50 years, Congress and the Executive Branch have worked together in close coordination and consultation to negotiate and implement trade agreements.

In the aftermath of the disastrous Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 and the Great Depression it helped fuel, your predecessors and mine realized that we, the Legislative and Executive Branches, must work together to craft a national trade policy that opens markets and promotes U.S. exports.

That meant institutionalizing a system of trust and partnership which was first reflected in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934. Congress delegated to the President the

power to negotiate tariff-cutting agreements with other nations and to implement them by proclamation without the need for subsequent legislation. In the years after its enactment, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act proved a great success. Congress's action in passing the 1934 Act can be credited with helping make possible the extraordinary economic growth after World War II, both in the United States and around the world.

Our partnership in developing and implementing U.S. trade policy evolved in later years as trading nations began to rely less on tariffs to protect their markets and more on non-tariff trade barriers. Consequently, the scope of trade negotiations was broadened to include new areas previously uncovered by international rules.

The fast track procedures were created by Congress as the necessary complement to this broader trade agenda. Fast track procedures for approval of trade agreements were included by Congress in trade legislation in 1974, 1979, and again in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. While giving Congress the assurance of meaningful participation throughout the negotiating process, fast track also provides two guarantees essential to the successful negotiation of trade agreements: First, a vote on implementing legislation within a fixed period of time; and, second, no amendments to that legislation.

These procedures reflect an understanding that trade agreements, in which results in one area are often linked to results in others, are particularly vulnerable to multiple amendments that, while possibly small in themselves, could unravel entire agreements. Whether the balance of benefits contained in any trade agreement is in the overall interest of the United States can only be determined by looking at the whole package.

Through the fast track, Congress has given the President the same bargaining power possessed by his counterparts: The ability to ensure that the agreement reached internationally would be the agreement voted on at home. Without that assurance, foreign governments are reluctant to negotiate with the United States and will not make the tough concessions necessary to reach agreements the United States would be willing to sign. No negotiating partner will give its bottom line knowing that the bargain could be re-opened.

Myths of Fast Track

Let me take a few moments to dispel two myths about fast track:

Fast track procedures are not "fast" and are not an inevitable "track." The process is actually quite deliberate and the outcome is not pre-ordained.

To be more specific, fast track procedures have absolutely nothing to do with the pace at which we conduct negotiations. Let me reiterate an assurance that I have given publicly many times: We will not rush to conclude any agreement, merely for the sake of an agreement. We proved that last December in Brussels, and our high standards have not changed. While we are eager to secure the benefits that trade agreements promise, we will take whatever time is needed to arrive at agreements that are truly in the economic interest of the United States. We will consider all relevant issues in a negotiation and consult fully with you and the private sector. Until we arrive at good agreements -- ones that we believe you will agree are good -- there simply will be no agreements.

Your vote to approve fast track extension does not mean that whatever the Administration negotiates afterward is automatically, or even rapidly, approved. Fast track procedures preserve Congress's role during the negotiation, approval, and implementation of trade agreements. The fast track statute includes extensive notification and consultation requirements with both Congress and the private sector throughout the process. Each step of the way, this Administration will continue its close consultation with Congress and the private sector.

For example, we started formal and informal consultations with Congress on an FTA with Mexico almost a year ago, well before our formal notification of negotiations. We have been talking to a range of Committees and members about their objectives and advice, and will continue to do so once negotiations commence.

Once an agreement is reached, Congress and the Administration will work in close consultation to formulate implementing legislation. The process has been open to all committees of jurisdiction. If the agreement and its implementing legislation are still not acceptable, they can be rejected by majority vote of either house.

Economic Reasons for Extending Fast Track

The United States has much to gain through trade agreements that open markets and provide rules for free and fair trade. Maintaining the fast track will preserve our ability to continue efforts to liberalize trade and open markets through the GATT, through other multilateral agreements, and through bilateral agreements.

Opening markets and expanding trade is at the top of the President's agenda.

As 1991 begins, international trade is more important than ever to the United States. Our economy has enjoyed six years of record expansion. The engine of this expansion was U.S. exports. Over the past three years, exports of goods and services contributed more than 50 percent of the growth of GNP.

The U.S. economy now has entered a temporary recession. But the vitality of U.S. trade has not been interrupted. As the President said in his State of the Union Address, "Exports are running solid and strong."

In 1990, the rate of growth of U.S. exports was twice as fast as the rise in imports. The nearly 8.5 percent growth in exports generated ~~88~~⁸⁴ percent of our total economic growth last year.

This is because the global economy remains strong, and U.S. goods are in great demand around the world.

The flow of U.S. products must be maintained and expanded lest exports -- our vital engine of growth -- sputter or stall. More than ever, we need the billions of dollars a year of economic stimulus that greater access to foreign markets could provide.

Opening markets and expanding trade also will enhance the economic growth of poorer nations, including the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe and Latin America. Such growth not only promotes political stability, but will also make those countries much better customers for U.S. products.

Without the impetus of a more open trading system, these nations will be drained by the massive costs of protections now imposed on them -- costs that now total two-and-a-half times all the aid they receive from industrialized countries.

We find ourselves at this critical time with real opportunities to open markets in areas that will expand our trade. It was precisely to take advantage of such opportunities that Congress contemplated in the 1988 Trade Act a two-year extension of the fast track procedures that would otherwise have expired in June of this year.

Fast Track is Crucial to Concluding a Successful Uruguay Round

Our best opportunity for opening world markets is to complete a comprehensive agreement in the Uruguay Round of global trade talks and in so doing to strengthen and broaden the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT. The GATT is without doubt the world's most important trade agreement. Indeed, it is the Constitution of World Trade.

★ { Under GATT sponsorship, the world's trading nations have held seven successful rounds of negotiations since World War II in which tariff rates were slashed by more than 75 percent. As a result, trade exploded from just \$60 billion in 1950 to nudge the \$4 trillion mark this year.

This enormous expansion in global commerce has fueled a spectacular surge of the world and U.S. economies. Both have grown faster in the last 40 years than in any four decades of world history. Consequently, we have enjoyed unparalleled global prosperity.

The GATT has opened new markets for business, increased choices and lowered prices for consumers, and led to higher incomes and more jobs for workers.

But just as a thriving family outgrows its first house, so too has the family of 100 nations, who make up the GATT and account for 85 percent of world trade, outgrown the rules that have served us so well for so long.

Today, a third of world trade -- more than \$1 trillion of international commerce a year -- is not adequately covered by internationally agreed rules.

Areas inadequately covered by GATT rules, like agriculture, or not covered at all like services, investment, and intellectual property, have taken on an enormous importance in global trade generally and to the United States in particular.

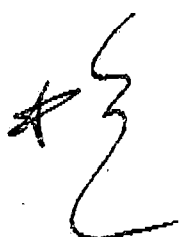
The United States led the call for the far-reaching agenda of issues in the Uruguay Round. Congress and the private sector supported this effort. Congress laid out the negotiating objectives for the Uruguay Round in the 1988 Trade Act.

Several members of this Committee, and your staffs, were with us at the Uruguay Round ministerial meeting in Brussels last December. Rather than conceding our goal of an ambitious agreement, together we agreed that no agreement was far better than a hastily negotiated face-saving solution.

After a three-month suspension, the countries that brought the talks to a halt returned to the table with a new-found willingness to negotiate specific commitments in the critical area of agricultural trade reform. As you know, this area is the linchpin of the Round; without real reform, many of the countries participating in the talks are not willing to negotiate in many of the Round's other important areas.

The prospects for a successful conclusion are better now, but we have tough negotiating ahead. We will continue to work with you to bring these talks to fruition.

The benefits the Uruguay Round could bring to America are enormous:

- 
- o Lower tariff and non-tariff barriers to manufactured products and other goods could increase world output by \$5 trillion, and U.S. output by more than \$1 trillion over the next 10 years, meaning an additional \$17,000 for every American family of four;
 - o Rules to protect the intellectual property of America's entrepreneurs, ending the \$60 billion lost each year through theft and counterfeiting;
 - o New markets for U.S. service firms, which today export \$115 billion annually and create 9-out-of-10 of our new jobs;
 - o Broader market opportunities for international investment, creating expanded opportunities in a sector that already helps generate more than \$240 billion of U.S. exports, or two-thirds of total U.S. exports in goods;
 - o Fair competition and open markets for U.S. farmers, who lead the world with more than \$40 billion in annual exports;
 - o Full participation of developing countries in our global trading system, which could increase U.S. exports 50 percent, or \$200 billion, by the year 2000; and,
 - o Strengthened rules on dispute settlement, antidumping, subsidies, and trade remedy provisions, that should provide predictability and certainty in access to foreign markets and ensure fair trade at home.

The fact is that a failure to extend fast track authority will effectively end the Uruguay Round negotiations. It will damage prospects for world economic growth and cooperation. A collapse of the Round brought about by the removal of fast track would increase worldwide pressures to raise trade and investment barriers. And, of course, the unraveling of the international

trading system would deny U.S. consumers and workers the enormous benefits of open markets.

Fast Track is Essential to Negotiate a North American FTA

Of course, we continue to press for open markets beyond the Uruguay Round negotiations.

A North American Free Trade Agreement more closely linking the economies of the United States, Mexico, and Canada could be a potent force for regional growth and prosperity. We expect these discussions to lead to market opening agreements that will create new and improved opportunities for U.S. exports across the entire spectrum of American industry.

Canada is our largest trading partner. Mexico is our third largest trading partner. Linking our complementary economies through free trade will strengthen these economic bonds and increase regional political stability. Ultimately, the creation of a North American Free Trade Area will create the largest, richest market in the world with 360 million consumers and \$6 trillion in annual output.

Also, a North American Free Trade Agreement will support our broader aim of open markets and expanded trade globally, for other countries will have greater incentive to seek open markets with us. It also can serve as a starting point for the pursuit of a hemispheric free trade area -- the long-term objective of the President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Despite these benefits, some critics claim that an FTA will be a "one-way street" with inexpensive Mexican goods flowing into the United States and few of ours going the other way. The evidence disproves this notion. Since 1986, when Mexico joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and reduced its tariff protections from 100 percent to roughly 10 percent, U.S. exports to Mexico have more than doubled, rising from \$12.4 billion to an annualized rate of \$28.4 billion in 1990. The doubling of U.S. exports created 320,000 U.S. jobs. Each additional \$1 billion of U.S. exports will mean more than 20,000 new U.S. jobs.

All sectors of the U.S. economy have benefited from this market opening: exports of automobiles and auto parts have quadrupled; exports of corn have tripled; and exports of telecommunications equipment have doubled. Exports of iron and steel, that were running a \$12 million deficit four years ago, now are tallying a \$300 million surplus. Just four years ago, we had a \$91 million deficit in textiles and apparel trade with Mexico. Today, we are running a surplus.

A free trade agreement would not only lock in these gains, but also create new openings for U.S. industry.

There is also a fear that a free trade agreement will export U.S. jobs to Mexico. But again, the experience of the last decade disproves this speculation.

During the 1980s, U.S. firms set up factories in Mexico at a record pace under the maquiladora program. As a result, thousands of jobs were created and retained on the U.S. side of the border to support those facilities, according to some studies.

A good example is Deltec, a San Diego electronics manufacturer. Since it started a maquiladora five years ago, its sales have quadrupled and its workforce has tripled with employment in San Diego rising by 50 percent.

Many of its San Diego workers were retrained to fill higher-skill and higher-paying jobs. Deltec's added business also generated new jobs in and around San Diego as its spending for raw materials and services there grew four-and-a-half times.

Indeed, the availability of Mexico as a factory site is saving U.S. jobs. Kendall Co., a Massachusetts-based medical equipment maker, says that were it not for the maquiladora program its ability to compete effectively in certain segments of the health-care market would have been significantly impacted. This fact could very well have jeopardized the approximately 3,000 jobs which currently exist within the United States. Other companies that would have been forced to relocate operations offshore to remain competitive instead are setting up operations in Mexico.

While the benefits of an FTA are apparent, the Administration recognizes that some groups worry about the consequences of increased competition from Mexico. We are sensitive to these concerns and want to work with Congress and the private sector to ensure that our negotiations take these concerns into account.

In this regard, nothing we negotiate will be implemented overnight. We know that business and labor on both sides of the border will need time to adjust. We will ensure that any agreement be phased in over time and provide an effective mechanism to protect against import surges. In the end, we will have a new economic regime that will benefit all.

Progress in the trade area also will support and reinforce progress in our broader bilateral agenda with Mexico. Long before there was any talk about an FTA with Mexico or a North American FTA, the United States and Mexico were discussing and

acting upon a broad bilateral agenda extending far beyond trade. Our countries share a common goal of an improved way of life, both economically and socially, for our people. Agencies such as the EPA and the Departments of State, Justice, and Labor have been working in their area of expertise to promote our broader bilateral agenda. We have worked with Mexico to support and enhance its own efforts to address pressing social needs.

Progress in North American free trade negotiations would assist efforts on our broader agenda. Conversely, rejection of fast track would hinder our efforts in all areas.

The goal of United States trade policy is to open markets and expand trade for U.S. goods throughout the world and so provide a powerful stimulus for economic growth. A North American Free Trade Agreement will do just that and create on the North American continent a new era of opportunity and prosperity.

Conclusion

Supporting fast track will allow the Uruguay Round and the North American Free Trade negotiations to go forward without in any way detracting from Congress's ability to assess each agreement on its merits when presented for approval.

We have much to gain from extending fast track: an era of extraordinary economic growth, geopolitical stability, lower prices and greater choices for consumers, more jobs for workers, and a better standard of living for our people.

We have all this to gain and much to lose: After the enormous international respect and goodwill we have earned from our role in the liberation of Kuwait, to deny the President the ability to negotiate trade agreements would be a severe set back. For the United States, the world's biggest market, its largest exporter, the leader of the free world, not to be a real participant at the bargaining table would be an abdication of responsibility to the world trading system, the U.S. economy, and, above all, to the American people.

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THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ARM OF THE HAMPTON ROADS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
NORFOLK - PORTSMOUTH - CHESAPEAKE - SUFFOLK - VIRGINIA BEACH

MAY 8 P3:37

TELEFAX INFORMATION SHEET

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Research Associate

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More area jobs likely as ban on E. Europe ships is lifted

By Dave Mayfield
Staff writer

Closing another chapter in the Cold War, President Bush on Tuesday lifted an 18-year-old ban on Eastern European merchant ships entering Hampton Roads and 11 other Navy ports.

The decision could add hundreds of jobs and millions of dollars to the region's economy, local officials say. Eastern Europe is expected to be one of the world's fastest-growing regions in the 1990s.

"I'm excited about it," said T. Parker Host Jr., president of a

Norfolk shipping agency and a director of the Hampton Roads Maritime Association. "We were getting rather perturbed about it. . . . These ships were bypassing us, going to Wilmington, N.C., and Baltimore."

"After the wall came down," he said, "we felt there was no need to have a fence around Hampton Roads."

The lifting of the ban, effective immediately, won't cause "the floodgates to come open," said J.E. "Gene" Justice, president of Alliance International Inc., a Norfolk trade-management company. But it's an important step, he said, be-

NEW BUSINESS

Other U.S. ports affected by the decision are Portsmouth, N.H.; Panama City, Pensacola, Port St. Joe and Port Canaveral in Florida; Charleston, S.C.; San Diego and Port Hueneme, Calif.; Kings Bay, Ga.; Honolulu; and New London/Groton, Conn.

cause Eastern Europe has the potential to develop very rapidly.

Joseph A. Dorio, general manager of Virginia International Terminals Inc., said he would immediately start trying to lure Polish Ocean Lines, a major general-cargo ship line, to the Portsmouth Marine Terminal. Dorio's company manages

the Portsmouth terminal and two other state-owned cargo terminals in Hampton Roads.

Dorio said that executives of the Polish line "have been talking with us over the years, saying 'Why can't you get this ban undone? Why can't we come back?'" He said he is optimistic that within 90 days he

can persuade the line to end its port calls in Wilmington and Baltimore and consolidate in Portsmouth instead.

If the Polish line does switch, Dorio said, as many as 400,000 tons of cargo could be added to the port's volume, creating 300 local jobs and adding \$2.5 million a year to the region's economy.

The late Adm. Hyman G. Rickover blocked Warsaw Pact vessels from entering the ports 18 years ago after reports that the ships' crew members were spying.

Please see SHIPS, Page A2

SHIPS

continued from Page A1

But after the Berlin Wall crumbled in 1989 and democratization spread in Eastern Europe, Hampton Roads maritime interests argued that the ban no longer made sense.

In Tuesday's order, Bush declared that the merchant ships of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania would be allowed into Hampton Roads and the 11 other Navy ports if they gave 24 hours' notice.

The change was made "in recognition of the progress these six countries have made toward democracy and freedom," the White House said. "It represents another step by the U.S. in discarding Cold War restrictions."

Virginia lawmakers, who got the Bush administration to review the ban, nearly fell over one another in heralding the decision.

Local port officials said Sen. John W. Warner and Rep. Owen B. Pickett were persistent in hammering away on the issue.

"This is a 10-year crusade I've been working on to open these ports up," Warner said.

Pickett, who represents Norfolk and Virginia Beach, called Bush's action "not everything we were looking for, but a major step in the right direction."

The congressman had asked the administration to consider allowing Soviet merchant ships into the Navy ports, too. But that restriction will continue.

In addition, the vessels of Cambodia, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Syria and Vietnam are forbidden to enter any U.S. ports — restrictions with which none of the state's lawmakers have any argument.

Host, the shipping agent, said it took so long to have the ban on Eastern European vessels lifted because the Navy continued to object that they would compromise security.

But the sea service torpedoed its own position in 1989, when it allowed three Soviet warships to tie up at the Norfolk Naval Station for nearly a week, Host said. "That made us even more annoyed," he said.

On Tuesday, Navy officials declined to comment on the president's decision. "You're not going to get anyone here to touch that one with a 10-foot pole," said one Navy officer, who asked to remain anonymous.

Host said he would expect exports of tractors, graders and other equipment to increase through the port soon after the ships of Eastern European nations start calling in Hampton Roads. Grain exports through the port also may climb, he said.

Imports from Eastern Europe will also grow, too, he said, and include toys, glassware and apparel.

Snow/Dooley
Draft One
May 8, 1991
HAMPTON.TS

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, HAMPTON UNIVERSITY
MAY 12, 1991
10 A.M.

[Introductory acknowledgments]

[jokes]

It is a real pleasure to join you today. As you know, Hampton University has long ties with the presidency. And I am proud to note that of the nine presidents who have visited your campus, eight have been Republicans.

It's been rumored that I will come here and tell Hampton Graduates "what to do." Nothing could be further from the truth. Hampton is an elite institution. It boasts the largest endowment of any historically black college or university in the United States. Its graduates contribute daily to our national progress and well-being. Rather than preaching to you, I would like to discuss the new world that you -- and all this year's college graduates -- will enter -- a world no longer divided by superpower confrontation, but defined by economic competition.

You in the Hampton Roads area understand this world better than most. The broad waters that surround you flow directly into the Atlantic Ocean, and businesses in this area look abroad for markets and opportunities. More than 100 firms in the Hampton Roads region conduct business beyond our borders; they employ more than 11,000 workers. Hampton graduates go to work for many

Tim

Chris
Snowlund
4/23/71
399-90-2908
Rep Wallace
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of these institutions, including AT&T, Panasonic, Johnson & Johnson and IBM.

