

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13768
Folder ID Number: 13768-004

Folder Title:
Stan Scott Tribute Dinner 9/11/91 [OA 8327][1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	5	7

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 19, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM:

DANIEL CASSE *Dac*

SUBJECT:

September 11 Tribute Dinner to Stan Scott

On the evening of September 11, the President will address a tribute dinner for Stan Scott. Scott is black Republican, an active fundraiser for the United Negro College Fund, and a longtime friend and supporter of the President.

Scott has send us the attached background materials that you may wish to use in preparing the President's remarks for that evening.

Attachment

Hon. Edith E. Holiday
Assistant to the President &
Secretary of the Cabinet
2nd Floor-West Wing
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

TO Danell for
action w/

speech writers
The, G

Dear Edith:

Pursuant to our discussion, I am attaching background material for review by your White House writer in preparing remarks for President Bush's use at the September 11th Stan Scott event.

I wanted to get this material to you sooner than later since I will be on travel, starting next week, until after Labor Day. I will, of course, be available by telephone should the President's speech writer want to chat with me.

Edith, the pocket includes the usual resume/biography, news releases on my purchase and recent sale of Crescent Distributing Company, as well as an exchange of correspondence with the President.

In addition, I am passing along to the writer background information on an initiative we are asking President Bush to announce to the audience during his remarks -- the establishment of a \$27.5 million Stanley S. Scott Cancer Center in New Orleans at the Louisiana State University School of Medicine. The Louisiana State University Medical Center Foundation approached me several weeks ago to gain my permission to use my name for the Center. I was honored to give my okay. We would hope that Louisiana Gov. Roemer will be in the audience as a part of this announcement. (Roemer, of course, switched to the GOP this year and is running for re-election).

Finally, Edith, I can be reached at the following numbers:

Office: 504-569-1762
Home: 504-283-0636

Edith, in advance, thanks so very much for your support in this matter.

Sincerely,


Stan Scott

cc: Secretary Louis Sullivan
Hon. Constance Newman

ATTENTION EI
Contact: Dwight Ban

Stan Scott

In Major Business Deal...

Scott Sells D To Miller Br

- (1) News Releases
- (2) Resume/Biography
- (3) Feature articles



Stanley S. Scott

NEW ORLEANS, LA - In a multi-million dollar transaction, Stanley S. Scott, President, Crescent Distributing Company, has announced the sale of his distributorship to the Miller Brewing Company.

An exclusive wholesaler of Miller brands, Crescent employs 175 people and wholesales 35 percent of the beer in the New Orleans area. The distributorship will sell four and a half million cases of beer this year, and will gross close to \$50 million, Scott said.

Scott, who purchased the beer distributorship -- one of the nation's

largest -- from Miller more than three years ago, is selling the franchise for health reasons.

Scott, who has been undergoing chemotherapy treatment, in an inter-office memo to his employees, expressed "deep appreciation for your support, outstanding dedication and commitment to your work -- and most of all -- your friendship".

At Miller headquarters in Milwaukee, President Leonard Goldstein said, "We want to build on the strong foundation laid by Stan Scott. We regret the unfortunate circumstances of this situation and wish to thank Stan for his contribu-

y

Company."
e and a half
sifying" and
t" Crescent
force in the
New Orleans market".

Formerly assistant to the chairman and vice president of corporate affairs with Philip Morris Companies Inc., Miller Brewing's parent, Scott bought Crescent from Miller in April 1988.

Scott became a reporter for the Atlanta Daily World, one of a chain of newspapers his family founded and the first black-owned daily newspaper in modern time. He became the first full-time black general assignment reporter for United Press International and was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of Malcolm X's assassination.

Prior to joining the White House staff in 1971, Scott pioneered at Westinghouse Broadcasting (WINS RADIO) in New York City as the first full-time black minority news announcer.

During the Nixon and Ford administration, Scott was White House deputy communications director and special assistant for domestic affairs. He later supervised 500 people as assistant administrator for the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Scott is a member of numerous boards and commissions, including the New Orleans branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, the New Orleans Sports Foundation, the Audubon Park Commission, the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, Xavier University and Alerion Bank Board.

ATTENTION EDITOR: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Thomas D. Ricke, (212) 880-3475 or Thomas A. Johnson, (212) 686-4711

In Major Business Deal...

Stanley S. Scott Purchases A Miller Beer Distributorship in New Orleans

NEW YORK, NY—Stanley S. Scott, former Vice President and Assistant to the Chairman of Philip Morris Companies Inc., has announced his purchase of one of the nation's leading distributorships in the brewing industry.

Scott, whose wide and varied career has included positions as journalist, State Department Official and White House Assistant to two Presidents of the United States, has completed a major deal with the Miller Brewing Company to buy the Crescent Distributing Company in New Orleans, La.

Crescent supplies Miller Brewing Company products to retailers in the metropolitan New Orleans area. In 1987, Crescent generated almost \$50 million in sales.

The Miller Brewing Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Philip Morris Companies Inc., is the nation's second largest brewery, producing such top brands as Miller Lite, Miller High Life, Genuine Draft, Milwaukee's Best, Lowenbrau, Meister Brau and Matilda Bay wine cooler.

In announcing the acquisition, Scott, whose family launched the nation's first Black daily newspaper, *The Atlanta Daily World*, said: "I am delighted to have this challenging opportunity to purchase the Crescent Distributing Company. It's a well-managed, class operation with outstanding personnel. I appreciate the confidence shown by the leadership at Miller Brewing Company and Philip Morris Companies Inc. in working with me to accomplish one of my life-long goals—to own a major business."

Leonard Goldstein, President, Miller Brewing Company, commenting on the sale, said: "We are proud of Stan Scott's enormous contributions at Philip Morris, as well as the superior manner in which he carried out his prior assignments in government. I am confident that his experience and dedication will serve him well as an entrepreneur. We wish Stan the very best as he launches this significant venture."

Scott served for more than a decade at Philip Morris. He was elected Vice President of Corporate Affairs, Philip Morris Companies Inc., by the Board of Directors in August 1984.

Mr. Scott served as Vice President, Public Affairs, for Philip Morris U.S.A. from February 1979 to July 1984. He joined Philip Morris Incorporated as Assistant Director, Corporate Relations and Communications, in February 1977 and was appointed Director, Corporate Public Affairs, nine months later.

Scott said: "Education and business ownership are the building blocks—now

and in the future—in our dynamic capitalistic system. I now want to use the experience I have had the privilege of gaining in business and in government to contribute to our nation's economic progress. This progress benefits all Americans."

Prior to joining Philip Morris, Mr. Scott, a former Special Assistant to Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, served as Assistant Administrator of the State Department's Agency for International Development (USAID).

A former New York newsman, Scott served as Assistant Director of Communications in the White House. He joined the White House staff in 1971 and served as Assistant to the President from February 1973 to November 1975, when he was appointed by Mr. Ford and confirmed by the Senate to his post with USAID as Assistant Administrator.

As a Presidential Representative in the White House and State Department, Mr. Scott worked on domestic concerns and traveled extensively in Europe and Africa while involved in the area of foreign policy.

Mr. Scott served for four years as a radio newsman at Westinghouse Broadcasting Corporation in New York City.

Previously, he was an Assistant Director of Public Relations for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in New York; and a general assignment news reporter for United Press International.

Mr. Scott worked as a reporter for *The Atlanta Daily World*, Atlanta, Ga., and Editor/General Manager of the *Memphis World*, Memphis, Tenn.



STANLEY S. SCOTT

Mr. Scott is the recipient of numerous awards, including: a Pulitzer nomination while at UPI for his eyewitness account of the assassination of civil rights advocate Malcolm X; the Russwurm Award for excellence in journalism; the Silurians Award presented by veteran New York newsmen and the Lincoln University Distinguished Alumni Award.

President Ronald Reagan appointed Mr. Scott a member of the Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business Ownership in February 1982. In April 1985, Mr. Scott was appointed a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships.

Governor Mario Cuomo appointed Mr. Scott a member of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission in June 1986.

Mr. Scott is a member of the Board of Directors of St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital Center. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Jacob K. Javits Convention Center of New York and serves on the Board of Visitors of the North Carolina Central University School of Law.

Mr. Scott also serves as Vice Chairman of the New York City Fire Safety Foundation and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Research Foundation. He is a National Committee Member of the National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institution.

Born in Bolivar, Tenn., Mr. Scott attended Palmer Memorial Institute, a preparatory school in Sedalia, N.C., the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans. (1951-1953), and Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. (1957-1959). Mr. Scott received his B.S. degree in Journalism from Lincoln University. He served in the U.S. Army from 1954 to 1956, including one year in Korea.

Scott is married to Bettye Lovejoy Scott. They are the parents of three children, Susan and Kenneth of Atlanta, Ga., and Stanley, Jr., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Philip Morris Companies Inc. has five principal subsidiaries: Philip Morris U.S.A.; General Foods Corporation; Philip Morris International, Inc.; Miller Brewing Company and Philip Morris Credit Corporation.

General Foods Corporation has three operating companies: General Foods U.S.A.; General Foods Coffee & International and Oscar Mayer Foods.

Philip Morris Credit Corporation is engaged in financial service activities. Its subsidiary, Mission Viejo Realty Group Inc., is a community development company in Southern California and Colorado.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF STANLEY S. SCOTT

Name the pursuit -- journalism, business, government service -- and Stan Scott is in a class by himself.

As a journalist, he not only recorded history, he made it.

As a businessman, he injected verve, insight, innovation and acumen into every venture. When Stan takes over an operation -- any operation -- business as usual is shown the door.

As a public servant, he was far ahead of his time in demonstrating that a Black American committed to civil rights and equal opportunity could also be a Republican.

Name the place -- Atlanta, Washington, New York, New Orleans, even the sub-Saharan regions of Africa -- and Stan's indelible imprint is there.

Begin in Stan's home town of Atlanta in the fifties, where he was a cub reporter on the The Atlanta Daily World, his family's newspaper and America's first modern Black-owned daily. Stan stood shoulder to shoulder against bigotry with fellow Atlantans who formed the nucleus of America's civil rights revolution, giants like Maynard Jackson, Andrew Young, Julian Bond, John Lewis, Louis Sullivan and Martin Luther King Junior.

In New York, in the sixties, Stan smashed the wire service color line by joining United Press International and went on to earn a Pulitzer Prize nomination for his

eyewitness account of the Malcolm X assassination.

Ironically, the Black reporter who integrated UPI was the only representative of a major news organization to witness the shooting; whites were excluded from the rally at which Malcolm X was killed.

Stan left UPI to return to the civil rights battle at NAACP headquarters in New York, where he worked with the late Roy Wilkins as Associate Public Relations Director on crucial voting rights issues.

Obeying his long-held belief that the best way to change the system is to become part of it, Stan broke another color barrier and became the first Black full-time reporter at WINS, an all-news radio station. While at WINS, Stan was noticed by White House Communications Director Herb Kline, who was searching for an Assistant Director.

From his office at the San Diego Union 20 years later, Kline recalls his initial impression of Stan as an outstanding communicator and newsman who understood both the newspaper and radio sides of the news business. Adds Kline, "I was also impressed by Stan's outstanding personality. I later came to admire his judgment and his ethical sense and to value his relationship with the Black community."

In Washington, in the seventies, Stan made a new mark as special assistant on domestic affairs to President Nixon and then President Ford. He later became Assistant Administrator of the State Department's Agency for

International Development, personally helping to bring relief to drought and famine-stricken regions of Africa.

Stan returned to New York to spend the decade of the eighties in a new career, that of corporate executive. He was the architect of the public affairs program for Philip Morris U.S.A. As Vice President of Corporate Affairs for Philip Morris Companies, Stan set in motion policies that added to Philip Morris's stature as a socially responsible corporation -- and enhanced his own reputation as a builder of bridges to consumers, communities, educational, business, labor and professional organizations, politicians at every level and of every stripe and the media, from neighborhood weeklies to network TV.

During Stan's decade-long tenure, Philip Morris's participation in the United Negro College Fund increased dramatically. The company's contribution went beyond money. It included the time, talents and energies of former Philip Morris Vice Chairman Hugh Cullman, who retired last year as UNCF Chairman and who is the College Fund's National Fund-Raising Chairman today.

In New Orleans, in the nineties, Stan is described by one journalist as "one of the faces of the decade ahead." As President and Chief Executive of Crescent Distributing, the Miller Brewing distributorship he acquired in 1988, Stan plunged into the city's business and civic affairs and virtually overnight became one of New Orleans' prime movers.

True to form, Stan called for an end to business as usual, while building enough bridges to span the Mississippi River several times.

He is President of the Mayor's Audubon Zoo Commission and serves on the boards of Xavier University, a UNCF institution, the New Orleans Urban League, the Alerion Bank and the New Orleans Sports Foundation and President Bush's Commission on the Arts and Humanities.

The New Orleans phase of Stan Scott's life is only the latest chapter in a continuing story of courage, vision, humanity and accomplishment.

He continues to do his best to set an example for those who will follow. He still adheres to a favorite adage that we make our own good luck and that nobody can do more than you do for yourself. Stan readily recalls that as a child he sat in the back of an Atlanta streetcar with his grandmother, conjugating verbs to pass the time -- and to be sure he'd be able to speak and write well enough to break out of the back of that streetcar.

He is as likely to interrupt a business conference to take a call from an old newspaper colleague as from the President of the United States. Both have happened. It is unknown to him to be a figurehead leader. Invite him to join your board or your organization, and you're guaranteed to get hard work and an avalanche of good ideas.

The same journalist who calls Stan one of the faces of the decade ahead also asks, "How can New Orleans get more like him?"

We should all ask, "How can America get more like him?"

BUSINESS

Former White House Asst. Stanley Scott Elected To City Post In New Orleans



Stanley S. Scott
Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, was unanimously elected president of the Audubon Park Commission in New Orleans.

Scott will preside over the city governmental board which oversees city expenditures of two of the city's largest attractions—the top-ranked Audubon Zoo and the newly-opened Aquarium of the Americas.

"The Audubon Park Commission is at the forefront of education and tourism in New Orleans as well as worldwide conservation efforts, and I am enthusiastic to serve the community in this new position," said Scott, whose company is one of the country's largest distributorships and the exclusive distributor of Miller Brewing company products in the New Orleans area.

