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Date: 3-5-92

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To GARY

Date March 6 '92 Time 2:30p

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Stephanie from

of ~~Hanns~~ Hanns office

Phone

Area Code Number Extension

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CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message

It has been over 40 years

D

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 CARBONLESS

Sports now are part of U.S. drug culture



Rick Casey

You can't blame President Bush for wanting to appear this afternoon with David Robinson and his teammates at a West Side facility where the Spurs have been involved in an anti-drug program.

After all, Bush is a politician. We live in a society where the media rake a politician for allegations of one extramarital affair and lionize a basketball player who admits to hundreds or thousands of one-night stands.

Wheaties doesn't put politicians on its boxes. Ad executives know what sells and what doesn't.

So Bush, with less than two weeks left till Super Tuesday, will be seen on network television not only visiting with the presidents of five drug-riddled Latin American nations, but, more importantly, with

Please turn to CASEY/A7

DEIRDRE HAMILL



ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING: President Bush wades into the crowd at Kelly Air Force Base to shake hands.

Hoy se firmará ambiental Méxic

POR ROLDAN TRUJILLO
y CARLOS TORIO
Reporteros Especiales

"El presidente de Estados Unidos George Bush dijo hoy que ahora más que nunca se siente comprometido con México para llegar a feliz término el Tratado de Libre Comercio de estos dos países con Canadá.

Se reveló también que se firmará un acuerdo ambiental entre México y Estados Unidos durante la cena que ofrecio los presidentes de México, Colombia, Venezuela y Ecuador y el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Venezuela, Bush dijo que los países avanzan a medida que se realiza una mayor apertura comercial.

"Por ello estoy más comprometido que nunca antes a concertar el Tratado de Libre Comercio que reúne a México, Canadá y Esta-

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UNC
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Boy found guilty in cabdriver's murder

BY DAN KELLY
Staff reporter

9/21/91



A look of concern crept across the face of a 12-year-old boy as District Judge Andy Mireles read a jury's verdict Wednesday pronouncing the youngster guilty of murder.

The jury of six men and six women deliberated just over an hour before finding the diminutive youngster guilty in the Sept. 21 cold-blooded murder of Curtis Edwards, a 33-year-old cabdriver.

In closing arguments, as the boy peeked almost playfully at the jury out of the corner of his eye, prosecutor Gammon Guinn urged the jury not to be fooled by the boy's appearance.

"He looks like a child, and, ladies and gentlemen, he is a child, a child that kills . . . a sick little monster that could kill a man at 12 years old," Guinn said.

As deputies struggled to make the handcuffs and shackles small enough to be secure on the boy's slender 4-foot frame, his mother dabbed her eyes with a tissue. The two did not look at each other as deputies led the boy away.

Today, the jury is scheduled to sentence the boy under a newly created weapon in the arsenal of the juvenile justice system, determinate sentencing.

Under the law, the jury could sentence the boy to

Please turn to MURDER/A9

MURDER: 12-year-old is guilty

MURDER/from A1

remain in the custody of the Texas Youth Commission until he is 17, at which time he could be transferred immediately to the Texas Department of Corrections for up to 40 years.

Testimony during the trial revealed that Edwards had been dispatched to the home of the boy's 32-year-old uncle in the 1600 block of Burleson to pick up a fare.

The boy and his uncle got into the cab. The boy shot Edwards once in the back of the head killing him almost instantly. Edwards' cab veered off the road and struck a house.

Neighbors said they saw the boy stagger out of the cab and walk over to a neighboring house calling out for help. He then left the scene and was hospitalized later that evening suffering head injuries.

While in Southeast Baptist Hospital, the boy played "mind games" with the nurses, refusing to remain in his bed unless they guessed what he had done earlier that evening.

A dispute arose during the trial Wednesday when the boy's attorney, Andrew Logan, argued the jury should not be allowed to hear the testimony of hospital chaplain Charles Pollard.

Pollard said he went to the boy's room two days after the shooting to try to calm the youth.

"I was sitting on the bed talking to him," Pollard said. "He said if the nurses would guess a secret he had, he would stay in his bed."

Guinn said the secret the boy was keeping was that he had shot Edwards. Earlier, nurses and a security guard had testified the boy told them he was not afraid of them, that he had killed a man.

"At first it was more out of the demeanor of I'm tough, I'm bad," Pollard testified. "Later, it was out of the demeanor of wanting to get some direction in his life."

"I object to all of this testimony," Logan said, during a hearing outside the presence of the jury.

"This was a privileged conversation, and he did not waive that privilege. My client had a right to expect confidentiality from the chaplain."

Mireles ruled that anything the boy told Pollard that he had not told other hospital personnel would not be heard by the jury.

Amazing New Crisp, Clear TV Rece WITHOUT Cable!

Until recently, the only convenient way to guarantee great TV reception was to get cable installed. But who wants to pay those irritating monthly cable fees just to get clear reception? Now, thanks to years of micro-electronic research, a new device has been developed that's so advanced it actually makes other antennas a thing of the past. It's called the SWEDA™ Power Antenna and is without a doubt "the single most important thing you should own if you have a TV!"





Just plug your Power Antenna™ into any ordinary outlet and watch in amazement as your entire house turns into a giant TV reception station!

A PICTURE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY!

Just imagine watching TV and seeing a picture so brilliantly clear that you'd almost swear you were there live! Just plug this tiny 2" x 4" Power Antenna into any ordinary AC outlet, connect your TV and get ready for the best reception you've ever had without cable. You'll watch in amazement as YOUR TV set suddenly displays a sharp, focused picture. You literally "won't believe your eyes!" Even older TV sets suddenly come to life. The Power Antenna is so easy to install, so convenient to use, and so incredibly effective that you'll wonder how you ever got by without it!

A THOUSAND FOOT ANTENNA?

Power Antenna is a highly sophisticated electronic product (like a transistor radio) with a simple function. It takes the electrical wiring in your house or apartment (hundreds or thousands of feet) and turns it into a giant TV reception station! It's almost like having an antenna the size of your entire house!

U.S. Buyers Network 1992. (2625)
Allow up to 60 days for shipment.

imagine how effective that would be. But there's more, because Power Antenna takes that signal and electronically boosts it before it gets to your TV set. The results are amazin You can finally enjoy your favorite prime time shows or sports events the way they were meant to be watched.

WHAT ABOUT MY TV "DISH" ANTENNA

Return it! Millions of these things have been sold in rece years because people were l to believe they would work li a satellite dish. The truth is t they're no more effective the rabbit-ears, a loop, or rod antenna — and people have been struggling with these things for years! The incred SWEDA™ Power Antenna makes everything else seem obsolete. Just plug it in and watch it work. There's simp NOTHING ELSE better valu on the market today!

LIMITED TIME OFF

Electronic antennas like one normally sell for $50 more! But now, for a limite

(Ferguson/Gershowitz)
March 5, 1992
Draft One
NLC2

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES
MARCH 9, 1992
WASHINGTON, D.C.
11:40 A.M.

[Acknowledgments]

I'm pleased to be here today. I know I spoke to many of you over television hook-up last December, and it's nice to climb down from the silver screen to speak with you face to face.

Since December, I've had a chance to talk with several of you in depth about the problems you face. In January, I had an important meeting in the White House with your executive board. Your board, like your organization as a whole, represents a marvelous cross-section of urban America's leadership -- Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, officials from large and small and mid-sized cities.

Of course, we're all concerned about the big issues -- jobs, family and peace. Even so, I was struck by the unanimity of the message your board wanted to deliver. It was an insight that we have been acting on for three years, but it can't be repeated often enough in Washington.

And their message was simply this: that the enormous problems facing cities today -- from infant mortality to high drop-out rates to runaway crime -- are in part symptoms of one larger problem, the deterioration of the American family.

That is the extraordinarily serious issue I would like to discuss with you today. I have made the restoration of the

American family a priority of this administration. It lies at the heart of much of what we have done for three years.

We must start by understanding what is really happening. The urgency is clear. We all know the statistics, the dreary drumbeat that tells of family breakdown. Today, one out of every four children born in America is born to an unwed mother. ~~percentage~~ grow up in households headed by a single parent. # of latch-key kids. Drop-out rate. And a large number grow up without the love of parents at all.

And we know from experience what the consequences are of family decline: the children of these households are more susceptible to the lure of crime and drugs, are more likely to have poor health and to drop out of school early.

You on the frontlines know the human costs that statistics can only dimly sketch. You know, as I do, that for every tick on a chart or graph there is a human story to tell, and too often the story is a tragedy.

About ten days ago, I was in San Antonio, meeting with other American heads of state to intensify our war on drugs. And while there I noticed a front-page story in the San Antonio ~~XX~~. A cabdriver had been murdered last September -- another act of random, senseless violence -- and his murderer had just been found guilty.

But what was truly horrifying -- what would horrify any American -- was this: the murderer was a 12-year-old boy.

As the deputies took the boy from the courtroom, according to the newspaper story, they had trouble fitting him with shackles and handcuffs, so slender were his wrists. This youngster was four-feet tall, not yet a teenager, and now a convicted murderer.

I know that the great majority of you could tell stories, equally distressing, from neighborhoods of your cities where the unthinkable has become the commonplace. We hear daily of senior citizens afraid to walk to the corner bank to cash their Social Security checks; of babies born addicted to crack cocaine; of school children shooting one another over a pair of sneakers.

Something is terribly, terribly wrong. I am sure that all of you in this room took office with high confidence in our ability to solve these problems, only to discover -- sooner rather than later, I suspect -- that they were far more stubborn than any of us had supposed.

So we must go to the root, to the problem that underlies so many others. Each day, as public servants, we must redouble our efforts to restore the family to its place of primacy in American life. It's been said that the family is the best Department of Health of Human Services ever devised. That is a singularly American insight. The genius of our system has always been its reliance on the family, not government, as the fundamental unit of social progress. Families invest older Americans with a concern for the future and connect younger Americans to their past.

In restoring the family we restore to coming generations the values, the sense of right and wrong, the will and confidence to succeed that only a family can provide a child. And in doing this, we will reinvigorate our cities as well.

I believe that the federal government has a crucial role to play in preserving the family, and that belief has guided the decisions we've made over the past three years. Since 1989, for example, we have more than doubled funding for Head Start, a program that brings children and parents into the classroom, strengthening family ties and reinforcing parental responsibility. For the first time in the program's history, our new budget provides that every eligible four-year-old will be able to start school ready to learn.

Another example: over the past three years, we've increased the funding for WIC -- the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children -- by 47 percent, to $2.8 billion next year. We've increased other nutrition programs by similar percentages. All told, funding for children's programs -- from nutrition and education to foster care and child immunizations -- has increased 60 percent since we took office.

But please understand: we do not measure our success in dollars spent. We measure it by results -- by the degree to which it keeps children healthy and happy and, most important of all, increases a family's self-reliance. My administration has concentrated on funding the programs that work for the family --

that efficiently fulfill government's role in supporting families and keeping them in tact.

But at the same time, we must stick to the first principle of government: Do no harm. And let us never doubt that government only harms the family when it restricts its autonomy or usurps the authority of responsible parents.

For more than a year now we have been trying to get through Congress our HOPE initiative, which would enable low-income families to own homes. HOPE is based on a simple principle: to survive, families need the intangible values of dignity and self-respect. Government can't provide those. But homeownership can.

Parents' must retain the authority to make the big decisions. Let me give you an example: How can we in government claim to fight for families if we insist that government, not parents, must choose who cares for their children? Two years ago, my administration waged a fight in Congress over that very issue, and we won. We kept choice of child care out of the hands of government and put it where it belongs -- in the hands of parents.

Now we're engaged in a similar fight, over whether parents should have the right to choose their childrens' schools. We know the benefits of competition; it is the linchpin of American prosperity. And competition among schools will be the linchpin of educational excellence, too.

But school choice is important for another reason: It restores authority to parents. And restoring that authority --

not only in child care and school choice but in other areas as well -- will be a key to healing the American family.

We must acknowledge that government can sometimes be a burden as well as a boon. Over the past forty years, the child tax exemption has lagged far behind the soaring costs of child-rearing. I have asked Congress to increase the exemption by $500 per child. For a family of four, that's an increase of $2,000. It's a crucial first step toward redressing the imbalance, and it's what we can afford. We have also successfully increased the earned income tax credit for low-income families. A strain on the family budget is a strain on the family -- and families don't need the added pressure.

Roger Porter (Haas Heritage, 6563

And let us never forget the work of ordinary Americans dedicating themselves to the voluntary service of others, who create an environment where families can flourish. Right now, as we're gathered here, somewhere in America a volunteer is reading to a child; a businessman offers job training to a young man he's just met; a woman teaches young expectant mothers how to care for the children they will soon bring into the world; neighbors band together to rid their neighborhoods of the scourge of drugs.

Each of them is a point of light, offering service with no thought of reward, though the rewards will be reaped by all of us. I urge all of you, when you return to your cities, to do all in your power to encourage these caring men and women, to make yours a community of light.

And there's another thing we must do: we must reform our nation's welfare system. Americans are the most generous people on earth, but they want to see -- and they're entitled to see -- some relationship between welfare and work. Welfare must never be what FDR warned it might become: a subtle destroyer of the spirit. It is not meant to be a lifestyle, or a family legacy passed from generation to the next. Welfare can eat away at the ties that bind a family together.

States are beginning to undertake the brave work of reform. My administration has vowed to help them. We are acting now to waive federal ~~regulations~~ requirements that impede reform, ~~for every state that asks for it.~~ in those situations where waivers show promise for sound policy.

Today I will sign an executive order establishing a commission on America's urban families. This panel is one fruit of my meeting in January with your executive council. I have asked Gov. John Ashcroft of Missouri to lead the commission and fulfill its mandate: to identify those government programs, at all levels, that weaken or strengthen urban families; to analyze ways to improve private efforts to strengthen families; and to recommend new policies to help families in our cities.

I am convinced that we can correct our mistakes, learn from our failures, and build on our successes. The future of America depends on our effort. The family is the essential unit of comfort and love, and from families radiate neighborhoods, from neighborhoods come towns and cities, and their health determines the health of our country, for better or worse. Like you I am

committed to making our health whole, and to ensure that our cities, as Theodore Parker said, remain the fireplaces of America, radiating heat and light in the darkness.