You understand that this nation's future in the international marketplace -- your future -- depends on how well we develop our most precious natural resource: the intelligence and ingenuity of the American people.

As a nation we develop that resource in two ways, education and economic growth. I will discuss both of those paths to opportunity today, and describe the ways in which they not only improve our workforce, but also strengthen the American spirit -- allow us to join hands in common cause and common interest, encourage a harmony of ambitions that drives out the bleak counsels of suspicion, hatred and despair.

Americans always have regarded education as the ladder of opportunity. We were the first nation on earth to provide universal education. The civil rights movement of the 1960s devoted great time and energy to ensuring equal educational opportunity. Our administration has picked up that challenge by developing a strategy for making a quality education available to every citizen who wants one.

Our America 2000 strategy involves four separate but related efforts. The first is to re-invent the school by encouraging people to take an active role in shaping school policies and creating the best school systems possible.

We have advocated educational choice -- letting parents choose schools for their children. This concept has generated a

lot of unnecessary controversy among educational organizations, but it has excited and ignited the hopes and ambitions of Americans, especially in large cities where the schools simply have failed. Polls indicate that 62 percent of the American public favors choice, and that 72 percent of minority Americans advocate choice in the schools.

Gallup poll
on education
1990

This should surprise no one. Choice means hope: It lets children from poor neighborhoods enroll in the same schools as children from wealthier ones; it gives parents the responsibility and freedom to find good schools for their sons and daughters; it frees students from the tyranny of poor education.

Thirteen states have adopted choice proposals of various sorts, and a number of major cities have embraced the concept. The failure of Chicago's schools prompted Mayor Richard Daley to raise the possibility of school vouchers in his inaugural address this week. A poll by the Chicago Defender two days later found that 70 percent of the public liked the idea.

Chicago
Sun Times
5/7/91

We also have challenged Americans to create at least 535 New American Schools -- one in each congressional district. The idea is to create laboratories for educational excellence -- role models that other systems may want to follow.

We have called upon communities and businesses to work together in fostering and improving the quality of education: communities, by taking on crime, hunger and other problems that make it difficult to educate our students; businesses, by contributing expertise to local schools and by developing

continuing education programs at the workplace. We remain committed to such programs as Head Start, which help prepare young students for school. Indeed, at least one graduate in this year's nursing class, Margorie Scott, attended the Head Start program in Newport News.

Finally, we want to find sound ways of measuring our progress. If we want to compete effectively in the world economy, our students must do better. The Educational Testing Service reports that our 13-year-olds ranked last among the students of eleven industrialized nations in math and near the bottom in science. Worse, our students seem to become less competitive as they get older. The International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement indicates that while our fifth graders ranked eighth out of 17 nations in science achievement, our ninth graders ranked 14th, and our 12th graders ranked last in biology, 11th in chemistry and 9th in physics.

Too many schools, not disciplined by competition, have become money burners. Teacher salaries as a percentage of total educational expenditures in elementary and secondary schools have fallen from 55 percent in 1955 to 40 percent today. One recent study indicated that less than one third of the money spent on education in New York City actually reaches makes the classroom. The bulk goes to a 4,000-person educational bureaucracy. At the same time, the city's parochial system outperforms the public schools, despite having only one-hundredth as many administrators

Jack
Klenk

Nov. 1972
by Educ.
Stats.
Forbes
4/25/90

per pupil and per-pupil expenditures one-sixth the size of those in the city schools. ↓

In an age in which this nation needs to develop the minds and imaginations of all its citizens, we cannot afford school systems that don't do their jobs -- and we will not permit the further deterioration of educational quality in the places that most need it -- our rural areas and our inner cities.//

As I leave the topic of education, I would like to pass on a message to another of your graduates. I recently got a letter from an Army Sergeant serving in Saudi Arabia. He talked about his daughter. He wrote: "I am very proud of her and would like for her to know this; I am thinking of her even as I sit in the Gulf, serving my country."

Nilka Bacilio, who will receive a Bachelor's of Science from the School of Education and Liberal Arts -- with honors in Therapeutic Recreation -- your father, Larry Lynch, says "hi."//

No one can place a price on this kind of love and commitment, and yet this kind of caring plays a vital role in our future. When I talk about educational choice, or educational reform, keep in mind that we go nowhere without the support of people who love and believe in us. And if there is any advice I can give today, it is to cherish those who give you this kind of lift -- and to return the favor whenever you can.

Our educational proposals all grow out of an article of faith: that the American people truly, deeply care about education. Once liberated from the monopoly that public schools

now enjoy, we will create the finest schools in the world. We aren't interested in look-alike schools: We want communities to build institutions that best suit local needs and best exploit local strengths.

Furthermore, as our American 2000 strategy notes: Education should not end when you collect your diploma: That's when the real life of the mind begins.

We in government can help improve the quality of that life by trying to stimulate economic growth and job opportunity. Throughout history, we find that communities united by common interest prosper more and fight less than those divided by envy or the desire for conquest. This is true not only on an international scale, but also within nations.

We want to build a society in which everyone has a chance to succeed on the basis of his or her merits. To that end, we have worked vigorously to stamp out the residues of discrimination, particularly in the workplace. But we also have tried to plant the seeds of long-term economic growth.

Our regulatory reform proposals, for instance, try to liberate people from red tape and unnecessary regulation. [Insert a couple of glaring examples, to be provided by the vice president's office].

The controversial budget agreement we signed last year at last restrains the growth of federal spending -- thus providing hope that citizens will be able to spend more time working for

themselves and their families, and less time laboring to pay the tax bill.

Our administration repeatedly has pushed for a cut in the capital gains tax, which -- contrary to what political propagandists say -- is not a tax break for the rich. It removes a tax on wealth that has yet to be created -- such as the wealth you will create when you enter the work world. The capital gains tax punishes people for creating wealth and opportunities. It is a tax on ideas, on innovation, on the American dream.

Black-owned businesses in the United States grew nearly 40 percent in the five years following the 1982 capital gains reduction. The number of businesses owned by women increased 56 percent. The growth in such businesses has fallen off since Congress raised the capital gains rate again in 1987.

In a world in which our competitors tax capital gains lightly or not at all, it really makes no sense to tax our own dreamers, innovators, entrepreneurs.

Our economic package also strengthens our banking system, giving it the freedom to create new products and to compete with foreign banks, which can set up business virtually anywhere and can perform a wide range of financial services.

In order to create opportunities for people who have few of them today, we also have put together an ambitious housing reform package -- we call it HOPE -- which extends the promise of home ownership to people who now live in public housing communities. The idea is simple: We want to give people assets, sources of

permanent wealth, and not just consumable scraps of paper. Our welfare policies ought to promote independence, not dependency - and HOPE offers a great place to start.

We even ~~have~~ proposed reforming Davis-Bacon labor restrictions, which have helped freeze small and minority businesses out of the competition for federal construction contracts. This archaic law has slammed opportunity's door long enough: We need to open all our businesses to free and fair competition.

Finally, we have worked aggressively to expand world trade. As the world economy grows, our export capabilities will play an ever more important role in our future. Last year, exports accounted for ~~88~~ 84 percent of our economic growth, and reduced trade barriers in places such as Mexico have produced great dividends for us -- and for our trading partners.

Between 1986 and 1990, our exports to the rest of the world increased 73 percent, and our exports to our major competitors grew even more: to Germany, 80 percent; Japan, 82 percent; the European Economic Community, by 87 percent.

Our administration has asked Congress to extend the fast-track trade procedures that presidents have been able to use since 1974. Fast track procedures allow us to build ties of good faith with Congress and with our trading partners. They encourage consultation between the administration and Congress; they build faith with our trading partners by assuring them that we will not alter agreements that negotiators have reached at the

~~503-4475~~
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Jim Walker
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Sean -
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bargaining table. They ensure that Congress will vote yes-or-no on the exact agreements our negotiators have reached.

Most Americans appreciate the value of free trade, and fast track is a vital tool in helping us create free and fair trade around the globe. Unfortunately, some opponents of free trade have tried to derail fast track by resorting to scurrilous examples of race baiting. Some have suggested, for example, that a free trade agreement with Mexico would somehow jeopardize American health, and poison food and water along our border areas with Mexico.

I can think of no more powerful way to contrast the difference between a free-enterprise view of the human community and the protectionist view. Just as a growing economy fosters racial harmony and shared national purpose, a world economy stimulated by free trade builds ties of interest and affection with the rest of the world.

I know some of you had intended to mount a protest today against my veto of the 1990 Civil Rights bill. Let me say simply that the best civil rights policy is one that not only knocks down barriers to discrimination, but also opens up doors of opportunity and prosperity. We will seek out and convict those guilty of discrimination wherever we can. [figures from Justice on the number of discrimination prosecutions]

But more importantly, we will try to remove the barriers that prevent people with good ideas from making them available to us all. The programs I have discussed today give every American,

white or black or brown, rich or poor or middle class, a fair chance to pursue his or her destiny in the marketplace of ideas. They try to harness the engine of ambition in service to the common good. Rather than trying to create racial or class animosities, they try to give everyone a shared stake in everyone else's success.

I really believe that Americans more than ever share the desire to make ours a true land of opportunity. Poll numbers show it. Community activities demonstrate it. The appearance of thousands and thousands of what I call points of light -- people who serve their communities -- prove it.

We have a chance to rekindle the kind of optimism that characterized the civil rights movement of the 1960s -- one in which men and women of all races and backgrounds joined to pursue a common cause, a right cause -- in pursuit of the goals we all hold dear: opportunity, prosperity, justice.

We have learned a great deal about what works and doesn't work in educating students, creating jobs, knocking down barriers of discrimination. We also have gained a fuller appreciation of the fact that the free enterprise system creates more than mere products. It really does create a special spirit of cooperation.

Today, as you take your diplomas, you acquire responsibilities and opportunities. You will have a chance to learn from past policy successes and failures. You will have a chance to improve schools, build new businesses, and wrestle with

the truly exciting opportunities that abound in the post-Cold War world.

I encourage you to make the most of the chances you have. Work hard. Build strong, committed families. Serve your communities. And most of all, do not flinch from the tough challenges the work world will present to you.

You would not be here if you were not intelligent and industrious. Your college education provides you with a good start to life. Now, make it work as only you can.

To you, and to the friends and families who have supported you over the years, congratulations. Thank you for letting me share in your commencement exercises. God bless you and God bless the United States of America.

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McGroarty/Dooley
May 3, 1991
5:30 pm
[PEREZ]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATEMENT FOLLOWING MEETING WITH
SECRETARY GENERAL PEREZ DE CUELLAR
THE DIPLOMATIC ENTRANCE
MAY 9, 1991
1:15 p.m.

Mr. Secretary General: it has been my pleasure to welcome you to the White House today -- to discuss with you the many issues now on the world's agenda.

X In a moment, I'll speak about a few of the common challenges we face. But before I do, permit me a personal observation. I often think back to the times we worked together as Perm Reps 20 years ago -- and I still wonder how it is I ended up with the easier job. The problems that arrive at your doorstep are the product of years of violence and strife. It falls to you to find -- through so much hatred and bitterness -- **the path to peace.**

X For 10 years now you've led the UN. Your years as Secretary General could merely have been difficult -- a study in stubborn hope. Instead, they have proved momentous -- historic. During your years of service, the UN has come of age. After decades of ideological stalemate, conflict and Cold War -- **the UN has at long last taken a step toward its destiny as an agent of progress. As a force for peace.**

Today, the UN can lay claim to a string of successes stretching across the globe. In Africa, the UN played a leading in the birth of an independent Namibia. Elsewhere on the African continent, the UN now works to end the war in Angola, and resolve the future of the Western Sahara. / Across Asia, the UN

continues to play a critical role in peacemaking efforts in Afghanistan and Cambodia. And right here in our own hemisphere, the UN has helped the people of Nicaragua and Haiti exercise their right to choose their own government.

And of course, there is the United Nation's role in the liberation of Kuwait. The United Nations sent its strong, steady signal every step of the way. **Defending the defenseless against outlaw aggression. Keeping faith with its founding principles. Standing fast for all that is good and right.**

Mr. Secretary General, a great measure of this success belongs to you, my friend: the product of your **patience and perseverance**, your immeasurable diplomatic skill -- your unwavering desire for peace. //

But for each success -- **new challenges remain**. Mr. Secretary General, consider the unprecedented responsibilities placed upon your good offices and the UN Secretariat by Security Council Resolution 687: the Administration of UNIKOM, / the Special Commission for eliminating Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, / the Compensation Commission, / the UN's role in settling ^{demer} ~~border~~ disputes, developing guidelines for the arms embargo against Iraq, and encouraging arms control in the region -- **all of these are daunting tasks which will challenge the UN as never before.**

[[UPDATE ON IRAQI REFUGEE EFFORTS....]]

Who can turn away from **this human wave of tragedy** -- tens of thousands of refugees fleeing home and hearth to escape the

brutality of one man, Saddam Hussein. / This nation and many others have worked with the United Nations to ease the suffering -- to help these people come down from the mountains, to the camps -- and ultimately to their own villages and towns. For our part, the U.S. responded with an emergency relief system to sustain the refugees in Northern Iraq. With that system now in place, we've begun the process of turning it over to the UN. //

In the South, American soldiers provided refuge and care to thousands of Iraqis. All those who sought refuge are now safe in Iran or Saudi Arabia. The Blue Helmets are on the scene, and UN relief agencies are providing assistance to those Iraqis who have chosen to remain in the area now under UN control.

The UN's work in Iraq is just one of many challenges. Beyond the Gulf, we must work to strengthen the UN system itself through appropriate reforms -- to deliver development assistance where needed -- to build on the UN's ability to respond to humanitarian crises which, as we've seen most recently in the heart-wrenching ordeal of Bangladesh, speak a universal language of simple human compassion. //

Mr. Secretary General, meeting these challenges is the work of the United States -- and the United Nations. I thank you for travelling to Washington, so that we could continue our practice of close consultations -- and I congratulate you, on behalf of the American people, for doing the world's work -- the work of peace.

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Mallory Copeland

Batt - Anti-Def League
Natl Inst Intre Prej + Violence

~~South~~ Mont. AL - Klan Watch
~~Comm~~ Pet Services

Morris Dees
205/264-0286

6222

FBI - ~~Harper~~ Uniformed Crime
Wilson
324-2614
Bill Toyota
8-1920-3811
703/640-6131
Leon growth/jobs

NAACP - racial/hate incidents
Mrs. Frances Hooks - Batt. Mt. Hope Road
301/358-8900

Linda Davis
514-3204

race crimes -

exp w/mayor trade partners
Jap. 4 typos, yes

friends

third world

last sev yrs - U.S. exports
play major role in GNP -
84% growth GNP
result of exports

1:00pm

David Walters

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indiv earnings

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13TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1990 Globe Newspaper Company;
The Boston Globe

November 15, 1990, Thursday, City Edition

SECTION: EDITORIAL PAGE; Pg. 22 p

LENGTH: 313 words

HEADLINE: A haven from violence

EDITORIAL; EDUCATION; NEW YORK

BODY:

Central Park East Secondary School in New York and its director, Deborah Meier, have earned a reputation for being on the cutting edge of educational change. The East Harlem high school has won national recognition for raising academic achievement among poor, urban students. It has proved that a well-crafted school-choice program can work and that decentralization can get the best from teachers, parents and students. Meier's commitment to developing thoughtful, inquiring minds is well-known and respected. Now the school is being recognized for its policy against violence.

The rules are clear and simple: There is no fighting, not even play-tussling, in the school. No threats of fighting are tolerated on or off school grounds. The only exception allows students to defend themselves when their lives are in danger.

In a New York Times series on guns in the streets, a 16-year-old youngster told a reporter that he carried a gun simply because someone had broken his Walkman. Closer to home, students who witnessed a shooting at a weekend party at Milton Academy said the fight was prompted by one youth giving another a dirty look.

These anecdotes suggest that the biggest threat may not be drugs or gangs, but the casual manner in which some young people resort to violence to resolve trivial conflicts.

Many schools are responding to increased violence with police and metal detectors. In some systems, students caught with weapons are suspended or sent to alternative programs. These short-term efforts keep students insulated from the violence outside school doors. Changing youngsters' behavior will require changing the way youngsters think about violence.

"People do not expect violence," says Central Park East's co-director, Paul Schwarz. "Students feel safe." Once again, Central Park East has managed to achieve what few other schools can claim.

21ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1990 The New York Times Company;
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June 10, 1990, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 1; Part 1, Page 28, Column 5; National Desk

LENGTH: 1113 words

HEADLINE: Right to Choose Schools Gains in Debate on Bias

BYLINE: By DON WYCLIFF, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 9

BODY:

The people who elected Polly Williams and Lawrence Patrick are expected to recoil at the words "choice" and "voucher" when they are applied to the public schools.

To black people, and especially poor black people, those words often resonate with the anguish of the 1960's, when "freedom of choice" was the battle cry of whites fleeing school desegregation and vouchers were a device they hoped would bring tax dollars to segregated private schools.

So why did Ms. Williams, a Wisconsin State Representative from the most heavily black section of Milwaukee, and Mr. Patrick, a Harvard Law School graduate who is president of the school board in black-led Detroit, go on so enthusiastically about "choice" at the Brookings Institution on Friday? They were probably the two speakers most carefully listened to at a forum marking the publication of "Politics, Markets and America's Schools," a study published by Brookings that calls for a switch from government-operated schools to a free-market system.

But others at the forum voiced caution. Lewis W. Finch, Superintendent of the Anoka-Hennepin school district in Minnesota, where parents can choose which public school to send the children to, said, "In my view, parental choice as it is being talked about now is an elitist wolf wrapped in egalitarian sheepskin." He predicted it would end up "depriving millions of children of equal opportunity."

Money Follows White Students

Ms. Williams's enthusiasm for the concept stems from having seen what school desegregation wrought upon her constituents and deciding she did not like it. Like most desegregation plans that rely on voluntary efforts, Milwaukee's used magnet schools and other inducements to draw white and black students into integrated situations.

But in a city where minority students were 70 percent of the school population, many were necessarily excluded from the most desirable schools so that racial balance could be maintained. As Ms. Williams describes it, the practical outcome of the plan was that "money follows the heads of white students."

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Milwaukee's desegregation plan had much in it to attract whites, she said, and something for those blacks who either were lucky enough to get their children into magnet schools or were willing to "put their babies on the bus at 5:30 in the morning and not see them again until 6:30 in the evening."

She tried to persuade her colleagues in the Legislature to let the schools in her legislative district secede from the Milwaukee school system and steer their own course, but her plan failed.

Frustrations With System

Mr. Patrick recounted a similar frustrating experience with an unresponsive system. In 1986, as a member of a civic group studying the Detroit schools, he learned that the dozen or so magnet schools and citywide schools, which were public "schools of choice," were by every measure more effective than other schools. There also was an enormous unmet demand among Detroit parents for more schools of choice.

Dissatisfied with the school board's response, Mr. Patrick and three like-minded colleagues challenged the school board at the ballot box in 1988 and ousted longtime incumbents. Mr. Patrick was quickly elected president of the board.