L.A. Exec. Oliver Trigg Jr. Convicted Of Bank Fraud

A Los Angeles man faces up to 94 years in jail and a \$4 million fine after being convicted of 14 criminal counts stemming from an alleged scheme to take over one of

the nation's largest Black-owned savings and loans.

Oliver A. Trigg Jr. recently was convicted in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles of a series of criminal counts for the way in which he took control of Family Savings, Asst. U.S. Attorney Maurice Leiter told JET. He said Trigg, 40, was convicted on one count of conspiracy, three counts of making false statements to the government, two counts of money laundering, three counts of tax fraud and five counts of bank fraud. "It was an elaborate scheme to defraud," Leiter said.

The conviction stemmed from a Los Angeles Times investigation which alleged that Trigg was involved in phony real estate transactions to get the money necessary to buy controlling interest in Family. Leiter said that Family Savings lost an estimated \$3 million as a result of the scheme.

Neither Trigg nor his attorney could be reached for comment. However, the L.A. Times reported that an appeal is planned. Sentencing is set for April 15th.

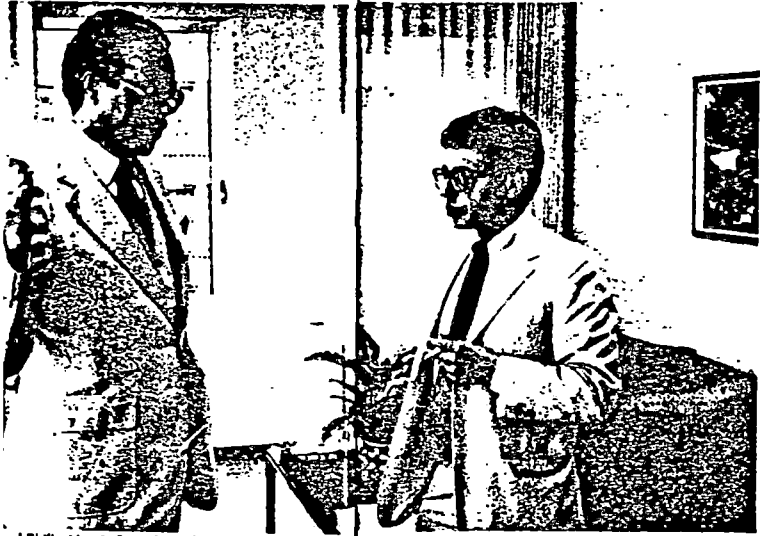
Hasbro Inks Pact With Black Firm For Toy Line

As the toy industry begins a battle for the profitable ethnic market, Hasbro Inc. joins the competition by signing a deal with Olmec Corp., a small minority-owned Manhattan toy maker.

Olmec, the six-employee company founded in 1985 by Harvard Business School graduate Yla Eason, currently produces a line of Black and Hispanic dolls and accessories and has recorded sales of \$1.3 million in 1989.



Morris Chairman and CEO George Weiss with Scott and Vice-President Michael DeMito.



and Philip Morris President Shepard P. Pollack, Morris Chairman & CEO Hugh Cullman and Scott.



FINANCE

IS THERE REALLY A COLORLESS CORPORATE STRUCTURE?

Hard work and dedication can lead to the top: Stanley S. Scott knows. He's been there.

BY DONALD V. ADDERTON

High above the teeming streets of mid-town Manhattan in the relative tranquility of a corporate setting, Stanley S. Scott wrestles with the ever-changing complexities of attitudes in America.

A firm believer of the old-fashioned American ethic of "hard work" to achieve one's goals, Scott is hard pressed in assessing the progress of black Americans, since the golden age civil rights 1960s.

Reclining in his subdued office, with walls lined with photographs from his Washington, D.C. days that spanned three Presidential Administrations, and now vice president of public affairs for Philip Morris, U.S.A., Scott pauses, then begins, "I won't be satisfied until all racial groups in this country receive equity across the board, in terms of the same opportunities.

"On the other hand we've made tremendous progress in this country, in terms of race relations. The largest challenges are still out there, because it is much more difficult now, in a sense, than in the '60s and '70s where we gave up blood, sweat and tears.

"Now we've got the awesome task of making the public acceptability work for us as a people," Scott notes: "We're a capitalistic system and on the other hand we're still basically

consumers. Until we become producers in our society, we're out of it economically.

"It's not going to be any different for us than it was for the Irish, the Jewish community, and other ethnic groups."

A robust hardy man, that belies his 50 years, Scott's outstanding career in journalism, government

"BE THE BEST THAT YOU CAN BE AND YOU CAN ONLY ACHIEVE THAT GREATNESS BY WORKING HARD AT IT. NOBODY IS GOING TO DO MORE FOR YOU THAN YOU CAN DO FOR YOURSELF."

Stanley S. Scott

service, and now corporate public affairs has been nothing short of meteoric. Will other blacks have the same ease of handling the subtle nuances of corporate America? he was asked.

Digesting the question, Scott says, "I'm really impressed with them. They have a sense of who they are and what is required to achieve their goals."

However, Scott is quick to caution that minorities entering the corporate world should have a philosophy and a set of goals to chart their course through, perhaps, rough going.

Growing up in Georgia, the philosophy was instilled in Scott at a very young age to strive to do his best, no matter the endeavor. He has tried to remain true to that philosophy throughout his adult professional life.

"Sure there are barriers in corporate America that we didn't learn about in college," he says, "that our parents weren't able to

CONTINUED



Scott goes over public affairs policy with Demita (c) and James C. Bowling, Sr. V-P.

tell us about.

"I have carte blanche to run the public affairs department at Philip Morris," Scott continues, "that was the promise made by the corporation when I agreed to come aboard."

"On the other hand you get a feeling of *deja vu*—we've been there before. It's been tough historically and we have to develop the tools to survive and thrive in corporate America, as we have done as a *people* outside looking into corporate America."

You've been at Philip Morris,

U.S.A. for the past six years, what has been your greatest satisfaction? "Working as a professional across the board, in all areas of government and public affairs," Scott states.

Looking at the nation's largest corporations, one can easily find minorities of every hue in middle management, and some functioning at the senior level. However, the question is corporate America ready for a black chief executive officer?

"We still do not have a color blind corporate structure," Scott



Scott explains complex corporate life to CLASS Editor Donald V. Adderton.



says, "just as we do not have a color blind society. As we move in society, so shall we move in the corporate structure. One impacts on the other."

Will the 20th Century see a black persident in America?

"The potential is there," Scott observes, "for all of those aspirations. Equally important is the continuous pace of minority involvement in the political process."

"People have to get involved. Democracy is not a spectator sport."

Scott, a life-long Republican, says he is often jibed by his friends for his choice of political representation, especially in the climate of the Reagan Administration. However, he states firmly that he is a staunch believer in the two-party system of politics.

"If 95 percent of the blacks in this country were voting Republican, I'd be a Democrat. You've got to have that to create the checks and balances that are required to make both parties responsive to the needs of the people."

Scott observes that in most cases the Democrats take the blacks for granted and the Re-





Scott receives Achievement Award from Adrienne Camp of Atlanta, Ga. NAACP.

publicans do not even try to curry the favor of minorities. "As a result," Scott says, "the largest minority exerts the least amount of influence in the political process. However, Scott allows that for a minority to become the president of the United States, the person would have to run a colorless campaign and become colorless himself.

"We as a minority are not able to hide our racial complexion," Scott says, "as some other groups have been able to do. Our philosophy, if you will, must of necessity reach out to all people in our society, when we are running for something other than community elections."

In your distinguished career in federal government as assistant to Presidents Richard Nixon and

Gerald Ford, did you try to be colorless?

"Absolutely," Scott says, "in helping to provide needed services for minorities."

Always with his finger on the pulse of America, Scott says that he has noticed a rapidly developing trend that is beginning to erode the very fabric of our existence.

"We are fast developing into a *me* society as opposed to an *us* society. I see that dangerous trend among blacks and whites. I don't think a society can long endure that philosophy. We are in fact our *brother's keeper*."

Coming from a rich journalistic background, Scott cut his teeth as a cub reporter for the Atlanta Daily World (the first black daily newspaper, owned by Scott's

family) in the early 1950s. In 1964 he became the first full-time black reporter at United Press International in New York. It was during his tenure at the wire service, that Scott almost copped the coveted Pulitzer Prize for his "eyewitness" account of the 1965 assassination of Malcolm X at the Audubon Ballroom. But then Scott's professional life has been speckled with "firsts." A distinction he seems to be growing weary of carrying.

Scott moved on to Westinghouse Broadcasting in 1967 as a newsman for WINS in New York, once again becoming the *first* black news announcer.

"The media in 1983 needs to take a long hard look at itself and try to resolve some of the inequities in their industry along racial lines. We are still hearing *firsts* and I'm a little sickened to hear that used in 1983.

"Now you are seeing *one* or *two* and it does not represent the progress we should have made. The media is one of the industries that leaves a lot to be desired, and ironically the media has been in the forefront in opening doors in other industries and pointing out the inequities."

Scott also bristled over the fact that once a black attains a level of proficiency in the media, the ethnic distinction often falls before his name.

"We are still not looked upon as a great writer, or a great artist, or great corporate director," Scott points out. "But we are looked upon as a great writer or great news announcer, who happens to be black. The blackness is emphasized."

Scott concluded that for blacks and other minorities to be able to *play* they will have to become a more viable political force.

"If I've learned anything in my involvement in politics—politicians listen to the voters. People who don't vote, don't count. That's a hard reality in our society.

"I firmly believe that this is a great and glorious country, but our country needs proding on occasion. And no one is going to do more proding for us than we do for ourselves." ■

The Stanley S. Scott Cancer Center

The Stanley S. Scott Cancer Center will be established in New Orleans at the Louisiana State University School of Medicine. This comprehensive cancer center will provide services for all socio-economic, racial, and ethnic groups. Hospital collaborations will be the Charity Hospital (N.O.) and the statewide Charity System, Hotel Dieu Hospital, and Children's Hospital.

The Center will be located in a 100,000 square foot building which will have comprehensive cancer treatment facilities on an ambulatory care basis and modern scientific research facilities, both wet and dry laboratories. Currently the 17 clinical departments provide excellent cancer services in all specialties and disciplines and the 23 clinical and basic science departments conduct excellent research. What is lacking is the multi-disciplinary collaboration which provides excellence of service and research and most of the creative new findings.

This Center will focus especially on research in cancer in Blacks. Our evidence is that cancer morbidity and mortality are more severe. The incidence is higher and occurs at a somewhat earlier age. Also, when first seen, the typical low income Black patient is seen initially with far advanced disease. We must understand and address the causes of these problems to prevent them.

Stanley S. Scott is a very special local and national hero. He has stimulated those around him in each setting in which he has found himself to remarkable accomplishments. The Stanley S. Scott Cancer Center would continue this inspiration in an important area of public health and human service need.

This Cancer Center will require approximately 27.5 million dollars over the next three to five years for construction, equipment, and start up costs. The State of Louisiana has recently made the first contribution of 1.2 million dollars. The target for this fund raising effort is 13.0 million dollars. Other moneys will come from local and federal public and other private sources.

THE CANCER CENTER

Planning for the Louisiana State University Cancer Center in New Orleans was begun in 1989. Faculty Committees under the leadership of Dr. Mervin Trail and consisting of basic scientists and clinicians, met regularly to develop an educational, clinical, and research program in cancer.

The leadership of the School of Medicine recognized that Louisiana needed such a Center to improve the health of its citizens and to collaborate with its health professionals. Our impressions are that cancer incidence is high and we believe that diagnostic and treatment contacts seem to occur too late in the disease, and, as a consequence morbidity and mortality are high. This observation suggests that cancer education, cancer prevention, and early diagnosis and treatment are particularly important. These factors are particularly true in the low income black population. We hope that this population will be one of our service foci.

We are now ready to establish the Center and to begin a variety of programs in the Fall of 1991 following its approval by the Board of Supervisors (June 1991) and the Board of Regents (August 1991). The building blocks are in place. The objective is to develop a fully functioning Center by 1994.

What would such a center include?

- (1) Excellent clinical programs in cancer treatment including medical and pediatric oncology, surgery and surgical subspecialties and radiation therapy. We have cancer specialists in most of our clinical departments and they are already seeing a good many cancer patients. What is lacking in most instances is we have one

cancer expert when we should have two and the treatment efforts are not well organized and coordinated.

- (2) Programs in health care provider and citizen education. Physicians and other health care professionals frequently need assistance in managing or referring these patients. Individuals, families and others need help as well. (We plan to establish an 800 number staffed by a cancer nurse specialist to assist in referral and consultation and to provide support for the person making the inquiry.) Continuing education will also be increased for health care professionals.
- (3) The hospital facilities would be provided by Hotel Dieu, the Louisiana Hospital, (formerly Charity Hospital (N.O.) and Children's Hospital. We also provide staff and faculty and would extend the programs into Baton Rouge and Lafayette where we have other Charity Hospitals. We also believe that our Area Health Education Centers in Southeast and Southwest Louisiana would help in cancer education. Each hospital brings high quality programs and resources which would be necessary for a comprehensive center. For example Hotel Dieu provides a bone marrow transplant program and an MRI Facility; Charity provides a large low income Black population and state of the art radiation therapy equipment; and Children's provides comprehensive cancer services for children.
- (4) We already have a large basic and clinical research capacity. We are the largest National Institute of Health grant holder in Louisiana including both public and private schools. We are the largest federal grant holder in the L.S.U. system. We have more than 2.0 million dollars in holdings this year in cancer grants and

contracts. Furthermore, we will become responsible for the tumor registry this fall thus facilitating data acquisition and associated research.