# # # #

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES
MARCH 9, 1992
WASHINGTON, D.C.
11:40 A.M.

Great intro by Glenda — hilited Teleconf.

THANK YOU, GLENDA (HOOD) FOR THAT KIND ~~I'm pleased to see~~ ~~Welcome to Members of Con~~ ~~Thanks~~ INTRODUCTION. MY GREETINGS ALSO TO MAYOR SIDNEY BARTHELEMY, DON BORUT, AND WALLACE STICKNEY.

Whistles Cheers

and

I'M PLEASED TO JOIN YOU TODAY. I ENJOYED SPEAKING TO YOU OVER TELEVISION HOOK-UP IN DECEMBER -- IT'S BETTER FACE TO FACE. & I hear that you've had energetic mtgs. talked re: Don Frasier (not track. but M-coming Pres. of NLC) ad lib re: leadership of NLC

IN JANUARY, I HAD A FOLLOW-UP MEETING WITH TEN OF YOUR MEMBERS. LIKE YOUR ORGANIZATION AS A WHOLE, THEY REPRESENTED A CROSS-SECTION OF URBAN AMERICA'S LEADERSHIP -- REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS, LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES, OFFICIALS FROM LARGE AND SMALL AND MID-SIZED CITIES.

OF COURSE, WE'RE ALL CONCERNED ABOUT THE BIG ISSUES -- JOBS, FAMILY, WORLD PEACE. EVEN SO, I WAS STRUCK BY THE UNANIMITY OF THE MESSAGE YOUR MEMBERS WANTED TO DELIVER. IT CAN'T BE REPEATED OFTEN ENOUGH IN WASHINGTON, OR ANY STATE CAPITOL OR CITY HALL.

any

YOUR MESSAGE WAS SIMPLY THIS: THE ENORMOUS PROBLEMS FACING CITIES TODAY -- FROM INFANT MORTALITY TO HIGH DROP-OUT RATES TO RUNAWAY CRIME -- ARE PARTLY (at least) SYMPTOMS OF ONE LARGER PROBLEM, THE DETERIORATION OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY.

I UNDERSTAND THE BREADTH OF (the) ISSUES THAT YOU DEAL WITH DAILY, FROM POVERTY TO POTHOLES TO PROPERTY TAXES. BUT THIS MORNING, I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS THE SAME SERIOUS ISSUE THAT YOU RAISED WITH ME: THE FAMILY. THE RESTORATION OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY IS AT THE HEART OF MUCH OF WHAT WE HAVE DONE THESE LAST THREE YEARS.

ad lib
we are concerned about all the issues you face...

LEAVING ASIDE FOR A MOMENT THE ENORMOUS COSTS -- THE WASTED HUMAN RESOURCES OR THE BILLIONS SPENT TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE OF BROKEN HOMES -- FAMILY BREAKDOWN ULTIMATELY ENDANGERS OUR POSITION IN A WORLD INCREASINGLY DRIVEN BY ECONOMIC COMPETITION. CERTAINLY, THE INTEGRITY OF THE FAMILY IS CRITICAL ON ITS OWN MERIT. AS MY FAVORITE PHILOSOPHER SAYS, "WHAT GOES ON AT THE WHITE HOUSE IS NOT NEARLY AS IMPORTANT AS WHAT GOES ON IN YOUR HOUSE." BUT PARTICULARLY AT A TIME WHEN OUR EFFORTS MUST FOCUS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH, THE FAMILY'S DISINTEGRATION ENDANGERS -- FOR ALL OF US -- OUR ABILITY TO CREATE AND PRESERVE JOBS, AND TO CREATE AN ECONOMY OPEN TO PARTICIPATION BY ALL OUR CITIZENS.

SO WE MUST START WITH A CLEAR-EYED LOOK AT WHAT IS REALLY HAPPENING TO THE FAMILY IN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES TODAY -- NOT JUST IN POOR URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS BUT ALL ACROSS AMERICA. THEN WE MUST LOOK INSIDE OURSELVES, TO ESTABLISH THE PRINCIPLES THAT WILL SHAPE OUR APPROACH. AND THEN WE MUST ACT.

THE URGENCY IS CLEAR. WE ALL KNOW THE STATISTICS, THE DREARY DRUMBEAT THAT TELLS OF FAMILY BREAKDOWN. TODAY, ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR AMERICAN CHILDREN IS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK; IN SOME AREAS THE ILLEGITIMACY RATE TOPS 80 PERCENT. A QUARTER OF OUR CHILDREN GROW UP IN HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A SINGLE PARENT. MORE THAN TWO MILLION ARE CALLED LATCH-KEY KIDS -- WHO COME HOME FROM SCHOOL EACH AFTERNOON TO AN EMPTY ~~HOME~~ house. AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OUR CHILDREN GROW UP WITHOUT THE LOVE OF PARENTS AT ALL, Nobody knowing their name.

Perhaps you know 'em better than most Americans

WE KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE THE CONSEQUENCES OF FAMILY DECLINE. NEGLECTED CHILDREN ARE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE LURE OF CRIME AND DRUGS, ~~ARE~~ they're MORE LIKELY TO HAVE POOR HEALTH, DROP OUT OF SCHOOL EARLY, MORE LIKELY TO LEAD A LIFE WITHOUT HOPE.

EACH OF YOU IS IN A POSITION TO KNOW THE HUMAN COSTS THAT these STATISTICS CAN ONLY DIMLY SKETCH. YOU KNOW, AS I DO, THAT FOR EVERY BLIP ON A CHART OR DOT ON A GRAPH, THERE IS A HUMAN STORY TO TELL, AND TOO OFTEN THE STORY IS A TRAGEDY.

ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO, I WAS IN SAN ANTONIO, MEETING WITH LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS TO INTENSIFY OUR WAR ON DRUGS. WHILE THERE I SAW A FRONT-PAGE STORY IN THE SAN ANTONIO LIGHT. A CABDRIVER HAD BEEN MURDERED LAST SEPTEMBER -- ANOTHER ACT OF RANDOM, ~~SENSELESS~~ selfless VIOLENCE -- AND HIS MURDERER HAD JUST BEEN FOUND GUILTY.

BUT WHAT WAS TRULY HORRIFYING -- WHAT WOULD HORRIFY ANY AMERICAN -- WAS THIS: THE MURDERER WAS A 12-YEAR-OLD BOY. ooooo/grumble AS THE DEPUTIES TOOK THE BOY FROM THE COURTROOM, ACCORDING TO THE NEWSPAPER STORY, THEY HAD TROUBLE FITTING HIM WITH SHACKLES AND HANDCUFFS, SO SLENDER WERE HIS WRISTS. THIS YOUNGSTER WAS FOUR-FEET TALL, NOT YET A TEENAGER, BUT NOW A CONVICTED MURDERER.

THE DRUMBEAT CONTINUES: TWO TEENAGERS SHOT DEAD IN A NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL -- AN ~~LSD~~ L.S.D. RING BUSTED UP IN AN AFFLUENT NORTHERN VIRGINIA SUBURB -- OR THE HARROWING STORIES OF RUNAWAY KIDS AND THE HORRORS THAT BEFALL THEM.

I KNOW THAT ALMOST ALL OF YOU COULD TELL STORIES EQUALLY DISTRESSING -- STORIES FROM NEIGHBORHOODS IN YOUR CITIES WHERE THE UNTHINKABLE HAS BECOME THE COMMONPLACE. I AM SURE THAT MANY OF YOU HERE TOOK OFFICE WITH HIGH CONFIDENCE IN THE POWER TO SOLVE THESE PROBLEMS, ONLY TO DISCOVER -- SOONER RATHER THAN LATER, I SUSPECT -- THAT THEY WERE FAR MORE STUBBORN THAN WE COULD IMAGINE. LET'S NOT FORGET THAT THE TRIALS OUR CITIZENS FACE EACH AND EVERY DAY WERE GENERATIONS IN THE MAKING. WE CAN'T EXPECT CHANGE OVERNIGHT. BUT MAKE NO MISTAKE: <u>CHANGE WILL COME.</u> <u>BECAUSE CHANGE MUST COME.</u>

NOTHING

LET'S FACE IT. WE CAN ONLY CHANGE THINGS IF WE WORK IN COMMOM PURPOSE. WE MUST CALL A CEASE-FIRE IN THE WAR OF WORDS THAT TOO OFTEN CONSUMES US. CASTING BLAME BRINGS NO SOLUTIONS. NOR WILL QUESTIONING EACH OTHER'S MOTIVES. WE HAVE GOT TO FOCUS EVERY OUNCE OF OUR ENERGY TO TURN BACK THIS ASSAULT UPON THE AMERICAN FAMILY AND ACT AS ONE NATION TO DEFEND AND STRENGTHEN IT. AS PUBLIC SERVANTS, WE MUST NEVER FORGET THAT THE BEST DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES IS INDEED, THE FAMILY.

IN RESTORING THE FAMILY, WE RESTORE TO COMING GENERATIONS THE VALUES, THE SENSE OF RIGHT AND WRONG, THE WILL AND CONFIDENCE TO SUCCEED THAT ONLY A FAMILY CAN PROVIDE A CHILD. AND IN DOING THIS, WE WILL REINVIGORATE OUR COMMUNITIES AND CITIES AS WELL.

WE NEEDN'T LOOK FAR FOR PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE US. THEY ARE THE OLD HOME TRUTHS. RELY ON WHAT WORKS -- DISCARD WHAT DOESN'T. NEVER BE AFRAID TO INNOVATE. REMEMBER THAT GOVERNMENT CLOSEST TO THE PEOPLE RESPONDS BEST TO THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE. AND LET'S NOT FORGET THIS AS A GUIDING PRINCIPLE: <u>IF PEOPLE ARE TO BE RESPONSIBLE, THEY MUST BE GIVEN RESPONSIBILITY.</u>

THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST DUTY IS LIKE THAT OF THE PHYSICIAN: DO NO HARM. BUT THE FACT IS, WITH THE BEST OF INTENTIONS, MANY PAST GOVERNMENT POLICIES HAVE WORKED AGAINST THE INSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY -- UNDERMINED YOUNG PEOPLE'S DESIRE TO MARRY AND STAY MARRIED, TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR CHILDREN, TO PLAN FOR THEIR FUTURE.

AS A PRACTICAL MATTER, "DOING NO HARM" MEANS IN PART THAT WE ENSURE PARENTS RETAIN THE AUTHORITY TO MAKE THE BIG DECISIONS FOR THEIR FAMILIES. THIS DOESN'T ABSOLVE PARENTS OF RESPONSIBLITY, It's JUST THE OPPOSITE. FOR EXAMPLE, EVEN IF WE ARE ABLE TO REFORM OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM, <u>PARENTS</u> MUST STILL READ TO THEIR CHILDREN. THE POINT IS THAT GOVERNMENT <u>HARMS</u> THE FAMILY WHEN IT RESTRICTS ITS AUTONOMY OR <u>USURPS THE AUTHORITY OF RESPONSIBLE PARENTS.</u>

I insist govt. help me every way to revolutionizing Amed

LET ME GIVE YOU ANOTHER EXAMPLE: THOSE OF US IN GOVERNMENT CAN NEVER PLAUSIBLY CLAIM TO FIGHT FOR FAMILIES IF WE INSIST THAT GOVERNMENT, NOT PARENTS, MUST CHOOSE WHO CARES FOR THEIR CHILDREN. TWO YEARS AGO, MY ADMINISTRATION WAGED A FIGHT IN CONGRESS OVER THIS VERY ISSUE, AND WE WON. WE KEPT CHOICE OF CHILD CARE OUT OF THE HANDS OF GOVERNMENT AND PUT IT WHERE IT BELONGS -- IN THE HANDS OF PARENTS.

NOW WE'RE ENGAGED IN A SIMILAR FIGHT, OVER WHETHER PARENTS SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE THEIR CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS. WE KNOW THE BENEFITS OF COMPETITION; IT IS THE LINCHPIN OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY. AND COMPETITION AMONG SCHOOLS WILL BE THE LINCHPIN OF EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE, TOO. FROM MINNESOTA TO MILWAUKEE TO EAST HARLEM -- SCHOOL CHOICE WORKS. (A)

(8-10 min.)

BUT SCHOOL CHOICE IS IMPORTANT FOR OTHER REASONS: IT RESTORES AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO PARENTS. AND JUST AS IT MAKES OUR SCHOOLS ACCOUNTABLE, IT ALSO MAKES PARENTS ACCOUNTABLE FOR THE DECISIONS THEY MAKE. NOT ONLY IN CHILD CARE AND SCHOOL CHOICE BUT IN OTHER AREAS AS WELL, A KEY TO HEALING THE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL BE <u>RESTORING PARENTAL AUTHORITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.</u>

ANOTHER EXAMPLE: THE INITIATIVE WE CALL HOPE. IT TOOK MORE THAN A YEAR TO GET HOPE THROUGH CONGRESS, AND ANOTHER YEAR TO GET EVEN PARTIAL FUNDING FOR IT. BUT HOPE WILL BE CRUCIAL TO OUR SUCCESS, BY OFFERING LOW-INCOME FAMILIES A GREATER OPPORTUNITY TO OWN THEIR OWN HOMES. HOPE IS BASED ON A SIMPLE PRINCIPLE: TO SURVIVE, PEOPLE <u>NEED</u> THE INTANGIBLE VALUES OF DIGNITY AND SELF-RESPECT. GOVERNMENT CAN'T PROVIDE THOSE. <u>BUT HOMEOWNERSHIP CAN. AN EDUCATION CAN. A JOB CAN. AND BEING PART OF A FAMILY CAN.</u>

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS A POSITIVE ROLE IN PRESERVING THE FAMILY. WE WELCOME THAT ROLE; IT HAS GUIDED THE DECISIONS WE MAKE EVERY DAY. SINCE 1989, FOR EXAMPLE, WE HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED FUNDING FOR HEAD START, A PROGRAM THAT BRINGS CHILDREN AND PARENTS INTO THE CLASSROOM, STRENGTHENS FAMILY TIES AND REINFORCES PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PROGRAM'S HISTORY, WE CAN SUPPORT ~~ONE YEAR OF~~ HEAD START FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS CHOOSE TO HAVE THEM PARTICIPATE.