Both Ms. Williams and Mr. Patrick are more than theoretical supporters of choice. In March, Ms. Williams, a Democrat, made common cause with the Governor, Tommy G. Thompson, a Republican, to win the Legislature's approval of a voucher plan for low-income students in Milwaukee. It gives 1,000 such students the right to enroll in private, nonsectarian schools and to receive up to \$2,500 in state funds for tuition.

"I came up with choice outside of the public school system because I couldn't get choice inside it," Ms. Williams said.

Moving to Community Control

In Detroit, Mr. Patrick has engineered what he hopes will eventually be a citywide system of community-controlled public schools, virtually autonomous from the school board and the central bureaucracy. He said he had won the agreement of the city's teachers and principals and the plan would go into effect this fall with about 40 of the city's 258 schools.

There will be citywide parental choice from the beginning, he said. And he predicted that when all the city's schools are under community control, most parents will opt to send their children to neighborhood schools "because they'll be good schools."

At times, the Brookings forum seemed to verge on becoming a celebration of the choice concept instead of an examination of what most participants acknowledged is a highly creditable study by John E. Chubb, a senior fellow at Brookings, and Terry Moe, a professor of political science at Stanford University.

The authors admit that the recommendation of a market system in education is essentially a strongly held opinion derived from their research but not dictated by it. Their central research finding, Mr. Chubb explained, is that the "most

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important determinant of effective schools is autonomy'' -freedom from interference by bureaucracies and meddlesome politics.

'Government Is the Problem'

'Government hasn't solved the educational problem because government is the problem,' he said, adding that a market system based on parental choice was 'the only path that we know' to assure autonomy.

But Mr. Finch strenuously disagreed, saying bureaucracy bashing is emotionally satisfying, but 'in my experience, every single case of discrimination has come from an individual school building.' Many parental demands, he suggested, would not be about substantial educational issues, but about ending the celebration of the birthday of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., for example, or excluding a child with AIDS - essentially, acts of bigotry.

Another panelist, John E. Coons, a professor of law at the University of California at Berkeley, observed that wealthy people exercised their choice of public schools by buying houses in exclusive areas. Because of the geographical basis of school attendance zones, public schools in such communities become, in effect, private.

'We're not really discussing whether we should have choice,' said Sy Fliegel, the former Superintendent of District 4 in East Harlem who was the architect of its successful choice plan. People of means already have choice and no one questions it, he said. 'We're talking about whether poor folks should have choice.'

As far as Ms. Williams is concerned, they obviously should. And the argument that poor parents cannot exercise such responsibility is absurd, she says. 'Parents are not stupid just because they are poor.'

SUBJECT: EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS

ORGANIZATION: BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

NAME: WYCLIFF, DON

34TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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November 4, 1989, Saturday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 2408 words

HEADLINE: COLUMN ONE;

E. HARLEM MAKES ITS 'CHOICE';
INNOVATIVE INNER-CITY SCHOOLS WIN WIDE PRAISE. BUT CRITICS CHARGE THEY AREN'T
THE WHOLE ANSWER.

BYLINE: By STANLEY MEISLER, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

East Harlem is inner-city America: where crack sells in rubble-caked lots, guns sound in the night, public housing darkens under graffiti, abandoned tenements rot on decrepit streets and tattered men just hang around.

"You don't walk around here at night," said Allister Whitman, who supervises the speech programs in East Harlem's public schools. "If you walk around 109th Street," said Leslie Moore, director of a junior high school on that street, "you will see lines forming for crack. Parents are slowly dying of AIDS."

Yet, here is where the Bush Administration has embraced the public schools as a model for the rest of the country. The Administration looks on East Harlem as the shining example of the educational reform known as "choice" -- a tradition-shattering grant of authority to parents to select public schools for their children.

On close inspection, however, East Harlem appears to be a flawed model. Although the schools have instilled a new exuberance and spirit of learning, the claims about the impact of choice on educational achievement may be overblown.

East Harlem school officials, in a boast frequently echoed by the Bush Administration, say that reading scores have improved sharply in the last 15 years. They do not say what the statistics also show: that the improvements in reading scores seem to result from other factors -- a citywide improvement in reading levels, for example, and a switch to a different standardized test -- that have nothing to do with choice. Nor is there any evidence that choice has dented the dropout and illiteracy rates of the school district in any way.

For all that, the elementary and junior high schools of East Harlem are in fact a cluster of oases in the inner city of New York. A near-wondrous pride has infused the schools since the district started 15 years ago to institute a series of reforms, including giving parents some choice as to the school their children will attend.

"This is the best school in the world," shouted a youngster to a visitor the other day in front of Junior High School 45 on First Avenue. The spirit is determined and infectious.

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President Bush, frequently citing East Harlem, has called choice "perhaps the single most promising" idea for reforming education in America. Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos, once lukewarm about the idea, now proclaims that "choice is the cornerstone of educational change."

The Bush Administration, opening a nationwide campaign to sell choice, held a two-day conference in East Harlem in mid-October that turned into an emotional celebration of the neighborhood's schools. The Administration has already held a second regional conference in Minneapolis, and it plans additional sessions this month in Charlotte, N.C., Denver and Richmond, Calif. -- all areas where schools allow choice.

None of the other school districts has had as much experience with choice as East Harlem. Nor has any offered quantified documentation of its educational results.

In the most extensive experiment, the state of Minnesota allowed all students beginning this school year to transfer to any school in the state so long as the move did not upset the racial balance of schools under court desegregation orders. So far, 3,500 students -- 0.5% of all children in Minnesota's public education system -- have chosen to transfer.

Richmond, which has conducted California's most extensive experiment, has encouraged parents since 1987 to choose schools best suited to their children. To attract children this school year, Richmond transformed 48 of its 50 schools into specialty schools concentrating on such fields as international affairs or classical studies.

For some years, Los Angeles and other California school districts have also provided "magnet schools" designed to attract students citywide into an ethnic mix -- a kind of precursor of choice.

Conservatives favor choice because, apart from not costing any money, it seems to apply the rules of free markets to public education. Thomas Sobol, who as New York state education commissioner is skeptical about the concept, says the conferences on choice "have the air of revival meetings."

In a passionate plea at the East Harlem conference, Republican Gov. Thomas Kean of New Jersey likened traditional American school systems to the meager goods on the shelves of groceries in the Soviet Union. After describing his glimpses of dispiriting shops on a recent Soviet visit, Kean asked: "How different is it from the way we run the most important government-run industry in this country?"

Choice's opponents are just as ideologically fervent. Barbara Dandridge, administrative assistant to the House Education and Labor Committee, accused the Education Department of "going around the country selling snake oil. Do we really want to subject our children to the dog-eat-dog atmosphere of the marketplace?"

Sobol warned: "We must not simply think that an open market alone will create quality -- unless we believe that MTV and shopping malls are the highest quality that we can produce."

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No American school district has practiced choice longer than East Harlem. And no one can accuse the officials, teachers and parents of East Harlem -- a liberal bastion of the Democratic Party -- of blinding themselves with their fervor for conservative philosophy.

The schools of District 4, as the East Harlem area is officially designated, were in a woeful, depressing state two decades ago. Leslie Moore, who came from Buffalo as an art teacher in 1968, recalled: "It was not uncommon to see chairs go out the window. It was not uncommon to refuse to turn your back on the children. It was not a safe environment. I was totally upset, frustrated and discouraged."

John Falco, now assistant superintendent of the district, said absenteeism was rampant, not only among students but teachers as well. "If we had 80% attendance by pupils on any day, we were ecstatic," he said. "We had a junior high school with 120 teachers. If we had as few as 20 absent on any given day, we were excited."

In the early 1970s, Moore and a few other teachers persuaded Anthony Alvarado, the young, dynamic superintendent of the district, to try a few new programs that might attract youngsters and infuse the system with some creativity and discipline. "We took risks," recalled Bernard Diamond, now principal of Public School 117, "because we had nowhere to go but up."

Alvarado started three alternative schools in the 1973-1974 school year: a performing arts school, a school for difficult students and what teachers call an "open education" school, where students work at their own individual pace in an environment that looks less structured than the traditional classroom.

Over the years, teachers were encouraged to propose different kinds of schools that might interest the district's torpid youngsters. Seymour Fliegel, who was deputy superintendent during much of this period, said: "Our message to teachers was: 'Come forth with your ideas. Tell us what your dreams are. We'll put you into business.' Well, they did."

The district also started "magnet" schools with specialized, high-quality programs that could attract bright students from all over the city. By 1982, district officials felt there were so many good junior high schools with so many different programs that parents could choose the one most suitable for their children.

Parents have much less choice about where to send their children to elementary school. There are five magnet elementary schools for bright children, but children not admitted to these schools are assigned to the closest of the 28 regular schools.

The East Harlem school board now runs 52 small elementary and junior high schools in 20 school buildings in the district, which extends from 96th Street to 125th Street on the east side of Central Park. All the schools are small, and the massive old junior high school buildings house as many as five separate schools.

Of the 14,000 students, 60% are Latino and 35% are black. Those living in East Harlem come from families with a median income of \$8,300 a year, the lowest in Manhattan. More than one-third of the families are on welfare. There

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are 1,500 students who travel to East Harlem from outside the district to attend the magnet schools.

At the junior high school level, students choose from a menu of 19 schools, which include not only traditional schools but also an academy of environmental science, a maritime school, two schools with private college prep atmosphere, a college for human services, a school for health and biomedical studies, a technical school, two performing arts schools, a school for math and science, a school for science and humanities, a school for underachievers, a music school, a technical school for communication arts and computer science and a bilingual school with Spanish and English classes.

Not all students get their first choice. Several schools have more applicants than places and select students after interviews and examination. Elementary school teachers look for underachievers who have potential and push them to the Key School, a small junior high with a staff trained to help such children. The district has 1,000 other children -- classified as "at risk" -- who have fallen so far behind that they cannot attend regular classes but must be enrolled in what New York officials call "special education."

These innovations have set off giddy changes in the mood of District 4. Assistant Superintendent Falco says student attendance is now well over 90% and teacher morale is so high that teachers throughout the city are trying to transfer to East Harlem. The atmosphere is warm and vibrant.

Pride abounds. Sharabee Briscoe, a ninth-grader at the Key School for underachievers, brassily showed off her classrooms recently, tossing off glib judgments, mostly favorable, about her teachers. "I used to be failing, getting 60s," she said. "Then I came here. I got 75s, then 85s. Now I'm doing 90s."

Isidore Bernstein, the principal of Junior High School 45 on First Avenue, which houses a regular junior high school, the East Harlem Center for Health and Bio-Medical Studies, the Communications Arts Center, the East Harlem Maritime School and the Rafael Cordero Bilingual School, says some students are so happy to be in their school that they walk 20 blocks to reach it every morning.

"Twenty blocks isn't a big thing in terms of Abraham Lincoln," Bernstein says. "But when you walk across East Harlem, you walk across turfs. Five blocks is too much."

Parents in inner cities usually pay scant attention to schools. They are too busy trying to struggle for a living or too uninterested or too frightened of government and bureaucracy.

But choice has encouraged the parents of East Harlem to take extraordinary interest. They feel so possessive about the schools that they seem to hover over them, often helping out teachers as volunteer aides.

Education Secretary Cavazos discovered the intense interest of the parents rather unexpectedly one uncomfortable evening at the recent conference when parent after parent, some speaking English and some speaking Spanish, berated him and the federal government for refusing to give East Harlem a \$1.4-million grant for magnet schools this year.

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But, while the mood is easy to sense, the academic achievement is harder to document.

Every federal government publication describing the East Harlem schools cites a single dramatic statistic to prove the worth of choice. In 1974, only 15.3% of the students in District 4 could read at or above the norm for their grade level. In 1988, the proportion had quadrupled to 62.5%.

The figures, although true, are misleading. District 4 achieved its largest increases in reading in 1975 (13 percentage points), when the choice program was just barely getting under way, and in 1986 (9.5 percentage points), when New York City changed its reading test. All schools in New York achieved similar increases in reading level in those same years.

If reading levels are measured from 1981, the year before choice was officially inaugurated in East Harlem, the results are still favorable. In that year, 44.3% of the pupils of District 4 were reading at their grade level or better.

The 62.5% of 1988 represents substantial improvement. But the percentage of all students of New York City public schools who read at grade level or better increased from 50.8% in 1981 to 65% in 1988, a nearly equal increase. The somewhat better results achieved by District 4 could be accounted for by the large numbers of students -- more than one out 10 -- who attend East Harlem magnet schools from outside the district.

Moreover, District 4 officials have no records about what happens to their students once they go on to high schools, which are run by the citywide board of education. They can offer no documentary evidence that they have reduced the dropout rate in East Harlem.

Scandal has tainted the district. Alvarado's record as superintendent was so impressive that New York named him chancellor of the entire city school system in 1983. A year later, however, he had to resign when accused of financial impropriety -- mainly borrowing money from people working under him when he headed the schools in District 4.

Carlos Medina, Alvarado's successor as superintendent of District 4, was forced to resign last December when he and other officials were accused of using a school fund to pay for personal expenses.

Yet these scandals have evidently not diminished the ardor of parents for their "schools of choice" in District 4, a measure of the extraordinary popularity of the schools.

Principals and teachers have turned around a system that would have gnarled the spirit of even the brightest of youngsters. Choice may not be so responsible as the intimacy that the small schools have achieved and the soaring spirits that they have spawned among both students and teachers. Regardless, the reforms have encouraged the potential of students who might have been intimidated by the chaos of the old schools.

On a recent school day, Nelda Rios, director of the Rafael Cordero Bilingual School, hugged a young boy who came from the Dominican Republic a year ago and has now graduated to the highest English class. "We are here to serve people

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like Maximo," she said. "They are very bright, and we don't want children like him to fall by the way."

Non Dup HARLEM (NY); NEW YORK CITY -- SCHOOLS; EDUCATION REFORM; NEW YORK CITY -- EDUCATION; UNITED STATES -- EDUCATION; BUSH, GEORGE; STATISTICS; BLACKS -- NEW YORK CITY; HISPANICS -- NEW YORK CITY

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October 18, 1989, Wednesday, CITY EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 18

LENGTH: 443 words

HEADLINE: Residents Berate Cavazos Over Federal Budget Cuts

BYLINE: By Vivienne Walt

KEYWORD: NEW YORK CITY; SCHOOL; AID; FEDERAL; BUDGET; CURRICULUM; HARLEM

BODY:

When U.S. Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos, educators and administrators descended on East Harlem's PS 117, touting parental choice in public schools, they got more than coffee and doughnuts in the school library.

Hundreds of angry parents turned up at open sessions of the two-day conference Monday and yesterday, many shouting at the visitors from Washington for cutting \$ 1.4 million to the magnet-school program in Community School District 4.

"If [President George] Bush wants to talk about the thousand points of light, he has to provide the batteries," parent activist Roberto de Leon said Monday night, at a fiery meeting between parents and Cavazos in the school auditorium.

"It's ironic that they're here to celebrate schools of choice. They have to provide the funding," de Leon said.

The conference of about 500 people was the first of five regional meetings on parental choice in public schools, a central concept of Bush's plans to reform public education.

"I'll continue to advocate choice for the entire nation," Cavazos told the conference yesterday. "We have choice on everything in America: the car we drive, this, that and the other. But we don't have choice in schools."

East Harlem's school system in District 4 features a variety of mini-campuses offering specialized programs to which parents can choose to send their children.

Since the choice scheme began 15 years ago, the district's reading scores have dramatically risen. Today, the schools are frequently cited by those favoring choice as an example of a drug-and-crime-ridden district managing to offer poor families solid education.

"This is a district where the orthodox wisdom is that the kids are doomed to failure," said Jack Klenk, director of the U.S. Department of Education's choice initiative program. "This really gives hope to other areas."

But as the officials toured the school's classes, admiring the students' artwork on the walls, parents and local board members were locked in back-room

(c) 1989 Newsday, October 18, 1989

meetings, trying to resolve the budget problems before this evening's local board meeting.

De Leon and several other parents have persuaded the local board to risk being suspended by the Board of Education, rather than pass a reduced budget because of the federal cuts.

Local board members say about 30 teaching jobs are jeopardized by the federal funding cuts.

But Schools Chancellor Bernard Mecklowitz has threatened to take action against the local board, if it does not pass a budget at the meeting.

"I'll do what I have to do," Mecklowitz said on Monday. "I sure hope that the people who are elected to run the district would do their job."

43RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1989

October 16, 1989, Monday, BC cycle

SECTION: Washington News

LENGTH: 727 words

HEADLINE: Choice meetings to be held in New York

BYLINE: By GARY SILVERMAN

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Choice

BODY:

Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos took his campaign for 'choice' to East Harlem, the rough New York City neighborhood where responsibilities -- at least for educators -- really do begin in dreams.

Choice is the doctrine that parents should be able to select their children's schools, thereby putting schools in competition for students and forcing them to improve if they want to stay in business.

East Harlem's District 4 has served since 1973 as a laboratory for choice, and Cavazos was to hold meetings Monday and Tuesday with parents, educators and officials to discuss what lessons East Harlem has for American education.

Other regional meetings to promote choice will be held later this fall in Minneapolis, Charlotte, N.C., Denver and Richmond, Calif.

Educators who have worked in East Harlem say Cavazos should learn that for choice to succeed in other places it will take more money from the government and -- most important -- a local vision of what a good school should be.

'Any good school, in order to function well, has to have a vision,' Sy Fliegel, a former District 4 administrator now writing on book about the East Harlem experience, said in a telephone interview. 'Before I let you open up a school, you better have a vision.'

District 4, which now serves 14,000 elementary and junior high school students, nearly all of them Hispanic or black, began its move toward choice after finishing last among the city's 32 districts in reading scores.

First it opened three small alternative junior highs at the suggestion of teachers, one concentrating on the performing arts, another on troubled students and a third featuring an 'open' or less-structured environment.

Soon more small junior highs sprung up, many occupying different floors of the same building and each embodying its own particular philosophy. By 1989 students could choose from among 16 junior highs, and reading scores were up.

Critics of choice say it will lead to two school systems -- a good one for students who have parents with the wherewithal to make better selections and a

Proprietary to the United Press International, October 16, 1989

bad one for the rest -- and possibly revive racial segregation.

But Fliegel said choice has 'extended ownership' of the schools to the poor students of East Harlem. 'If you get to select the school, you get to say that's my school,' he said. 'People treat what they own better than what they don't own.'

Fliegel said choice also gives educators more accountability while at the same time encouraging them to take chances.

'We were allowed to fail in this district, and for people who work in a bureaucracy that's tremendously important,' said Mary Coleman, the assistant director of alternative schools in District 4 who has been part of the choice effort since the beginning.

Coleman cautioned that not all of the East Harlem experience would be easy to reproduce. She credited administrators of the program - particularly in the early days -- with making it a success, turning themselves into '24-hour human beings' who used 'creative insubordination' to get what they wanted.

'Running schools of choice is more expensive,' she added. 'Read my lips' will not work in this district. Money plays a very large part in creating and maintaining schools of choice ... unless you don't want schools of quality.

'Anybody can give you schools of choice,' Coleman said. 'The choice between a bad school and a worse school is no choice of all.'

Education Department officials said at a briefing Thursday that the stage was set for the East Harlem meetings by the call for school restructuring issued at the end of President Bush's summit last month with the nation's governors. The administration has made choice the cornerstone of its restructuring plans.

Fliegel said choice should be embraced by Americans of all political persuasions. He said the rich always have had choice, either through private schools or through their ability to move to areas with better schools.