- (5) For education, medical student and house staff cancer education would be improved. We would include students from nursing, dentistry, allied health, pharmacy, social work, psychology etc. We plan to include the local Black institutions (Xavier, Dillard, Southern University at New Orleans) of higher education.
- (6) In order to accomplish these programs a new building housing an outpatient clinical center for cancer care and research laboratories, where state of the art research could occur in both wet laboratory and dry laboratory settings. The cost of such a building would be \$175 per square foot and 100,000 square feet would be required, a total of 17.5 million dollars.
- (7) Other startup costs would be 5.0 million for equipment and 5.0 million for the seeding of research and the acquisition of personnel (a total of 10 million dollars). Excellent land space is available at no cost.
- (8) Operating costs would be covered by ongoing State budgets, by research grants and contracts including research overhead, by earned clinical income, etc. In each of the last two years 2.5 million dollars has been sought through the State budgetary process. On each occasion, the Governor, although indicating his support and endorsement, has had to redline the appropriation on the last day.
- (9) Both the Legislature and the Governor have been supportive and have recognized the enormous business potential of the L.S.U. Medical School and Center. We

take one state dollar and make it 4.0 expenditure dollars through our clinical and research grant and contract activity. This Cancer Center would add to that potential. (The Governor has just indicated to us that the State will provide 1.2 million dollars this year.)

- (10) Finally the Pennington Biomedical Nutritional Research Center in Baton Rouge has indicated their interest in joining the Cancer Center. They have an endowed professorship for a cancer researcher interested in nutrition (endowment 1.0 million dollars). They also have a suite of laboratories in which this individual and colleagues would work.

THE STANLEY SCOTT CANCER RESEARCH CENTER

The tragic illness of Mr. Scott has affected many people, both locally and nationally. He has been a tower of strength through his personality, his business accomplishments, his community leadership, etc. One of his commitments was as a Board member of the Louisiana State University Medical Center Foundation. There he was a leader sensitive to and understanding of the possible role of the Medical Center in establishing programs of excellence in improving the economy and in generating biomedical businesses. What better way to recognize him now and forever than to establish the Stanley Scott Cancer Center for Patient Care and Research in New Orleans. The total cost would be 27.5 million dollars and it would become a perpetual reminder of this man's enormous contributions.

CRESCENT DISTRIBUTING

COMPANY

5733 CITRUS BOULEVARD, HARAHAN, LOUISIANA 70123

STANLEY S. SCOTT
PRESIDENT

December 5, 1988

President-Elect George Bush
Office of the Vice President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Attention: Mr. Craig Fuller

Dear Mr. President-Elect:

Please know that your outstanding election made us very, very proud to be Americans. We go back quite a few years and I just want you to know that we have never been prouder of you, Barbara, and the rest of the Bush Family.

Mr. President-Elect, I felt especially honored to receive a recent telephone call from Craig Fuller extending your invitation to me to be a part of your administration.

As I discussed with Craig, after having served as an Assistant to Presidents Nixon and Ford, I sincerely believe my responsibility and challenge is to take advantage of my business opportunity here in New Orleans, and serve as a role model for black and hispanic minorities and disadvantaged whites. My goal is to grow my business to the fullest of my abilities and have people say - - "Scott did it and so can I".

Mr. President-Elect, I will always be available on any short term assignment you deem appropriate. I'll always be a member of your team. I'll be providing recommendations to your transition team for consideration of outstanding candidates.

You'll recall that you so generously provided me an invaluable contact on my arrival in New Orleans. Jack Weinmann has been an outstanding friend and, of course, is one of your greatest supporters.

*Bush / Scott
Correspondence and
Support... Friendship, etc.*

December 5, 1988

Page - 2

Jack's desire is to be a part of your administration as Ambassador to Switzerland. His second choices include Belgium, Spain, Austria, or Australia. What a great team he and Virginia would make in representing you abroad. I would sincerely hope that this outstanding American will have an opportunity to serve you and our nation.

Again, Mr. President-Elect, the very best to you and Barbara as you lead our nation on its challenging journey into the future. Our very best wishes to you and your family - - now and in the future.

Sincerely,



Stanley S. Scott
President

SSS:cg

pc: Craig Fuller
Bob Teeter
Chase Untermeyer



December 15, 1988

Dear Stan,

So many thanks for your thoughtful December 5 letter. I understand completely, my friend, I really do, and I am grateful for all you do for me. It means a lot.

Here is a copy of a note I sent to Chase Untermeyer, my top personnel man at the transition office. As you know, I share your high regard for Jack Weinmann and am delighted that he is willing to serve in our new Administration.

Thanks again for your good letter. Warmest personal best wishes for a joyous Christmas and a blessed New Year.

*Thanks for that
phone call.*

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "C. J. ...".



GEORGE BUSH

(self-typed)
December 13, 1988

To: Chase Untermeyer

Re: Jack Weinmann

Attached is a resume on Jack Weinmann
and a letter about him from Stan Scott.
When the Ambassadorial assignments are
gone over be sure he gets prime consideration.
He heklped financially, and then he rolled
up his sleeves and put up signs flying to
South Carolina from New Orleans just to
help out.
Belgium, Spain, Austria, Australia follow his
prime choice-- Switzerland,.

gb .

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1979

Black Group Fetes Bush In New York

NEW YORK--Presidential aspirant George Bush, who last week took a stunning lead over his Republican rivals in the nation's first formal test in the 1980 race in the Iowa precinct caucus, is also picking up key black support in his drive for the White House.

The former United Nations Ambassador met recently at the Sheraton Centre Hotel New York with over 100 Blacks to spell out his game plan and his "sound position on the issues that are going to make a difference."

Included in his audience were some of the top black leaders and "achievers"--as Bush called them--in the private sector, government, politics and other fields of endeavor.

The gathering of black Republicans, Democrats and independents showed up at the written invitation of Stanley S. Scott, a former top White House assistant to Gerald Ford. Scott is now back in the private sector as a vice president with one of America's top corporations.

"Bush," said Scott in introducing the one-time Congressman, head of the Central Intelligence Agency and the first U.S. representative in China, "is that he is a man full of integrity and character." He said his

guests, who came from as far away as Atlanta, Ga., Washington, Detroit and Chicago, in addition to metropolitan New York City, were looking for leadership in the U.S. and were among "a lot of disenchanted Americans who still believe in America and want to free themselves from the one-party system."

Bush declared he could be a good president because "I believe I can turn things around."

He declared he had no simple answer to inflation but he would like to keep the private sector strong. In regard to unemployment, and helping the poor, he said he would shift the emphasis on jobs to the private sector and have job training done by business.

Bush, who has raised \$2.4 million for the year-behind only former Governor John Connally and Ronald Reagan, and tied with President Carter -- also declared that "Carter doesn't have a clear perception of the world."

"I know the world as it really is--not what I'd like it to be," he declared. "I'm a guy that doesn't believe that because a man disagrees with me, he is totally wrong."



This Way, Please

Stanley S. Scott, former White House aide to President Ford, shows way to former U.S. UN Ambassador George Bush who is seeking the GOP nomination for president. Event was reception Scott hosted last week at the Sheraton Centre New York where Bush met top black leaders.

Presidential Hopeful George Bush Meets The Press

Presidential Hopeful Meets The Press

Presidential aspirant George Bush, who last week took a stunning lead over his Republican rivals in the nation's first formal test in the 1980 race in the Iowa precinct caucus, is also picking up key Black support in his drive for the White House.

The former United Nations Ambassador met last Thursday night at the Sheraton Centre Hotel New York with over 100 "sound to spell out his game plan and his sound position on the issues that are going to make a difference."

Included in his audience were some of the top Black leaders and "achievers" — as Bush called them — in the private sector, government, politics and other fields of endeavor.

Scott's Invitation

The gathering of Black Republicans, Democrats and independents showed up at the written invitation of Stanley S. Scott, a former top White House assistant to Gerald Ford. Scott is now back in the private sector as a vice president with one of America's top corporations.

"What distinguishes George Bush," said Scott in introducing the onetime Congressman, head of the Central Intelligence Agency and the first U.S. representative in China, "is that he is a man full of integrity and character."

He said his guests, who came from as far away as Atlanta, Ga., Washington, Detroit and Chicago, in addition to metropolitan New York City, were looking for leadership in the U.S. and were among "a lot of disenchanted Americans who still believe in America and want to free themselves from the one-party system."

Bush declared he could be a good president because "I believe I can turn things around."



Last week, a "Meet the Minority" press conference was held by the George Bush for President Committee at the Sheraton Centre in Manhattan, to introduce George Bush who hopes to run on the Republican slate for President. Shown here from left to right are: George Bush, Presidential hopeful with Richard F. Mereday, center, Nassau Republican Committeeman from the Village of Roosevelt and Ted Britton, former Ambassador to Barbados at right. In next photo, vocalist Gail Archer is shown shaking hands with George Bush. Photo at right shows Stan Scott, vice president of Phillip Morris, Dick Gidron, Bronx Cadillac dealer and Mrs. Stan Scott. (Photos by Gilbert)

year — behind only former Governor John Connally and Ronald Reagan, and tied with President Carter — also declared that "Carter doesn't have a clear perception of the world."

"I know the world as it really is — not what I'd like it to be," he declared. "I'm a guy that doesn't believe that because a man disagrees with me he is totally wrong."

Holman, University of Maryland; former White House aide E. Frederic Morrow; Ernest W. Love, McLean, Va.; Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, Chappaqua, N.Y.; Commissioner Thaddeus Garrett, Jr., Washington, D.C.; William J. Trent, Jr., Greensboro, N.C.; Dr. Eugene S. Callender, NYC; Mrs. Lota A. Mushaw, Reston, Va.; Edgar Brazelton, Detroit, Mich.; Christopher F. Edley, NYC; Stanley Thomas, Tenafly, N.Y.

N.Y.; Richard Clarke, NYC; John Haith, Albany, N.Y.; Fred Wilkinson, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; T.M. Alexander, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; C.A. Scott, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Edna Beach, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; Mrs. Bettye L. Scott, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.; Ruth Clark, NYC; Jack Champion, Washington, D.C.; Sadie Fedoes, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Councilman James Finch, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.;

MAY 19 1987

STANLEY S. SCOTT

GEORGE BUSH

May 7, 1987

Mr. Stanley S. Scott
Vice President and Director
of Corporate Affairs
Philip Morris Companies, Inc.
120 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Stan:

I understand from Bruce Gelb and Walter Curley that you have agreed to serve on the Luncheon Committee for the upcoming fundraiser on behalf of my campaign for President in New York City.

Barbara and I greatly appreciate both your support and your commitment in making this event a success. We will always remember your early efforts.

Again, many thanks for your special assistance. We look forward to seeing you and thanking you personally on May 21st.

Thanks, pal

Sincerely,


George Bush

Dear Stan:

Thanks for your kind offer to help out on Saturday. That was thoughtful of you to call and both Barbara and I appreciate it.

With warm best wishes,

Sincerely,



I'm only there for a few minutes - then off to see my Mom in Greenwich.



THE PRESIDENT

May 4, 1991

Dear Stan,

your Sullivan trick is that
I'm not here with
you are a special friend
Barbara & I are thinking of

Bush names convention coordinator

Stanley S. Scott, a former White House aide, has been appointed by the George Bush for President Committee to be the campaign's New Orleans convention committee chairman.

Scott will work with the Bush campaign and the convention staff to coordinate preparations from the convention site.

Scott was a special assistant to the president from 1973 to 1975 after two years as assistant director of communications in the White House. He was assistant administrator of the State Department's Agency for International Development before joining the Philip Morris Co. in 1977, where he was vice president for corporate relations until recently.

For several years before he worked in the White House, Scott was a journalist.

GEORGE BUSH
710 NORTH POST OAK ROAD
SUITE 208
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77024

(713) 467-1980

January 2, 1978

Mr. Stanley S. Scott
Philip Morris Incorporated
100 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10003

Dear Stan,

That beautiful little filing box will not be used for recipes. It will be used for my big political plans. Thanks for sending this tasteful present along.

Speaking of political plans, I am determined that early in '79 we have a good visit. I really want you involved in my activities. As 1979 commences, I feel confident that I can win both the nomination and the election. I want to tell you why, and I want to get you involved.

Have a great New Year, Stan.

I treasure our friendship.

Sincerely,


George Bush



GEORGE BUSH

OCT 15 1987

STANLEY S. SCOTT

October 9, 1987

Mr. Stanley Scott
120 Park Avenue
Phillip Morris Companies
New York, NY 10017

Dear Stanley,

I am delighted you have accepted my invitation to serve on the National Steering Committee of the George Bush for President campaign. It means a great deal to Barbara and me to have your active support in my bid for the presidency.

I want to bring the American people a message of hope for the future. Together, we can build a stronger, more prosperous America.

Again, thank you so very much.

Sincerely,


George Bush



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1985

The Honorable Stanley S. Scott
Vice President
Director of Corporate Affairs
Philip Morris Incorporated
120 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Stan:

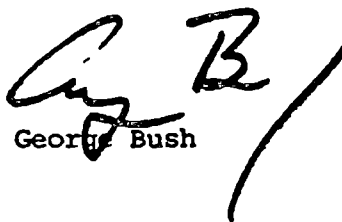
Thanks for the suggestion on Granville Toogood. Any guy that can make you look good has got to be of enormous benefit to me.

My problem is that I am working with a person who I believe is A-1 and I don't feel I should make any changes at this time. I hope you understand.

Heaven knows there is plenty of room for improvement here, but maybe what I am now doing will be the answer. If not, Granville "here you come".

Thanks, again, my friend,

Warm regards,


George Bush

Saturday, November 10, 1979

THE MICHIGAN CHRONICLE



POLITICAL GATHERING — Republican presidential aspirant George Bush (second from right) met more than 100 Black leaders recently at a reception held in the Sheraton Center in New York. Bush's host was Stanley S. Scott

(third from left), former White House aide to President Gerald Ford. Others pictured are (from left) Timothy Jenkins, Washington; Mrs. Bettye Scott, auto dealer Dick Gidron and Edward Brazelton, of Detroit.



2ND STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1991 The Time Inc. Magazine Company;
Time

August 26, 1991, U.S. Edition

SECTION: NATION; Pg. 19

LENGTH: 1162 words

HEADLINE: CONTROVERSIES;

The Provocative Professor;

A black historian draws fire for racist and anti-Semitic remarks, but followers defend his Afrocentric theories

BYLINE: By LANCE MORROW;

-- Reported by Thomas McCarroll/New York

BODY:

The professor offered the following observations:

-- "Russian Jewry had a particular control over the movies, and their financial partners, the Mafia, put together a financial system of destruction of black people." This was "a conspiracy, planned and plotted and programmed out of Hollywood" by "people called Greenberg and Weisberg and Trigliani . . ."