THERE ARE MANY OTHER EXAMPLES: WE HAVE INCREASED THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, AND, SINCE 1989, WE'VE INCREASED THE FUNDING FOR WIC -- THE SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN -- BY 47 PERCENT, TO $2.8 BILLION NEXT YEAR. WE'VE INCREASED OTHER NUTRITION PROGRAMS BY SIMILAR PERCENTAGES. AND THIS YEAR FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION GRANTS WILL TOP $340 MILLION, AN INCREASE OF 18 PERCENT OVER LAST YEAR'S LEVEL. ALL TOLD, FUNDING FOR CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS -- FROM NUTRITION AND EDUCATION TO FOSTER CARE AND CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS -- HAS INCREASED 66 PERCENT SINCE WE TOOK OFFICE.

OUR

BUT PLEASE UNDERSTAND: WE WILL NEVER MEASURE OUR COMPASSION IN DOLLARS SPENT. WE WILL MEASURE IT BY RESULTS -- THE TEST WILL BE THE HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF OUR CHILDREN AND, MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, THE SENSE OF WELL-BEING AND SELF-RELIANCE INSTILLED BY OUR FAMILIES. MY ADMINISTRATION HAS TARGETED FUNDING TO PROGRAMS THAT EFFICIENTLY FULFILL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN SUPPORTING FAMILIES AND KEEPING THEM TOGETHER -- PROGRAMS THAT WORK FOR THE FAMILY.

AT THE SAME TIME, WE MUST FACE ANOTHER FACT: GOVERNMENT CAN SOMETIMES BE A BURDEN AS WELL AS A BOON. OVER THE PAST FORTY YEARS, THE CHILD TAX EXEMPTION HAS LAGGED FAR BEHIND THE SOARING COSTS OF CHILD-REARING. I HAVE ASKED CONGRESS TO INCREASE THE EXEMPTION BY $500 PER CHILD. FOR A FAMILY WITH FOUR CHILDREN, THAT'S AN INCREASE OF $2,000. IT'S A CRUCIAL FIRST STEP TOWARD REDRESSING THE IMBALANCE, AND IT'S WHAT WE CAN AFFORD NOW.

today

AND NOW I COME TO PERHAPS THE MOST CRUCIAL MATTER OF ALL: WE MUST REFORM OUR NATION'S WELFARE SYSTEM. AMERICANS ARE THE MOST GENEROUS PEOPLE ON EARTH, BUT THEY WANT TO SEE -- AND THEY'RE ENTITLED TO SEE -- SOME RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WELFARE AND WORK. WELFARE MUST NEVER BE WHAT FDR WARNED IT MIGHT BECOME: A SUBTLE DESTROYER OF THE SPIRIT. IT IS NOT MEANT TO BE A WAY OF LIFE, OR A FAMILY LEGACY PASSED FROM ONE GENERATION TO THE NEXT. WELFARE CAN EAT AWAY AT THE TIES THAT BIND A FAMILY TOGETHER.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE UNDERTAKING THE BRAVE WORK OF REFORM -- LEARNFARE IN WISCONSIN, REACH (REALIZING ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENT) IN NEW JERSEY, WASHINGTON STATE'S FIP -- FAMILY INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM -- THESE ARE ALL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS WE SUPPORT. MY ADMINISTRATION IS COMMITTED TO REFORM AND WE ARE ACTING NOW TO WAIVE UNNECESSARY RED TAPE THAT IMPEDES REFORM.

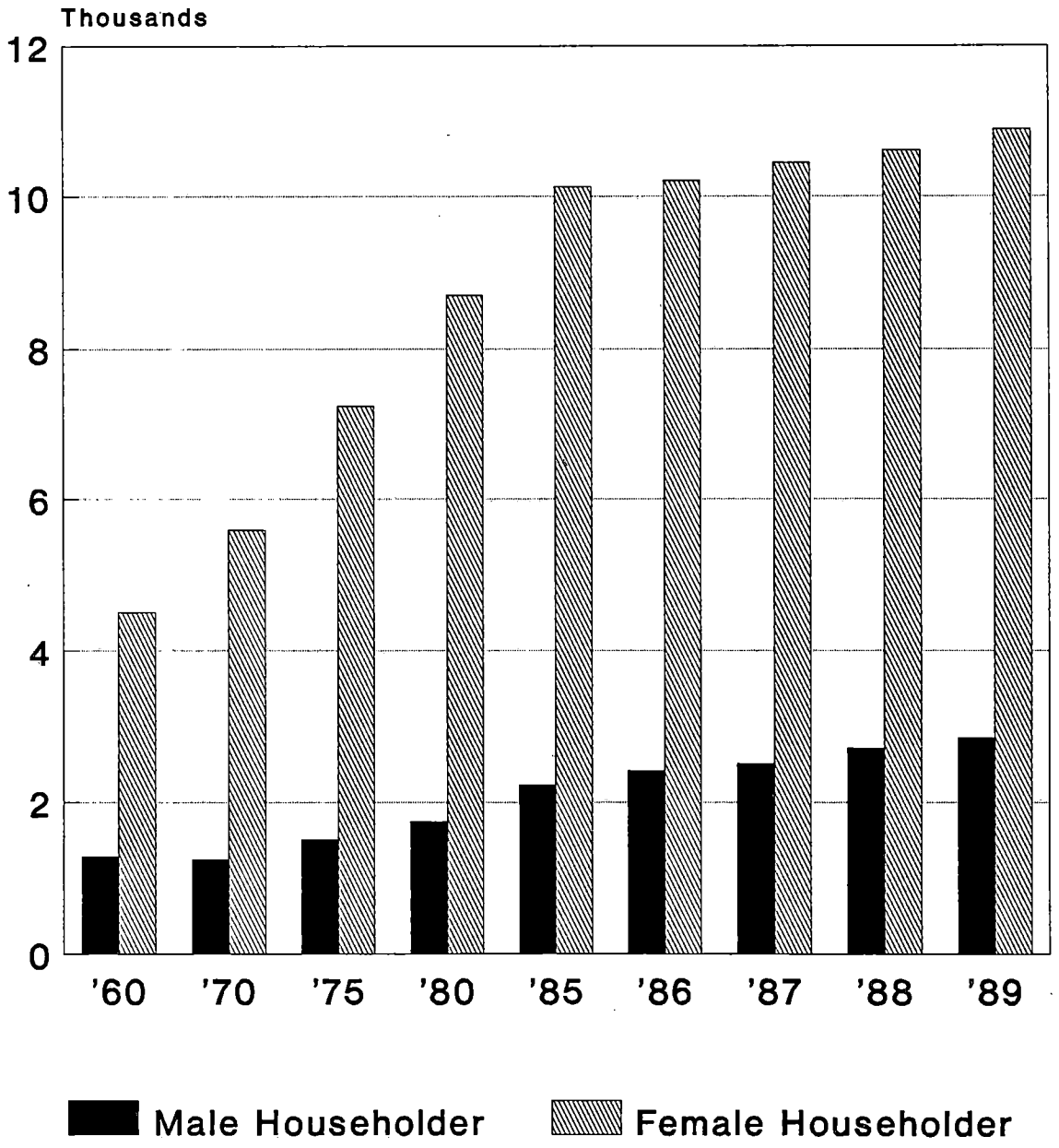
loosen up on waivers

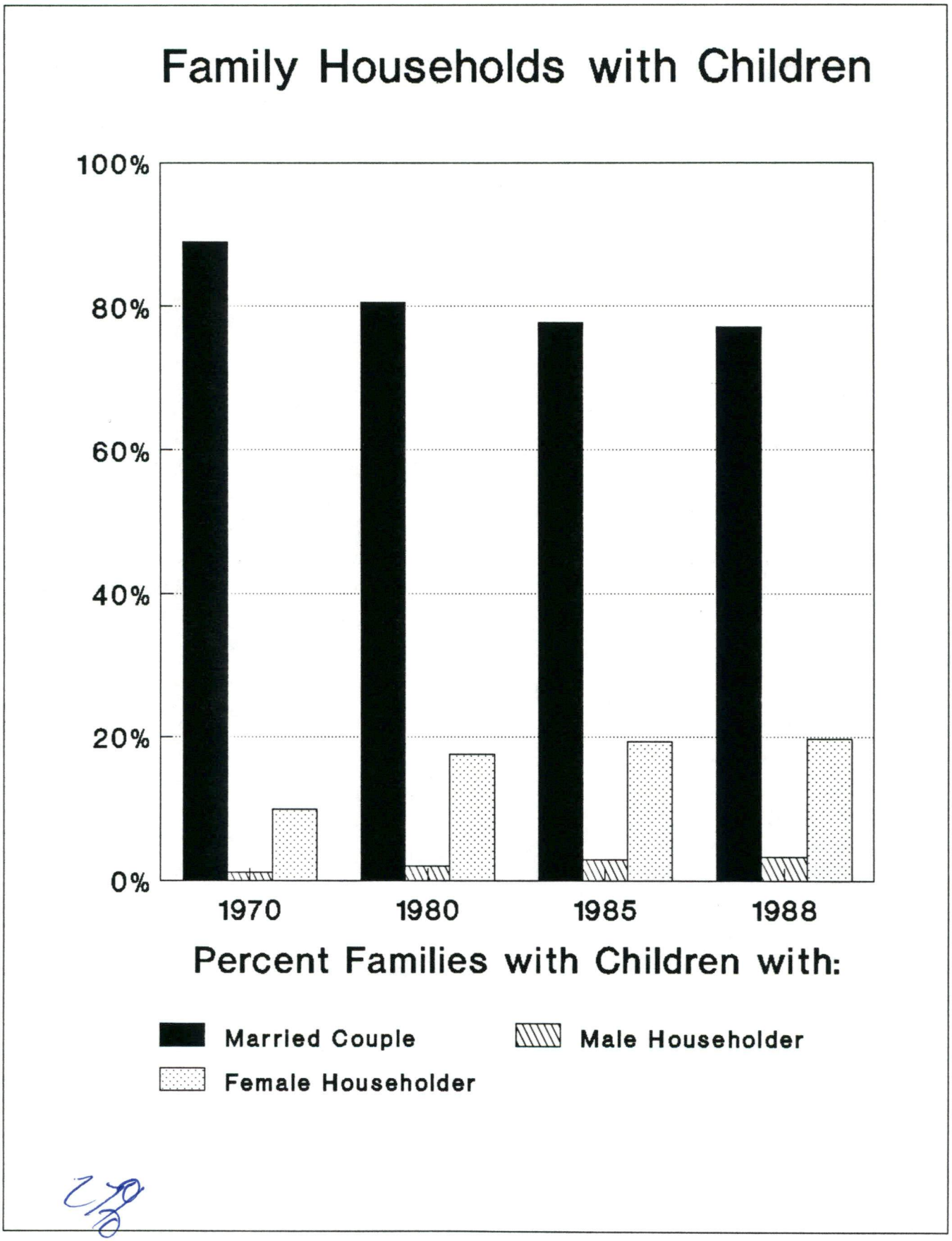
THERE'S NO HIDDEN AGENDA HERE. THIS ADMINISTRATION, THE MAYORS, THE STATE LEADERS WHO PRESS FOR DRASTIC REFORM OF WELFARE AREN'T MODERN DAY SCROOGES -- CHISELING ONE MORE DIME OUT OF SOME POOR FAMILY. DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN, CALIFORNIA OR NEW JERSEY, FEDERAL OR STATE -- IN OUR HEART OF HEARTS, WE REALLY BELIEVE REFORMING WELFARE IS THE BEST WAY TO SERVE PEOPLE -- BREAK THIS SORRY CYCLE OF DESPAIR -- GIVE PEOPLE REAL HOPE. AND WE'RE GOING TO KEEP ON TRYING TO DO JUST THAT -- <u>BECAUSE EVERY SINGLE AMERICAN DESERVES TO BELIEVE IN THE AMERICAN DREAM.</u>

I HAVE HIGHLIGHTED TODAY THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT -- BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE -- BECAUSE WE ARE MEN AND WOMEN OF GOVERNMENT. BUT LET US NEVER FORGET THE WORK OF PRIVATE AMERICANS DEDICATING THEMSELVES TO THE VOLUNTARY SERVICE OF OTHERS, WHO CREATE AN ENVIRONMENT WHERE FAMILIES CAN FLOURISH.