'The children of the poor should have what we assume for the children of the wealthy,' he said. 'We're not discussing whether I should have choice; it's whether 'they' should have choice.'

'It's a patronizing attitude. In East Harlem, all the kids, with their parents, have the opportunity to make choices. And they make good choices. Someone out there knows what's going on.'

53RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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September 24, 1989, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 1042 words

HEADLINE: In East Harlem School District, Choice Triumphs, But Money Still Talks

BYLINE: By LEE MITGANG, AP Education Writer

DATELINE: NEW YORK

KEYWORD: Education-Choice

BODY:

Outside the battered metal doors of Intermediate School 117 in East Harlem, crack vials litter the pavement and row after row of tenements stand empty and graffiti-scarred.

But inside is what President Bush has called "the single most promising idea" in education - an idea certain to be high on the agenda at the education summit this week between Bush and the nation's governors in Charlottesville, Va.

The idea is "choice": the belief, as espoused by Bush and others, that if parents are allowed to choose the best public schools for their children, the resulting competition would compel schools everywhere to improve.

Minnesota, Iowa and Arkansas have already adopted "open enrollment" plans permitting parents to choose among schools throughout those states. Many other states offer more limited choice options aimed at gifted students or youngsters with academic problems that only certain districts can handle. Scores of local districts have offered magnet and alternative programs for years.

A Gallup education survey in August found Americans support the principle of school choice by a 60-31 margin, with 9 percent saying they weren't sure.

Minnesota's plan, voluntary for two years, became mandatory this fall for districts with at least 1,000 students. In Iowa, a law signed this year gives students the right to apply to any school in the state. They must stick with their choice for at least four years.

Arkansas this year passed a comprehensive open enrollment law permitting students aged 5 through 18 to choose schools across district lines as long as there is room and as long as it doesn't upset desegregation efforts.

But advocates say no place offers better proof than East Harlem that choice's benefits can extend even to urban America's neediest.

The Associated Press, September 24, 1989

In 1972, District 4 ranked last among New York City's 32 school districts in reading and math achievement. Only 15 percent read at or above grade level.

With federal and private funds, then-superintendent Anthony Alvarado gradually broke up or replaced existing schools in the district with magnet schools and alternative "schools within schools," small enough to give students individual attention and academically attractive enough to draw pupils from all over the city.

Some are selective, like the gifted programs or the school for the performing arts. Others take nearly all comers.

The district has weathered some recent problems. Last December, superintendent Carlos Medina was suspended on allegations he and fellow board members funneled district money into a secret bank account and used it for trips, food, liquor and improper loans.

And citywide school budget cuts may force reductions this year in some of the district's innovative magnet programs, said assistant superintendent John Falco.

Still, everyone agrees the district has been transformed for the better by the bracing effects of competition.

Even Keith Geiger, president of the National Education Association, which has given only qualified support to the idea of choice, calls District 4 "choice at its very best."

Today, reading scores of District 4's 14,000 pupils rank 16th in the city, and 65 percent read at grade level or higher. Pupils can choose among 23 alternative schools specializing in such areas as science and humanities, performing arts and environmental science.

Choice has also meant that poor programs which no longer attract students don't last. A school specializing in maritime science was closed about three years ago, Falco said. It reopened recently with a new director.

I.S. 117 was once a failing, impersonal middle school bulging with more than 2,000 students. It now houses four academies, or schools within schools, each occupying one floor and each with only about 200 pupils. There is a gifted and talented program; the "Harbor School" for the performing arts; the "Career Academy," which helps poorly prepared students take a seemingly outlandish goal such as becoming a lawyer and plan how to attain it; and the "Key School" with classes of no more than 18 students and intensive instruction for youngsters with emotional difficulties.

Most pupils come from East Harlem. But the magnet schools are so appealing that this once-downtrodden district is drawing students of all races and economic circumstances from every corner of the city.

Nearly 200 children from around the city applied for 70 places in the entering class of the Harbor School this year, says assistant director Harold Roth.

Fourth-grader Chenoa Rommereim takes a car pool each day from the Bronx to attend I.S. 117's gifted program. She is one of the estimated 15-25 percent

The Associated Press, September 24, 1989

non-minority students in District 4 magnet programs, Falco said.

Even staunch supporters of choice note its limitations. District 4 has shunned choice for elementary schools, Falco said, because at that early age it's more important for parents and children to maintain neighborhood ties.

Sy Fliegel, an early architect of choice in District 4, recently wrote that choice worked in East Harlem because it came gradually, one school at a time. And successful programs were kept small. It's far better to have parents clamoring for a few excellent programs than to offer lots of poor choices.

"When I hear about a school district deciding to become a complete choice system in one blow, I worry," Fliegel wrote.

And as the Bush education summit approaches, educators here greet their fame with a mix of pride and frustration.

Some worry that District 4's accomplishments are being used to demonstrate that choice alone, without additional money, will fix the nation's schools. Few here believe that choice is an educational cure-all.

"In the final analysis the folks in Washington seem to be saying: 'Federal dollars aren't necessary. What's needed is to have more schools like THAT one,'" said Phil Batton, a computer and Spanish teacher who has been at I.S. 117 for 24 years.

"I have two feelings," said Maria Bonet, director of Northview Tech, a magnet school on East 116th Street specializing in computers and writing. "It's very positive that people are noticing us. Let them notice. But send us more money."

EDITOR'S NOTE - Lee Mitgang has covered education for the AP since 1981.

GRAPHIC: LaserPhoto NY319 of Sept. 21

Aug. 7 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

covery and adventure, that is surely drawing us to a new destiny on new and far distant worlds. You are privileged to be the generation that will witness the first large movement of men and women into space. And as this happens, I know that the Boy Scouts of today will be in the lead. Thank you for inviting me to your Jamboree. God bless you, God bless the Boy Scouts of America, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 10:44 a.m. at Fort A.P. Hill. In his remarks, he referred to G. William Swisher, Jr., chairman of the National Jamboree; Ben H. Love, chief Scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America; former Scout Curtis Hawkins; entertainer Calvin Grant; and Col. John R. Bourgeois, USMC, Director of the U.S. Marine Corps Band.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Execution of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins August 7, 1989

The Federal Bureau of Investigation today released the results of forensic examinations of the videotape purported to be of Lieutenant Colonel Higgins. Mrs. Higgins was informed of the results by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Al Gray. President Bush called Mrs. Higgins at about 2 p.m. to offer his support and encouragement. The President said the U.S. Government will continue to do all it can to obtain a full accounting of what happened to her husband.

Note: Lt. Col. William R. Higgins, USMC, chief of the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, was kidnaped on February 17, 1988, and executed by pro-Iranian terrorists on July 31, 1989. After examining a videotape released by the terrorists, FBI forensic experts and pathologists concluded that, although a positive identification could not be made, the person depicted in the videotape probably was Lieutenant Colonel Higgins and that he was "within a reasonable degree of medical certainty" dead.

Remarks at the National Urban League Conference August 8, 1989

Thank you very much, Dr. Watson. And to you, my friend John Jacob, thank you, sir—Tony Burns, the chairman, and all the other Urban League leaders. I single out my Cabinet-mate, Secretary Kemp. I'm delighted that you're here, Jack. Thank you all.

You know, Jack told me coming over that you had a moment of silence—a prayer, really, for Mickey Leland, my fellow Houstonian. And let me just say that we have been in touch with the Government of Ethiopia and the United Nations to learn the whereabouts of Congressman Leland's

plane. Our Secretary of Defense, Dick Cheney—seeing what he can do in terms of search assets.

I think it says a lot about Mickey that he was on his sixth humanitarian mission to help feed the hungry in that part of the world, and so, I would just like to join you all in what you did this morning to say that our thoughts and prayers are with him. I talked to Alison, his wife, late this morning—earlier this morning, I guess. She's strong, has a lot of hope. And we all pray that he's safe and that he and the others with him on that humanitarian mission will

be found and that they'll all be safe. And we will, I can tell you as President, do all we can to learn what has happened.

I want to speak to you today about the state of urban America, about the future that I see for American cities and for the many millions of Americans who make them their home. In many respects, let's face it, urban America offers a bleak picture: an inner city in crisis. And there is too much crime, too much crack, too many dropouts, too much despair, too little economic opportunity, too little advancement, and—the bottom line—too little hope. But there's something else that's true about our inner cities, something we can't overlook, something the Urban League has worked tirelessly to strengthen; and that's a core community that is simply too strong to succumb, a community where there is too much faith, too much pride, too strong a sense of family not to fight back—whatever their challenge, whatever the odds.

But the challenge for urban America is a challenge for all America. It's a challenge for my administration. It's a challenge every American must embrace. The condition of our inner cities isn't a matter of charts and graphs and these cold statistics. It's more than an exercise in sociology or public policy. It's a question of how people live their lives, a question of human dignity; and it's a challenge that I take to heart. Your problems are my problems; your hopes, the hopes all Americans hold dear. Today I offer you my hand, and I offer you my word: Together we will make America open and equal to all. And together we must and will find a way to stop the decline in our inner cities, to restore hope, and make the nineties a decade of urban renaissance.

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

Let me start with equal opportunity. Not just in urban America but across this nation,

we must continue the crusade for equality. Just over a week ago, a collection of scholars released a monumental study called "A Common Destiny: Blacks and American Society." It offers detailed evidence of the progress our nation has made in the past 50 years in living up to American ideals. But the study makes clear that our work is far from over. The great gulf between black and white America has narrowed, but it's not closed. And closing that gulf, eliminating it for all time, is the next chapter we must write in the unfolding history, the unfinished history, of civil rights. And that chapter will be written because today, as in the past, advancing the cause of equal rights is in keeping with our highest ideals. It's the right thing to do.

Think back to 1954, the Court's decision in favor of Linda Brown; a year later, another decision, Rosa Parks' refusal to go to the back of the bus; the 1960's, the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, Fair Housing; and in this decade, the elevation of Dr. Martin Luther King to a place of honor among American heroes. It was the right thing to do. And today, when our challenge is securing true equality for every American, once again, we will succeed because it's the right thing to do.

Discrimination—of course it still exists. Race hate, born of ignorance and inhumanity, still exists. The day of the poll tax is over. The day of Jim Crow is gone. Today bigotry and bias may take more subtle forms; but they persist, and as long as they do, my work is not over; your work is not over; our work is not over.

Before I go on, I want to make sure everyone in this room knows just exactly where I stand and just where my administration stands. My administration is committed to reaching out to minorities, to striking down barriers to free and open access. We will not tolerate discrimination, bigotry, or bias of any kind, period, just as Dr. Watson said.

Now, we've all spent a lot of time over the past two decades debating the best means of ending unequal treatment. And we've argued—I've even argued with John Jacob; you try that one on for size—we've argued, society's argued, about affirmative

action, about quotas, about goals and timetables, about set-asides and 8-A firms. Well, while society's been debating these important issues, society's also been changing. The economy's been changing. Our world, the world our children will inherit, is changing. And part of the change is the progress we have made—hard-fought changes in which the Urban League can take pride. Part of the change is simply a matter of the dynamics at work in our world.

Take the economy: We're used to thinking of unemployment as a case of too many people and too few jobs. I remember playing musical chairs when I was a little kid—a game of musical chairs. And all too often, it's the minorities left standing when the music stops. In the 1990's, into the next century, our problem—our nation's problem—will be just the opposite: more than enough jobs and too few people qualified to fill them.

The last of the baby boom generation are in their thirties. And there's been a slowdown in the number of new workers that are entering our economy, and that's going to continue into the 1990's. Talk to any demographer, and they'll tell you that's true. New works will be in demand—new workers—and the simple fact is that 8 out of every 10 new workers will be women, minorities, and immigrants. Think about what that means. Think about it: For every child growing up today—black or white and, yes, urban or rural—there will be a job waiting. The question, our challenge, is whether they'll have the education and the skills that they need to seize that opportunity. And that's the new frontier for civil rights.

Opportunity means education. The jobs open to the 21st century worker are going to require higher skills. And never has education been more important than for the next generation, for the first-grader—today's first-grader—who is a member of the high school class of the year 2001. The package of education initiatives that I sent to the Congress this spring will make a difference for urban America and for American minorities. And I've called on Congress to provide a \$250 million increase in funds for Head Start, a key program in getting disadvantaged children ready for school.

And back in April, I signed an Executive order that will strengthen our nation's historically black colleges and universities and expand opportunities for their students and their graduates.

In many urban schools, the key is creating a sound learning environment, one that keeps the dropouts in and keeps the drugs out. And that's why I've called for the creation of urban emergency grants to help clean up schools hit hardest by the drug scourge. Education is the way to turn dreams into reality, and even in the inner city, every kid has a dream.

And opportunity means job training, building the employment skills and basic literacy ability that everyone needs to get and keep a job. For 6 years now, the Job Training Partnership program has been equipping the disadvantaged youth to enter the work force, to start that climb up out of the poverty trap. JTPA—it works. The proof is its 68-percent success ratio, and we're working to make the program even stronger. Last month we introduced amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act to target it more tightly on at-risk youth, kids with the most urgent need for job training.

But growth creates jobs, and the future of urban America depends on bringing growth to our inner cities. One entrepreneurial answer to inner city poverty—and I salute my Secretary of HUD for being in the foreground on this one—is enterprise zones. Enterprise zones can be a source of jobs, growth, and advancement. And the payoff isn't simply economic. When you create jobs, you create hope. We've debated the idea of enterprise zones long enough. And I've asked Congress to create at least 50 enterprise zones between now and 1993, and now is the time for action.

But enterprise zones are meaningless if we don't create economic incentives for urban expansion. And that's why I've also called on Congress to enact changes in the Tax Code that will make enterprise zones magnets for capital, magnets for job creation. And I'm talking about incentives to increase investment, to open a flow of seed capital into urban areas. And if we're going to make inner cities attractive to new capital, individuals who invest in enterprise

zones should get an immediate tax savings.

And we've also got to reward risk-taking. I've proposed a zero capital gains rate for eligible business investments in enterprise zones. If you take your capital and go there to invest, you ought to have that as an incentive to put the business where the jobs must be for outside—[applause]. It should be a powerful incentive for outside investors and a rate of return fitting for urban entrepreneurs.

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

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

A little over a week ago, our Secretary of HHS, Dr. Louis Sullivan, released the newest statistics—maybe some of you all saw it in the paper—the newest statistics on illegal drug use in America. The statistics show two trends, one positive and one profoundly, earthshakingly disturbing. Overall use of cocaine has declined by almost half—testimony to the years of dedication and hard work of parents, educators, religious and community leaders, all determined to end this plague. But our greatest challenge is yet to come. Frequent cocaine use—frequent use—is up sharply.

And that means while our message is getting across to the casual user, hardcore drugs, drugs like this insidious crack cocaine, are tightening their grip. And that's grim news, that's bad news for the United States of America, because crack, crime, and violence—they're the unholy trinity in our inner cities. And urban communities suffer the most. And when the crackhouse

is on your block, and when the stray bullet from a drug war shootout kills some mother sitting on her porch, and when parents and teachers and churches struggle to teach the values of honesty and hard work and then find themselves up against the fast-money lure of the drug trade, there's a certain hopelessness.

But our children can live and learn in peace. Urban communities can thrive again. And that's why we've got to combat drug violence, and that's why we've got to eliminate fear, and that's why we've got to create a climate of hope. The Federal Government is doing its part. We're going to do more. We've taken forceful action to speed up the eviction process for drug dealers in America's public housing. And in less than a month, we'll unveil a new national drug strategy, our comprehensive battle plan to wage the long, hard fight against illegal drugs.

And there's a message that I want to send today, all out across this country, to all law-abiding Americans: The war on drugs is a battle that can't simply be waged from Washington, DC. When I was in Chicago last month, I asked this nation's Governors to pass laws in each of their States that parallel the tough Federal stand that we've taken against illegal drugs. And today I ask each of you to do the same at the local level, in urban America. Let's put more police on the streets, tougher laws on the books, build the jail cells that we need to put drug criminals where they belong—behind bars—and, in my view, keep them there. Let's not point the finger or look for scapegoats. Let's enlist every asset that we have, form a united front, and fight this war together.

There are some who say—and you've heard it—the state of urban America is hopeless. The National Urban League doesn't believe that. I say they're wrong. We've got to see past the stories on the 6 o'clock news and past the statistics. We've got to see the potential for progress; we've got to see the face of hope in our inner cities.

And, now, I'm not afraid to say we've got hard work ahead of us: We've got to wage war on poverty and wage war on despair

Aug. 8 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

and wage war on the hopelessness that robs us of our future. And I want to tell all of you here today: I'm not going to relax in this job, or rest, until I know that I have done everything in my power to ensure that we succeed, that every child in our inner cities has a shot at a good job, that every kid stays in school and gets a quality education—yes, lives in decent housing in a neighborhood free of drugs, fear, and violence. We've got to work together to achieve these goals. I know we will, and I know why. John, you know why. Jack Kemp, Dr. Watson, you know why. Everyone here today knows why: Because,

simply, it is the right thing to do. Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:25 p.m. at the Washington Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to Bernard Watson, John Jacob, and M. Anthony Burns, senior vice chairman, president and chief executive officer, and chairman of the National Urban League, respectively, and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack F. Kemp.

Remarks on Signing the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989

August 9, 1989

Well, Secretary Brady and Secretary Jack Kemp, Chairman Greenspan, Senators Riegle and Gramm, and Congressmen Wylie and Gonzalez, and other distinguished Members of the House and Senate, ladies and gentlemen, and friends: Thomas Jefferson once observed that "the care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government." And today we gather here to sign legislation, the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, which reaffirms those words.

This legislation comes to grips with the problems facing our savings and loan industry. It'll safeguard and stabilize America's financial system and put in place permanent reforms so these problems will never happen again. And moreover, it says to tens of millions of S&L depositors: You will not be the victim of others' mistakes. We will see—guarantee—that your insured deposits are secure.

And this, of course, was government's intent when, in 1933, it created the Federal Deposit Insurance [Corporation]. And yet as that system incurred massive loans over the past couple of decades, the fund designed to protect depositors itself became insol-

vent. And the crisis has been told and retold: The Federal insurance fund was unable to make good on its commitments to the public or to close insolvent institutions, and—their losses mounting—hundreds of bankrupt institutions were allowed to continue operating.

On February 6, I announced a plan to change all that: to protect insured depositors and to responsibly finance the closing or other resolution of all insolvent institutions. And we sought to abolish lax regulations, to increase penalties for wrongdoing, and to reform the financial system. And above all, we sought to protect those who have relied on government to faithfully fulfill its obligations.

I take a special pleasure in the historic legislation that I will sign here this morning. For the Task Group on Regulation of Financial Services, which I was proud to chair, began the effort to strengthen our financial system. And its work, and that of many others, was debated and refined by the United States Congress—and you see it here, all 371 pages of it. And, no, the bill is not perfect, but it is a first step, a crucial step, toward restoring public confidence. H.R. 1278 is responsive and responsible, and for that I salute the Congress. This bill

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Empowerment

"An election that is about ideas and values is also about philosophy. And I have one. At the bright center is the individual. And radiating out from him or her is the family, the essential unit of closeness and of love....

From the individual to the family to the community, and on out to the town, to the church and school, and, still echoing out, to the county, the state, the nation -- each doing what it does well, and no more. And I believe that power must always be kept close to the individual -- close to the hands that raise the family and run the home....