-- "Rich Jews" operating in Seville and Lisbon and Hamburg and Newport, R.I., and other cities financed the African slave trade.

-- Whites are "pathological," "dirty," "dastardly, devilish folks."

Leonard Jeffries, chairman of African-American studies at New York's City College, put on a surreal performance. For long stretches of his speech before an Empire State Black Arts and Cultural Festival in Albany last month, Jeffries made an intense and affecting case for blacks to study African history and learn the buried side of their own stories in America. But he kept veering obsessively back into a snarling racism. Strange to watch: the intelligent angels of his nature were wrestling with nasty little cretins. The cretins won a few rounds.

Diane Ravitch, Assistant U.S. Secretary of Education, is a "sophisticated Texas Jew," Jeffries said, "a debonair racist." He repeatedly called her "Miss Daisy." Historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr., who has written against Afrocentrism, is "a weakling . . . slick and devilish." White people, including "very nice white folks," "distort history in what I call racial pathology. They are as diabolical as that." Jeffries sang out falsetto imitations of various Jews and other whites, manic little strokes of mockery and emasculation. Through it all, he invoked the liberating powers of truth. When he was finished, the audience gave him a rather tired standing ovation. He had gone on for almost two hours.

At first, Jeffries' speech escaped wider public attention. Then NY-SCAN, the state's cable-television channel, broadcast the performance, and the New York Post published a long account of it. That set off an indignant debate that had larger implications.

The first question: Are Jeffries' moments of flamboyant malice protected as exercises of academic freedom? New York Governor Mario Cuomo was not sure. First he said Jeffries' rant was "so egregious that the City University ought to take action or explain why it doesn't." Cuomo later backtracked and defended Jeffries' "freedom to abuse [freedom]." New York Times columnist A.M.



(c) 1991 Time Inc., Time, August 26, 1991

Rosenthal was not ambivalent. He placed Jeffries in the dreary international tribe of bigots -- Hindus paranoid about Muslims, white South Africans who proclaim black inferiority, Jew baiters everywhere. In the Washington Post, critic Jonathan Yardley wrote, "Talk such as Jeffries engaged in at Albany has nothing to do with 'ideas' -- it's bigotry, pure and simple."

But Jeffries had a following well beyond the academic community. When he returned to New York from a trip to Africa last week, nearly 1,000 of his supporters greeted him at John F. Kennedy International Airport -- far outnumbering the handful of mostly Jewish protesters who had turned out. One pro-Jeffries placard said, WELCOME HOME, BLACK PRINCE. A supporter declared, "Jeffries is exposing the big white lie." Another added: "The attack on Dr. Jeffries is an attack on Africa. It's an attack on all of us." The placard that received the loudest applause said, WHITE PEOPLE PUT JEWS IN THE OVEN, NOT JEFFRIES. Later in the week, more than 1,000 people showed up at a pro-Jeffries rally in a Brooklyn church, where they cheered a videotape of his speech.

The hating part of Jeffries may not represent the opinions of most American blacks. But a cloud of black-white cultural politics -- sometimes ugly, sometimes rather sad -- swirls around him. Possibly the professor subscribes to what might be called the Guidelines of Slur Compensation, whereby every vicious, ignorant remark ever uttered over the centuries by a white American may be repaid by a similarly ignorant viciousness mucked back in the opposite direction. Yin and yang -- every Black Devil has a mirroring White Devil.

Jeffries serves up outrages of pseudo scholarship that sound sometimes as if they originated in the lodge hall of Amos 'n' Andy's Mystic Knights of the Sea -- a rich irony in which Jeffries, a black foe of racism, makes himself sound like the Kingfish, a racist invention of whites. Blacks are "sun people," Jeffries explains, and whites are "ice people." New York Newsday quoted Jeffries as telling his students last year, "Our thesis is that the sun people, the African family of warm communal hope, meets an antithesis, the vision of ice people, Europeans, colonizers, oppressors, the cold, rigid element in world history." Jeffries believes melanin, the dark skin pigment, gives blacks intellectual and physical superiority over whites.

If Jeffries were a tenured white professor peddling race hate tricked up as learning, would he be more furiously criticized? Or less? Another C.U.N.Y. professor, Michael Levin, has, outside his classroom, preached the racial inferiority of blacks without being dismissed from his post. Perhaps that is because, as a lone academic crank, he speaks for no coherent movement and has no following. Jeffries marches onstage in all the panoply of Afrocentrism.

Afrocentrism is a culturally passionate and sometimes intellectually troubling development that is becoming something like a new religion in the African-American community. During his Albany lecture, Jeffries spoke feelingly about the need for black Americans to look into the past for their heroic selves. One important component of Afrocentric scholarship is a political-cultural exercise that attempts to appropriate the civilization of ancient Egypt as a black African phenomenon. Everyone must have his memories. Saul Bellow wrote once that they "keep the wolf of insignificance from the door." If some scholars doubt that Egypt is the black American's true memory, still, maybe memories can be invented.



(c) 1991 Time Inc., Time, August 26, 1991

The real history of blacks in America, of course, is abundant and rich and suffuses the entire culture: the texture of the U.S. is infinitely more black African than it is French or German or Scottish. And the real history of whites in America is far grimmer than the standard textbook version: it is more than a moral inconvenience that Washington and Jefferson were slave masters, and the national myth has never been rewritten to take full measure of the fact. Indeed, a dirty secret of all humankind is that everyone's roots are primitive and disreputable. The appalling 20th century slaughters accomplished by the European ice people suggest that they have not entirely improved on their cave-dwelling, fur-bearing, head-bashing ancestors.

Perhaps two spiritual imperatives are at war in the conflict over Afrocentrism and American blacks. On one side is everyone's need to make myths. On the other is the absolute necessity to stop lying.

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, Replays of Jeffries' televised speech won accolades at a Brooklyn rally, but protesters at J.F.K. airport were ready to burn him in effigy descColor: Leonard Jeffries on television., NO CREDIT; Picture 2, See above. descTwo photographs: Color: Rally of supporters for Leonard Jeffries; protesters opposing Leonard Jeffries at airport., PHOTOGRAPHS FOR TIME BY RICK MAIMAN -- SYGMA



7TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1991 Newsday, Inc.;
Newsday

August 18, 1991, Sunday, CITY EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 5

LENGTH: 485 words

HEADLINE: Sharpton Calls For a Boycott Of Classes

BYLINE: By Mark Lowery. STAFF WRITER

KEYWORD: AL SHARPTON; BOYCOTT; NEW YORK CITY; SCHOOL; BLACKS; CURRICULUM;
STUDENT; EDUCATION; LEONARD JEFFRIES; CITY COLLEGE; JEWS; DISCRIMINATION;
COLLEGES; TEACHER; MARIO CUOMO; FREEDOM OF SPEECH; CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

BODY:

The Rev. Al. Sharpton yesterday urged the parents of black children in the city's public school system to boycott the first day of classes to force a restructuring of the curriculum to reflect black contributions.

Speaking during a rally that was broadcast on WWRL-AM radio from PS 175 in Harlem, Sharpton said recent attacks on City College professor Leonard Jeffries, for remarks some consider anti-Semitic, are really attempts to block the implementation of a more-inclusive curriculum in the public schools - a movement Jeffries is spearheading. The boycott was first mentioned last week at a rally in Brooklyn supporting Jeffries. Also yesterday, supporting the boycott were civil rights activists Alton Maddox and Bob Law.

"They are really after the curriculum of inclusion. He [Jeffries] is being used as a target," Sharpton told the several hundred people attending yesterday's rally. "If we can't be included in the curriculum, we should not be included in the classroom."

"Either you're going to teach it straight, or you won't teach us at all . . . We're going to close the schools down!" Sharpton said.

Sharpton also said the black community must not let Jeffries be distracted from his role in promoting the curriculum of inclusion to battle charges that he's anti-Semitic.

"If they want a war, come by my house. If they want to fight, come see Sharpton," he said, further urging the attackers to "pin down" their yarmulkes and "let's get it on."

Board of Education figures indicate that about 39 percent of the public school system's nearly 940,000 students are black.

Chancellor Joseph Fernandez could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Organizers of yesterday's rally said specific instructions on boycotting the first day of school would be announced during a rally Tuesday night.



(c) 1991 Newsday, August 18, 1991

In his controversial speech, Jeffries talked about a conspiracy between some Jews and Italians in Hollywood, in previous years, to funnel out negative images of blacks. After portions of his speech were printed, several people called for CUNY to suspend Jeffries from his position.

Law told the audience yesterday that his review of Jeffries' speech revealed "nothing there to warrant this type of response." Several black community leaders who have reviewed the tape in its entirety have reached the same conclusion. Many say the New York Post, which first reported the comments, took his statements out of context, and a black boycott of the tabloid has resumed. Others have called for a scholarly debate on the assertions made by Jeffries.

"It is an assault on a much larger issue," Law said, later adding: "We cannot continue to leave our children in the hands of our enemy." Law also criticized Gov. Mario Cuomo for objecting to the curriculum of inclusion, on the grounds that it teaches ethnicity first, yet endorsing a plan to teach about the contributions of Italian-Americans.

GRAPHIC: AP Photo-Rev. Al Sharpton



6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1987 The Washington Post

September 28, 1987, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: OPINION EDITORIAL; PAGE B1

LENGTH: 1647 words

HEADLINE: A Weekend of Concern and Celebration;
The Commitments of the Black Caucus

BYLINE: Marjorie Williams, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

"The first lesson we have got to teach our children if we are to educate them is to listen," Marian Wright Edelman began. "I have something important to say to you tonight, and I want you to hear me."

With these words, the keynote speaker acquired what had eluded Mayor Marion Barry, Congressional Black Caucus Chairman Mervyn M. Dymally (D-Calif.) and other speakers at Saturday's Congressional Black Caucus 17th annual legislative weekend banquet: the attentive silence of her 3,000 listeners at the \$ 300-a-plate, black-tie dinner.

The founder of the Children's Defense Fund then asked her listeners to swallow, with their steaks, an unflinchingly serious speech about the responsibilities of the black middle class in advancing the weekend's major theme -- the education of the black child.

Noting the need to "educate black children in mind, in body and in spirit," Edelman made an emotional plea for her well-heeled audience to commit itself to the "service of those left behind," and not to blame the grim statistics of black family life on racism and urbanization alone.

"As many nuggets of truth as there are in all these views," she said, "unless the black middle class begins to extend more sustained leadership to black children and families ... then all of our Mercedeses and Halston frocks will not hide our failure as a generation of black 'haves' that did not protect the future during our watch."

She was speaking, as she noted afterward, to "the forum where you have all the leaders of the black middle class." And her speech underlined the traditional double nature of the weekend.

It is, on the one hand, a celebration of black achievement, as represented by the presence of men and women as diversely famous as Harry Belafonte and Rosa Parks, Dick Gregory and Coretta Scott King. As the Rev. Gardner Taylor of Brooklyn's Concord Baptist Church of Christ told the 23 black members of Congress at a Saturday morning prayer breakfast, "You cannot know how much hope is invested in you, in every nook and cranny of America, among black people yearning to breathe free." On the other hand, leaders see it as an opportunity to rally future support against the problems that confront black America.

Nowhere was the aspect of celebration, the awareness of achievements consolidated, more apparent than in the presence of Jesse L. Jackson, who



(c) 1987 The Washington Post, September 28, 1987

galvanized his listeners wherever he went. And nowhere was concern for the future more apparent than in the denunciations of Supreme Court nominee Robert H. Bork.

Jackson, in person, and Bork, in spirit, dominated even the Saturday prayer breakfast. Jackson, who delivered a mini-sermon, was given a distinctly secular introduction as "the next president of the United States." Bork was described in Taylor's sermon as the prime example "of those who are now determined to block our progress.

"We are now having, on Capitol Hill, the hearings for two or three Borks. Number one, there is the Bork who was. Number two, there is the Bork he says he is. And number three, there is the Bork nobody knows."

"I have found the most extraordinary interest, and the most detailed knowledge about Bork, on the part of people here," Eleanor Holmes Norton remarked at a National Urban Coalition brunch yesterday. "Of course, this meeting raises the political consciousness on the part of a community that already has a very high political consciousness."

Chaka Fattah entered politics in 1976 as a teen-ager, working the polls in West Philadelphia for an aspiring (and losing) black congressional candidate named Bill Gray.

William H. Gray III got elected the next time out and is now chairman of the House Budget Committee. Chaka Fattah ultimately ran for the state legislature and is now serving his third term for Pennsylvania's 192nd District -- one of the increasingly deep bench of black politicians around the country that produced four black freshman members of Congress in 1986.

Fattah explained this weekend that he sees the four-day round of seminars, speeches, meetings and parties as "a real opportunity for black America to come together and produce a shared consensus around major issues. Especially as we approach the presidential election, it's important that we come together," he said. "This obviously is 60 percent of what's going to be taking place here."

But the only part of it that took place in public view was Saturday's four-way Democratic Candidates Forum, at which Reps. Richard Gephardt (Mo.) and Patricia Schroeder (Colo.) and Massachusetts Gov. Mike Dukakis responded good-naturedly to finding themselves in the midst of a Jackson rally. Responding to questions from members of the Black Caucus, the four spent a little more than two hours outbidding each other in their support for higher spending on education and in their denunciations of Bork.

As efficient Jackson supporters blanketed the event, producing red, white and blue Jackson stickers on a majority of lapels and promoting attendance at a \$ 75-a-head Jackson fundraiser that night, representatives of the absent Sen. Paul Simon (Ill.) tiptoed amid the throng, timidly offering leaflets to listeners. (Simon, who was kept away by a previous commitment in South Dakota, did arrive in time to attend the banquet.)

As chairman of the House Budget Committee, Rep. Gray has a lot of Friends, a committee of whom -- including MCA Inc., Stroh Brewery Co., RJR Nabisco and the American Health Care Association -- threw a dinner dance in his honor Friday night at the Park Hyatt. Gray is, after Jackson, the biggest political star of

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®



(c) 1987 The Washington Post, September 28, 1987

black America, and "the Gray party" is, by consensus, becoming one of the most popular events of these weekends.

The party was followed by the annual midnight fashion show hosted by the Congressional Black Caucus Spouses. It was, again, a packed event in the Washington Hilton's cavernous ballroom, where a dressy crowd consumed dessert and champagne.