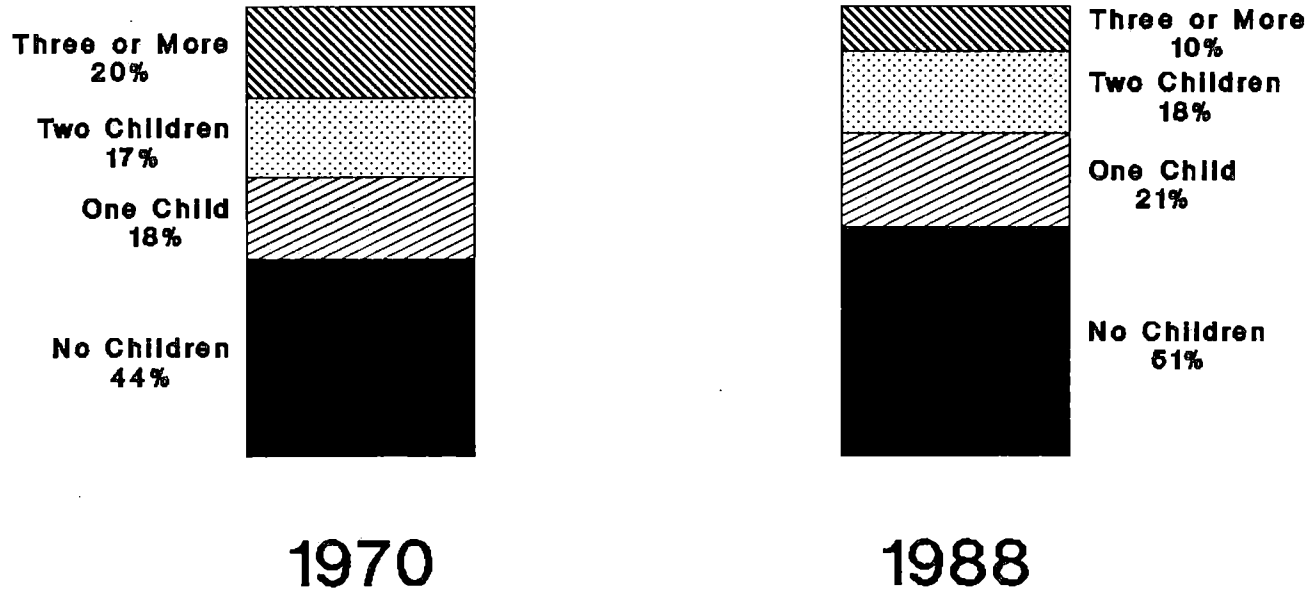
Growth in Single-Parent Families

Male Households vs. Female Households

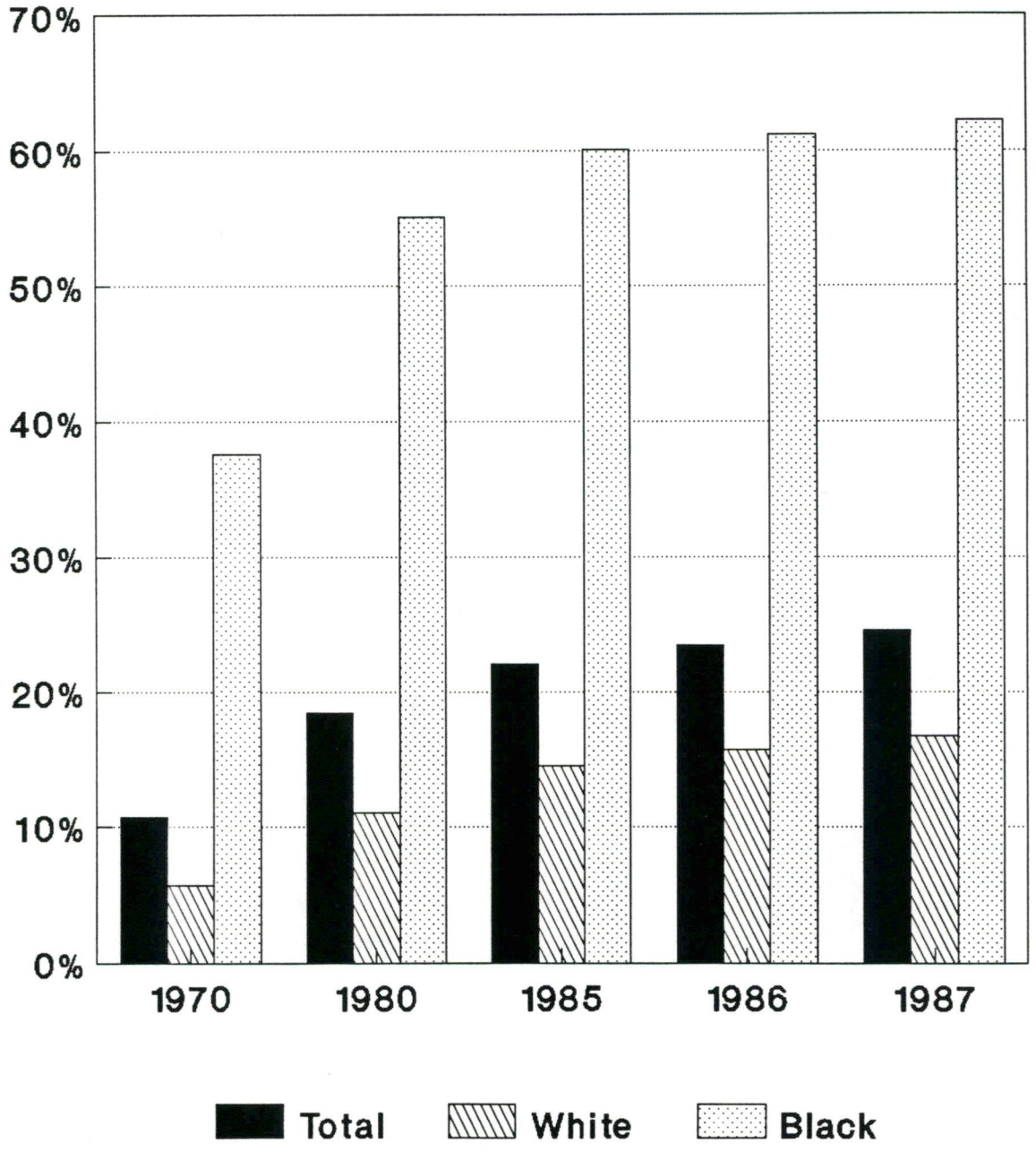



Family Households with Children
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
1970
1980
1985
1988
Percent Families with Children with:
Married Couple
Male Householder
Female Householder

Families With Children



Births to Unmarried Women
as Percent of All Births



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To: GARY Gershowitz - White House Speechwriting Off.

Telephone Number: 202-456-7150

Fax Number: 202-456-6218

From: RAY BANCROFT - CENSUS PIO

Date: 3/6/92 **Time:** _____

Title of Document: VARIOUS STATISTICS

There will be 4 **page(s) following this cover sheet.**

Comments: Number of Latchkey Kids will be sent ASP

03/06/1992 12:30 FROM 1 301 7637337 TO 92024566218 P.01

SOURCE: Marital Status & Living Arrangements: March 1990

Table E. Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 Years, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990, 1980, 1970, and 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Excludes persons under 18 years old who were maintaining households or family groups)

Living arrangement	1990	1980	1970	1960	Percent distribution 1990	1980	1970	1960
ALL RACES								
Children under 18 years	64,137	63,427	69,162	63,727	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with —								
Two parents	46,503	48,624	58,939	55,877	72.5	76.7	85.2	87.7
One parent	15,867	12,466	8,199	5,829	24.7	19.7	11.9	9.1
Mother only	13,874	11,406	7,452	5,105	21.6	18.0	10.8	8.0
Father only	1,993	1,060	748	724	3.1	1.7	1.1	1.1
Other relatives	1,422	1,949	1,547	1,601	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.5
Nonrelatives only	346	388	477	420	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
WHITE								
Children under 18 years	51,390	52,242	58,790	55,077	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with —								
Two parents	40,593	43,200	52,624	50,082	79.0	82.7	89.5	90.9
One parent	9,870	7,901	5,109	3,932	19.2	15.1	8.7	7.1
Mother only	8,321	7,059	4,581	3,381	16.2	13.5	7.8	6.1
Father only	1,549	842	528	551	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.0
Other relatives	708	887	696	774	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4
Nonrelatives only	220	254	362	288	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
BLACK[1]								
Children under 18 years	10,018	9,375	9,422	8,650	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with —								
Two parents	3,761	3,956	5,508	5,795	37.7	42.2	58.5	67.0
One parent	5,485	4,297	2,996	1,897	54.8	45.8	31.8	21.9
Mother only	5,132	4,117	2,783	1,723	51.2	43.9	29.5	19.9
Father only	353	180	213	173	3.5	1.9	2.3	2.0
Other relatives	654	999	820	827	6.5	10.7	8.7	9.6
Nonrelatives only	98	123	97	132	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5
HISPANIC[2]								
Children under 18 years	7,174	5,459	[3]4,006	(NA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)
Living with —								
Two parents	4,789	4,116	3,111	(NA)	66.8	75.4	77.7	(NA)
One parent	2,154	1,152	(NA)	(NA)	30.0	21.1	(NA)	(NA)
Mother only	1,943	1,069	(NA)	(NA)	27.1	19.6	(NA)	(NA)
Father only	211	83	(NA)	(NA)	2.9	1.5	(NA)	(NA)
Other relatives	177	183	(NA)	(NA)	2.5	3.4	(NA)	(NA)
Nonrelatives only	54	8	(NA)	(NA)	0.8	0.1	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.
[1]Black and other races for 1960.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3]All persons under 18 years.
Source of 1970 Hispanic origin data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-1C, *Persons of Spanish Origin.*

Source of 1960 data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, PC(2)-4B, *Persons by Family Characteristics,* tables 1, 2, and 19. (Excludes inmates of institutions and military in barracks.)

and processing in 1982-83.[3] This procedural change helped to identify parent-child subfamilies that might otherwise have been overlooked. At least two-thirds of the measured increase between 1981 and 1983 resulted from the improvement in data collection and processing. Nevertheless, the percentage of children living with a never-married parent was increasing before the procedural change and has continued since (table G and figure 5). Between 1970 and 1981, the proportion rose 8.4 percentage points (0.8 percentage points per year) and 6.6 percentage points between 1984 and 1990 (1.1 percentage points per year). The proportion of children living with a divorced parent rose 13.6 percentage points in the 11 years prior to the change and declined

[3]For a more detailed discussion of the procedural improvement, see Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 399, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1984,* p. 8.

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Table 18. Number and ratio of births to unmarried women, by race of mother and of child: United States and each State, 1989

[By place of residence]

State	Number					Ratio per 1,000 live births				
	All races[1]	Race of mother		Race of child		All races[1]	Race of mother		Race of child	
		White	Black	White	Black		White	Black	White	Black
United States	1,094,169	613,543	442,395	593,911	457,480	270.8	192.2	657.2	189.6	644.9
Alabama	18,640	4,659	13,929	4,657	13,931	297.9	115.4	642.0	116.1	637.6
Alaska	2,869	1,256	158	1,130	225	245.9	158.1	296.4	151.5	319.1
Arizona	20,708	15,313	1,554	15,096	1,697	308.2	267.4	612.5	266.6	547.9
Arkansas	9,944	4,136	5,761	4,040	5,830	276.9	152.6	682.1	150.8	678.9
California[2]	171,189	133,398	30,071	127,331	34,133	300.3	287.3	621.2	283.9	602.7
Colorado	10,787	8,987	1,465	8,943	1,499	204.6	186.1	532.0	188.4	460.9
Connecticut[2]	13,005	8,461	4,260	8,117	4,571	262.9	201.6	661.4	196.8	652.4
Delaware	3,125	1,297	1,813	1,291	1,819	291.2	161.7	714.3	162.3	702.6
District of Columbia	7,580	235	6,985	228	6,993	643.0	129.8	759.3	133.7	754.5
Florida	58,305	27,815	30,047	27,121	30,661	301.9	191.4	665.7	189.2	657.7
Georgia	34,926	9,713	25,084	9,389	25,373	316.7	140.0	636.7	137.1	633.2
Hawaii	4,609	865	103	575	144	238.0	144.8	151.2	128.4	153.8
Idaho	2,561	2,386	15	2,348	26	161.2	155.6	*	154.9	279.6
Illinois	58,867	25,514	32,836	24,391	33,656	309.3	180.1	756.3	174.9	751.2
Indiana	19,898	13,379	6,410	13,090	6,662	238.4	181.5	713.0	179.8	692.5
Iowa	7,575	6,613	811	6,517	878	194.1	177.1	787.3	176.0	696.8
Kansas	7,577	5,424	1,967	5,189	2,164	195.6	157.2	606.5	153.6	579.5
Kentucky	12,048	8,563	3,441	8,532	3,468	225.5	178.6	674.0	179.2	646.8
Louisiana	25,692	5,946	19,525	5,879	19,568	353.1	142.7	655.3	142.5	652.4
Maine	3,806	3,717	25	3,697	33	217.9	216.1	320.5	216.5	266.1
Maryland	22,607	7,916	14,356	7,339	14,885	268.9	153.6	600.9	146.2	596.2
Massachusetts	21,798	15,896	5,082	15,251	5,638	238.2	199.5	608.2	195.3	592.7
Michigan[2]	36,441	15,685	20,365	15,654	20,390	245.4	135.2	679.5	136.7	660.8
Minnesota	13,142	9,994	1,766	9,646	1,999	194.6	162.2	720.2	159.1	677.4
Mississippi	16,958	2,734	14,077	2,689	14,116	393.9	123.8	687.9	122.4	687.1
Missouri	21,123	11,336	9,620	11,062	9,867	271.3	177.1	749.8	175.1	738.5
Montana	2,539	1,644	11	1,575	17	217.4	161.5	*	159.6	*
Nebraska	4,662	3,412	969	3,315	1,039	192.5	153.6	701.7	151.1	672.1
Nevada[2]	4,607	3,191	1,164	3,139	1,191	235.0	190.3	636.4	192.4	585.3
New Hampshire	2,797	2,750	34	2,720	52	157.1	156.8	283.3	156.0	282.6
New Jersey	29,364	13,933	15,125	13,351	15,649	241.0	149.5	630.3	145.6	621.9
New Mexico	9,447	6,586	294	6,493	351	345.4	292.9	558.9	294.2	480.2
New York[2]	92,996	49,887	41,615	48,287	43,045	319.1	231.2	657.9	227.9	649.4
North Carolina	28,315	8,925	18,614	8,557	18,895	277.3	128.2	621.7	125.0	615.4
North Dakota	1,615	1,079	9	1,040	20	168.8	126.8	*	125.3	178.6
Ohio	45,921	27,039	18,671	26,068	19,559	280.1	197.1	740.4	192.8	728.8
Oklahoma	11,258	6,390	3,262	6,095	3,398	237.6	169.7	642.0	171.3	615.2
Oregon	10,436	9,226	631	8,987	764	252.8	240.2	696.5	239.7	634.6
Pennsylvania	47,093	27,273	19,446	25,637	20,959	279.0	193.5	772.1	185.2	767.5
Rhode Island	3,684	2,787	711	2,692	784	249.5	213.4	647.5	209.9	614.9
South Carolina	18,116	4,723	13,345	4,637	13,417	316.0	136.6	600.3	135.5	595.9
South Dakota	2,415	1,224	18	1,174	47	217.8	133.5	*	130.4	361.5
Tennessee	21,281	8,994	12,217	8,799	12,391	290.8	163.2	700.9	161.3	693.5
Texas[2]	60,303	36,938	22,869	36,935	22,872	196.0	143.1	532.2	144.8	506.5
Utah	4,504	3,935	103	3,843	158	126.6	116.6	481.3	115.6	424.7
Vermont	1,685	1,667	8	1,659	10	198.4	198.1	*	197.8	*
Virginia	24,410	10,061	14,094	9,936	14,210	252.2	142.4	603.8	142.7	589.5
Washington	17,638	14,187	1,543	13,450	2,008	234.0	213.2	530.4	209.1	502.8
West Virginia	5,212	4,653	551	4,622	580	235.2	219.0	665.5	218.9	625.0
Wisconsin	16,815	10,662	5,534	10,580	5,569	233.5	170.2	799.2	170.5	774.5
Wyoming	1,276	1,139	31	1,118	39	184.9	174.4	413.3	173.4	393.9

[1] Includes races other than white and black.