And there is another tradition. And that is the idea of community -- a beautiful word with a big meaning. Though liberal democrats have an odd view of it. They see "community" as a limited cluster of interest groups, locked in odd conformity. In this view, the country waits passive while Washington sets the rules.

But that's not what community means -- not to me."

Vice President Bush's Acceptance Speech, August 18, 1988

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the people.

U.S. Constitution, Amendment X

We Republicans have struggled for sixty years to reconcile our belief in the importance of self-government and liberty with the emergence of the big-government welfare state. We have fought government and sometimes appeased it, but never embraced it and instilled it with our middle class sensibilities.

The President has embraced the belief that government should help people -- the premise behind the creation of the welfare state -- without embracing the status quo. Democrats who interpret the President's call for a kinder and gentler nation as a call for more of what they propose totally miss the point. The President does not question whether government should help: it should. Instead, the Bush Administration has focused on how

government should help: make it work for people. His framework for domestic policy is fundamentally different from the old "social engineering" paradigm still favored by liberals.

Conservative policy-makers do not ignore human nature; they build with it, not against it. All people, rich, poor and those in between, have certain basic yearnings and abilities. The intensity of those yearnings varies, as does the range of ability -- not to mention the will or the resources necessary to develop ability. Still, there is something universal, something natural, about the yearnings of people. Certainly, the changes sweeping Europe, Central America and Asia all have a common thread: the yearning, or will, to be free.

Will power is encouraged by opportunity, unleashed by liberty and channeled by responsibility. All three -- opportunity, liberty and responsibility -- are preconditions of self-governance. And self-governance is the key to freedom. This has been proven again and again by the defeat of socialism in different cultures and in both the developed and the developing world these past few years.

The reform of domestic policy is motivated by the observation that despite cultural differences or economic condition, all people yearn to be free and all people achieve more through self-governance. Government aid should provide opportunity and encourage responsibility without limiting liberty.

In other words, we need to give people the power to make choices and the incentive to act responsibly. We need to strengthen the link between effort and reward for low income Americans; between choice and consequences. This is empowerment.

The liberal objective is to "do what's best" for people -- and liberals think they know what is best. They want to change society from the top down. The result is the centralized, bureaucratic approach to helping people favored by socialists.

The President is not out to shape society from on high, but to empower people to change their own lives. This is a dramatic change from the philosophy that has dominated domestic policy for sixty years. The liberals controlling Congress have passed law after law, created program after program, so much of which submerged the individual to the "greater good" of a new society conceived by well-meaning, if somewhat elitist, intellectuals.

We know that the status quo created by focusing on society instead of on the individual is a failure -- and a costly failure

at that. It has been costly not only in terms of wasted tax dollars but in the wasted lives of the very people who were supposed to benefit from the deals and great societies of the past. Too many people are now trapped in a cycle of dependency and despair because the liberal architects were suspicious of a basic building block: human nature.

The result, as we see now, is government of the bureaucrats, by the bureaucrats and for the bureaucrats. We need to reduce the role of bureaucrats in providing aid to people. We need a new paradigm for government to replace the bureaucratic model and to return power to people.

The President has already started to present a new model for government without defining it as such. Nearly all of the President's domestic initiatives were shaped by the philosophy of empowerment; government working for people by providing the resources, the authority and the incentive for each individual to govern themselves.

Enterprise zones may be the most promoted, and crime fighting the most overlooked, examples of empowerment. Safe streets, drug-free schools and neighborhoods reclaimed for families are essential ingredients to opportunity and personal empowerment. Four other Bush Administration initiatives are also models for empowerment: Community service; child care; resident management and ownership; and educational choice.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

"It's not simply volunteering, but the personal act of helping another individual in need, which gives us membership in a community. Giving and expecting nothing in return is what it means to be a citizen. Volunteering is an act. It's an act of heroism on a grand scale."

President Bush, April 10, 1989

"I'm not talking about another government program. Another bureaucracy is the last thing we need. Believe me, I understand that. [Service] is a movement, a way of looking at life."

President Bush, June 21, 1989

"We must uphold those ideals through what I call one-to-one caring. Each of us can make a difference in the life of

another.... the need for involvement in the lives of others is not just a problem outside our borders: empowerment must be for Americans, too."

President Bush, May 12, 1990

The President's community service initiative is the ultimate empowerment program, precisely because it is expressly not a new government program. By enlisting individuals instead of creating bureaucracies, it offers a collection of real "micro" solutions to the problems of our communities instead of a single "macro" program.

By highlighting the efforts of volunteers daily, the President is trying to make individuals aware that they have the power to change their community -- indeed, it is a person's responsibility as a member of the community to help others. The President shows that individuals and groups are coming up with solutions that work all around the country -- all without a blueprint conceived by self-proclaimed government experts.

CHILD CARE

"George Bush designed his child care policy so that government empowers parents instead of trying to replace them. George Bush believes ... that parents, empowered with a full range of choice and consumer information, are the best judges and enforcers of quality child care. Far-away regulation writers and once-a-year inspections cannot and must not replace parental and community responsibilities."

Invest in Our Children Fact Sheet p.6, October 1988 (Reproduced in Leadership on the Issues, p.154-6 10/88)

"H.R. 5835 also contains child care provisions, strongly supported by this Administration, that will enlarge the opportunities of parents to obtain the child care they desire, including care that is provided by sectarian institutions if the parents so choose. The largest portion of this new child care program will come from tax credits to people -- as requested by the Administration. In addition, a Child Care and Development Block Grant program includes provisions for the issuance of child care certificates or vouchers that would enable parents to exercise their own judgement as to what type of child care best suits the particular needs of their own child."

Signing Statement by the President, November 5, 1990

The President's Child Care initiative is one of the first accomplishments of an empowerment agenda. There are two truths

about child care. First, parents have stronger incentives than bureaucrats to assure the well-being of their children. Bureaucrats would inevitably exercise their power to limit the power of parents to choose care for their children. Second, not all parents choose the same type of care for their children -- indeed, there is no such thing as ideal care.

The liberal Democrats, on the other hand, were pressing for a state-managed child care system, complete with licensing, regulations and inspections. A government employee, not the parents, would have final say over what type of care was available and who could be subsidized. One has to wonder who the Democrats were really hoping to help: the aid recipient or the aid giver?

Although the liberal Democrats control Congress, the President was eventually able to enact his approach because a proposal that increases the power to choose is intrinsically better than a proposal that forces people to trade choice for aid. Not only did the Administration have a better idea, we explained it to the American people and fought for it on Capitol Hill. Without our active support, even good ideas will go nowhere.

RESIDENT MANAGEMENT AND OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC HOUSING

"George Bush believes in putting more power in the hands of people, not government. He will help low income people meet rents too high for them to afford, and will enable them for the first time to own and be responsible for their own homes....

In the last decade, a new and exciting form of home ownership has been growing -- tenant control and ownership of public housing. The results of giving tenants control have been remarkable:

- o More people pay their rent;
- o Maintenance improves;
- o Operating costs decline;
- o Crime rates plummet;
- o Employment goes up;

- o Education receives a new boost -- more kids stay in school and go to college where none had ever gone

before."

George Bush on the Homeless, Housing and Fair Housing Fact Sheet, September 22, 1988 (Reproduced in Leadership on the Issues, p.182-3)

Tenant management and ownership is a third example of empowerment. It unhooks low-income families from the direct control of the state in the most sacred sphere of individual power and expression: the home. It returns to residents the responsibility for the care and protection of their immediate community and gives each person the incentive to improve their neighborhood. It enables each resident to take a stake in society. As a result, tenant management and ownership provides all sorts of secondary benefits to the residents -- and to society -- as mentioned above.

Clint Bolick of the Landmark Legal Foundation relates a conversation he had with a public housing resident -- and former Black Panther -- in St. Louis about our tenant power initiative. She said "the Democrats always say they want to help us. But when we ask for the keys to the place, they won't give them to us. They offer us more money instead. You Republicans, you give us the keys. I'm starting to like Republicans."

That story speaks almost as loudly as the results from the projects that the tenants have taken over. Coopers and Lybrand attempts to quantify the direct monetary benefit in a study of one tenant-run project. They estimate that it saved the city \$785,000 over the first four years. If the trends continue for the next 6 years, it could save \$3.7 million more. Perhaps the real benefit is the renewal of opportunity -- of the American dream -- where before there was only dependence and despair.

CHOICE IN EDUCATION

"It is time for a second great wave of education reform -- not helter-skelter, not here and there, but everywhere -- in every state, in every district, for every school and every student in America. Those good and tested reform ideas of recent years must become universal -- universally understood and applied, and thus universally enjoyed by our children. Certainly among the most promising of these ideas -- perhaps the single most promising of these ideas -- is choice.

Choice plans that are intelligently conceived, implemented, and monitored -- plans like magnet schools, open enrollment programs, and other innovative mechanisms -- restore that opportunity to our families. They give parents back their voices and their proper determining roles -- in the makeup of children's

education. They give schools a chance to distinguish themselves from one another, and a chance to 'compete for and earn the loyalty of the students and families they serve. And choice plans work."

President-Elect Bush, Remarks at White House Workshop on Choice in Education, January 10, 1989

"In Milwaukee, Wisconsin because of a grassroots movement made up largely of poor, inner city parents, a new experiment in choice is applying the leverage of competition and stimulating change. Thanks to Polly Williams, once a welfare mother of four and now a state legislator, low-income parents can choose to send their kids to private non-sectarian schools with money from the public school system's budget paying \$2500 in tuition for each student. Choice empowers people. And it puts competition to work, improving schools for every student."

President Bush, National Teacher of the Year Award Remarks, April 4, 1990

As a paradigm of empowerment, educational choice contains all the elements outlined earlier: enhancing the power (and the responsibility) of parents; creating new incentives for schools to reform themselves; and shifting resources to programs -- in this case schools -- that work. If a child's school does not perform, the parents can do more than try to complain to unresponsive bureaucrats, they can act. It changes the balance of power between parents and administrators, which may explain why the education establishment resists choice so vigorously.

Clint Bolick, who represented Polly Williams when the establishment, including the "civil rights" groups purporting to represent the interests of low-income black Americans, challenged the choice plan, tells a story of opportunity for Republicans. Supporters mobilized several busloads of parents from the community to come to court and watch oral arguments. After the argument, Clint tells of getting on the bus as it erupted in cheers for him. It is a scene reminiscent of earlier struggles for rights spearheaded by liberal lawyers, only now it is the conservative lawyers fighting to return power to people and it is the liberals fighting to protect the status quo.

A REFORM AGENDA FOR THE 1990s

Nearly every one of the President's domestic initiatives have been designed to empower people. It is an approach to governing that has enormous appeal because, as both Ben Wattenberg and Alan Keyes emphasized at empowerment breakfast

meetings, it draws on strong currents of American culture. In a battle of values pitting the individual against the bureaucratic state, we know which value the American people will support.

The next step is to develop a reform agenda for domestic policy and to advance our philosophy of governing. Our approach is different from that of the Democrats -- we need to define that difference again and again to show how we are different. That means going back to the drawing board, rethinking how government should help people across the board, and building on the reforms we have already enacted. A reform agenda involves going on the offense with our approach by applying it to new issues.

We should not shrink from making bold proposals. Success is not defined by what we convince a liberal Congress, hostile to our philosophy, to enact. Success will be defined by the way this country is governed 10 years from now. If we make the welfare state work for people, if we decentralize power by dismantling needless bureaucracy, if we spark a renewal of self-governance, then we have succeeded. That will never happen under the current control of Congress. If, instead, we are 10 years farther down the line to socialism -- a road we know leads to failure -- we will have lost.

Empowerment is the positive agenda that sets the stage for a successful rerun of the Truman strategy. It will put the Democrats in the unenviable position of defending the failed status quo, of slapping down ideas that tap into the wellspring of dissatisfaction with the direction of the country. The Democrats have nothing to present to the American people that would reform the system. They will give more, but they won't take the keys away from their true constituency -- the bureaucrats -- and give them to the people.

The following are some ideas we might consider as part of a reform agenda:

- o Voucherize some federal funding for local elementary and secondary schools (Chapter One) to support local educational choice initiatives. This would allow parents to transfer some federal funds to the schools they choose for their children.
- o Remove disincentives to continued work by older Americans. This could include elimination of the Social Security earnings test and preemption of state licensing laws that discourage second careers, such as teaching certificates.
- o Ban certain economic regulations and licensing requirements that create barriers for small entrepreneurs. Examples of

possible targets might include: taxicab licensing, barber and hairdresser licensing, and other similarly dubious restrictions.

- o Consolidate, or "cash-out," all income support programs into a single negative income tax program. There are possible intermediate steps, such as allowing food stamp recipients to use food stamps to pay the rent. The Low Income Opportunity Board approved waivers for many similar ways to simplify aid programs.
- o Enact a new flat tax, with dramatically enhanced personal exemptions and no deductions for anything but charitable giving (along the lines proposed by Larry Lindsey in The Growth Experiment). This could be combined with the replacement of Medicare and Medicaid with a health voucher to provide -- and require -- universal health insurance, as proposed by Stuart Butler (another breakfast speaker).
- o Propose enterprise zones including the elimination of the capital gains tax.
- o Reduce the high effective marginal tax rates and eliminate the disincentives to saving by people receiving government aid that currently exist.
- o Modify unemployment insurance to allow recipients to withdraw benefits in a single payment, empowering them to use the funds to start their own business.
- o Consider supporting the establishment of community financial institutions to make "micro" loans.
- o Promote voluntary recycling with market incentives as a way individuals can help improve their own community and affect other global problems.
- o Create a right of action for individuals to challenge all economic regulation that is unnecessary, changing the current lenient standard of review by courts. This might be done in connection with a statutory economic bill of rights.

FACSIMILE DOCUMENT
FROM

P4: 31



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456-6218

HAMPTON UNIVERSITY

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA 23668

Home Of The

"Fighting Pirates"

DATE: 5/10/91

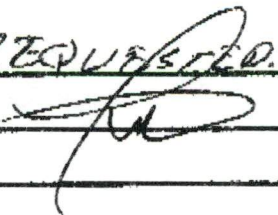
TO: PEGGY DOOLEY, WHITE HOUSE RESEARCH

FROM: TIM ALLSTON, EVENTS CONSULTANT

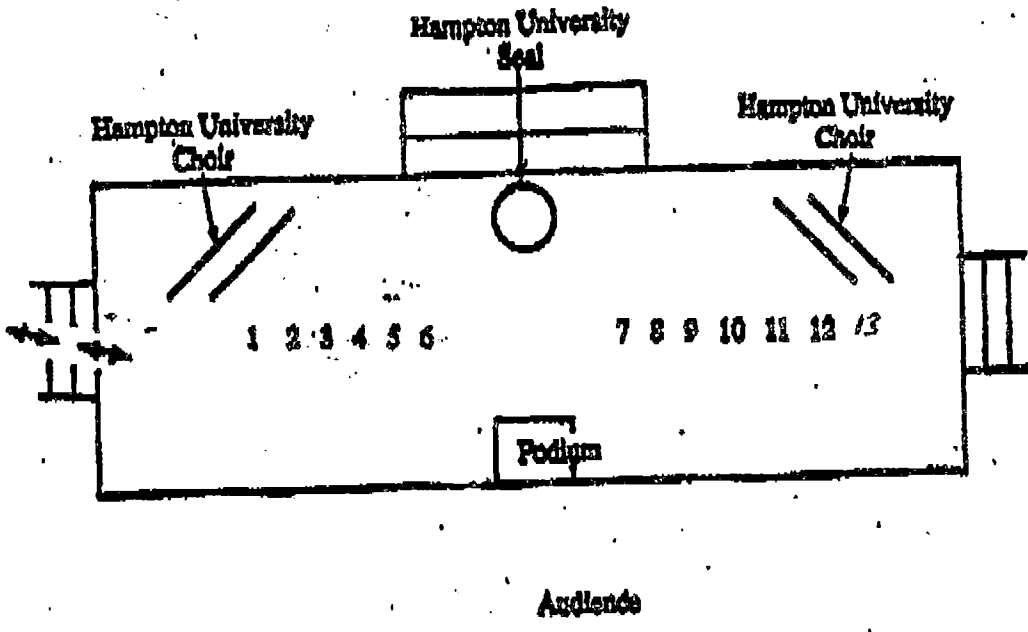
1 PAGES - IF ANY - TO FOLLOW THIS SHEET. PLEASE
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CALL (804) 727-5384 or FAX (804) 727-5084

MESSAGE:

AS REQUESTED.


TAB D
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA
Address Hampton University, Commencement
Dais Seating Diagram
Sunday, May 12, 1991



1. Mr. Royzell Dillard, University Choir Director
2. Ms. Patricia Stevens Funderburk, Twenty-Year Alumna
3. Mr. Alphonse Wilbert Knight, President, National Hampton Alumni Association Inc.
4. Mr. Carvel Clarence Lewis, President of the Senior Class
5. THE PRESIDENT
6. Dr. William E. Harvey, President, Hampton University

Podium

7. Dr. Martha Eaton Deween, Vice President, Academic Affairs
8. Mr. Ray L. LaFlore, Chairman, Board of Trustees
9. Mrs. Frankie Muse Freeman, Recipient of Honorary Doctorate Degree
10. Dr. Demetrius Venable, Dean, Graduate College
11. Mr. Grant Reynolds, Alumnus-At-Large Award Recipient
12. Rev. Michael Anthony Barile, Chaplain
13. MS. Dinne Riley, Hampton University Home Graduate
14. USSS

KEY:

➔ THE PRESIDENT

n

by Paul

Germany

F. Berner

G. Schmidt

Edward
Bernard
Esquerra

Edward
Kaplan

SSS (Central Park)
Yale University

1000 E

Information on Miss: Dinao Riley
SS #521-21-0445

Grade Point Average - 3.95

Biology Major

Home Address:

13953 East Arkansas Place
Aurora, Colorado 80012

DOUG GAMBLE

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

May 10/91

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN
2 Pages

HAMPTON UNIVERSITY (Tony Snow)

I WAS TOLD THAT PRESIDENT HARVEY WANTED THIS YEAR'S SPEAKER TO BE THE MAN HE MOST ADMIRER. BUT SINCE ARTHUR ASHE COULDN'T MAKE IT, I'M FILLING IN.

I COULD TELL THAT PRESIDENT HARVEY IS AN AVID TENNIS PLAYER. WHEN I SHOOK HIS HAND HE CORRECTED MY GRIP.

I PLAY BOTH TENNIS AND GOLF, AND I'VE BEEN DESCRIBED AS A CROSS BETWEEN JACK NICKLAUS AND JIMMY CONNORS. I PLAY TENNIS LIKE NICKLAUS AND GOLF LIKE CONNORS.

THIS HAS BEEN QUITE A WEEK. MY HEALTH HAS HAD ALMOST AS MUCH PUBLICITY AS MADONNA.

LAST SATURDAY WAS QUITE AN EXPERIENCE. MY HEART HASN'T FLUTTERED LIKE THAT SINCE THE NIGHT I FIRST MET BARBARA.

WHEN I WAS IN THE HOSPITAL LAST SATURDAY, SOMEONE ASKED IF I THOUGHT THE POWERS NECESSARY TO RUN THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED OVER. I SAID "I SURE DO, BUT I DON'T THINK CONGRESS WILL GIVE THEM TO ME."