Throughout the weekend, visitors wandered around the exhibition floor, where corporate sponsors, foundations, unions, federal agencies and others displayed their wares, promoted minority employment and raffled off goods. (At the General Dynamics booth, a representative said there was "probably" nothing odd about one of the nation's largest defense contractors raffling off a Sony Walkman during a weekend when much of the talk was of the need to stanch the flow of jobs to plants overseas.)

At the RJR Nabisco booth, visitors were lining up to have a corporate photographer snap their picture at the side of actor Danny Glover. "This has made my weekend," said Anita Irick, who works in public affairs at the Small Business Administration.

The photos, snapped under the "R.J. Reynolds -- Tobacco U.S.A." sign, only briefly interrupted the distribution of free cigarettes. Down the way, representatives of Philip Morris were busily dispensing their own brands as quickly as delegates could pocket them. And at the fashion show, cosponsored by Philip Morris, free samples of Virginia Slims Menthols were distributed in bags of favors at each place setting. "To borrow a phrase from our Virginia Slims brand," Philip Morris Vice President Stanley S. Scott said in introducing the fashion show, "You've come a long way."

Edelman, who alluded in her speech to the need to address alcohol and tobacco abuse in the black community, said of the tobacco firms' sponsorship, "It's a paradox that bothers me. There are no pure things, but it concerns me."

Freshman Rep. Floyd Flake (D-N.Y.) defended the companies' involvement in the weekend's events. "One of the things people must realize is that [RJR] and Stan Scott have been so overwhelmingly supportive over the years of black concerns. I think the issue is not whether they're providing favors, but a long relationship with [black] causes."

But Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D-Mich.) said the caucus must reevaluate the sponsorship of both tobacco and alcohol companies, "not only in caucus activities, but in terms of advertising activities in black communities.

"They're always there on the spot with scholarships ... [But] with all appreciation for their corporate charity, where are they in terms of the health statistics showing black mortality is leaping off the statistical pages in terms of alcohol and cigarette-related diseases?" According to the Centers for Disease Control, black men between the ages of 25 and 34 represent the highest rate of smokers -- 46.9 percent -- of any group in the country. Overall, 26.5 percent of adults smoke.

"There's no way we can compartmentalize our lives conveniently, to say, 'thanks so much for your promotion,' and ignore statistics. Somewhere in our lives, and in our body politic, we have to confront their commercial and



(c) 1987 The Washington Post, September 28, 1987

advertising practices," said Conyers.

Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), who came to Congress the year the Congressional Black Caucus hosted its first weekend, marveled at how far the event had come. "This was one of the most exciting, substantive weekends we've ever had," he said. "It's fantastic we don't have to make emotional appeals anymore. We can now make them on a substantive basis," a gain he said has been "a gradual change over the years."

Following three days of events -- however substantive -- in hotel basements, the small brunch throng on the lawn of the Thomas Law House yesterday looked relieved to greet the midday sun. They ate the National Urban Coalition's ham and eggs and discussed Edelman's speech of the night before.

"I think she was saying things that people believe and don't often say," Virginia Lt. Gov. L. Douglas Wilder summarized, "something people need to say. We shouldn't have to have these catalysts to stir us.

"This is what we must teach our children," he added: "That life is hard, it may get harder, but it will be hardest if you don't help yourselves.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, REP. CHARLES RANGEL, HARRY BELAFONTE, JULIE BELAFONTE AND REP. MICKEY LELAND AT THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS BANQUET. RICH LIPSKI

TYPE: DC NEWS

SUBJECT: EDUCATION; ALCOHOL ABUSE; TIME / HISTORY; MEN; SUMMITS AND CONFERENCES; PARTIES; BLACK; SUMMITS AND CONFERENCES; SMOKING AND HEALTH; SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

ORGANIZATION: CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

NAMED-PERSONS: MARIAN WRIGHT EDELMAN; JESSE JACKSON; ROBERT H. BORK



16TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1980 The Washington Post

November 17, 1980, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: Metro; Dorothy Gilliam; B1

LENGTH: 930 words

HEADLINE: We'll Be Hearing More Of a Man Named Brown

BYLINE: Dorothy Gilliam

BODY:

IT'S EASY TO FORGET about Ron Brown these days.

You remember Ronald H. Brown? He used to be head of the Washington bureau of the National Urban League. He was talked about as a candidate for mayor of this city in 1978. He was in the news occasionally as president of the board of trustees of the University of the District of Columbia. Then last fall he became a point man for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's presidential bid, and he was the one the reporters talked with on TV the morning after Jimmy Carter won the Democratic nomination.

Now he is not going to be the black man closest to the president of the United States as he hoped a year ago. Neither is he going to be chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee as he hoped two weeks ago, because Kennedy's party lost the Senate.

All that would seem to suggest that Brown is now heading down a road toward oblivion. But he isn't.

First of all, 1982 is coming, and people already are talking to him again about running for mayor. They find him an attractive candidate. He is a smart, 39-year-old lawyer who was born in Washington and grew up in New York City. Brown lives with his wife, Alma, and two teen-age children on an Upper Northwest Washington street that is home to the upwardly mobile. He enjoys the support of both "old guard" Washingtonians and the younger set, with a career that spans civil rights and public service.

Second, he's going to be chief minority counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee, an important job that will grow even more so if Ted Kennedy emerges as the voice of Democratic righteousness crying out in a conservative Republican wilderness. Kennedy, by giving Brown one of the highest prizes he had left to give anybody who worked in his campaign, has put Brown in an extremely influential position, despite the senator's new and unaccustomed minority status on the committee. Brown can help Kennedy set priorities in his task of rebuilding the shattered Democratic party.

If Strom Thurmond becomes the ogre his early statements suggest, Kennedy's most effective forum from which to maintain the liberal Democratic Party dogma is going to be his minority leadership post on the committee. And Ron Brown's role there could be crucial, if not immediately visible, to the black community.

Over the years, blacks have functioned as advisers to major political figures in a variety of ways. While the public tends to focus on such superstars as

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®



(c) 1980 The Washington Post, November 17, 1980

Jesse Jackson or Andrew Young today, or Mary McLeod Bethune, an unofficial adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt, in her day, many other blacks have operated quietly behind the scenes, often unknown to the rank and file in the black community, asserting their influence on the political structures and strategies around them. Ron Brown may well become such a man.

These men and women are extremely important not only in their own right but in the circles of the black in-crowd.

Louis Martin, a top black in the Carter White House and in other Democratic administrations, is known as the godfather of black politics for his extensive influence, but if you ask somebody on Good Hope Road who he is, you would likely draw a blank stare.

Hobart Taylor Sr., a millionaire lawyer, played that role in the Lyndon Johnson White House. Jesse Hill, an Atlanta businessman, was never a staff person but was probably the black adviser closest to Jimmy Carter.

Republicans Bob Brown and Stan Scott were blacks who played that role in the Nixon White House. That certain blacks consider this an important role is evidenced by the battle over who will now be closest to Ronald Reagan. The recent press conference here at which D.C. Republicans arrogantly announced that city officials must henceforth go through them to get to the White House is an unfortunate example of this process at work.

As for Ron Brown, while it would have been nice for him to be the principal black with the ear of the president of the United States or even to enjoy the prestigious job of majority counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee, his new minority status is not at all a loss or waste: he will be in a position to articulate black counterconcerns at a high level in the new conservative atmosphere of the Senate.

Brown may have an added impetus: the unusually broad mandate that Ted Kennedy seems committed to giving him. When Brown joined Kennedy's team as deputy campaign manager a year ago, he was secretly anxious about whether he would be utilized only as an "urban expert" specializing in black affairs. But Kennedy gave assurances that he would perform the full range of duties of a deputy campaign manager and actively pushed Brown to the front lines before audiences and the press. Kennedy took Brown to New Hampshire and later put him in charge of the all-important California primary. That the senator's strategy worked was clear to Brown and millions of television viewers during the campaign.

Hardly had Brown returned to his makeshift office here after being interviewed last August on Good Morning America when the telephone rang. It was his father telling him he was "proud" of his son, "and I was proud of those reporters, too." Brown's insurance broker father then added, "They didn't once ask you about the black vote."

Ron Brown's eyes smile as he tells the story. He always wanted to expand his horizons to wider political seas. That he has now means it won't be so easy to forget about Ron Brown in the future.

GRAPHIC: Picture, RONALD H. BROWN . . . point man for Kennedy



2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1987 The Washington Post

November 1, 1987, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: RELIGION; PAGE 024

LENGTH: 903 words

HEADLINE: Teaching In Troubled Times

SERIES: Education Review

BYLINE: Michael A. Durso

BODY:

AS I LOOK back on more than 20 years in public education as an administrator and teacher, a number of people and events stand out as being pivotal. Certainly the influence of my parents and many of my teachers had a profound effect in motivating me to become a teacher. However, the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. in my first few years of teaching made an indelible impression.

If my memory is accurate, April 4, 1968, was a Thursday. Like most Americans, I learned of the shooting of King through the interruption of an evening television program. What happened that night and the next several days had a very deep effect on me and helped me understand what it is to be a teacher.

I was 25 at the time and teaching at Abraham Lincoln Junior High School in northwest Washington. Lincoln, then in its first year of operation, was predominantly black, a school of 1,700. (I had taught previously for two years at another junior high school.) Immediately my mind raced with questions. Was the "riot" (or rebellion as some chose to call it) that so many had predicted now at hand? Would school even open? Could I, or should I go to school that next day, for Lincoln was less than 100 yards from 14th Street, where sporadic looting and burning were reportedly already underway. To compound problems, I was on crutches, recovering from knee surgery a month earlier following an accident playing basketball, (or as my students would now remark, "trying" to play basketball).

So here I was, on crutches, white, and unable to drive. I did feel a need to go to school, however; maybe, just maybe, some of my students would be in that Friday, and I was concerned over the students' feelings about what had happened to King. I felt it was important for me, as a teacher, to be there with them. And so, against the advice of most of my friends and relatives, I went in and met my classes as scheduled.

Attendance was down considerably on Friday, April 5, 1968. Not all the teachers came in that day. Some of the students were very calm, others were excited and talkative. We didn't even attempt to do any regular classwork; we just talked through what had gone on the night before, trying to discuss the whys and the concerns a lot of them had about what was happening. Keep in mind that we are talking about junior high school adolescents. I tried to get them to look at the causes of the disturbances, at what might happen further along, when the the immediate part of it was gone.



(c) 1987 The Washington Post, November 1, 1987

I COULD SEE that some of my students were tired and that it was likely they had been up all night. You must remember that for many people, pre-riot 14th Street was an alternative downtown with banks, shops, convenience stores and other businesses. These establishments were convenient targets for looters and others.

It was an ambiguous situation. As I have said, I was white and the school was right in the riot corridor, but most of the students that I was close to and with whom I talked that day probably were more concerned about my safety than I was. Regardless of my feelings, I felt it was important for the students to talk about what was going on outside. It was one of the ways that I could show them that not all adults saw them in a stereotyped way and one of the ways that, perhaps, they could avoid seeing their teachers as stereotypes.

Looking back, I suspect that few of us knew we were in the midst of history that day and that the repercussions of 1968 still would be with us nearly 20 years later. I came out of the entire experience convinced, as I am now, that I was in the right profession. Only in education is there the day-to-day contact with young people that is so important. True, the material benefits are minimal, but there were many students at Lincoln and at other schools in which I taught who graduated and made something of themselves, despite the overwhelming odds against them. The belief that certain schools will only produce students who will never go further than a certain level is just not true.

The 1968 riots showed all of us, clearly and vividly, the sad state of affairs in urban America. Are we any better off now? In some quarters, it would seem that urban America has already been written off. George McKenna, the outspoken principal of George Washington High in Los Angeles, has achieved nationwide attention from the media for his success at working with low-income students that many thought irretrievably programmed for failure. But as he puts it, acknowledging the irony inherent in the attention paid him: "Why should an urban school that works be newsworthy? Aren't schools supposed to work? Can we write off, or continue to write off, urban schools?"

I feel now, as I felt that April in 1968, that young people need substantial role models, regardless of background, race or religion etc. to ease them through periods of transition. An educator, in addition to teaching a particular subject, teaches values, is open to differences and, it is to be hoped, sets a positive image for young people. The life and death of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. show that one person can make a difference. I feel fortunate to continue to have the opportunity to touch so many lives.

Michael A. Durso is principal of Woodrow Wilson Senior High school in the District of Columbia. This essay continues a series of occasional memoirs of teachers in The Education Review.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, MICHAEL A. DURSO, ELLSWORTH DAVIS

TYPE: FEATURE

SUBJECT: SCHOOL TEACHERS; EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL; BLACK; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA;
TIME / HISTORY

~500

Bill Gray
Connie Newman Pres + CEO Philip Morris
Bill Murray Miller
Leonard Goldstein UNCF CEO
Virgil Ecton
Buddy Roemer
Sid Barthelemy

Eliz-Long
775-8881 Susan Davis Co.

Snow/Dooley
September 9, 1991
Draft Two
SCOTT.TS

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: TRIBUTE TO STAN SCOTT
Washington Sheraton
September 11, 1991
7:30 P.M.

[Introductory Acknowledgments; including greetings from ~~Lou Sullivan~~ *Connie Newman*]

Ron Brown

[joke/comments about the audience]

Thank you for letting me join this tribute to Stan Scott, and the Stanley Scott Scholarship Fund. Tonight, we praise our close friend and say to Stan: Thanks.

Stan offers living proof that love nourishes virtue; that hard work pays; that good things happen to good people and, most impressive, that some journalists can turn to honest work. //

Four passions govern Stan's life: love of family; love of country; love of adventure; and love of good works. [[I'm leaving out his love of the Los Angeles Lakers.]] //

His family instilled in Stan a hunger for knowledge. His love of country inspired him to give back some of freedom's blessings. His love of adventure gave him the courage to shift careers without shifting gears: journalism, politics, corporate communications, private business. His love of good works moved him to try new ideas, new angles, new approaches; to make the best of his gift for friendship.