[2] Marital status of mother is inferred; see Technical notes.

From: Natl. Center for Health Statistics
Dept. of Health & Human Services

03/06/1992 12:31 FROM 1 301 7637337 TO 92024566218 P.03

School Enrollment = Oct. 1989

from families with income less than $20,000 were enrolled in nursery school, compared to 32.9 percent for children from families with income between $20,000 and $39,999. Children from families with income $40,000 and above had the highest level of nursery school enrollment (52.5 percent).

Of the 3 and 4 year olds enrolled in nursery school, 801,000 (31.3 percent) were in public school, while 1,762,000 (68.7 percent) attended private school. Family income appears strongly associated with patterns of public and private nursery schooling. Children from families with high income are more likely to attend private school, while those from lower income families are more likely to enroll in public systems. Three-fifths of the nursery school students from families with income less than $20,000 attended public school, as opposed to less than one-fifth of those from families with income over $40,000.

There continues to be some question as to whether nursery school acts as child care. As table B shows, the children of women in the labor force were slightly more likely to be enrolled in nursery school than those of women who were not (37.7 versus 31.3 percent). More substantial, however, is the difference in the use of full-day nursery school. About 44 percent of nursery school students with a mother in the labor force were full-day, compared to just 14 percent of nursery school students whose mother was not in the labor force. However, while nursery school and full-day enrollments are higher for the children of mothers employed or looking for work, the majority of 3 and 4 year old children are not enrolled in nursery school at all, regardless of whether their mother is in the labor force or not.

Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment

There were 28.7 million persons enrolled in elementary school (grades 1 through 8) in the fall of 1989. Given the near universal nature of schooling for young persons, the number of persons enrolled in elementary school closely parallels the size of the population between 6 and 13 years of age, as shown in Figure 2. During the 1970's and early 1980's, elementary school enrollments fell, following the general decrease in the size of the 6 to 13 year old population. In the past few years, however, this has changed, as both the population and enrollments have risen. The plot of middle-series projections for children ages 6 to 13 indicates that school enrollments may continue to rise over the next several years.[1]

Most elementary school students attend public institutions, as the top panel of table C shows. In the fall of 1989, about 9.7 percent of all elementary school students ages 3 to 17 were in private schools, but the data indicate that private school enrollment is more likely for children from families with higher family income. Whereas 5 percent of children from families with income less than $20,000 attended private school, 15 percent of those from families with income of $40,000 or more did so.

In the fall of 1989, about 12.9 million persons were enrolled at the high school level (grades 9 through 12). Figure 3 shows the strong correspondence between high school enrollments and the population between the ages of 14 and 17. During the last five years, the number of persons in high school fell as the size of the population ages 14 to 17 also dropped. Middle-series projections of 14 to 17 year olds indicate that high school enrollments will rise over the next few years, if enrollment rates remain the same.

Public institutions account for most high school enrollments, with just 6.6 percent of secondary students attending private schools. The bottom half of table C shows public and private high school enrollment levels by income, race and Hispanic origin groupings. As with primary school, there is a relationship between family income and private school enrollment. About 3.1 percent of children from lower income (less than $20,000) families attended private high school, compared to 10.1 percent from higher income families.

High School Dropouts

During the one year period from October 1988 to October 1989, about 404,000, or 4.5 percent, of all students in the 10th, 11th or 12th grade dropped out of high school.[2] While this overall national dropout rate is considerably lower than the level of 6.7 percent just ten years earlier (see table A-3), variation among different subpopulations is apparent.

The data in table D show that the high school dropout rate of 3.9 percent for Whites is significantly lower than the Black rate of 7.7 percent. Across family income groups there are also differences in the dropout rate. While 8 percent of high school students from families with income below $20,000 dropped out of high school, just 1.1 percent of those from families with incomes of $40,000 or more left school before graduation.

A different measure of high school dropouts is the proportion of persons who are no longer enrolled and have not completed high school. This "dropout pool" measure is to some extent a summary of the year-to-year dropout rates (and reenrollment) over the life of a cohort. Data from Table 1 show that among persons ages 18 to 24 years old, 3.6 million (14.4 percent) were high school dropouts. Men had a slightly higher proportion of dropouts than women (15.7 vs. 13.2 percent). Blacks had a slightly higher level than Whites (16.4 vs. 14.1 percent), while the level for Hispanics was 37.7 percent.

[1]Current Population Report, Series P-25, No. 1018, Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2080.

[2]The annual high school dropout rate was first presented in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 413, School Enrollment Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1989. Details of its calculation are presented in that report, as well as in Appendix B, Definitions and Explanations, of this report.

03/06/1992 12:32 FROM 1 301 7637337 TO 92024566218 P.04

After-School Care of School-Age Youth: December 1984

This report contains data collected in the December 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) school-age child care supplement. The supplement questions were intended to measure the extent to which school-age children were not in the care[1] of their parents during nonschool hours and, more importantly, the extent to which they were unsupervised by any adult.

For each child 5 to 13 years old in the household, questions were included on whether he/she regularly spent time alone or in the care of someone other than a parent, during any of three periods of the day: before school, after school, or at night. In addition, there were questions for each period on who, if anyone, cared for the child, age of the caretaker, and daily duration of the care arrangement. This survey is similar to a CPS supplement conducted in October 1974 on daytime care of children and in February 1965 on care while mother worked. The survey is not comparable to the child care surveys conducted as supplements to the CPS in June 1977 and 1982, in which the data were collected from working mothers on the care arrangements while they worked, for their youngest child under 5 years old. Data collection was funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Department of Health and Human Services.

[1]Cared for and supervised are used interchangably in this report.

CARE BEFORE SCHOOL, AFTER SCHOOL, AND AT NIGHT

Although after school care is the primary focus of this report, there is some interest in care in other periods of the day. In December 1984, there were 28.9 million children 5 to 13 years old enrolled in school. Eight million of them regularly spent time during nonschool hours "alone or in the care of someone other than a parent," including 2.4 million before school, 7.1 million after school, and 1.7 million at night (table A). Two thirds of these children who were regularly

Table A. Care of School-Age Children by Period of the Day, Type of Household, and Labor Force Status of Mother, for Children 5 to 13 Years Old Enrolled in School: December 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of household and labor force status of mother	All children	Before school			After school			At night		
		Parent	Other adult	No adult	Parent	Other adult	No adult	Parent	Other adult	No adult
NUMBER										
All Children										
All households	28,852	26,454	1,846	552	21,777	5,010	2,065	27,174	1,429	249
Married-couple household	21,979	20,512	1,117	350	17,203	3,277	1,499	21,013	794	172
Household maintained by a woman	5,935	5,135	628	172	3,990	1,464	481	5,329	538	68
Mother employed full time										
All households	10,559	8,797	1,328	434	5,734	3,401	1,424	9,808	649	102
Married-couple household	7,936	6,799	857	280	4,603	2,304	1,029	7,564	309	63
Household maintained by a woman	2,480	1,875	458	147	1,062	1,049	369	2,116	323	41
PERCENT										
All Children										
All households	100.0	91.7	6.4	1.9	75.5	17.4	7.2	94.2	5.0	0.9
Married-couple household	100.0	93.3	5.1	1.6	78.3	14.9	6.8	95.6	3.6	0.8
Household maintained by a woman	100.0	86.5	10.6	2.9	67.2	24.7	8.1	89.8	9.1	1.1
Mother employed full time										
All households	100.0	83.3	12.6	4.1	54.3	32.2	13.5	92.9	6.1	1.0
Married-couple household	100.0	85.7	10.8	3.5	58.0	29.0	13.0	95.3	3.9	0.8
Household maintained by a woman	100.0	75.6	18.5	5.9	42.8	42.3	14.9	85.3	13.0	1.7

Note: A total of 8,137,000 children were not in the care of their parents in at least one period. About 2,653,000 children were not in the care of their parents during more than one period, including 1,539,000 before and after school, 66,000 after school and at night, 44,000 before school and at night, and 404,000 in all three periods.

03/06/1992 12:33 FROM 1 301 7637337 TO 92024566218 P.05

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 6, 1992

NOTE FOR GARY GERSHOWITZ--

Acknowledgements for the NLC speech include:

NLC President Glenda Hood (who will be introducing him)

Immediate Past NLC President New Orleans Mayor Sidney Barthelemy

NLC Executive Director Don Borut

FEMA Director Wallace Stickney

Mark Frantz

Don Borut, Exec. Dir. of the National League of Cities
202-626-3000

→ background on organization conference — factsheets or a press kit on: what they do membership

→ horror stories to show how unfunded mandates wreak havoc upon state & local govts.

→ have they done any reports on how the surface transportation act has positively impacted cities. created jobs?

→ Good pro-family programs?

→ Surface Trans. Act speech & factsheet

FRANK SHAFROTH

LEE P. BROWN
POLICE COMMISSIONER

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK

1 Police Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10038
Telephone: 212-374-5410
Fax: 212-227-6861

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

DATE: 3/6/92 TIME SENT: 10:50

TO: Gary Gershowitz

OFFICE: White House

FAX NUMBER: 202 456-6218

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 9

FROM: Judy Hastings

OFFICE: Police Commissioner's Office

PCM NUMBER: —

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/NOTES:

I believe this is the speech you requested, if not please let me know & I'll continue looking

Judy

THANK YOU!

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY

Honorable Lee P. Brown
Commissioner
New York City Police Department

October 10, 1990
Tulsa, Oklahoma

To the Reverend Clergy, members of the dais, past presidents, members and friends of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

As you will note in the program, my Mayor, the Honorable David Dinkins, was scheduled to be here tonight to swear me in. Unfortunately, I was informed this afternoon that something came up in New York that necessitated his presence. He asked that I extend to you his sincere regrets.

I do want to extend my sincere appreciation to Chief Bill Bracey for standing in for the Mayor. Chief Bracey and his best friend, the late Lloyd Sealy, have been role models for me, and I appreciate what they both contributed to the New York City Police Department. Lloyd's wife, Estelle, is here tonight. Estelle, Lloyd is smiling down at us this evening.

I also want to acknowledge the presence of two former New York Police Commissioners...both friends and advisors...Patrick Murphy and Ben Ward. Both of you have made major and everlasting contributions to the New York City Police Department and to our profession.

As some of you know, I have lived in many parts of the country. I was born here in Oklahoma, raised in California, and lived in Oregon; Maryland; Washington, D.C.; Georgia; Texas; and now New York. I point that out because in the course of my career, I have made a lot of friends throughout America, and in other countries as well. For that reason, I will not attempt to acknowledge all of my friends who are here tonight, except to say that I sincerely appreciate your support and friendship over the years, and thank all members of the IACP for your confidence in electing me to serve as your President.

I do, however, want to introduce and acknowledge my family members who are here with me tonight. First of all, my only son, Patrick, who is a minister in Schaumburg, Illinois. Second, my oldest daughter, Torri Clark, who is also the mother of my twin grandsons, Ashlan and Ryan, could not be here, but her husband Tony is here. They live in Flossmore, Illinois. Third, my twin daughters, Robyn and Jenna, who are college students in Houston. In addition, I am pleased that my brother-in-law, Cleo Streets, from San Francisco is here tonight. I am very pleased to have my youngest brother, Earl, here. He is from Fresno, California.

I am also glad that a man who has been a member of my family for the last ten years, Jerry Moore from Houston, Texas, is here tonight. Finally, I am glad my Aunt, Hattie Rathford, who lives here in Tulsa, was able to join us.

Most of all, I want to acknowledge my wife of over 30 years, Yvonne, who has been a strong supporter, an inspiration, and friend. Her understanding and support has allowed me to do the things that I have done in order to reach the point of serving as President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and I express to her my sincere appreciation.

Fifty-three years and six days ago, in this great state of Oklahoma, in a small country town called Wewoka, a son was born to the parents of Andrew and Zelma Brown. Not having access to a doctor, or a hospital, the baby was delivered by an aunt. The birth certificate read, "Baby Brown".

Five years later, the Brown Family loaded all of their worldly belongings on the back of a truck. Joined by other families, they drove to California in search of a better way of life. They ended up on a grape farm near Fresno, where their first home was a barn, where bed sheets were strung up to separate the space designated as "homes" for the families that shared that barn.

The Brown Family ultimately made its home in and around Fowler, California, earning a living by picking cotton, cutting grapes and working in the various other agricultural crops that made the San Joaquin Valley famous as an agricultural center for the world.

Today, Baby Brown's birth certificate has been amended, and it now reads Lee Patrick Brown.

It is from that humble beginning, that I stand before you this evening, with great pride and a strong sense of humility, to accept the honor of serving as President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the world's oldest, largest and most prestigious police association.

IACP is an organization that has made a difference. It is an organization with a history of being in the forefront of law enforcement.

Recently, on a trip to IACP headquarters, I took a moment to look over a few of the photos that chronicle some of the more memorable events in our Association's past. One of the more striking among these is a photograph of police chiefs who attended the first annual IACP conference in St. Louis, Missouri, on May 8th, 1894. In the photo, some 50 serious-looking, primarily mustached gentlemen, stand for a traditional group photograph on what appears to be their conference hotel steps.

It struck me what extraordinary changes have taken place since then. Clearly, IACP was not a representative organization. It did not represent the cultural, racial, religious and ethnic diversity that makes America the great country that it is. The IACP, then, did not benefit from international contributions or...reflect the interest, and views of over 65 different nations as it does today.

The fact that I stand before you tonight as the first African American President, having been elected in Salt Lake City, Utah, with the highest percentage of vote ever...as the first Police Commissioner from New York City and one of the few major city police chiefs to serve as President...is a testimonial to where we are today relative to what we were 97 years ago.

Yet, as I looked at that picture, I could not help but wonder what were the challenges that confronted the founding fathers of IACP. I do not have an answer to that question, but I do know that today, international narcotics trafficking, organized crime and global narco-terrorism, unprecedented street violence and household crimes...a large percentage of which are linked to narcotics addiction...gang violence, the prevalence of automatic weapons in criminal activity, and the increasing readiness of street offenders to use these weapons, have significantly altered the challenges faced by the law enforcement profession.