MORE...

- 2 -

DOUG GAMBLE

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN - HAMPTON U. (CONT'D)

PEOPLE IN NEIGHBORHOODS I'VE TRAVELLED THROUGH WERE GLAD WHEN I FINALLY TOOK OFF THE ELECTRONIC MONITORING DEVICE I WAS WEARING TO TRANSMIT CONTINUOUS ELECTROCARDIOGRAMS TO THE DOCTORS. EVERYTIME MY PULSE RATE INCREASED, GARAGE DOORS WOULD OPEN.

IT'S ONE THING FOR BOTH ME AND BARBARA TO HAVE THE SAME THYROID CONDITION, BUT I'LL CONSIDER IT TAKING TOGETHERNESS TOO FAR IF MY HAIR ALSO TURNS WHITE.

AS BARBARA SAID LAST NIGHT "DON'T SAY I'VE NEVER GIVEN YOU ANYTHING."

I DIDN'T MIND THE DOCTOR EXAMINING MY THYROID, BUT I WANTED TO MAKE SURE HE WASN'T A DEMOCRAT BEFORE I LET HIM PUT HIS HANDS AROUND MY THROAT.

WHEN I GOT INTO POLITICS I KNEW THERE WOULD BE TIMES WHEN I'D HAVE TO EAT CROW, BUT I NEVER BARGAINED ON HAVING TO DRINK RADIOACTIVE IODINE.

AT LEAST THE RADIOACTIVE IODINE SERVED A PRACTICAL PURPOSE. I WANTED TO GO RIGHT TO SLEEP LAST NIGHT BUT BARBARA WANTED TO READ, SO SHE USED MY GLOW AS A NIGHT LIGHT.

I'LL TELL YOU SOMETHING ABOUT THAT RADIOACTIVE IODINE I HAD TO DRINK. IT MAY HAVE BEEN "LESS FILLING," BUT IT DIDN'T "TASTE GREAT."

DOUG GAMBLE

May 10/91

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MORE...

- 2 -

DOUG GAMBLE

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN - HAMPTON U. (CONT'D)

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No. 716. MONEY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME LEVEL IN CONSTANT (1988) DOLLARS, BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1970 TO 1988

[Households as of March of following year. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, sections 1 and 14, and Appendix B. Hispanic persons may be of any race. For definitions of household and race, see text, section 1. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER AND YEAR	Number of households (1,000)	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, BY INCOME LEVEL							Median income (dol.)
		Under \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$34,999	\$35,000-\$49,999	\$50,000 and over	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS ¹									
1970.....	64,778	7.3	10.4	9.3	20.0	19.5	18.6	15.0	26,822
1975.....	72,867	5.7	12.2	10.6	20.0	17.9	18.3	15.2	25,947
1980.....	82,368	6.3	12.0	11.1	20.0	17.5	17.5	15.8	25,426
1983 ²	85,290	6.9	11.9	11.3	20.4	16.5	16.9	16.2	24,984
1984.....	86,789	6.4	11.9	10.9	19.7	16.9	16.7	16.9	25,522
1985.....	88,458	6.5	11.7	10.5	19.7	16.5	16.9	18.2	25,907
1986.....	89,479	6.6	11.2	10.1	19.2	16.2	17.1	19.7	26,673
1987 ³	91,124	6.3	11.0	10.3	18.8	15.9	17.2	20.3	27,139
1988 ³	92,830	6.2	10.8	10.3	18.6	16.0	17.3	20.8	27,225
WHITE									
1970.....	57,575	6.6	9.6	8.9	19.5	17.0	19.5	15.8	27,739
1975.....	64,392	4.9	11.2	10.3	19.9	18.4	19.1	16.2	27,134
1980.....	71,872	5.2	11.1	10.6	20.0	17.9	18.4	16.9	26,824
1983 ²	74,170	5.6	10.9	11.0	20.5	17.0	17.6	17.3	26,172
1984.....	75,328	5.2	11.0	10.5	19.8	17.4	17.5	18.6	26,804
1985.....	76,576	5.4	10.8	10.2	19.6	17.0	17.6	19.4	27,266
1986.....	77,284	5.3	10.5	9.7	19.1	16.7	17.9	21.0	28,253
1987 ³	78,519	5.0	10.1	10.0	18.7	16.5	18.0	21.7	28,594
1988 ³	79,734	5.0	9.8	9.8	18.6	16.5	18.1	22.1	28,761
BLACK									
1970.....	6,180	13.8	17.8	13.3	24.0	14.6	10.8	5.7	16,882
1975.....	7,489	12.7	20.9	13.6	21.7	14.4	11.3	5.4	16,289
1980.....	8,847	15.5	19.3	15.0	20.1	13.6	10.2	6.3	15,454
1983 ²	9,243	16.9	19.9	13.9	20.1	12.6	10.3	6.3	14,815
1984.....	9,480	15.5	19.7	14.7	20.0	12.9	9.9	7.3	15,338
1985.....	9,797	15.2	18.7	13.2	20.8	13.3	11.0	7.8	16,293
1986.....	9,922	17.1	17.1	13.1	20.0	12.8	11.5	8.5	16,277
1987 ³	10,192	16.4	18.1	13.0	20.6	12.2	11.0	8.8	16,320
1988 ³	10,561	15.4	18.4	13.1	19.4	12.5	11.4	9.9	16,407
HISPANIC									
1975.....	2,948	8.0	15.0	15.1	24.9	17.8	12.9	6.3	19,493
1980.....	3,906	8.7	14.8	15.2	23.5	15.7	13.9	8.2	19,598
1983 ²	4,666	9.3	18.0	13.3	23.3	15.8	12.0	8.2	18,759
1984.....	4,883	10.0	16.0	13.7	21.2	17.2	12.9	9.0	19,347
1985.....	5,213	8.9	17.3	14.2	21.8	15.6	12.6	9.6	19,202
1986.....	5,418	9.8	15.0	13.5	22.0	15.7	13.1	10.8	19,809
1987 ³	5,642	10.0	14.8	14.1	22.2	14.6	13.4	11.0	20,138
1988 ³	5,910	9.9	13.6	13.7	22.1	15.5	14.3	10.8	20,359

¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Beginning 1983, data based on revised Hispanic population controls; data not directly comparable with prior years. ³ Based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years. See text, section 14, and source.

No. 717. MONEY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS—MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1988) DOLLARS, BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1970 TO 1988

[See headnote, table 716. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

YEAR	MEDIAN INCOME IN CURRENT DOLLARS (dol.)				MEDIAN INCOME IN CONSTANT (1988) DOLLARS (dol.)				ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE OF MEDIAN INCOME OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS	
	All households ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All households ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	Current dollars	Constant dollars
1970.....	8,734	9,097	5,537	(NA)	26,630	27,736	16,882	(NA)	³ 6.9	³ 1.7
1975.....	11,800	12,340	7,408	8,865	25,947	27,134	16,289	19,493	6.2	-5
1976.....	12,686	13,289	7,902	9,569	26,375	27,629	16,429	19,895	7.5	1.8
1977.....	13,572	14,272	8,422	10,647	26,495	27,861	16,441	20,784	7.0	.5
1978.....	15,064	15,660	9,411	11,803	27,332	28,414	17,075	21,416	11.0	3.2
1979.....	16,461	17,259	10,133	13,042	26,823	28,123	17,511	21,252	9.3	-1.9
1980.....	17,710	18,684	10,764	13,651	25,426	26,824	15,454	19,598	7.6	-5.2
1981.....	19,074	20,153	11,309	15,300	24,823	26,228	14,718	19,912	7.7	-2.4
1982.....	20,171	21,117	11,968	15,178	24,728	25,887	14,672	18,607	5.8	-4
1983 ⁴	21,018	22,035	12,473	15,794	24,964	26,172	14,815	18,759	4.2	1.0
1984.....	22,415	23,647	13,471	16,992	25,522	26,924	15,338	19,347	6.6	2.2
1985.....	23,618	24,908	14,819	17,465	25,967	27,385	16,293	19,202	5.4	1.7
1986.....	24,897	26,175	15,080	18,352	26,873	28,253	16,277	19,809	5.4	3.0
1987 ³	26,061	27,458	15,672	19,336	27,139	28,594	16,320	20,136	4.7	1.0
1988 ³	27,225	28,781	16,407	20,359	27,225	28,781	16,407	20,359	4.5	.3

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ Change from 1967. ⁴ Beginning 1983, data based on revised Hispanic population controls; data not directly comparable with prior years. ⁵ Based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years. See text, section 14, and source. Source of tables 716 and 717: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 166; and unpublished data.

**No. 624. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER:
1950 TO 1988**

[In thousands, except as indicated. Annual averages of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1 and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 11-19 and D 85-86]

YEAR	Noninsti- tutional popula- tion	LABOR FORCE								Not in labor force
		Number	Employed					Unemployed		
			Total	Resi- dent Armed Forces	Civilian			Number	Per- cent of labor force ¹	
					Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture indus- tries			
1950	106,164	63,377	60,087	1,169	58,918	7,160	51,758	3,288	5.2	42,877
1960	119,106	71,489	67,639	1,861	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.4	47,617
1965	128,459	76,401	73,034	1,946	71,088	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.4	52,058
1970	139,203	84,889	80,796	2,118	78,678	3,463	75,215	4,093	4.8	54,315
1975	154,831	95,453	87,524	1,676	85,846	3,408	82,438	7,929	8.3	59,377
1976	157,818	97,826	90,420	1,668	88,752	3,331	85,421	7,406	7.8	59,991
1977	160,689	100,665	93,673	1,656	92,017	3,283	88,734	6,991	6.9	60,025
1978	163,541	103,882	97,679	1,631	96,048	3,387	92,661	6,202	6.0	59,659
1979	166,460	106,559	100,421	1,597	98,824	3,347	95,477	6,137	5.8	59,900
1980	169,349	108,544	100,907	1,604	99,303	3,364	95,938	7,637	7.0	60,806
1981	171,775	110,315	102,042	1,645	100,397	3,368	97,030	8,273	7.5	61,460
1982	173,939	111,872	101,194	1,668	99,526	3,401	96,125	10,678	9.5	62,067
1983	175,891	113,226	102,510	1,676	100,834	3,383	97,450	10,717	9.5	62,665
1984	178,080	115,241	106,702	1,697	105,005	3,321	101,685	8,539	7.4	62,839
1985	179,912	117,167	108,856	1,706	107,150	3,179	103,971	8,312	7.1	62,744
1986	182,293	119,540	111,303	1,706	109,597	3,163	106,434	8,237	6.9	62,752
1987	184,490	121,602	114,177	1,737	112,440	3,208	109,232	7,425	6.1	62,888
1988	186,322	123,378	116,677	1,709	114,968	3,169	111,800	6,701	5.4	62,944
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
1950	100.0	59.7	56.6	1.1	55.5	6.7	48.8	3.1	(x)	40.3
1960	100.0	60.0	56.8	1.6	55.2	4.6	50.6	3.2	(x)	40.0
1970	100.0	61.0	58.0	1.5	56.5	2.5	54.0	2.9	(x)	39.0
1980	100.0	64.1	59.6	.9	58.6	2.0	56.7	4.5	(x)	35.9
1985	100.0	65.1	60.5	.9	59.6	1.8	57.8	4.6	(x)	34.9
1988	100.0	66.2	62.6	.9	61.7	1.7	60.0	3.6	(x)	33.8

X Not applicable. ¹ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force, including resident Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly.

**No. 625. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND PARTICIPATION RATES BY RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, SEX, AND
AGE, 1970 TO 1988, AND PROJECTIONS, 2000**

[For civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Rates are based on annual average civilian noninstitutional population of each specified group and represent proportion of each specified group in the civilian labor force. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1 and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series D 42-48]

RACE, SEX, AND AGE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (millions)							PARTICIPATION RATE (percent)						
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	2000	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	2000
Total ¹	82.8	93.8	106.9	115.5	119.9	121.7	141.1	60.4	61.2	63.8	64.8	65.6	65.9	69.0
White	73.8	82.8	93.6	99.9	103.3	104.8	119.0	60.2	61.5	64.1	65.0	65.8	66.2	69.5
Male	46.0	50.3	54.5	56.5	57.8	58.3	63.3	42.6	45.9	51.2	54.1	55.7	56.4	62.9
Female	27.5	32.5	39.1	43.5	45.5	46.4	55.7	18.0	15.8	13.0	10.9	10.1	10.8	6.6
Black ²	9.2	9.3	10.9	12.4	13.0	13.2	16.5	61.8	58.8	61.0	62.9	63.8	63.8	66.5
Male	5.2	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.6	8.0	76.5	71.0	70.6	70.8	71.1	71.0	71.4
Female	4.0	4.2	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	8.5	49.5	49.9	53.2	56.5	58.0	59.0	62.5
Hispanic ³	(NA)	(NA)	6.1	7.7	8.5	9.0	14.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	69.9
Male	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	8.3	(NA)	(NA)	81.4	80.3	81.0	81.9	80.3
Female	(NA)	(NA)	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.6	6.0	(NA)	(NA)	47.4	49.3	52.0	53.2	59.4
Male	51.2	56.3	61.5	64.4	66.2	66.9	74.3	79.7	77.9	77.4	76.3	76.2	76.2	75.9
16-19 years	4.0	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	56.1	59.1	60.5	56.8	56.1	56.9	59.0
16 and 17 years	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	47.0	48.6	50.1	45.1	45.6	46.1	48.9
18 and 19 years	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	66.7	70.6	71.3	68.9	67.4	68.1	69.7
20-24 years	5.7	7.6	8.6	8.3	7.8	7.6	6.9	83.3	84.5	85.9	85.0	85.2	85.0	86.5
25-34 years	11.3	14.2	17.0	18.8	19.7	19.7	16.6	96.4	95.2	95.2	94.7	94.6	94.3	94.1
35-44 years	10.5	10.4	11.8	14.5	15.6	16.1	20.2	96.9	95.6	95.5	95.0	94.6	94.5	94.3
45-54 years	10.4	10.4	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.6	16.4	94.3	92.1	91.2	91.0	90.7	90.9	90.5
55-64 years	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.8	83.0	75.6	72.1	67.9	67.6	67.0	68.1
65 years and over	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	26.8	21.6	19.0	15.8	16.3	16.5	14.7
Female	31.5	37.5	45.5	51.1	53.7	54.7	66.8	43.3	46.3	51.5	54.5	56.0	56.6	62.6
16-19 years	3.2	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.4	44.0	49.1	52.9	52.1	53.3	53.6	59.5
16 and 17 years	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	34.9	40.2	43.8	42.1	44.6	44.0	49.8
18 and 19 years	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	53.5	58.1	61.9	61.7	62.2	62.9	69.0
20-24 years	4.9	6.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	57.7	64.1	68.9	71.8	73.0	72.7	77.9
25-34 years	5.7	8.7	12.3	14.7	15.6	15.8	15.1	45.0	54.9	65.5	70.9	72.4	72.7	82.4
35-44 years	6.0	6.5	8.6	11.6	12.9	13.4	18.6	51.1	55.8	65.5	71.8	74.5	75.2	84.9
45-54 years	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	14.4	54.4	54.6	59.9	64.4	67.1	69.0	76.5
55-64 years	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	6.1	43.0	40.9	41.3	42.0	42.7	43.5	49.0
65 years and over	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	9.7	8.2	8.1	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.6

NA Not available. ¹ Beginning 1975, includes other races not shown separately. ² For 1970, Black and other.

³ Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly; *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1989; and unpublished data.

ment, and Earnings

Hispanic Persons—Labor Force Participation

379

TIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER:
D 1988

r figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1
onal Times to 1970, series D 11-19 and D 85-86)

ITEM	LABOR FORCE				
	Employed		Unemployed		
	Resi- dent Armed Forces	Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture indus- tries	Per- cent of labor force ¹
1	1,169	58,918	7,160	51,758	3,288
2	1,861	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,652
3	1,946	71,088	4,361	66,725	3,386
4	2,118	78,678	3,463	75,215	4,093
5	1,876	85,846	3,408	82,438	3,929
6	1,668	88,752	3,331	85,421	7,406
7	1,656	92,017	3,283	88,734	6,991
8	1,651	96,048	3,387	92,661	6,202
9	1,597	98,824	3,347	95,477	6,590
10	1,604	99,303	3,364	95,938	7,637
11	1,645	100,397	3,368	97,030	8,273
12	1,676	99,526	3,401	96,125	10,678
13	1,957	100,834	3,383	97,450	10,717
14	1,706	105,005	3,321	101,685	8,539
15	1,706	107,150	3,179	103,971	8,312
16	1,706	107,150	3,168	106,454	9,237
17	1,737	112,320	3,228	109,532	7,425
18	1,709	114,968	3,168	111,800	6,701
19	1,1	55.5	6.7	48.8	3.1
20	1.5	55.2	4.6	50.6	3.2
21	1.5	56.5	2.5	54.0	2.9
22	.9	59.6	2.0	56.7	4.5
23	.9	58.6	1.8	57.8	4.6
24	.9	61.7	1.7	60.0	3.6

or force, including resident Armed Forces.

ages, monthly.

ION RATES BY RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, SEX, AND
D PROJECTIONS, 2000

r: Annual averages of monthly figures. Rates are based on annual
group and represent proportion of each specified group in the
text, section 1 and Appendix III. See also *Hispanic Statistics*,

ITEM	PARTICIPATION RATE (percent)						
	1988	2000	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988
121.7	141.1	60.4	61.2	63.8	64.8	65.6	65.9
104.8	119.0	60.2	61.5	64.1	65.0	65.8	66.2
58.3	69.3	80.0	78.7	78.2	77.0	76.8	76.9
46.4	55.7	42.6	45.9	51.2	54.1	55.7	56.4
13.2	16.5	61.8	58.8	61.0	62.9	63.8	63.8
6.6	8.0	76.5	71.0	70.6	70.8	71.1	71.0
6.6	8.5	49.5	48.9	53.2	56.5	58.0	58.0
5.0	14.3	(NA)	(NA)	64.0	64.8	66.4	67.4
3.6	6.0	(NA)	(NA)	81.4	80.3	81.0	82.2
66.9	74.3	79.7	77.6	77.4	78.3	78.2	78.2
4.2	1.9	44.4	48.6	50.1	50.5	50.5	50.5
1.7	1.9	47.0	48.6	50.1	45.1	45.6	46.1
2.4	2.5	66.7	70.6	71.3	68.9	67.4	68.1
7.6	6.9	83.3	84.5	85.9	85.0	85.2	84.6
19.7	16.6	96.4	95.2	94.7	94.6	94.6	94.1
16.1	20.2	96.9	95.6	95.5	95.0	94.6	94.3
10.6	16.4	94.3	92.1	91.2	91.0	90.7	90.9
6.8	7.8	83.0	75.6	72.1	67.9	67.6	68.1
2.0	2.0	26.8	21.6	19.0	15.8	16.3	16.5
54.7	66.8	43.3	46.3	51.5	54.5	56.0	56.6
3.8	4.4	4.0	4.9	52.9	52.1	53.3	53.0
2.3	2.6	53.9	58.2	61.6	64.7	62.9	63.9
6.9	6.7	57.1	68.9	71.8	75.0	72.7	77.9
15.8	15.1	45.0	54.9	65.5	70.9	72.4	72.7
13.4	18.6	51.1	55.8	65.5	71.8	74.5	75.2
8.5	14.4	54.4	54.6	59.9	64.4	67.1	69.0
5.0	6.1	43.0	40.9	41.3	42.0	42.7	43.5
1.3	1.4	9.7	8.2	8.1	7.3	7.4	7.9

es not shown separately. ² For 1970, Black and other.