If you look around this room, you get an appreciation of the power of Stan's personality. Here, we have people of all colors, all parties, all backgrounds. For this night, at least, Ron Brown and Clayton Yeutter will not behave like Tyson and Holyfield. They'll be what they are: friends who disagree. //

Democrats such as Bill Gray and Sidney Barthelemy join Republicans such as Connie Newman and Buddy Roemer.

We are here because we know that education can foster true brotherhood. It can lead us as individuals and as a nation to the true equality we have sought so long. It can dissolve the ignorance, prejudice and hatred that build high walls between people.

X The United Negro College Fund strengthens America by extending educations to deserving men and women at 41 *private* historically black colleges and universities. The Stanley Scott scholarships will build upon that legacy. //

No one here underestimates the importance of the UNCF's mission, or the difficulties it faces. Many UNCF institutions have suffered through some tough times, but they have survived, thanks to the hard work of people in this room, and to the professionals who work at UNCF institutions. //

The UNCF keeps hope alive by ministering specially to black American men and women. I am proud of my long involvement with UNCF, and of serving as the honorary chairman of Campaign 2000. [possible Bush family insert] A mind is a terrible thing to waste -- and so are UNCF colleges and universities.

no
Before I go any further, let me ask everyone to recognize Chris Edley's fabulous work as UNCF president // -- including his raising a fine and distinguished family. //

Let's also hear it for Bill Gray, who will serve as the next distinguished president of the UNCF. //

Horace Mann once observed that "Education, beyond all other devices of human origin, is the great equalizer of the conditions of men -- the balance-wheel of the social machinery."

Education preserves the values that define us as a people. Our common culture has given rise to everything noble in our past, including the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s -- the greatest liberation movement in our history as a nation. // Yet that culture now finds itself under assault.

I have talked before about the notion of political correctness, but we also must confront the phenomenon of "multiculturalism." This term on many campuses describes an effort to belittle the incredible strength of our culture -- to supplant tolerance, reason, and service with intolerance, superstition, suspicion and disharmony.

America became great because it was not a snobbish nation. It gladly absorbed the genius of cultures that our forefathers called home -- and it will do so forever. But Americans also enjoy a unity of spirit that led our founders to call our nation the United States, and that inspired our national motto: E pluribus unum: Out of many, one.

Our common American culture gives us a common ground for evaluating ourselves and our society. It lets us communicate as fellow citizens, brothers and sisters. It supplies the tools to build harmony, and take full advantage of our diversity.

Multiculturalism in its most radical forms ignores this. It turns education into a branch of politics. It sneers: Math -- racially biased. Physics -- dominated by too many White Males. Literature -- dominated by too many dead white males. And so on.

What poses as an attempt to give deserved attention to the cultures that have shaped our own actually debases every culture. It feeds our students a porridge that cultivates anger rather than intellect; that tells them what to think, not how to think.

Multiculturalism can seduce young people, invite them to form intellectual ghettos. But it cheats our neediest students of the chance to move from the poorhouse to the penthouse.

Our competitive does not respect segregation. It does not respect ideological substitutes for the three Rs. It lays down harsh, exacting standards. It demands first-rate minds.

My friends, we must make a choice: Will we lock ourselves in bitter combat about a flawed past -- as the multicultural agenda seeks -- or will we learn from our mistakes and build a brighter, more hopeful future? Will we look upon one another as foes, or as brothers and sisters?

Racial harmony and educational excellence go hand in hand, and they each depend upon us. Tonight we support a scholarship fund named after Stan Scott, who exemplifies the glory of

American culture, and the boldness of men who do not wait for others to show the way. The Stanley Scott Scholarship fund will extend the gift of knowledge to young men and women who might not otherwise get college educations. It will strengthen the 41 UNCF institutions. It will strengthen our nation.

But we must do more. Ladies and gentlemen, let us put aside our differences to build strength. Let us remember that civility lies at the heart of civil rights.

The people in this room can make a huge difference. Many of you have. I think, for instance, of the wasting illness that claimed my friend, Lee Atwater. The press and some in politics taunted Lee, misrepresenting his character and his behavior. The terrible personal attacks tortured his family and friends. Yet during all this, Ron Brown quietly and gently sent messages of condolence and friendship to Lee and Sally Atwater. He didn't boast of it. He didn't leak it to the press. He did what friends do: He gave a piece of his heart. Ron and Lee didn't agree on much, but they knew that no political dispute is worth surrendering people's basic decency.

Many of us will disagree over particulars of social policy, but we have only ourselves to blame if we fail to promote a Good Society: a nation united in its quest for brotherhood; indivisible in its determination to provide sound educations for everyone; committed to promoting the kind of fairness that really counts: a growing economy that gives every man and woman a fair chance to go as far as their abilities will take them.

Stan Scott has given life to the ideals I have discussed tonight, and has given his life to promoting them.

His character and accomplishments expose the pettiness of disputes that divide us. We may have little fights; Stan has taken on what literally is the fight of his life. We see our friend wrestling with an unseen and remorseless foe, and we say: Let us help. We watch Stan carry on with typical vigor and good cheer and we care. Every person in this room would gladly assume some of Stan's pain to restore his strength and health.

Stan, we love you. We're pulling for you. You have served your nation and your many friends long and selflessly. When I ask advice, you give it -- and seek no reward. Dozens here have enjoyed the benefit of your efforts and counsel, and they respect beyond all measure the fact that you demand nothing in exchange for the opportunities you have opened for them.

Unity, education, brotherhood: These qualities describe the mission of UNCF. They describe Stan Scott.

Ladies and gentlemen, let's thank a great American. // Stan, thanks for giving us a look at our better selves -- and depriving us of excuses when we think things seem too tough, the odds too long; the path too cluttered with obstructions.

You have overcome. And in time, so shall we all.

God bless you, my friend, and may God bless the United States of America.

#

POTUS Table

Stan Scott
Mrs. Bettye Scott
Lionel Hampton
Susan Scott (daughter)
Kenneth Scott (son)
Stan Scott Jr.
Bill Murray (Philip Morris, Pres. CEO)
Bill Gray, Pres UNCF
Gov. Buddy Roemer

FLOTUS Table

Sid Barthelemy
Connie Newman
Tony Welters (top donor, Managed Health Care Systems)
Mrs. Welters (?)
Percy Sutton (M.C.)
Mrs. Barthelemy
Mrs. Percy Sutton
Andrea Gray
Leonard Goldstein (Pres. Miller Beer)

Julian Dixon
Charles Rangel
Livingston
Breau

9:14

~~South Africa~~

Mike Garver

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Emerson Elliott -

Acting Comm. NCEES

Office Educ Research + Improvement

~~362 3774~~

Barbara Marinus

Digest of Statistics
Tom Snyder

Thank you for your request.

Sept. 5, 1991

10:10am

Dear Mrs. Dooley,

Per our conversation...

Call if I can help further.

Woman Bennett

219-1513

219-1662 after 4pm

Information Services

Office of Educational Research and Improvement

United States Department of Education

**U.S. Department of Education****Office of Educational
Research and Improvement**Date: Sept 4, 1991To: Peggy DooleyFrom: Norman BrantNumber of pages transmitted (includes cover
sheet): 8If you did not receive the complete transmission,
please call 219-1513

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY: ACHIEVEMENT 127

Table 124.—Profile of Scholastic Aptitude Test takers: 1988-89

1	SAT takers		Percent distribution			Verbal mean	Math mean
	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total.....	1,099,323	100	100	49	53	427	476
Type of high school							
Public.....	549,535	52	100	47	53	425	476
Religiously affiliated.....	139,182	13	100	49	51	440	472
Independent.....	53,389	5	100	54	46	474	521
Not known.....	47,134	5	—	—	—	—	—
Location of high school							
Large city.....	239,851	23	100	47	53	417	487
Medium-sized city.....	138,193	13	100	47	53	429	476
Small city or town.....	204,851	20	100	48	52	428	473
Suburban.....	339,218	32	100	48	52	443	484
Rural.....	117,821	11	100	47	53	410	481
Not known.....	51,589	5	—	—	—	—	—
Size of senior class							
More than 1,000.....	3,855	(*)	100	50	50	440	513
750-1,000.....	18,724	2	100	47	53	420	479
500-749.....	148,148	14	100	47	53	429	488
250-499.....	435,824	42	100	48	52	428	479
100-249.....	285,741	29	100	48	52	428	471
Fewer than 100.....	130,302	13	100	48	54	436	476
Not known.....	55,629	5	—	—	—	—	—

* Less than 0.5 percent.
—Data not available.

SOURCE: College Entrance Examination Board, 1989 Profile of SAT and Achievement Test Takers. (Copyright © 1989 by College Entrance Board.) (This table was prepared February 1990.)

Table 125.—American College Testing (ACT) score¹ averages, by sex: 1969-70 to 1988-89

Type of test and sex	1969-70	1974-75	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Composite, total.....	19.9	18.6	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.5	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.8
Male.....	20.3	19.5	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.3
Female.....	18.4	17.0	17.6	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.0
English, total.....	18.5	17.7	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.1	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4
Male.....	17.6	17.1	17.0	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.9	17.0	18.0	17.8
Female.....	19.4	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.4	18.2	18.6	18.6	18.9	18.9	18.0	18.9
Math, total.....	20.0	17.6	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.1
Male.....	21.1	19.3	18.9	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.6	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.9	18.6	18.4	18.3
Female.....	18.9	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	15.7	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1
Social studies, total.....	19.7	17.4	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.1	17.8	17.4	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.2
Male.....	20.3	18.7	18.2	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.1
Female.....	19.0	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.4
Natural sciences, total.....	20.8	21.1	20.0	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.2
Male.....	21.8	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.2	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.6
Female.....	20.0	20.0	19.6	19.8	20.2	20.0	20.0	19.7	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.0

¹ Scores on each test range from 1 to 38.

SOURCE: The American College Testing Program, High School Profile Report, 1987 and "ACT News," September 12, 1989. (This table was prepared November 1989.)

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY: ACHIEVEMENT 123

Table 119.—Scholastic Aptitude Test score averages for college-bound high school seniors, by sex: 1966-67 to 1988-89

School year	Verbal score			Mathematical score		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	466	463	468	492	514	467
1967-68	400	404	466	492	512	470
1968-69	463	469	466	493	513	470
1969-70	460	459	461	488	509	468
1970-71	455	454	457	488	507	466
1971-72	453	461	452	484	505	461
1972-73	445	446	443	481	502	460
1973-74	444	447	442	480	501	459
1974-75	434	437	431	472	495	449
1975-76	431	433	430	472	497	446
1976-77	429	431	427	470	497	445
1977-78	429	433	425	468	494	444
1978-79	427	431	423	467	493	443
1979-80	421	428	420	466	491	443
1980-81	424	430	418	466	492	443
1981-82	426	431	421	467	493	443
1982-83	426	430	420	468	493	445
1983-84	426	433	420	471	495	448
1984-85	431	437	425	475	498	452
1985-86	431	437	426	475	501	451
1986-87	430	435	425	476	500	450
1987-88	428	435	422	476	498	455
1988-89	427	434	421	476	500	454

NOTE.—Possible scores on each part of the SAT range from 200 to 800. Data for the years 1966-67 through 1970-71 are estimates derived from the test scores of all participants.

SOURCE: College Entrance Examination Board, *College-Bound Seniors, 1989 Profile of SAT and Achievement Test Takers*. (Copyright © 1989 by the College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.) (This table was prepared September 1989.)

Table 120.—Scholastic Aptitude Test score averages, by race/ethnicity: 1975-76 to 1988-89

Racial/ethnic background	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SAT-Verbal													
All students	431	429	429	427	424	424	426	425	426	431	430	428	427
White	451	448	446	444	442	442	444	443	445	449	447	445	446
Black	332	330	332	330	330	332	341	339	342	346	351	353	351
Mexican-American	371	370	370	370	372	373	377	375	376	382	379	382	381
Puerto Rican	364	355	349	345	350	356	360	356	356	368	360	355	360
Asian-American	414	405	401	396	396	397	398	395	398	404	405	406	400
American Indian	388	390	387	386	390	391	388	388	390	392	393	393	384
Other	410	402	399	393	394	388	392	386	388	391	406	410	414
SAT-Mathematical													
All students	472	470	468	467	466	466	467	468	471	475	476	475	476
White	493	489	485	483	482	483	483	484	487	490	489	490	491
Black	354	357	354	356	360	362	366	369	373	376	377	384	386
Mexican-American	410	408	402	410	413	415	416	417	420	426	424	428	430
Puerto Rican	401	397	388	388	394	398	403	403	406	400	400	402	406
Asian-American	518	514	510	511	509	513	513	514	519	518	521	522	525
American Indian	420	421	419	421	426	425	424	425	427	428	432	435	426
Other	456	457	450	447	449	447	449	446	450	448	455	460	467

NOTE.—Possible scores on each part of the SAT range from 200 to 800. No race/ethnic group data are available prior to 1975-76. No data are available for 1985-86 due to changes in the Student Descriptive Questionnaire completed when students registered for the test.

SOURCE: College Entrance Examination Board, *National Report on College-Bound Seniors, 1989*. (Copyright © 1989 by the College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.) (This table was prepared September 1989.)

110 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY: GRADUATES

Table 96.—General Educational Development (GED) credentials issued and age of test takers: 1974 to 1989

Year 1	Total, in thousands ¹ 2	Percentage distribution of GED test takers, by age				
		19 years old or less 3	20- to 24-year-olds 4	25- to 29-year-olds 5	30- to 34-year-olds 6	35 years old or over 7
1974.....	294	35	27	13	9	17
1975.....	340	33	28	14	9	18
1976.....	333	31	28	14	10	17
1977.....	332	40	24	13	6	14
1978.....	381	31	27	13	10	15
1979.....	426	37	28	12	13	11
1980.....	479	37	27	13	8	15
1981.....	489	37	27	13	8	14
1982.....	486	37	28	13	8	15
1983.....	485	34	29	14	8	15
1984.....	477	32	28	15	9	16
1985.....	413	32	26	15	10	16
1986.....	428	32	26	15	10	17
1987.....	444	33	24	15	10	18
1988.....	410	35	22	14	10	18
1989.....	357	36	22	14	10	17

¹Number of persons receiving high school equivalency certificates based on the GED test.

SOURCE: American Council on Education, General Educational Development Testing Service, GED Statistical Report, various years. (This Table was prepared May 1990.)