Perhaps more disturbing than these crimes themselves are their personal and social consequences. Drug-addicted infants and youths who have lost one or both parents to drugs or crime, children who have no guidance or proper role models, youths without proper nutrition...without adequate housing...without care, and...most tragically...without love...these are glaring, innocent casualties of our drug epidemic. How can one look at a boarder baby, a young child whose body has been ravaged by drugs, kids carrying handguns to school, children selling crack from bicycles, or young people so hooked on drugs that they willingly risk death from Aids by sharing contaminated needles, and not feel profound sadness for the loss of humanity, and fear for the future of our children and society.

In my personal viewpoint, these child victims are the most difficult to accept. Children who should be playing hopscotch, climbing trees, playing baseball, or making castles in the sand are now all too often consumed with the desire to satisfy personal drug habits or to emulate the wealthy drug dealers they see daily in their neighborhoods.

Tens of thousands more who suffer diminished mental capacity because of personal or prenatal drug consumption are now doomed to live a shadow existence in a society where they might otherwise have contributed, or even prospered. The human loss and social consequences of these young drug casualties, is as unfathomable as it is unacceptable.

I, like you, often feel frustration, anger, and a fair amount of despair in confronting these and related problems, because I know the consequences will be felt for generations to come. But, I, like you, also know that this battle for our communities, is far from over, and far from hopeless.

As I see it, our challenge today...in light of all the problems that confront us...is to make a difference.

I left Portland, Oregon and went to Atlanta, Georgia because I felt I could make a difference...and we did. The Atlanta Police Department and the city of Atlanta is better because of that difference.

I left Atlanta to go to Houston because I felt I could make a difference...and we did. The Houston Police Department and the city of Houston is now better because of that difference.

I ran for the sixth Vice President of the IACP because I felt I could make a difference, and we have made a difference, and we will continue to make a difference.

In order to make that difference during my Presidency, there are a number of things that I want to accomplish, as well as lay the foundation for future accomplishments. I am convinced that as an Association, we can and will make a difference in policing throughout the world.

It is in that context that I am dedicating my Presidency to the children of the world. I sincerely believe in the words that are contained in the song that was sung by Whitney Houston at the opening of this banquet, and that is, "The children are our future." So, I challenge every member of the IACP in your own unique and individual way, to go back to your respective jurisdictions and use the resources of your police agency to make this world a better place for our children.

Second, I also want to advance the effectiveness of our profession. Therefore, I will continue the work already started to create a police leadership institute for the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The purpose of that institute, coming out of IACP's new foundation, will be to go beyond the

concept of management training, and insure that we provide the necessary opportunities for our members to enhance their leadership skills. I am pleased to report our early success in securing funding to get the institute off the ground and to continue its operation. I believe police leadership can make a difference.

Coupled with the leadership institute, I want to take advantage of the tremendous amount of knowledge gained by those who have retired and are no longer active members of the policing profession. To that end, I want to create a mentoring program that taps the resources of our retired colleagues. Furthermore, I believe that we must give due recognition to people who have made significant contributions to our profession. It is for that reason that I will ask the board of officers to support the creation of a police chiefs roll of honor. Entrance onto the roll of honor should be based upon the criterion that one has made a significant contribution to our profession. That means that we would go back to people such as Sir Robert Peel, August Vollmer, O.W. Wilson, and others throughout the world that have made law enforcement a better profession because of their contributions. Recognition of our professionals deserves no less than the recognition given to our sports heros.

Fourth, I want to advance the internationalism of the IACP. I ran on the campaign of doing so and during my tenure as President, I will continue to do so. It is for that reason, I will be working toward establishing additional world regional offices. We now have one in Europe, and my goal during the next year will be to create offices in the Far East, on the continent of Africa, for the Caribbean Islands and the Pacific rim.

Fifth, I will use the position as President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police to continue to push for the federal government to assist us at the local level in addressing the problems of crime, violence and drugs. I will carry on the battle to get effective gun control legislation, such as the passage of the Brady Bill, and a ban on the domestic manufacture of assault weapons...weapons that serve only one purpose -- that is to kill as many people, as rapidly as possible. You can help on this issue. You can help by writing or calling the Speaker of the House and tell him,

> "Speaker Foley, help law enforcement by bringing the Brady Bill to the floor for a vote. Mr. Speaker, put the lives of our citizens and our cops above politics and help pass the Brady Bill."

I will continue to push for greater involvement of the federal government in assisting those of us on the front line in addressing the problem of drugs that bring, all too often, misery, despair and death. I will push for more resources that go directly to the localities themselves.

And finally, I am concerned that for too long, those of us in law enforcement have been called upon to bear the burden of crime by ourselves. For that reason, I hereby issue a call to the President of the United States to immediately convene a commission of the best and brightest minds in the country for the purpose of examining the problem of crime, and violence in America, with the objective of developing, a comprehensive national crime control plan involving all relevant segments of government and all appropriate institutions in order to make a difference.

I call upon the President to include in this commission, not just members of our profession, not just members of the criminal justice system, but also the best and brightest economists, and social scientists, the best and brightest health professionals and educators; in short, gather together the best and brightest from all relevant professions to insure that, for the first time in the history of America, we can address crime in a comprehensive way by outlining a national agenda that makes sense...an agenda that will make a difference.

But I need your help to get this done. I want a message to come out of this 97th annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police to go to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, loud and clear, saying, "Mr. President, we need your help. We need your help now. Develop a national crime control plan for the nineties. One that focuses all the resources of this government on truly waging a war against those who engage in the business of misery, despair, and death. Do so, Mr. President, because our country is experiencing an epidemic of drugs, a proliferation of handguns, and an escalation of violence." Tell him that, "Mr. President, we commend you for your strong and quick action to protect the security of Saudi Arabia, but in addition to waging that war, help us fight the war at home. Here, on the streets of our city, people are being killed. They are not soldiers, they are our children."

So, when you go back to your respective communities, take the time to write the President, and tell him, "Mr. President, we need your help now."

Let me close by saying that it is a singular honor for me to assume the position of President of this prestigious group, the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

I am pleased to be able to serve as President at a time when IACP is fulfilling its mandate to be the premier organization for police leadership in the world.

My pledge to you tonight is that I will use my energy to make a difference. We can make a difference. Together we can make this world a better place in which to live.

Thank you.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE: 3/6/92

PRIORITY: URGENT

SIGNATURE: J Lemire

FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION
370 L'ENFANT PROMENADE, SW
WASHINGTON, DC 20447

FROM:
(NAME) JACQUELINE LEMIRE
(STOP) DHHS/ACF/OCS
(PHONE) 401-9342

TO:
(NAME) GARY GERSHOWITZ
(STOP) White House-Office of Spec. Initiatives
(PHONE) 456-7750

FACSIMILE INFORMATION

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COVER PAGE PLUS 8 PAGES

MESSAGE: Per your request attached are some pages from evaluation findings of a minority male project implemented in Milwaukee. Call me if you need additional info. Sorry that we don't collect case studies.

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GENERAL INFORMATION
FSA FAX NUMBER: (202) 252-4683
CONFIRMATION: (202) 252-4685

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ROUTINE - SENT OVERNIGHT
PRIORITY - SENT DURING WORKDAY
URGENT - SENT WITHIN HOUR
****
URGENT REQUESTS REQUIRE SIGNATURE OF DIVISION DIRECTOR

Chapter VII. Minority Male Opportunity and Responsibility Project

Agency:	Social Development Commission 231 West Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203-2306
Agency Director:	Robert Odom
Project Directors:	Carole Sample/George Herharz
Evaluator:	Phillip Lerman
Contact Person:	George Gerharz
Telephone:	(414) 272-5600
Project Type:	Minority male demonstration project
Project Title:	Minority Male Opportunity and Responsibility
Model:	Case Management and Job Club
Project Period:	September 1988 to September 1990

I. Background

A. Project Purpose

The overall purpose of the Minority Male Opportunity and Responsibility (MMOR) project was to enable and encourage young minority males to become self-sufficient and more involved in their family and community. This goal was to be achieved through participation in a long-term, case-managed program of educational, vocational, and other support services.

The project's primary hypothesis was that an individualized, comprehensive, long-term, and case-managed approach will significantly increase the ability of minority males to become self-sufficient, more involved with their children and families, and positively participate in their community.

B. Project Description

MMOR provided a full range of educational and vocational training skills within the framework of long-term case management.

The case management approach enabled the development of relationships in which staff could identify problems, elicit participant acknowledgement of problems, develop work plans with participants and assist them in resolving problems directly and through referral.

The goals of the program were to assist participants to become self-sufficient, reduce dependence on public assistance, and increase social responsibility in terms of family and community. For project purposes, the following "benchmark" objectives were identified:

- Attainment of 9th grade reading and math levels
- Enrollment in a program to obtain either a GED or high school diploma
- Enrollment in and/or completion of a skills (especially vocational skills) training program
- Obtaining and maintaining entry level part- or full-time employment
- Improved health status
- Decreased use of drugs and alcohol
- Increased contact with children in the family
- Improved self-esteem.

C. Partnerships

Partnerships were established with the Milwaukee County Department of Social Services; the Milwaukee County Combined Services Board (CCSB) for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) Services; Milwaukee Area Technical College and Project Transition for Vocational testing assessment and class placement; and New Concept Self Development Center for parenting classes.

In addition to the formal partnerships with these agencies, informal relationships were established with local AODA programs, the court system, probation and parole, the Legal Aid Society, the Social Security Administration, and Family Services of Milwaukee.

- Referral to full-time job search and job acquisition.
- Termination from project and referral to DHSS for Work Relief site assignment.

It quickly became apparent that this complex system needed to be abandoned and a "job first" approach be put in place.

Although the top priority for participants was immediate employment, several barriers needed to be addressed before successful job placement could occur.

Since their perception of their ability to secure and maintain a job exceeded the realities of the Milwaukee job market, it was necessary to develop an activity that would provide staff with an opportunity to assist the participants in building realistic job-seeking and survival skills needed to secure and maintain employment that would give them a living wage, benefits, and the chance for upward mobility. It was also felt that the participants needed a mechanism that could provide them with emotional and psychological support. To meet this need, the Job Club was designed and implemented as an integral facet of the MMOR Project.

2) Job Club

The Job Club became the most vital component of the project. Each participant met in a Job Club twice a week for 3 hours. Participants began to look forward to the meeting, because it became their only opportunity to discuss personal problems and frustrations without fear of retribution or loss of dignity or respect by peers. It also became the forum to promote personal and community life skills, including parenting, interpersonal relationship building, and life goal setting.

The Job Club promoted bonding within the circle of staff and participants, which led to the emotional and psychological support the participants needed. Case managers were included in the Job Club sessions. These sessions became an opportunity for them to observe participants' behavior and obtain a better understanding of their problems.

The modification or redesign of the project methodology resulted in increased attendance by participants in the educational component and in the Job Club as well as a renewed interest in the program. Attrition rates were decreased and job placements began to increase. Clients began to experience fewer problems in personal relationships, and those that needed special assistance with AODA problems actively sought treatment.

The Job Club format became the most powerful tool of the program. Issues of job discrimination, alcohol and drug problems, personal relationships, and child rearing became ready subjects for discussion.

The Job Club experience also led to several additional revisions in program format. For example, where AODA was a problem, attempts had previously been made to refer participants to social agencies offering AODA outpatient counseling. In many instances, participants failed to show up at outside referral sites or arrived too late for sessions. Discussions at the Job Club led managers to request on-site AODA counseling. The Social Development commission (SDC) obtained and established on-site counseling, which resulted in much quicker turn-around time for participants and much lower treatment attrition. With AODA counseling, classroom Basic Skills availability, and weekly self-esteem workshops all available at one location, clients were less likely to be lost when referred outside the area.

3) Revision of Case Management System

The case management system was designed to permit the case manager not only to oversee the client's progress, but to act as an academic counselor as well. After the client completed the 5-week class cycle, the case manager was able, based on class participation, absenteeism, and other additional pertinent information, to encourage and develop the next step in the process.

The case management model finally adopted by the project was based on a proactive rather than a reactive approach. This approach focused on listening to what clients needed and building a response to these needs.

Initial screening and assessment interviews were effective in early identification of AODA problems, functional illiteracy, and other immediate intervention by the case manager. Assessment also enabled staff to identify and meet the participant's basic needs (i.e., an individual development plan was completed jointly with the participant and the case manager). This plan defined specific short- and long-term goals that the participants would need to meet in order to assure a successful completion of the MMOR program.

The proactive case management model was extremely successful with the MMOR participants. The establishment of trust and confidence in the staff by the participants bore measurable results, such as the participants' willingness to discuss problems and issues that negatively impacted their ability to reach their life goals. In addition, the openness in which they were willing to seek advice from staff and follow through on that advice to a successful conclusion was encouraging.

4) Elimination of Formal Parenting Classes

From summer through fall 1989, additional revisions were made in project format. The original 5-week class in parenting skills, self-esteem, goal setting, and community awareness was abandoned because those participants working part-time or holding second and third shift jobs in the "underground economy" expressed dissatisfaction with the class format. They perceived the course as "preachy," and not relevant to more pressing issues. In addition, with the availability of "cash economy" summer jobs, absenteeism became a factor and the flow of clients, already slowed due to changes in the GA population base, further diminished.

Participants also indicated an interest in taking a more direct role in their education process. Parenting classes were integrated with the Job Club format and experts from New Concepts were brought in at designated intervals to answer that particular need.

After 1 year of operation, the original target population and project design had substantially changed. The target population changes were necessitated because of a change in the recruitment pool for the project. The design changes were made as it became evident that the initially formulated approach was not effective in reaching this new target population.

5) Use of Control Group

Through agreement with the Milwaukee County Department of Social Services, 50 individuals were randomly chosen to serve as a control group. This group was simply notified that they might be contacted in the future regarding some information that the Department was collecting; they agreed to be contacted. The project was given their name, social security number, address, and telephone number.

The project did not attempt to contact any of the control group members for 6 months. When it attempted to make contact with this population, it obtained virtually no response. Only 7 of the 50 could be contacted, either through the mail or via phone. When contact was made with someone in the household in which they had resided, a number of reasons were given as to why they were no longer at this address (e.g., moved, moved to another State, were in jail).