Earnings, monthly; *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1988; and

NO. 626. HISPANIC PERSONS—CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: 1987 AND 1988

[For civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years old and over. Annual averages of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey, see text, section 1 and Appendix III]

ITEM	1987					1988				
	Total	Mexi- can	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other His- pani- c ori- gin ¹	Total	Mexi- can	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other His- pani- c ori- gin ¹
Total (1,000)	12,867	7,651	1,540	819	2,857	13,325	8,013	1,599	849	2,864
Percent in labor force: Male	81.0	82.7	72.3	77.6	81.4	81.9	84.2	72.8	78.9	80.4
Female	52.0	52.4	39.3	55.8	57.1	53.9	41.4	54.9	57.8	57.8
Employed (1,000)	7,790	5,690	744	518	1,838	8,252	5,066	807	537	1,840
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional	13.1	10.9	14.1	22.2	15.5	13.2	10.2	15.5	24.2	16.9
Tech., sales, and admin. support	25.3	22.8	29.4	34.9	27.3	25.0	22.1	28.7	34.2	26.6
Service	17.6	16.9	17.7	11.8	20.8	18.9	19.2	17.7	11.2	21.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.9	14.7	12.8	13.0	12.7	13.5	14.3	13.6	11.7	11.9
Operators, fabricators and laborers	24.3	26.1	24.6	17.0	21.5	23.9	26.2	23.6	17.7	19.7
Food preparation, laundry, and fishing occupations	5.9	8.6	1.3	1.2	2.3	5.4	8.0	.7	.6	1.8
Percent unemployed: Male	8.7	9.5	10.4	5.1	6.7	8.1	8.7	9.0	4.8	6.5
Female	8.9	10.4	9.6	5.3	6.0	8.3	9.6	8.1	5.2	6.1

¹ Includes Central or South American and other Hispanic origin.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly.

NO. 627. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND PARTICIPATION RATES, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX, AND RACE: 1970 TO 1988

[As of March. For civilian noninstitutional population 25 to 64 years of age. See headline, table 625]

ITEM	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE					PARTICIPATION RATE ¹				
	Total (1,000)	Percent distribution				Total	Less than high school	High school gradu- ate	College	
		Less than high school	High school gradu- ate	1-3 years	4 years or more					
Total: 1970	61,765	36.1	38.1	11.8	14.1	70.3	65.5	70.2	73.8	82.3
1975	67,774	27.5	39.7	14.4	18.3	70.5	61.6	70.5	75.7	84.5
1980	78,010	20.6	39.8	17.6	22.0	73.9	60.7	74.2	79.5	86.1
1985	86,424	15.9	40.2	19.5	24.8	76.2	59.9	75.0	81.6	87.7
1986	90,500	15.9	40.2	19.5	24.8	76.4	60.4	76.0	81.2	87.6
1987	84,966	14.9	40.2	19.7	25.3	77.2	60.9	76.6	81.9	88.1
1988	84,870	14.7	39.9	19.7	25.7	77.5	60.8	76.9	82.5	88.4
Male: 1970	39,303	37.5	34.5	12.2	15.7	93.5	89.3	96.3	95.8	96.1
1975	41,628	28.9	36.1	14.9	20.2	90.3	82.6	93.2	93.3	95.7
1980	45,417	22.2	35.7	17.4	24.3	88.4	78.8	91.9	92.4	95.3
1985	49,647	17.7	36.9	18.3	27.1	88.6	72.2	90.0	91.2	94.6
1986	50,733	17.2	37.0	18.9	27.2	88.6	75.9	89.8	91.0	94.4
1987	51,860	16.8	37.1	18.9	27.2	88.6	77.2	89.6	91.9	94.2
1988	52,616	16.5	37.3	18.5	27.5	88.6	76.4	89.5	91.3	94.4
Female: 1970	22,462	33.5	44.3	10.9	11.2	49.0	43.0	51.3	50.9	60.9
1975	26,146	26.5	45.5	13.9	14.1	52.3	44.1	53.9	57.3	62.7
1980	32,593	18.4	45.4	17.4	18.7	56.5	43.7	61.2	66.4	73.4
1985	38,779	13.7	44.4	19.9	22.0	64.7	44.3	65.0	72.5	78.6
1986	39,767	13.2	44.3	20.3	22.2	65.1	45.1	65.3	71.9	78.8
1987	42,095	12.5	44.0	20.7	22.8	66.2	44.9	66.4	72.7	80.3
1988	42,234	12.4	43.3	21.2	23.1	67.1	45.4	66.9	74.7	80.8
White: 1970	55,044	33.7	39.3	12.2	14.8	70.1	65.2	69.7	73.3	81.9
1975	60,026	25.7	40.3	12.2	16.0	70.7	61.9	70.1	75.3	84.5
1980	68,509	19.1	40.2	17.7	19.9	74.2	61.4	73.7	79.2	86.0
1985	76,725	14.7	40.7	19.1	22.8	76.9	60.7	75.8	81.1	87.7
1986	78,225	14.5	40.4	19.5	23.3	76.9	61.2	75.7	80.8	87.6
1987	80,205	13.9	40.4	19.6	23.3	77.5	62.2	76.6	81.6	88.2
1988	81,886	13.8	40.1	19.7	23.4	78.1	62.2	76.9	82.2	88.6
Black: 1970	6,721	55.5	28.2	8.0	6.3	72.0	67.1	76.8	81.0	87.4
1975	7,586	41.9	33.1	12.4	12.6	69.8	60.9	75.1	79.7	85.1
1980	8,731	34.7	36.1	16.3	11.0	71.5	58.1	79.2	82.0	90.1
1985	9,569	26.2	39.5	19.2	15.0	73.4	57.0	77.2	85.6	89.9
1986	9,569	23.8	41.1	20.1	14.8	74.7	57.7	78.4	84.8	91.7
1987	9,797	22.6	42.4	18.9	14.1	74.7	58.8	77.6	84.5	90.4
1988	9,985	22.6	43.0	19.2	15.2	74.3	56.2	77.9	85.8	90.6

¹ Percent of the civilian population in each group in the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Bulletin 2307*, and unpublished data.

No. 672. MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FAMILIES BY TYPE OF FAMILY, NUMBER OF EARNERS, RACE,
AND HISPANIC ORIGIN: 1980 TO 1988

[Annual averages of quarterly figures based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For families with wage and salary earners]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF FAMILIES (1,000)					MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS (dollars)				
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
TOTAL										
Total families with earners¹	41,162	41,616	42,101	42,733	42,913	400	522	543	572	596
Married-couple families	33,825	33,459	33,569	33,844	33,864	433	582	606	637	668
One earner	14,797	13,347	13,049	12,668	12,365	303	385	393	405	418
Husband	12,127	10,346	9,979	9,640	9,429	336	440	459	477	489
Wife	2,059	2,243	2,351	2,272	2,199	159	217	223	230	238
Other family member	611	758	719	757	736	163	204	210	212	228
Two or more earners ²	19,028	20,112	20,520	21,178	21,499	535	715	744	776	811
Husband and wife only	12,990	14,019	14,347	14,955	15,278	507	684	712	741	773
Husband and other family member(s)	2,369	2,159	2,056	1,996	1,872	557	689	720	749	787
Wife and other family member(s)	426	514	532	560	520	350	454	480	512	495
Other family members only	139	176	188	147	162	356	468	469	501	494
Families maintained by women	5,690	6,470	6,718	6,963	6,989	222	297	307	317	334
One earner	4,022	4,397	4,607	4,702	4,741	184	234	242	254	260
Householder	3,104	3,432	3,606	3,675	3,743	188	243	251	263	269
Other family member	918	965	1,001	1,027	999	168	200	205	215	225
Two or more earners	1,668	2,073	2,110	2,260	2,247	370	487	499	514	554
Families maintained by men	1,647	1,688	1,814	1,926	2,061	360	450	444	478	486
One earner	1,016	1,031	1,133	1,144	1,221	283	346	351	353	374
Two or more earners	631	656	681	782	840	502	625	637	675	700
WHITE										
Total families with earners¹	35,786	35,848	36,072	36,555	36,667	411	543	566	592	618
Married-couple families	30,316	29,899	29,865	30,095	30,135	438	589	615	647	677
One earner ²	13,437	12,097	11,698	11,385	11,120	311	395	405	416	432
Husband	11,152	9,496	9,077	8,784	8,609	343	452	472	485	497
Wife	1,740	1,925	1,996	1,946	1,868	160	218	225	231	243
Two or more earners	16,878	17,802	18,167	18,710	19,015	542	723	755	785	818
Husband and wife only	11,448	12,394	12,656	13,232	13,516	511	691	720	748	780
Families maintained by women	4,140	4,616	4,786	4,959	4,930	233	311	320	329	351
Families maintained by men	1,331	1,333	1,420	1,501	1,602	374	475	476	492	496
BLACK										
Total families with earners¹	4,503	4,668	4,810	4,942	4,999	299	378	391	412	435
Married-couple families	2,802	2,671	2,734	2,768	2,747	366	487	503	529	576
One earner ²	1,103	902	878	924	878	210	257	267	289	281
Husband	789	580	615	581	546	244	292	307	335	339
Wife	279	257	289	264	258	151	206	209	215	205
Two or more earners	1,700	1,769	1,755	1,843	1,870	472	622	645	675	713
Husband and wife only	1,238	1,258	1,269	1,318	1,340	461	603	628	646	685
Families maintained by women	1,438	1,703	1,756	1,822	1,884	192	259	267	284	291
Families maintained by men	263	294	320	352	368	307	360	348	383	419
HISPANIC ORIGIN³										
Total families with earners¹	(NA)	(NA)	3,017	3,219	3,384	(NA)	(NA)	412	425	451
Married-couple families	(NA)	(NA)	2,272	2,411	2,488	(NA)	(NA)	459	473	494
One earner ²	(NA)	(NA)	1,006	1,032	1,044	(NA)	(NA)	289	292	301
Husband	(NA)	(NA)	828	838	867	(NA)	(NA)	308	314	316
Wife	(NA)	(NA)	127	122	119	(NA)	(NA)	202	209	236
Two or more earners	(NA)	(NA)	1,266	1,379	1,444	(NA)	(NA)	603	615	671
Husband and wife only	(NA)	(NA)	809	884	908	(NA)	(NA)	582	593	623
Families maintained by women	(NA)	(NA)	538	575	634	(NA)	(NA)	273	285	295
Families maintained by men	(NA)	(NA)	207	234	261	(NA)	(NA)	380	418	429

NA Not available. ¹ Excludes families in which there is no wage or salary earner or in which the husband, wife, or other person maintaining the family is either self-employed or in the Armed Forces. ² Includes other earners, not shown separately.

³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307, and *Employment and Earnings*, January issues.

PERCENTAGE AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTIC: 1980 TO 1988

See text, section 5)

YEAR	RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS					AVERAGE VALUE LOST (dol.)	
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1987	1988
1980	251.1	208.5	225.1	212.7	220.9	631	631
1981	130.1	114.4	125.2	115.8	119.2	492	511
1982	34.6	25.3	27.8	26.9	26.4	1,017	945
1983	10.4	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.4	321	423
1984	17.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	14.0	292	344
1985	26.8	21.5	23.5	22.2	23.2	796	828
1986	3.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3,013	2,885
1987	101.3	73.6	77.2	70.3	73.7	(NA)	(NA)
1988	32.3	27.7	30.4	28.7	30.1	(NA)	(NA)
1989	22.8	19.2	21.8	21.1	23.1	(NA)	(NA)
1990	94.8	88.0	95.8	92.6	94.0	(NA)	(NA)
1991	1,684.1	1,287.3	1,344.5	1,329.6	1,309.2	975	1,014
1992	1,237.5	899.6	943.4	933.3	915.7	(NA)	(NA)
1993	315.6	280.0	290.3	285.8	285.6	(NA)	(NA)
1994	131.0	107.8	110.8	110.5	107.9	(NA)	(NA)
1995	1,120.6	857.0	906.4	900.1	880.4	1,004	1,037
1996	563.5	430.3	438.2	429.5	428.8	914	967
1997	669.0	493.1	515.5	494.0	476.4	(NA)	(NA)
1998	560.3	429.2	460.6	463.5	472.0	(NA)	(NA)
1999	3,167.0	2,901.2	3,010.3	3,081.3	3,134.9	404	426
2000	37.9	32.9	34.8	33.3	33.6	296	384
2001	47.5	35.0	39.6	37.0	38.0	238	228
2002	343.0	405.3	444.8	470.5	471.8	96	104
2003	546.4	573.3	622.0	649.5	678.1	434	461
2004	606.2	485.2	500.5	519.6	514.7	288	297
2005	317.5	237.3	216.2	197.8	177.6	172	188
2006	526.9	451.6	456.5	450.4	472.7	665	673
2007	25.8	24.9	27.0	27.4	29.0	128	144
2008	715.7	655.7	668.8	695.7	719.3	591	615
2009	502.2	462.0	507.8	529.4	582.9	4,964	5,117
2010	374.8	348.5	392.6	408.8	450.6	(NA)	(NA)
2011	66.1	65.4	69.0	77.3	88.7	(NA)	(NA)

arately. * Includes other types of motor vehicles not shown

Rates and Selected Crime Indicators, annual.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS, 1973 TO 1987

see text, section 5, and Appendix III)

YEAR	HOUSEHOLD SECTOR					
	Assault	Larceny/theft	Total	Burglary	Larceny	Motor vehicle theft
1973	1,655	2,432	14,971	15,340	6,459	7,537
1974	1,631	2,641	16,294	17,400	6,744	9,223
1975	1,708	3,024	17,050	17,421	6,704	9,352
1976	1,769	3,082	16,382	18,708	6,685	10,630
1977	1,707	3,041	15,300	18,821	6,973	10,468
1978	1,796	3,228	15,863	19,009	7,394	10,178
1979	1,754	3,219	15,553	17,744	6,663	9,705
1980	1,517	3,083	14,657	16,440	6,063	9,114
1981	1,673	2,984	13,789	15,733	5,643	8,750
1982	1,605	3,094	13,474	15,568	5,594	8,703
1983	1,543	2,833	13,235	15,368	5,557	8,455
1984	1,543	2,946	13,344	15,726	5,623	8,624
1985	10.1	14.8	91.1	217.8	91.7	107.0
1986	9.6	15.6	96.0	236.5	91.7	125.4
1987	9.7	17.2	96.8	223.4	86.0	119.9
1988	9.9	17.3	91.9	235.3	84.1	133.7
1989	9.3	16.5	83.0	227.4	84.3	126.5
1990	9.6	17.3	85.1	225.0	87.9	121.0
1991	9.3	17.1	82.5	208.2	78.2	113.9
1992	8.0	16.2	76.9	189.8	70.0	105.2
1993	8.7	15.5	71.8	178.7	64.1	99.4
1994	8.3	15.9	69.4	174.4	62.7	97.5
1995	7.9	14.4	67.5	170.0	61.5	93.5
1996	7.8	14.9	67.5	171.4	61.3	94.0

households. * the United States, annual.

NO. 292. CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY—NUMBER AND RATE, BY TYPE: 1973 TO 1987

(Covers persons 65 years old and over. Data based on National Crime Survey; see text, section 5, and Appendix III)

YEAR	PERSONAL SECTOR								HOUSEHOLD SECTOR			
	Total	Violent crimes			Crimes of theft			Total	Burglary	Larceny	Motor vehicle theft	
		Total	Rape ¹	Robbery	Assault	Total ²	Purse snatching					Pocket picking
NUMBER (1,000)												
1973	625.8	173.0	2.4	101.3	69.3	452.8	29.8	37.1	1,467.2	748.8	644.8	73.6
1980	768.6	165.9	2.8	82.5	80.7	602.7	33.4	56.2	1,826.5	802.1	960.1	64.3
1981	752.5	195.1	2.7	99.3	93.1	557.5	21.1	51.6	2,109.6	921.1	1,077.2	111.3
1982	738.7	146.3	1.5	68.0	76.8	592.4	34.0	45.6	1,744.3	709.4	946.4	88.5
1983	741.6	144.3	1.4	63.9	78.9	597.3	32.8	53.8	1,695.1	754.2	860.2	80.7
1984	660.1	128.7	1.4	57.5	69.8	531.4	21.9	42.9	1,622.1	669.5	851.6	101.0
1985	627.6	122.7	1.5	42.8	78.4	504.9	14.1	57.8	1,455.7	609.5	758.4	87.8
1986	639.2	124.8	-	46.1	78.7	514.4	19.4	49.4	1,477.4	628.4	767.9	81.1
1987	683.2	154.9	1.8	51.8	101.4	528.3	30.9	46.2	1,535.5	637.5	789.2	108.8
RATE ³												
1973	30.7	8.5	.1	5.0	3.4	22.2	1.5	1.8	107.9	55.1	47.4	5.4
1980	31.4	6.8	.1	3.4	3.3	24.6	1.4	2.3	109.8	48.2	57.7	3.9
1981	30.1	7.8	.1	4.0	3.7	22.3	.8	2.1	124.2	54.2	63.4	6.6
1982	28.9	5.7	.1	2.7	3.0	23.2	1.3	1.8	100.5	40.9	54.5	5.1
1983	28.4	5.5	.1	2.5	3.0	22.9	1.3	2.1	94.8	42.2	48.1	4.5
1984	24.9	4.9	.1	2.2	2.6	20.0	.8	1.6	88.4	36.5	46.4	5.5
1985	23.1	4.5	.1	1.6	2.9	18.6	.5	2.1	78.1	32.7	40.7	4.7
1986	23.0	4.5	-	1.7	2.8	18.5	.7	1.8	78.2	33.3	40.6	4.3
1987	24.1	5.5	.1	1.8	3.6	18.6	1.1	1.6	80.0	33.2	41.1	5.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. ¹ Yearly estimates are based on fewer than 10 sample cases. ² Includes personal thefts without contact not shown separately. ³ Rate per 1,000 persons 65 years old and over; and per 1,000 households headed by persons 65 years old and over.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime and the Elderly*, December 1981 and unpublished data.

NO. 293. VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS: 1973 TO 1987

(Rates per 1,000 persons, 12 years old and over. Includes attempted crimes. Data based on National Crime Survey; see text, section 5, and Appendix III. Totals exclude personal larceny)

YEAR AND CRIME	Total ¹	MALE			FEMALE			VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP				
		White	Black	Hispanic ²	White	Black	Hispanic ²	Stranger	Non-stranger			
										White	Black	Hispanic ²
1973	33	32	42	36	43	53	53	21	32	22	22	11
1980	33	32	41	40	43	53	54	22	31	27	21	12
1981	35	33	50	39	44	61	53	23	40	26	23	12
1982	34	33	44	40	42	57	49	25	33	32	22	12
1983	31	30	41	38	39	50	48	21	33	29	18	13
1984	31	30	41	35	38	51	45	22	33	26	17	14
1985	30	29	38	30	38	47	33	21	31	27	18	12
1986	28	28	33	27	35	39	39	21	29	15	16	12
1987	29	27	40	39	35	49	44	20	32	35	16	12

¹ Includes races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. Source: 1973, U.S. Law Enforcement Administration; thereafter, U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States*, annual.