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Table 97.—Percentage of high school dropouts among persons 16 to 24 years old,¹ by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1967 to October 1989

Year 1	Total				Men				Women			
	All races 2	White ² 3	Black ² 4	Hispanic origin ³ 5	All races 6	White ² 7	Black ² 8	Hispanic origin ³ 9	All races 10	White ² 11	Black ² 12	Hispanic origin ³ 13
1967.....	17.0	15.4	28.6	—	18.5	14.7	30.6	—	17.3	16.1	26.9	—
1968.....	16.2	14.7	27.4	—	15.8	14.4	27.1	—	16.5	15.0	27.6	—
1969.....	15.2	13.6	26.7	—	14.3	12.6	26.9	—	16.0	14.6	26.7	—
1970.....	15.0	13.2	27.9	—	14.2	12.2	29.4	—	15.7	14.1	26.6	—
1971.....	14.7	13.4	23.7	—	14.2	12.6	25.5	—	15.2	14.2	22.1	—
1972.....	14.6	13.7	21.5	34.3	14.1	13.1	22.3	33.6	15.1	14.2	20.5	35.0
1973.....	14.1	12.9	22.3	33.7	13.7	12.5	21.6	30.7	14.5	13.3	22.9	36.4
1974.....	14.3	13.2	21.3	33.0	14.2	13.4	20.1	33.8	14.4	13.1	22.3	32.3
1975.....	13.9	12.6	22.8	29.2	13.3	12.0	22.8	28.6	14.5	13.2	22.8	31.5
1976.....	14.1	13.3	20.4	31.3	14.1	13.2	21.2	30.2	14.2	13.3	19.7	32.3
1977.....	14.1	13.4	19.7	32.9	14.5	13.9	19.5	31.5	13.8	12.8	20.0	34.2
1978.....	14.2	13.4	20.2	33.1	14.6	13.6	22.5	33.2	13.9	13.2	18.2	33.0
1979.....	14.6	13.6	21.2	33.8	15.0	14.0	22.5	33.0	14.2	13.1	20.0	34.5
1980.....	14.1	13.3	19.3	35.2	15.1	14.2	21.1	37.2	13.1	12.3	17.9	33.2
1981.....	13.9	13.8	18.5	33.1	15.1	14.5	20.0	35.9	12.8	13.2	17.2	30.4
1982.....	13.9	13.1	18.4	31.7	14.5	13.6	21.1	30.6	13.3	12.7	16.0	32.7
1983.....	13.7	12.9	16.1	31.0	14.9	14.1	19.8	34.3	12.5	11.7	16.5	28.1
1984.....	13.1	12.7	15.6	29.8	14.0	13.5	16.7	30.6	12.3	11.8	14.6	29.1
1985.....	12.6	12.2	15.7	27.6	13.4	13.0	18.1	29.8	11.8	11.3	15.3	25.2
1986.....	12.1	11.9	13.7	30.0	12.9	12.8	14.4	32.7	11.3	11.1	13.0	27.2
1987.....	12.7	12.5	14.5	28.6	13.3	13.0	15.7	29.0	12.2	12.0	13.5	28.1
1988.....	12.9	12.7	14.9	35.6	13.5	13.5	15.4	36.0	12.2	11.9	14.4	35.5
1989.....	12.6	12.4	13.8	33.0	13.6	13.4	14.9	34.4	11.7	11.4	12.9	31.6

¹ "Status" dropouts.

² Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

— Data not available.

NOTE.—Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who are not high

school graduates. People who have received GED credentials are counted as graduates. Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished tabulations; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Dropout Rates in the United States." (This table was prepared May 1990.)

HIGHER EDUCATION: ENROLLMENT 215

**Table 202.—Selected statistics on traditionally black institutions of higher education:¹
1985-86, 1987-88, and fall 1987**

Item	Total	Public		Private	
		4-year	2-year	4-year	2-year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of institutions, fall 1987	99	38	5	49	7
Total enrollment, fall 1985	213,770	146,111	6,050	60,292	1,323
Men	94,998	65,617	2,370	28,387	624
Women	118,778	80,494	3,680	33,905	699
Total enrollment, fall 1987	211,667	146,412	6,442	57,476	1,538
Men	99,963	62,798	2,400	24,127	638
Women	121,904	83,614	4,042	33,348	900
Full-time enrollment, fall 1987	163,650	108,755	4,717	51,827	1,380
Men	71,481	47,494	1,692	21,719	576
Women	92,179	58,261	3,025	30,108	784
Part-time enrollment, fall 1987	48,208	40,657	1,725	5,848	178
Men	18,482	15,304	708	2,408	62
Women	29,726	25,353	1,017	3,240	116
Earned degrees conferred, 1987-88					
Associate	1,785	1,071	336	182	196
Men	597	360	81	92	84
Women	1,188	711	255	90	132
Bachelor's	19,711	12,980	—	6,731	—
Men	8,165	5,811	—	2,554	—
Women	11,548	7,369	—	4,177	—
Master's	4,036	3,164	—	852	—
Men	1,611	1,252	—	359	—
Women	2,425	1,932	—	493	—
Doctor's	203	54	—	149	—
Men	110	27	—	83	—
Women	93	27	—	66	—
First-professional	775	264	—	511	—
Men	455	153	—	302	—
Women	320	111	—	209	—
Financial statistics, 1985-86, in thousands of dollars					
Current-fund revenues	\$1,966,778	\$1,096,481	\$29,529	\$627,517	\$11,251
Tuition and fees	384,822	150,588	2,917	208,037	3,081
Federal Government ²	403,182	134,818	4,743	261,114	2,487
State governments ²	575,813	548,340	16,830	12,643	0
Local governments ²	74,322	71,863	1,438	1,021	0
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	93,950	9,304	771	80,797	3,088
Endowment income	22,830	1,391	40	20,890	309
Sales and services	386,087	156,341	1,732	226,296	1,719
Other sources	46,191	27,837	1,057	16,729	569
Current-fund expenditures	1,954,606	1,078,351	27,851	890,074	6,330
Educational and general expenditures	1,569,158	821,003	26,553	613,560	8,042
Auxiliary enterprises	235,211	157,348	1,298	75,278	1,268
Hospitals	150,237	—	—	150,237	—
Endowment, market value	436,773	20,187	1,149	416,766	870
Buildings, replacement value	4,186,358	2,636,036	57,391	1,468,530	24,400

¹ Includes institutions, mainly in the southern and border States, which were established prior to 1954 for the education of Black students during legal segregation.

² Includes appropriations, grants, and contracts.

—Data not reported or not applicable.

NOTE.—Enrollment data for fall 1987 and degree data for 1986-87 are preliminary. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education," and "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1988" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" and "Completions" surveys. (This table was prepared April 1989)

Race/Ethnicity Norman Brandt
555 NJ Ave N.W.
Rm 300

Table 225.—Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by discipline division: 1970-71 to 1987-88

Discipline division	1970-71	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	839,730	945,776	922,933	925,746	919,549	921,204	921,390	929,417	935,140	952,998	969,510	974,309	979,177	987,823	991,339	993,362
Agriculture and natural resources	12,672	16,253	17,528	19,402	21,467	22,650	23,134	22,802	21,886	21,029	20,909	19,317	18,107	16,823	14,991	14,222
Architecture and environmental design	5,570	7,822	8,226	9,146	9,222	9,250	9,273	9,132	9,455	9,728	9,323	9,186	9,325	9,119	8,922	8,606
Area and ethnic studies	2,582	3,721	3,544	3,577	3,450	3,257	3,006	2,840	2,897	2,862	2,371	2,879	2,867	3,060	3,340	3,463
Business and management	114,865	131,766	133,010	142,379	150,964	160,187	171,764	185,361	199,338	214,001	226,892	230,031	233,351	238,160	241,156	243,344
Communications	10,324	16,250	18,156	20,045	21,698	23,873	24,906	26,927	29,428	32,428	36,954	38,586	40,358	41,666	43,969	45,382
Communications technologies	478	846	1,092	1,237	1,516	1,527	1,551	1,689	1,854	1,794	1,846	1,579	1,725	1,425	1,438	1,323
Computer and information sciences	2,388	4,756	5,033	5,652	6,407	7,201	8,719	11,154	15,121	20,267	24,510	32,172	38,878	41,839	39,664	34,548
Education	176,614	185,225	187,015	154,807	143,722	136,141	126,109	118,169	108,309	101,113	97,991	92,382	88,161	87,221	87,115	91,013
Engineering	44,898	42,840	39,386	38,388	40,336	46,869	53,021	58,402	63,287	67,021	72,248	75,732	77,154	76,333	73,797	69,505
Engineering technologies	5,148	7,446	7,464	7,943	8,347	8,785	9,354	10,491	11,713	12,984	17,022	18,712	18,951	19,620	19,277	19,286
Foreign languages	19,945	18,840	17,606	15,471	13,944	12,730	11,825	11,133	10,319	9,841	9,685	9,479	9,954	10,132	10,184	10,028
Health sciences	25,190	41,394	48,858	53,813	57,122	59,168	61,819	63,607	63,348	63,385	64,614	64,338	64,513	64,535	63,206	60,095
Home economics	11,167	15,336	16,772	17,409	17,439	17,621	18,300	18,411	18,370	17,872	16,705	15,316	15,555	15,289	14,942	14,825
Law	545	494	436	531	559	653	678	683	776	846	1,099	1,272	1,157	1,197	1,173	1,303
Letters	64,933	55,469	48,534	49,019	38,849	36,365	34,557	33,497	33,208	34,334	32,743	33,739	34,091	35,434	37,133	39,503
Liberal/general studies	5,461	9,739	13,032	14,736	16,763	19,694	19,524	20,069	18,586	18,145	18,524	18,815	19,191	19,248	21,365	21,796
Library and archival sciences	1,013	1,164	1,069	843	781	693	558	398	375	307	258	255	202	157	139	123
Life sciences	35,743	48,340	51,741	54,275	53,605	51,502	48,846	46,370	43,216	41,639	39,982	38,640	38,445	36,524	38,114	36,761
Mathematics	24,801	21,635	18,181	15,984	14,196	12,569	11,806	11,378	11,078	11,599	12,453	13,211	15,146	16,306	16,489	15,888
Military sciences	357	316	340	1,177	933	386	347	251	305	283	267	195	299	256	383	349
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	8,306	14,802	15,185	17,707	17,149	15,944	14,630	14,404	15,895	17,651	17,282	16,734	15,727	15,700	16,402	17,366
Parks and recreation	1,621	3,705	4,518	5,182	5,514	5,623	5,981	5,753	5,729	5,335	5,198	4,752	4,593	4,433	4,107	4,081
Philosophy and religion	8,146	9,444	8,997	8,447	8,158	7,907	7,347	7,069	6,776	6,309	6,483	6,435	6,400	6,239	5,976	5,959
Theology	3,744	4,218	4,809	5,520	6,109	6,319	6,091	6,207	5,841	5,996	6,053	5,914	6,039	5,602	5,710	5,584
Physical sciences	21,412	21,178	20,778	21,465	22,497	22,986	23,207	23,410	23,952	24,052	23,405	23,671	23,732	21,731	19,974	17,776
Psychology	37,880	51,821	50,988	49,908	47,373	44,559	42,461	41,962	40,833	41,031	40,364	39,872	39,811	40,521	42,868	44,961
Protective services	2,045	8,257	9,956	12,507	14,530	14,889	14,803	15,015	13,707	12,438	12,579	12,654	12,510	12,704	12,930	13,369
Public affairs	6,252	12,671	14,730	16,751	17,627	18,078	18,882	18,422	18,714	18,739	16,290	14,396	13,839	13,878	14,161	14,232
Social sciences	155,236	150,298	135,165	126,287	116,879	112,827	107,922	103,519	100,345	99,545	95,083	93,212	91,461	83,703	96,185	100,270
Visual and performing arts	30,394	39,730	40,782	42,138	41,793	40,951	40,969	40,892	40,479	40,422	39,469	39,833	37,935	36,549	36,223	36,600
Not classified by field of study	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,801

¹ Preliminary data.
—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1982-83, the taxonomy used to collect data on earned degrees by major field of study was revised. The figures for earlier years have been reclassified when necessary to make them conform to the new taxonomy.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared March 1990.)