It became clear that other ways had to be found to provide "comparison" data, and that a traditional social science control group would not be possible for this low-income and mobile population that has a great distrust of the human service and police/court systems.

C. Outcomes

Participants were affected in a variety of ways. In spite of difficulties and changes in implementation, the following outcomes occurred:

- Two hundred and two (52 percent) of the original 389 clients referred were screened and provided with an assessment of basic needs for food, shelter, legal, and/or health problems. One hundred and thirty-four were formally enrolled in the MMOR project.

- Eighty-nine (66 percent) participated in Basic Skills or GED preparation classes.

- Forty-one (31 percent) were referred to the Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC). Of these, 10 received MATC vocational assessment; 20 enrolled in Project Transition preparatory to enrollment in a MATC certificate or associated degree program; and 10 enrolled in regular MATC diploma/certificate programs.

- One hundred and sixteen (87 percent) actively pursued employment through the job development and placement component. This component got off to a slow start, but became more productive after staff changes were made and the Job Club (peer counseling) concept was introduced.

- Thirty-six (27 percent) secured and held jobs for 90 days or more, a direct result of their involvement in the project. Twenty-five others floated in and out of jobs and continued to participate in Job Club activities. (An additional seven entered employment after the project ended.)

At one point in early October 1989, the men in the Job Club formed a "Job Service" cooperative. They took an inventory of their skills and experiences, established a home and small business repair service, and printed flyers and distributed them in several areas of the inner city. They had a good response rate and kept their business going through winter and spring 1990.

Again, because of marketplace conditions, most of their business was done on a cash basis. This cooperative still functions on an informal basis.

Several of the participants attended the Job Club until the very end of the project. Several participants still visit the project office to discuss their problems and success with the staff.

2) Community

The project had a positive impact in the community and institutions within the community were quick to recognize the significance of the project. The project's first major impact was its ability to focus attention on the problems of the black young adult males. A series of stories in the press directed the community's attention to the "forgotten male" in our society.

The State Department of Corrections' Probation and Parole Division initiated a contract with SDC for use of the MMOR model to serve corrections clients. The contract became operational on October 1, 1990.

MMOR was also responsible for focusing attention on the lack of alcohol/drug abuse clinical facilities within target population areas and the need for on-site AODA counseling services by inner-city social service agencies. Both the SDC and other community-based social service organizations were able to begin discussions with city, county, and State for on-site outpatient counseling.

Another significant outcome related to agency relationships. Case managers, recognizing the need for longer-term relationships, developed strong ties with individual professionals in cooperating agencies. The project demonstrated that a "person who cares" mentality could help overcome bureaucratic barriers.

A prime example of this staff attitude is characterized by the TABE test methodology. People were tested at SDC West without a clock after hearing the test giver's statement, "This test is being administered to determine at what grade level you are so that we may assign you to the correct class in which we'll help you—so then you can get a job at a decent wage." This always resulted in higher math and reading scores, as compared to factory assembly-line procedures at the County Welfare Department.

Other positive outcomes related to children and families. MMOR participants tried to be good fathers and cherished the memories of their own good family relations. They responded positively to their case managers. There was no question that many desired a more normal family relationship. This was demonstrated repeatedly by their desire to have case managers meet their "significant others" and many men requested joint counseling sessions. "Significant others" were brought to individual counseling sessions and sometimes to class. Consideration was given to developing a family counseling service, but no funds were available.

The "significant other" issue was particularly stressful for those men who had reached the decision to deal with their alcohol or drug problem. Once that decision was resolved, and if a partner was involved in the problem, the men needed to involve their partner in finding adequate counseling. When and if the project is replicated

or continued, much more attention must be given to providing a family counseling structure.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1992

EVENT:

Address National League of Cities' Annual Legislative Conference

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit
Women - Day Dress

CONTACTS:

Presidential Advance Office
Ed Murnane - 202/456-7565

Trip Coordinator
Kris Goodwin - 202/456-7565

ADVANCE:

Jack McDougle - LEAD
John Hutchison - PRESS
Anthony Triplett - USSS
Doug Furness - WHCA
Russ Cancilla - MIL. AIDE

WEATHER:

Partly Cloudy/Mid 60's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1992

11:25 am THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs White House en route Washington Hilton Hotel.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead	
Spare	B. Farish Doctor
LIMO	THE PRESIDENT
Follow Up	
Control	S. Skinner Mil. Aide
Support	M. Fitzwater S. Rogich M. Lukens Official Photographer Medic
WHCA	
Staff I	D. Anderson S. Rollins J. Snyder
Staff II (minivan)	All Remaining Staff
Press Van I	M. Busch
Press Van II	

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

11:30 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Washington Hilton Hotel and proceeds to Cabinet Room.

Met by:

Mr. Richard Frisch
Resident Manager, Washington Hilton Hotel

Ms. Elaine Robinson
Executive Assistant Manager, Washington Hilton Hotel

11:32 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Cabinet Room and holds briefly.

Met by:

Ms. Glenda E. Hood
Commissioner, Orlando, Florida and President, National League of Cities

The Honorable Wellington Webb
Mayor, Denver, Colorado

The Honorable Robert G. Young
Mayor, Henderson, North Carolina

Ms. Doris Ward
Supervisor, San Francisco, California

Ms. Alice Wolf
Councillor, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Ms. Mary Rose Wilcox
Councilmember, Phoenix, Arizona

Ms. Rillastine R. Wilkins
Councilmember, Muskegon Heights, Michigan

Mr. Donald J. Borut
Executive Director, National League of Cities

11:35 am THE PRESIDENT departs Cabinet Room and proceeds to International Ballroom Off-Stage Announcement Area.

11:37 am THE PRESIDENT arrives International Ballroom Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly.

NOTE: Dais Guests will be on Stage at this time.

EVENT: ADDRESS NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES' ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

OPEN PRESS

RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

REMARKS

TELEPROMPTER

11:38 am THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Dais and proceeds to Seat at Head Table.

11:40 am THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Ms. Glenda Hood, Commissioner, Orlando, Florida and President, National League of Cities.

11:45 am THE PRESIDENT Remarks.

12:05 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs Dais, and proceeds to Holding Room.

12:06 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room and holds briefly.

12:08 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Motorcade.

12:10 pm THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Washington Hilton Hotel en route White House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

12:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

Children's Defense Fund
202-628-8787



Pres National Police Assoc.
" Chief of Police N.Y.C.
"Lee Brown"

/

Anna Guidery
401-5318

CHICAGO
COUNCIL
ON URBAN
AFFAIRS

(1)

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FROM: Pauline McKee

DATE: 3/6/92

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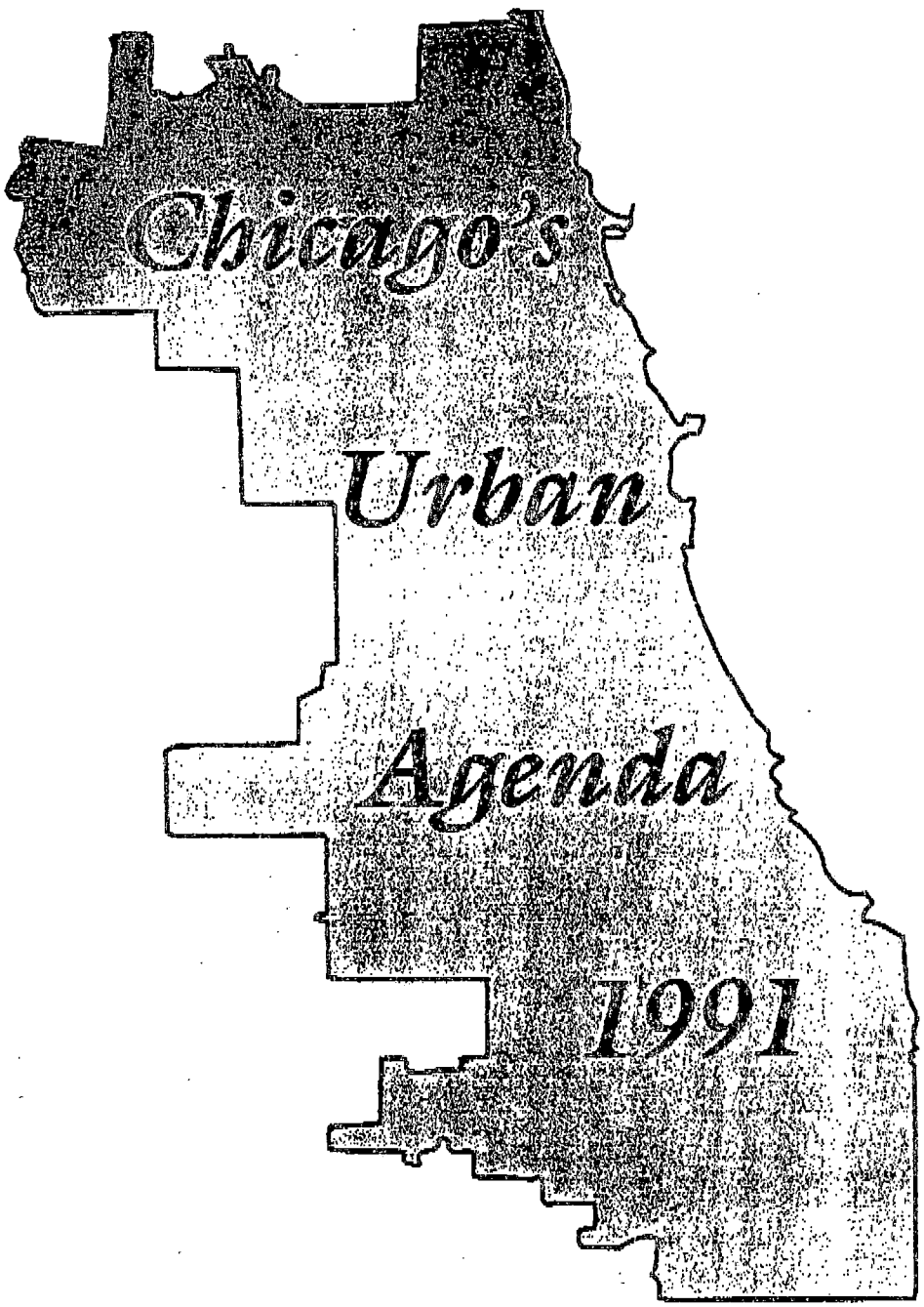
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FROM CCUA 03/06/92 10:18 P. 1

ONE CITY

Chicago Council on Urban Affairs

January/February, 1991



FROM CCUA 03/06/92 10:18 P. 2

Forging Urban Agenda 1991

In 1989, during the special mayoral election campaign after the death of Mayor Harold Washington, the Chicago Council on Urban Affairs began a tradition by drafting the Election '89 Agenda that offered specific policy recommendations on priority issues facing the city.

Selection of issues and specific policy suggestions came from hundreds of leaders from community organizations, business, advocacy and civic groups. Their informed expressions reflected concerns of a broad racial and ethnic spectrum of the city as well as many community areas in Chicago. Detailed statements were drafted on education, housing, jobs and employment, economic development and health care.

Last year, the Chicago Council on Urban Affairs reviewed the Election '89 Agenda at a series of noontime forums at which commissioners of various city departments reported on what they have done to meet concerns of citizens and taxpayers. These forums were not "accountability sessions" as such, but rather opportunities to look at how Chicago's new administration views its role and ways in which issues and challenges have been changed by time and by decisons of a new administration.

Now Chicago voters are faced with 1991 election choices for mayor, city clerk, city treasurer and 50 aldermen. This is an appropriate time to look again at city issues. The Chicago Council on Urban Affairs repeated its agenda-drafting process, this time drawing upon the expertise of more than 60 representative organization leaders who answered questionnaires and selected our seven top issues: Chicago's Public Schools, Poverty, Health Care, Job Training and Employment, Affordable Housing, Criminal Justice, and Business and Economic Development. These issues were further developed by more than 50 civic and community leaders who participated in 25 hours of detailed discussions and those who offered questions and comments at noontime forums. The product of their work is this Urban Agenda 1991, a document that highlights particular problems and presents specific challenges that confront candidates and that election-day victors can be expected to meet.

Urban Agenda 1991 was prepared with the consultation of Ronald F. Gibbs, Eliana Steele and Christine E. Lidbury of Gibbs and Company, Inc. Final agenda statements were written by Richard C. Bjorklund, vice president and director of publications of the Council. The entire urban-agenda project was directed by Ann Seng, president of the Chicago Council on Urban Affairs. Funding for the Urban Agenda 1991 was provided by the Joyce Foundation.

No particular policy recommendation is specifically endorsed by the Chicago Council on Urban Affairs nor by the organizational affiliations of the many individuals who contributed to developing this agenda. □



Chicago's Public Schools

The Chicago Public Schools, which educate 408,000 students in 607 schools, have created local turmoil and generated national criticism for being the "worst in the nation," as one former Cabinet member put it. Over the past 10 years, the public school system has had five appointed or acting superintendents (Caruso, Love, Byrd, Almo and Kimbrough). Its most recent tests of effectiveness, the Iowa Test of Basic Skills and the Test of Achievement and Proficiency, placed 70% of Chicago Public School students below the national average in reading and mathematics.

To correct these conditions, Chicago citizens and the State of Illinois, which certifies teachers and is by law responsible for funding common-school education, moved boldly in 1988 to adopt the Chicago School Reform Act. That law set up a system of Local School Councils (LSC's) designed to improve the school system by placing administrative and some curriculum control in the hands of parents and community representatives with participation by faculty members and school principals.

Now nearing its 18-month benchmark, the LSC system has not yet had a full trial of its effectiveness in decentralizing control of school administration, curriculum development and local budget-making decisions. The very newness of LSC's accounts for much of the uncertainly about their

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success. There are helpful steps to be taken by the central administration and by the newly appointed 15-member Chicago Board of Education, including:

- Relinquishment of authority by the school superintendent and central school administration to give LSC's the full authority granted them under the School Reform Act.
- More extensive support and information from the central school-administration office on Pershing Road.
- Improved communication among the LSC's, the school superintendent and new members of the Chicago Board of Education, who were appointed to bring about a changed relationship between the board and local school communities.
- Direct involvement of the deputy mayor for education in creating a working relationship among the LSC's, the school superintendent and other agencies meeting economic and social needs of families with students in the Chicago Public Schools.
- Clarification of LSC powers and implementation of "full decentralization" that would strengthen Local School Councils and transfer to them functions historically in the hands of the central office. Such a change would reduce the cost of operating the school system by reducing duplicated authority and effort.
- Greater support of individual Local School Councils by district service centers, charged with providing training and support services.
- Community emphasis on the legal responsibilities of members of the LSC's, some of whom fail to attend meetings or be diligent in their duties because they don't recognize that they are no longer voluntary PTA members but rather elected public officials.