NO. 294. CRIME INCIDENTS BY PLACE AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE AND INJURY: 1987

INCIDENT CHARACTERISTICS	Rape	ROBBERY			ASSAULT			Personal larceny with contact
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Total	Aggravated	Simple assault	
Incidents, total	134,880	946,030	622,480	323,550	3,951,210	1,283,490	2,667,720	479,490
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Place of occurrence:								
Inside own home:	40.5	18.4	20.8	13.6	14.4	12.9	15.2	¹ 1.3
Near own home:	¹ 5.2	10.8	11.7	9.1	12.1	13.9	11.2	5.2
On public transportation, inside station:	¹ 3.1	3.2	3.2	¹ 3.3	.5	¹ .8	¹ .3	12.7
On the street:	13.4	33.9	33.7	34.3	19.1	20.5	18.4	27.4
In parking lot:	¹ 5.0	10.1	9.6	11.0	9.2	9.6	8.9	6.4
In park, field, or playground:	-	2.3	¹ 1.0	¹ 4.8	3.4	4.8	2.7	¹ .8
Inside school, on school property:	¹ 1.3	3.9	3.6	¹ 4.4	10.8	5.9	13.1	6.4
Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home:	17.6	7.7	7.4	8.2	11.3	15.5	9.3	4.4
Other location:	¹ 13.9	¹ 12.0	¹ 9.8	¹ 16.0	22.7	21.0	23.5	36.2
Time of occurrence:								
Daytime (6 a.m.-6 p.m.):	32.4	40.6	42.0	37.7	49.1	44.4	51.4	61.8
Nighttime:	67.6	58.7	57.1	61.7	50.2	55.2	47.8	37.3
Percent of incidents:								
Involving the presence of a weapon:	30.0	46.4	(NA)	(NA)	30.6	94.2	(X)	(NA)
Resulting in victim injury:	(NA)	36.2	41.9	28.7	29.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. X Not applicable. ¹ Estimate based on about ten or fewer sample cases. Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States*, annual.

PE—SELECTED LARGE CITIES: 1988

on, as of July 1. For definitions of crimes, see text, section 5]

Mur-der	VIOLENT CRIME				PROPERTY CRIME			
	Forci-ble rape	Rob-bery	Aggra-vated assault	Total	Bur-glary	Larceny—thrift	Motor vehi-cle theft	Total
8.9	39	236	382	5,209	1,242	3,243	634	6,295
10.5	47	318	462	6,295	1,539	3,967	786	
25.8	46	1,179	967	7,562	1,731	4,199	1,833	
21.6	59	770	1,111	6,714	1,499	3,531	1,895	
22.0	(*)	968	1,202	7,537	1,739	4,295	1,863	
25.5	70	582	471	9,163	2,908	4,491	1,783	
22.4	55	537	421	5,002	1,231	2,544	1,272	
37.9	133	1,194	989	9,711	2,958	3,981	2,772	
33.4	36	298	506	8,159	1,634	4,278	2,247	
30.3	15	348	964	14,665	4,180	8,092	2,393	
15.3	57	365	986	11,916	2,957	7,548	1,411	
11.1	47	265	568	8,259	2,190	5,374	695	
3.3	34	99	124	5,638	1,170	4,081	387	
30.6	68	968	861	7,239	1,866	4,288	1,106	
12.2	60	646	560	7,479	1,346	2,863	1,270	
16.3	87	303	760	4,977	1,596	2,683	740	
5.1	60	130	446	4,606	896	3,158	292	
26.0	129	667	511	7,810	2,436	3,307	802	
59.5	27	918	918	7,985	1,983	4,610	1,392	
13.3	65	345	400	7,263	1,438	4,723	1,092	
16.0	96	902	1,085	9,381	1,580	4,922	2,878	
11.7	101	515	359	8,662	2,631	5,054	978	
42.4	75	879	662	8,092	2,290	4,002	1,799	
23.2	195	697	470	6,896	2,213	2,841	1,832	
46.2	148	1,193	1,795	12,421	3,108	7,453	1,861	
11.1	67	536	727	8,266	2,425	5,896	966	
15.7	92	389	557	8,223	3,340	8,547	1,136	
9.2	53	218	257	10,304	2,565	7,020	960	
13.6	86	310	496	10,527	3,338	5,882	453	
29.9	106	777	945	10,095	2,997	5,493	1,604	
22.4	113	720	837	15,463	4,414	8,887	2,162	
32.9	72	782	1,578	10,991	2,950	6,288	1,754	
48.8	162	1,342	2,023	13,972	3,496	8,363	2,063	
14.0	53	640	539	7,133	1,795	3,916	1,422	
11.6	96	837	1,196	15,218	3,930	9,184	2,104	
4.6	60	655	343	7,177	1,923	2,834	2,420	
9.4	70	270	578	8,522	2,582	4,358	1,662	
12.4	78	245	435	8,446	1,550	4,505	390	
18.0	70	245	822	9,175	2,920	5,540	715	
8.7	70	240	639	11,789	2,468	9,102	539	
30.5	135	654	625	11,030	2,981	8,433	1,616	
15.1	126	703	663	9,460	2,573	5,484	1,402	
12.4	85	522	1,220	10,031	2,862	6,542	827	
7.4	57	188	482	5,601	1,212	4,018	372	
7.6	30	92	72	5,237	1,071	3,928	230	
13.3	31	548	667	6,552	2,281	3,328	943	
20.0	55	473	503	9,269	2,262	5,312	1,696	
36.0	164	1,396	1,464	10,373	2,008	3,804	4,561	

lami in Florida and Toledo, OH. * The rates for 1988 for forcible rape are the forcible rape figures were not in accordance with national United States, annual.

NO. 287. MURDER CIRCUMSTANCES/MOTIVES AND WEAPONS USED OR CAUSE OF DEATH: 1980 TO 1988

[Based solely on police investigation. For definition of murder, see text, section 5]

CIRCUMSTANCE	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Murders, total.....	21,860	17,545	19,257	17,963	18,269	21,860	17,545	19,257	17,963	18,269	Murders, total.....	21,860	17,545	19,257	17,963
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Felonies, total.....	17.7	17.9	19.4	19.6	18.9	Guns.....	62.4	58.7	59.1	59.1	Handguns.....	46.0	43.0	43.9	43.7
Robbery.....	10.8	9.2	9.5	9.4	8.3	Cutting or stabbing.....	19.3	21.1	20.5	20.3	Blunt objects ¹	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.8
Narcotics.....	1.7	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.6	Personal weapons ²	5.8	6.7	6.8	6.5	Strangulations.....	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2
Sex offenses.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	Firearmspistol.....	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	All other ³	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1
Other felonies.....	3.7	4.3	4.4	5.0	4.7	Other ⁴	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6					
Suspected felonies.....	6.7	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.3										
Argument, total.....	39.9	39.3	37.5	36.7	34.3										
Property or money.....	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.7										
Romantic triangle.....	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.9										
Other arguments.....	35.0	34.3	32.9	32.0	29.9										
Other motives.....	20.6	18.1	18.6	17.7	18.9										
Unknown.....	15.1	22.8	22.5	24.9	26.6										

¹ Refers to club, hammer, etc. ² Hands, fists, feet, etc. ³ Includes poison, drowning, explosives, narcotics, and unknown. Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, annual.

NO. 288. HOMICIDE VICTIMS, BY RACE AND SEX: 1960 TO 1987

[Rates per 100,000 resident population in specified group. Beginning 1970, excludes deaths to nonresidents of U.S. Beginning 1980, deaths classified according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*; for earlier years, classified according to revision in use at the time; see text, section 2. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 971-978]

YEAR	HOMICIDE VICTIMS						HOMICIDE RATE ²					
	Total ¹		White		Black		Total ¹		White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1960.....	8,464	2,832	1,154	1,013	3,345	1,013	4.7	3.6	1.4	36.7	10.4	
1970.....	16,848	5,865	2,822	2,751	7,265	1,569	8.3	6.8	2.1	67.6	13.3	
1975.....	21,310	8,222	3,177	3,177	8,092	1,929	9.9	8.0	2.9	89.0	14.9	
1980.....	24,278	10,391	4,366	4,366	8,395	1,898	10.7	10.9	3.2	89.8	13.5	
1981.....	23,646	9,560	3,179	3,179	7,732	1,743	9.3	9.6	3.1	59.1	12.0	
1982.....	22,191	8,555	2,860	2,860	6,922	1,672	8.6	8.6	2.8	51.4	11.3	
1983.....	19,796	8,171	2,853	2,853	6,563	1,677	8.4	8.4	2.9	48.7	11.2	
1985.....	19,893	8,122	3,041	3,041	6,616	1,666	8.3	8.2	2.9	48.4	11.0	
1986.....	21,731	8,567	3,123	3,123	7,634	1,861	9.0	8.6	3.0	55.0	12.1	
1987.....	21,103	7,979	3,149	3,149	7,518	1,969	8.7	7.9	3.0	53.3	12.6	

¹ Includes races not shown separately. ² Rate based on enumerated population figures as of April 1 for 1960, 1970, and 1980; July 1 estimates for other years.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual.

NO. 289. FORCIBLE RAPE—NUMBER AND RATE, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTIC: 1970 TO 1988

[For definition of rape, see text, section 5]

ITEM	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
NUMBER													
Total.....	37,990	56,090	67,610	76,390	82,990	82,500	78,770	78,920	84,230	86,670	91,460	91,110	92,490
By force.....	26,686	41,547	50,590	58,659	63,599	63,038	59,967	61,119	66,367	71,060	73,453	73,456	75,441
Attempt.....	11,102	14,599	17,020	18,432	19,391	19,462	18,803	17,801	17,863	17,610	18,007	17,654	17,049
RATE													
Per 100,000 population.....	18.7	26.3	31.0	34.7	36.8	36.0	34.0	33.7	35.7	37.1	37.9	37.4	37.6
Per 100,000 females.....	30.4	51.3	60.3	67.5	71.6	70.0	66.2	65.6	69.4	72.3	73.9	73.0	73.4
Per 100,000 females 12 years old and over.....	46.3	62.9	72.9	81.4	86.3	84.1	79.3	78.5	83.0	86.6	88.6	87.5	88.1
PERCENT CHANGE													
IN RATE													
Per 100,000 population.....	(NA)	40.6	5.6	11.9	6.1	-2.2	-5.5	-9	5.7	4.1	2.1	-1.3	.5
Per 100,000 females 12 years old and over.....	(NA)	35.9	5.2	11.6	6.0	-2.5	-5.7	-1.0	5.7	4.3	2.3	-1.2	.7

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Population-at-Risk Rates and Selected Crime Indicators*, annual.

INDING, BY TYPE AND CHAPTER: 1981 TO 1988

under the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. Bankruptcy legal must restructure or liquidate. Petitions "filed" means the petition to the clerk of the court; "pending" is a proceeding in

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
374,734	364,536	477,856	561,278	594,687	
69,818	62,170	66,651	76,281	88,278	68,501
304,916	282,105	297,885	401,575	473,000	526,066
373,064	342,828	362,839	476,214	559,658	593,158
1,670	1,447	1,597	1,642	1,620	1,409
251,322	232,994	244,650	332,679	397,551	423,796
3	4	3	24,443	22,556	10
21,207	19,913	21,425	(X)	22,556	18,891
(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	24,584	18,891
102,201	91,358	98,452	120,726	136,520	130,999
1	6	6	1	27	146,771
537,306	577,567	608,945	728,577	808,504	815,497

chapters include those filed under chapters 7, 9, 11, or 12. Chapter 7, liquidation of non-exempt assets of businesses or individuals; Chapter 11, individual or business reorganization; annual income, effective November 29, 1986. Chapter 13, U.S.C., Section 304, cases ancillary to foreign proceedings.

the Director.

IS TO ALL SMALL BUSINESSES: 1978 TO 1988

If business must be independently owned and operated, must be set by the Small Business Administration as to its financial guarantees loans to small business establishments. Does not

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1.7	28.2	15.4	19.2	21.3	19.3	16.8	17.1	17.1
6.0	5.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
358	3,688	2,038	3,007	3,450	3,217	3,013	3,232	3,434
170	454	238	295	383	324	265	299	343

Direct loans and guaranteed portion of bank loans only.

ID NET GROWTH RATES: 1980 TO 1986

and has fewer than 500 employees. Minus sign (-) indicates

ITEM	Birth rate 1	Death rate 2	Net growth 3
holistic trade: 1980-1982	9.1	7.5	1.6
1982-1984	9.9	7.5	2.4
1984-1986	8.2	8.6	-0.4
Health trade: 1980-1982	8.5	9.6	-1.1
1982-1984	8.1	9.5	-1.4
1984-1986	8.1	10.4	-2.3
Prices: 1980-1982	11.8	9.3	2.5
1982-1984	11.8	8.7	3.1
1984-1986	10.2	10.0	0.2

During a specified period relative to the number in the initial firmment or enterprise from the SDB for financial or nonfinancial rate less the death rate.

1:IM file, version 9, December 1987. The USELM is a longitudinal and Enterprise Microdata (USEEM) file.

NO. 882. FEDERAL CONTRACT ACTIONS—SMALL AND MINORITY-OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES SHARE, BY STATE OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF PERFORMANCE: 1987 AND 1988

[In millions of dollars, except percent. For fiscal year. Excludes Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands. Represents contract awards of \$25,000 or more awarded to establishments. A contract may consist of more than one action. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. For composition of regions, see fig. 1, inside front cover.]

REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	TOTAL CONTRACT ACTIONS			SMALL BUSINESS SHARE			SMALL MINORITY-OWNED SHARE		
	1987	1988	Per-cent change 1987-1988	1987 Amount	1988 Amount	Per-cent of total	1987 Amount	1988 Amount	Per-cent of total
U.S.	171,269	161,998	-5.5	27,575	28,221	15.6	4,888	5,012	3.1
Region:									
Northwest	36,700	31,833	-13.3	4,552	4,164	13.1	413	493	1.6
South	26,936	21,980	-18.2	3,876	3,577	14.7	597	589	2.4
West	50,933	56,903	11.2	12,206	10,651	18.7	2,396	2,547	4.7
New England	16,829	14,875	-12.8	1,591	1,416	9.2	138	144	1.0
New York	9,200	8,223	-10.7	83	82	13.2	4	2	0.0
New Hampshire	485	505	2.0	83	69	10.3	4	2	0.0
Vermont	139	145	4.3	20	15	13.7	4	2	0.0
Massachusetts	9,309	7,773	-16.5	773	790	9.6	91	85	1.1
Rhode Island	595	451	-24.2	179	159	35.3	7	19	4.2
Connecticut	5,431	5,178	-4.7	426	347	6.7	32	36	0.7
Middle Atlantic	19,871	17,158	-13.7	2,961	2,748	16.0	275	349	2.0
New York	10,986	8,973	-18.3	1,253	1,147	12.8	82	95	0.7
New Jersey	3,887	3,791	-2.5	790	703	18.5	118	80	0.7
Pennsylvania	4,998	4,394	-12.1	916	898	20.4	75	174	4.0
East North Central	14,346	13,158	-8.3	2,681	2,337	17.8	380	418	3.1
Ohio	5,716	6,319	10.9	246	186	11.6	26	21	0.3
Indiana	2,371	2,574	8.6	756	650	25.9	169	123	1.3
Illinois	2,135	1,518	-28.9	559	396	26.2	26	25	0.1
Michigan	1,257	1,187	-5.5	313	316	26.6	10	23	0.2
Wisconsin	12,580	11,122	-11.7	1,295	1,240	11.1	207	179	1.6
Minnesota	2,634	2,260	-14.2	179	186	8.7	18	18	0.1
Iowa	788	703	-10.7	102	102	14.5	10	14	0.2
Missouri	6,941	6,382	-8.1	446	428	6.7	65	58	0.8
North Dakota	228	180	-20.8	108	108	67.5	54	35	0.9
South Dakota	147	120	-18.4	70	61	50.8	20	20	0.2
Nebraska	383	400	4.4	170	151	37.8	13	27	1.8
Kansas	1,489	1,097	-26.3	191	184	17.7	27	27	0.2
South Atlantic	33,608	33,911	0.9	7,221	6,658	18.6	1,527	1,804	5.3
Delaware	223	302	35.4	43	42	13.9	2	2	0.0
Maryland	6,893	6,307	-7.8	1,279	1,236	18.6	396	525	6.3
District of Columbia	2,509	2,879	14.8	799	778	27.0	322	385	13.4
Virginia	9,589	12,776	33.6	2,298	2,216	16.3	555	626	5.2
West Virginia	1,509	1,509	0.0	108	89	28.7	14	8	0.2
South Carolina	1,844	1,882	2.1	572	506	31.5	54	54	0.4
Georgia	3,838	1,902	-50.4	385	294	15.6	47	29	1.5
Florida	6,977	6,619	-5.1	1,487	1,487	26.2	68	68	0.6
East South Central	8,812	8,597	-2.4	2,327	1,673	19.5	415	366	4.3
Kentucky	949	683	-28.0	429	262	38.4	155	74	0.8
Tennessee	3,616	2,827	-21.8	920	450	15.9	36	36	0.2
Alabama	2,498	2,520	0.9	721	733	29.1	196	199	1.5
Mississippi	1,749	2,567	46.8	257	228	8.9	44	44	0.4
West South Central	14,282	14,395	0.8	2,657	2,320	16.1	454	477	3.3
Arkansas	839	846	0.8	257	208	22.4	15	53	0.3
Louisiana	2,319	2,073	-10.6	550	338	16.3	52	52	0.3
Oklahoma	757	859	13.5	350	378	16.0	38	129	15.0
Texas	10,367	10,817	2.4	1,480	1,398	13.2	288	261	2.5
Mountain	13,923	13,436	-3.5	1,827	1,917	14.3	477	456	3.4
Montana	148	176	15.9	138	110	74.3	39	26	0.3
Idaho	566	641	13.3	81	144	22.5	15	15	0.1
Wyoming	139	174	25.2	96	80	46.0	3	3	0.0
Colorado	3,710	3,812	2.8	416	389	10.2	101	101	1.7
New Mexico	3,026	3,185	5.3	322	270	8.5	165	116	3.6
New Mexico	3,750	3,020	-19.5	387	352	11.7	88	58	0.8
Arizona	3,750	1,592	-57.8	256	452	28.4	50	50	0.5
Utah	1,608	864	-46.3	131	119	13.8	23	22	0.2
Nevada	948	948	0.0	119	119	9.2	11	11	0.1
Pacific	37,010	35,446	-4.2	5,015	4,912	13.9	805	827	6.3
Washington	4,534	3,757	-17.1	518	410	10.9	115	66	0.6
Oregon	347	1,206	246.1	87	87	68.7	1	4	0.0
California	30,951	29,593	-4.4	3,628	3,227	10.7	533	535	4.9
Alaska	95	246	157.9	237	273	42.0	45	29	0.3
Hawaii	527	566	7.4	271	273	48.2	139	150	28.5

- Represents zero. X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, "The State of Small Business: A Report of the President, annual. Data from Federal Procurement Data Center, "Special Report F00312," June 1, 1989.