Table 226.—Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by discipline division: 1970-71 to 1987-88

Discipline division	1970-71	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	230,509	277,033	292,450	311,771	317,164	311,620	301,079	299,001	295,739	295,546	289,921	284,263	266,251	268,567	269,557	295,733
Agriculture and natural resources.....	2,457	2,928	3,067	3,340	3,724	4,023	3,994	3,976	4,003	4,163	4,254	4,178	3,928	3,601	3,523	3,479
Architecture and environmental design.....	1,705	2,702	2,936	3,215	3,213	3,115	3,112	3,139	3,153	3,327	3,357	3,223	3,275	3,260	3,142	3,159
Area and ethnic studies.....	1,032	1,160	1,166	995	1,052	981	853	852	804	809	826	888	879	927	851	905
Business and management.....	26,481	32,644	36,247	42,512	46,420	48,326	50,372	55,006	57,898	61,299	65,319	66,653	67,527	67,137	67,496	69,630
Communications.....	1,770	2,503	2,644	2,961	2,370	3,077	2,554	2,911	2,896	3,104	3,502	3,513	3,460	3,500	3,666	3,685
Communications technologies.....	86	137	150	165	221	219	226	171	209	223	102	143	209	323	271	247
Computer and information sciences.....	1,588	2,276	2,299	2,603	2,796	3,038	3,055	3,647	4,218	4,935	5,321	5,190	7,101	8,070	8,491	9,166
Education.....	68,952	112,610	120,169	128,417	126,825	113,038	111,895	103,951	98,938	93,757	84,853	77,187	76,137	76,353	75,501	77,704
Engineering.....	16,309	15,170	15,127	16,014	15,961	15,038	15,227	15,904	16,366	17,526	18,630	20,094	20,926	21,059	22,081	22,693
Engineering technologies.....	134	209	22	328	284	360	268	339	323	413	520	567	631	602	612	733
Foreign languages.....	4,755	3,964	3,807	3,531	3,147	2,726	2,426	2,236	2,104	2,008	1,759	1,773	1,724	1,721	1,746	1,847
Health sciences.....	5,445	9,090	9,901	11,885	12,323	13,619	14,781	15,058	16,004	15,942	17,068	17,443	17,383	18,624	18,426	18,523
Home economics.....	1,452	1,858	1,901	2,179	2,334	2,613	2,510	2,690	2,570	2,355	2,406	2,422	2,383	2,298	2,070	2,059
Law.....	955	1,181	1,245	1,442	1,574	1,786	1,647	1,817	1,832	1,893	2,091	1,802	1,795	1,524	1,943	1,880
Letters.....	11,148	10,334	10,068	9,468	8,701	8,306	7,289	6,807	6,515	6,421	5,767	5,818	5,934	6,291	6,123	6,171
Liberal/general studies.....	549	1,533	1,630	1,758	1,492	1,387	1,251	1,373	1,085	1,084	889	1,173	1,180	1,154	1,125	1,342
Library and archival sciences.....	7,001	8,134	8,091	8,037	7,572	6,914	5,906	5,374	4,859	4,506	3,973	3,805	3,893	3,626	3,815	3,713
Life sciences.....	5,723	6,552	6,550	6,582	7,114	6,806	6,831	6,510	5,978	5,674	5,695	5,406	5,059	5,013	4,954	4,769
Mathematics.....	5,191	4,834	4,327	3,857	3,695	3,373	3,036	2,860	2,567	2,727	2,837	2,741	2,882	3,159	3,321	3,423
Military sciences.....	2	—	—	—	43	45	38	46	43	49	110	127	119	83	83	49
Multi/interdisciplinary studies.....	1,157	1,844	1,933	2,033	3,006	3,100	3,335	3,579	3,434	3,884	2,930	3,148	3,164	3,104	3,041	3,097
Parks and recreation.....	218	440	604	571	609	574	755	647	643	526	565	555	544	495	478	461
Philosophy and religion.....	1,326	1,384	1,402	1,356	1,300	1,249	1,149	1,204	1,229	1,152	1,091	1,153	1,167	1,163	1,108	1,098
Theology.....	2,710	2,698	3,229	3,290	3,625	3,329	3,558	3,822	4,220	4,064	4,782	5,106	4,352	4,467	4,881	4,775
Physical sciences.....	6,367	6,082	5,807	5,466	5,331	5,561	5,451	5,219	5,284	5,514	5,280	5,576	5,796	5,902	5,652	5,727
Psychology.....	4,431	6,588	7,066	7,811	8,301	8,160	8,003	7,806	7,998	7,791	8,378	8,002	8,408	8,293	8,204	7,862
Protective services.....	194	561	993	1,197	1,681	1,902	1,729	1,805	1,538	1,336	1,300	1,219	1,235	1,074	1,019	1,024
Public affairs.....	8,215	7,277	14,610	16,117	17,917	18,341	18,300	18,413	18,524	18,216	16,245	15,373	16,045	16,300	17,032	17,150
Social sciences.....	16,476	7,249	16,892	15,824	15,395	14,578	12,807	12,101	11,855	11,892	11,112	10,465	10,380	10,428	10,397	10,293
Visual and performing arts.....	6,675	8,001	8,362	8,817	8,636	9,036	8,524	8,708	8,629	8,746	8,742	8,520	8,714	8,416	8,506	7,925
Not classified by field of study.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,144

¹ Preliminary data.
—Data not available or not applicable

NOTE.—Beginning in 1982-83, the taxonomy used to collect data on earned degrees by major field of study was revised. The figures for earlier years have been reclassified when necessary to make them conform to the new taxonomy.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared March 1990.)

Table 227.—Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by discipline division: 1970-71 to 1987-88

Discipline Division	1970-71	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 ¹
Total	32,107	36,916	34,083	34,084	33,232	32,131	32,730	32,615	32,958	32,707	32,775	33,209	32,948	33,653	34,120	34,539
Agriculture and natural resources	1,066	930	991	928	893	971	950	991	1,067	1,079	1,149	1,172	1,213	1,158	1,049	1,142
Architecture and environmental design	36	59	69	82	73	73	86	79	93	80	97	84	89	73	92	98
Area and ethnic studies	141	185	165	188	153	145	135	151	162	102	153	139	137	157	132	142
Business and management	807	981	1,009	953	863	896	860	792	842	855	809	977	856	969	1,058	1,109
Communications	145	189	182	195	162	179	182	182	171	182	205	215	228	212	273	232
Communications technologies	—	7	3	9	9	12	10	11	11	10	9	4	5	11	2	4
Computer and information sciences	128	198	213	244	216	196	238	240	252	251	282	251	243	344	374	428
Education	6,403	7,283	7,446	7,778	7,983	7,595	7,736	7,941	7,900	7,680	7,551	7,473	7,151	7,110	6,909	6,544
Engineering	3,637	3,398	3,106	2,819	2,583	2,437	2,500	2,502	2,551	2,621	2,822	2,979	3,221	3,400	3,809	4,181
Engineering technologies	1	4	2	2	3	3	6	5	10	15	9	2	9	10	11	10
Foreign languages	781	923	857	864	752	649	641	549	588	536	488	452	437	448	441	411
Health sciences	459	588	809	577	538	638	705	771	827	910	1,155	1,163	1,199	1,241	1,213	1,247
Home economics	123	136	156	178	160	203	219	192	247	275	255	279	276	311	297	309
Law	20	27	2	76	60	39	46	40	60	22	72	121	105	54	120	89
Letters	1,857	2,076	1,951	1,894	1,723	1,616	1,504	1,500	1,380	1,313	1,176	1,215	1,239	1,215	1,181	1,180
Liberal/general studies	11	20	16	36	33	55	284	106	23	35	56	48	53	38	29	31
Literary and archival sciences	39	90	56	71	75	67	70	73	71	84	52	74	67	62	57	46
Life sciences	3,645	3,439	3,394	3,392	3,397	3,309	3,542	3,695	3,718	3,743	3,341	3,437	3,432	3,359	3,423	3,598
Mathematics	1,199	1,031	975	896	823	605	730	724	728	681	698	695	699	742	725	752
Military sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	90	178	254	237	271	246	445	295	256	368	387	378	285	319	276	261
Parks and recreation	2	25	14	15	15	10	25	21	42	33	33	27	35	39	32	29
Philosophy and religion	554	557	544	554	468	444	415	374	410	354	404	442	463	477	422	405
Theology	312	769	872	1,063	1,125	1,160	1,232	1,319	1,276	1,289	1,208	1,202	1,140	1,183	1,236	1,207
Physical sciences	4,390	3,626	3,626	3,431	3,341	3,133	3,102	3,089	3,141	3,285	3,269	3,306	3,403	3,551	3,672	3,804
Psychology	1,782	2,398	2,442	2,581	2,761	2,587	2,662	2,768	2,855	2,780	3,108	2,973	2,906	3,088	3,123	2,988
Protective services	1	3	11	9	10	17	15	18	21	24	38	31	33	21	18	32
Public affairs	185	214	271	298	316	385	344	372	388	389	347	421	431	385	388	470
Social sciences	3,659	4,123	4,208	4,154	3,784	3,583	3,358	3,219	3,114	3,061	2,931	2,911	2,851	2,955	2,916	2,783
Visual and performing arts	621	585	649	620	662	708	700	655	654	670	692	728	693	722	792	726
Not classified by field of study	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	579

¹ Preliminary data.
 — Data not available or not applicable.
 NOTE.—Beginning in 1982-83, the category used to collect data on earned degrees by major field of study was revised. The figures for earlier years have been recast when necessary to make them conform to the new category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Degrees and Other Awarded Conferred" surveys, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey. (This table was prepared March 1990.)

Research

All clips on:

Leonard Jeffries Education
Crown Heights Civil Rights
multiculturalism

human

stats:

Black - HS dropout rates ~~by sex~~ - 15-yr trends

~~SES~~, ACT - trends

Dr. Ramirez
Am Council Ed.
202/939-9350
NCF

NCF
9019-
1651

college ^{enrollments} ~~admissions~~
HBCU enrollments
college degrees
graduate degrees

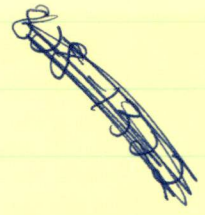
~~College Board 212/975-0000~~
~~Grant~~
✓ Norman Brandt

Ginny -

the most signif ^{piece of} civ rights leg since 60s

Rich Myers

T-burgh will fight for Penn. ... again.



AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036-1193

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

Please deliver this transmittal form (total number of pages, including transmittal form, is/are 3).

Date: September 4, 1991

Fax Number(456) 6218

To: Peggy Dolley
White House

From: Reginald Wilson
Senior Scholar

Office Number(202) 939-9395

Fax Number (202)833-4760

MESSAGE:

Table 4
Total Enrollment in Higher Education by Control of Institution, Race/Ethnicity, and Sex:
Biennially, Fall 1978 to Fall 1988
 (numbers in thousands)

	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	Percentage Change 1986-88
MEN							
White, non-Hispanic	5,621	5,868	5,999	5,858	5,885	5,998	1.9
Total Minority	4,613	4,773	4,830	4,690	4,647	4,712	1.4
African American, non-Hispanic	829	885	939	939	1,004	1,051	4.7
Hispanic	453	464	458	437	438	443	1.6
Asian American (a)	213	232	252	254	280	310	6.9
American Indian/Alaskan Natives	128	51	189	210	239	258	8.4
Nonresident Alien	37	38	40	38	39	39	0.0
	180	211	230	231	233	235	0.9
WOMEN							
White, non-Hispanic	5,609	6,219	6,388	6,376	6,619	7,046	6.4
Total Minority	4,581	5,060	5,167	5,125	5,273	5,572	5.7
African American, non-Hispanic	956	1,064	1,121	1,146	1,234	1,347	9.2
Hispanic	601	643	644	639	646	687	6.3
Asian American (a)	205	240	267	281	328	370	12.8
American Indian/Alaskan Natives	109	135	162	180	209	237	13.4
Nonresident Alien	41	46	48	46	51	53	3.9
	73	94	101	104	112	126	12.5
PUBLIC							
White, non-Hispanic	3,770	4,456	4,695	4,456	4,619	4,714	4.6
Total Minority	7,136	7,856	7,795	7,543	7,654	7,964	4.1
African American, non-Hispanic	1,458	1,596	1,692	1,696	1,836	1,955	6.5
Hispanic	840	876	873	846	854	861	3.2
Asian American (a)	383	406	446	456	532	687	10.3
American Indian/Alaskan Natives	195	240	296	323	371	406	9.4
Nonresident Alien	68	74	77	72	79	81	2.5
	167	204	219	219	224	238	6.3
INDEPENDENT							
White, non-Hispanic	2,461	2,630	2,693	2,777	2,790	2,897	3.5
Total Minority	2,058	2,177	2,212	2,272	2,287	2,319	2.9
African American, non-Hispanic	319	354	367	389	402	443	10.2
Hispanic	215	231	228	232	228	248	8.8
Asian American (a)	55	66	74	79	86	83	8.1
American Indian/Alaskan Natives	40	47	55	67	77	91	18.2
Nonresident Alien	9	10	10	11	11	11	0.0
	85	101	113	116	120	123	2.5

Note: Includes estimates for nonresponse and underreporting. Details may not add to total because of rounding. Data in the table for 1986 differ slightly from the 1986 data presented in the *Minorities in Higher Education Special Report*, because NCES revised its imputation procedure.

(a) Asian American includes Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Trends in Racial/Ethnic Enrollment in Higher Education, Fall 1978 through Fall 1988*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1990.

Table 3
Total Enrollment in Higher Education by Type of Institution and Race/Ethnicity:
Biennially, Fall 1978 to Fall 1988
 (numbers in thousands)

	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	Percentage Change 1988-88
All Institutions	11,231	12,087	12,388	12,235	12,504	13,043	4.3
White, non-Hispanic	9,194	9,833	9,997	9,815	9,921	10,283	3.6
Total Minority	1,735	1,949	2,059	2,085	2,238	2,399	7.2
African American, non-Hispanic	1,054	1,107	1,101	1,076	1,082	1,130	4.4
Hispanic	417	472	519	535	618	680	10.0
Asian American (a)	235	286	351	390	448	497	10.9
American Indian Nonresident Alien	78	84	88	84	90	93	3.3
Nonresident Alien	233	305	331	335	345	361	4.6
Four-year Institutions	7,203	7,565	7,648	7,708	7,824	8,175	4.5
White, non-Hispanic	6,027	6,275	6,306	6,301	6,397	6,582	3.9
Total Minority	975	1,050	1,073	1,124	1,195	1,292	8.1
African American, non-Hispanic	612	634	612	617	615	656	6.7
Hispanic	180	217	229	246	278	295	6.5
Asian American (a)	138	162	193	223	262	297	13.4
American Indian Nonresident Alien	35	37	39	36	40	42	5.0
Nonresident Alien	201	241	270	282	292	302	3.4
Two-year Institutions	4,028	4,521	4,740	4,527	4,680	4,868	4.0
White, non-Hispanic	3,167	3,558	3,692	3,514	3,584	3,702	3.3
Total Minority	810	899	987	961	1,043	1,107	6.1
African American, non-Hispanic	443	472	489	459	467	473	1.3
Hispanic	227	255	291	289	340	384	12.9
Asian American (a)	97	124	158	157	186	199	7.0
American Indian Nonresident Alien	43	47	49	45	51	50	-2.0
Nonresident Alien	52	64	61	53	53	60	13.2

Note: Includes estimates for nonresponse and underreporting. Details may not add to total because of rounding. Data in this table for 1988 differ slightly from the 1989 data presented in the Minorities in Higher Education Status Report because NICES revised its imputation procedure.

(a) Asian American includes Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Trends in Racial/Ethnic Enrollment in Higher Education: Fall 1979 through Fall 1989, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1990.

721 Lawrence St. N.E.
20017.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

UNCF ~~202~~ 785-8632
737-8423

Michele Stent Dir. Govt.
Affairs

Danelle Leon

PICTURES

Anne

gray suit
~~gray suit~~

Patty

K-part rocks POTUS + FLOTUS

H. Curran

flight jacket
denim

Driscolls

K-part casual
red sweater

Beightols

denim

red
BOOKS