Another impediment to LSC effectiveness came last fall when the Illinois Supreme Court held unconstitutional the election system that segregated voters into categories for selecting separately the six parents, two community representatives and two teachers to serve on each 11-member council. Such a system, the court ruled, violates the one person/one vote formula decreed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

A "quick fix" correction of the system was adopted by the General Assembly in a special January session, and the mayor followed up by reappointing LSC members elected by their communities. This constitutional question will be raised again in the General Assembly's 1991 session when legislators must adopt a constitutionally acceptable system of selecting more than 5,000 LSC members.

Meanwhile, LSC's have endured uncertainty about their legal status as they consider retention or hiring of principals and other matters of school administration subject to court challenges. The city administration, therefore, has a high responsibility immediately after the election to go beyond the "quick fix" constitutional remedy adopted by the legislature to put LSC's on firm legal footing.

Greater effectiveness of Local School Councils should lead to improved student performance, if the advocates of Chicago school reform are correct in believing that local control will result in better education. Improvement in performance on nationally recognized tests by Chicago school children would then logically provide a strong argument for increased funding of the Chicago Public Schools by the Illinois General Assembly, now seeking a reassessment of the state's school-aid formula from a task force.

However, work of this School Finance Task Force may be overshadowed by the result of a lawsuit filed by 47 Illinois school districts that challenges the state-aid formula as being inequitable and inadequate.

The $2.3 billion annual budget of the Chicago Public Schools is met by local property taxes (45%), state aid (43%) and by federal funds (12%) doled out for specific programs. State aid has not increased for Chicago since 1988. Eighty percent of increases in state school funding started in 1981 to go entirely to rural areas outside of the six-county area ("south of I-80," as some put it) because of lower assessments of Illinois farmland. Federal aid has shifted from program to program during that time, but the level of U.S. assistance to Chicago schools has remained about the same for a decade despite a 30% increase in the cost of living.

An immediate challenge to the next city administration will be to give maximum support to extension of the state's income-tax surcharge due to expire in 1991. Under this surcharge, an issue in the 1990 gubernatorial campaign, individuals pay .5% in addition to the basic 2.5% rate; corporations pay .8% over their basic 4% rate. One-half of this 20% surcharge goes to local government units (including the City of Chicago) and the remainder to schools under the state funding formula. If the surcharge is not extended, the Chicago Public Schools and the City of Chicago will face budgetary crises this year.

Budgets of both the schools and the city were drawn up on the assumption that the state income-tax surcharge would be continued. The city administration has obligated itself to make every effort to extend this state tax assistance.

Strong arguments for extension of the surcharge are:

- The State of Illinois imposes a low level of income tax relative to other Great Lakes states. Greater reliance for school funding in Illinois is placed, therefore, on sales taxes and the

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state lottery, both of which impose heavy burdens on those taxpayers least able to afford it.

- Illinois, which stands 11th among the 50 states in aggregate wealth, stands 44th among the states in its per-person support for common schools.

An argument for additional federal funding of schools in Chicago is that Illinoisans pay 63 cents of their tax dollars to the U.S. government but get very little back in the form of federal contracts, facilities or funding.

Long-term financial security for Chicago schools could come from the work of the School Finance Task Force, now at work to find viable alternatives to the property tax as the main support of school revenues. Property taxes in Illinois annually provide $8 billion, more than sales-tax and income-tax combined. Resentments against use of most property-tax revenues for schools are often voiced by homeowners who do not have children in school, particularly elderly people on fixed incomes.

Those concerned about the short-term financial health of the Chicago Public Schools point to the possibility of re-negotiating the three-year contract concluded between the Chicago Teachers Union and the interim school board. Salaries and benefits, contract critics point out, consume 72.3% of the school budget.

Appointment of a deputy mayor for education in May of 1989 was generally applauded by school-reform advocates. The position was seen as providing a bridge between the community and the mayor as well as between the school system and the wide range of public services that affect the lives of schoolchildren and their families.

After two years in place, the office of deputy mayor for education is now widely perceived as being ineffective and without empowerment. A more active role for the deputy mayor should bring about:

- Necessary coordination among the Local School Councils, the Board of Education and the superintendent of schools.
- Creation of more programs for single mothers within the school system and coordination with city and private social-service agencies for those programs that do exist.
- Fair distribution of school expenditures and facility improvements throughout the city to assure that quality education is provided to all children.
- Opening regular lines of communication between the schools and public and private agencies, including parks, libraries, social-service facilities, health-care providers and other services vital in student/family life.

Those concerned with improvement and long-term strength of the Chicago Public Schools are wary of proposals that purport to offer parental "choice" in the selection of schools. They point out that various "voucher" systems have failed because of problems of distance, transportation, availability of space in "chosen" schools and other factors.

Moreover, Chicago already offers "public-school choice" to half of all high-school students, who are able to choose to attend "receiving" schools, and to a quarter of all elementary-school pupils.

Before a voucher system or other forms of "choice" are offered as alternatives to the Chicago Public Schools, careful consideration should be given to the financial impact of such programs on public schools and to problems posed by potential "creaming" out of the system some of the best students.

Primary responsibility for developing local-school curriculums was assigned to local-school teachers by the Chicago School Reform Act, but teachers have not yet been given time to do the job. Instead, it is performed by a heavily overstaffed curriculum department in the central office, a condition contrary to the decentralization necessary to school reform. If 60 positions - one-half of the central-office curriculum staff - were eliminated, the savings would provide funding for five teachers in every local school to meet for a half day each week on a rotating basis. This would provide enough time to develop local-school study programs that meet standards and objectives set by the central office.

School buildings in Chicago, which represent significant investments on behalf of taxpayers, can be utilized more effectively for adult-education programs, community activities and meetings of Local School Councils. The new spirit of community control of schools carries with it the concept of using school facilities more intensively to bring communities of Chicago together.

School environments should be improved for students as well as for faculty and staff throughout the city on an equitable basis. More funding should be provided to improve facilities and to increase salaries at the local-school level by reducing expenditures on a central-office bureaucracy that has grown top-heavy with personnel and attendant costs. Part of the program to upgrade school facilities should be the examination of the possibility of acquiring schools shuttered by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago.

While there is need for more bilingual teachers in the Chicago Public Schools, questions have been raised about the effectiveness of the process. Bilingual education should produce young people capable of expressing themselves and reading in two languages, but some students master neither one. □

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Poverty

Dictionaries define poverty as "state or condition of having little or no money, goods or means of support." Legal definitions of poverty used to provide aid for the poor are starker still: A single person defined as poverty-stricken must have an income of no more than $6,280 a year, and a family of four is limited to $12,700.

By this definition, more than 860,000 Chicagoans, mostly women and children, are currently living in poverty. And, though the city itself is not responsible for so-called "transfer payments" to assist the poor, many city services covered in other sections of this Urban Agenda 1991 impact directly on the quality of life of those in poverty.

Chicago's mayor, the City Council and administration officials have a particularly high obligation to deliver to the 28% of Chicagoans who live in poverty a full range of services, including health care, job training, basic education, counseling, child care and, most basic of all, housing.

The urgency to meet needs of the poor in Chicago is underscored by poverty figures alone. Nationally, the percentage of poverty-stricken people is put at 13%; Chicago has more than twice that percentage. Chicago also exceeds the national percentages in poverty within racial and ethnic categories: white, 10.1%; black, 31.1%, and Hispanic, 26.7%.

Skewed perceptions of poverty by both the public and government officials impede efforts of the poor to become self-sufficient and to improve their lives while they work toward that goal.

For a clearer view, Chicago' poverty population could be divided into four distinct groups:

- Intergenerational poor - Those who are persistently poor, often living on welfare payments in public housing.
- Alienated poor - People who are homeless and generally living in the streets, unable to find assistance or unwilling to accept the kind of assistance offered.
- Working poor - People who cannot find jobs paying living wages, but nevertheless are employed at one or more jobs trying to make ends meet. Many of Chicago's Hispanic poor fall into this group.
- Temporary or newly poor - Displaced workers and displaced homemakers make up this category, which expands during times of economic recession.

Since some poor people are unable to speak for themselves, their needs are most often heard through advocacy groups, which make these points about the city government and how it treats those in poverty:

- There needs to be intergovernmental coordination of poverty programs directed at examining the needs of the poor and how they are addressed.
- To accomplish this, there should be a "designated person" or liaison within the mayor's office to deal with poverty programs.
- There should be a community focus on services for the poor, even to the point of organizing local poverty councils on the model of the Local School Councils recently set up by law.
- The city should examine the possibility of creating a tax-increment special-service district - as is done with major developments - to treat the poor as potential resources for the city who could be more productive and provide tax revenues if they had jobs or positions that pay living wages.
- Chicago should view poverty as the final effect of discrimination and neglect, not a cause of problems, and approach assistance to the poor in a unified way, understanding that homelessness, lack of education, inability to get child care or counseling are interrelated and conspire to lock the poor out of the mainstream of city life.
- Accountability is vitally important in those city departments that deliver services essential to the poor. Poverty advocates point out that the collapse of the "health summit" in 1990 was a disaster for the poor because it meant ambulatory care would not be provided in communities with high percentages of poverty-stricken families. The need for prenatal care, in particular, is acute in many Chicago neighborhoods.

Poverty-assistance advocates emphasize that the city should reject "quick-fix" programs for the poor and concentrate instead on job-training, more affordable housing, broadened health-care and other programs that have the capacity to assist the poor to become self-sufficient. Charity, like the giving out of portions of cheese, does not substitute for

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comprehensive approaches to bringing the poor up from poverty-level existence.

The same advocates also advance a warning to politically elected officials: Do not continue to make the assumption that the poor are impotent because they do not vote. Widespread voter registration has encouraged growing numbers of people locked in poverty to put their names on voter-registration rolls, often with the encouragement of elected officials who ran on platforms that included specific expressions of concern for the poor.

Moreover, they warn, increasing numbers of people in the middle class now perceive that their interests and the needs of those in poverty run parallel. Adequate services in areas like health, transportation, education and public safety cut across income groups to provide better lives for everyone. And middle-class people never needed to be reminded that every welfare recipient who moves into self-sufficiency means another taxpayer to share the burden. □



Health Care

The Chicago and Cook County Health Care Summit, billed as an "unprecedented display of intergovernmental cooperation," collapsed last year without achieving its objectives. Failure of the summit process was attributed to disputes over governance of a new system and the means of financing.

Nevertheless, there continues to be widespread support for key conclusions of the summit among both health-care providers and consumers of health-care services in Chicago.

Elements of the health-care action plans were:

- Create a Cook County Health Council of nine members, three to be appointed by each chief executive (Chicago, Cook County and Illinois), to govern and improve the health-care system.
- Establish public-private partnerships in 14 "corridors of care" in the county to expand ambulatory care by focusing on specific community needs.
- Pool expenditures on health care for the indigent made by the city and the county with state Medicaid payments to maximize the return of matching funds from the federal government.
- Expand Medicaid eligibility and enrollment for children and pregnant women to the fullest extent allowable under federal law.
- Decentralize services of Cook County Hospital by utilizing facilities of community-based hospitals to develop a system of 1,000 hospital beds.

Collapse of the health-care summit was a disaster for the hundreds of thousands of medically indigent people of Chicago, who are dependent on public facilities, especially for ambulatory care.

Adoption of key summit proposals was also vital to Chicago hospitals, which provide an increasing amount of aid to the medically indigent, placing the hospitals in financial straits. Since 1985, 14 Chicago hospitals have closed, forcing layoffs of more than 5,400 employees. Medicaid patients are 40% or more of the load of seven Chicago hospitals (Bethany, LaRabida, Mount Sinai, Norwegian-American, Roseland, Sacred Heart and St. Bernard).

The next city administration has a challenge and an opportunity to implement the health-care summit recommendations by working with new chief executives of both Cook County (Richard Phelan) and the State of Illinois (Jim Edgar) to review summit proposals and find ways to implement its key elements.

In addition, these steps on health care are critical:

- Appointing a commissioner capable of administering the Department of Health, one who would work out a balanced relationship between city and county public-health facilities as well as between the department and the Board of Health.
- Involving businesses, developers and others in the private sector in supporting an adequate system of health-care facilities to serve all people of Chicago. Help in achieving this is found in the growing number of small businesses that are now providing health insurance for employees and also in expressions of business people who want government to "do something" about health-care gaps that put their employees in peril and cause needless absenteeism.
- Committing additional resources, both personnel and funds, to reducing Chicago's infant mortality rate, which stands at 26 deaths per 1,000 live births, far higher than the national average of 15 per 1,000. Another area of special need is AIDS prevention and treatment. The Chicago area has suffered 75% of AIDS cases reported in Illinois with more than 3,000 adults and 30 children having the disease.

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- Endorsing through Chicago congressional representatives the proposal for national health insurance, a program widely endorsed by members of the health-care community and the private business sector. Nearly 40% of businesses recently surveyed in Chicago approved of national health insurance, which would relieve the pressure on hospitals that now provide high levels of Medicaid and charity care.
- Initiating an aggressive program of care for elderly people, one of the fastest growing sectors of the Chicago population and heavily dependent on health-care facilities. Such a program must cut across communities and all income levels to reach those elderly persons who need care but don't get it for whatever reason.
- Setting priorities for spending scarce health-care funds to assure that facilities are open to those who need them most and to relieve (or shore up) those institutions threatened with closure.
- Consolidating city and county patient records to eliminate duplicative - and possibly incompatible - treatment. Health-care professionals familiar with patient utilization of public-health facilities say this consolidation procedure could save millions of dollars in needless expenditures.
- Challenging aldermen to become advocates for neighborhood approaches to health care.

Finally, Chicago's mayor, members of the City Council and officials of the Department of Health must become the chief lobbyists before the Cook County Board of Commissioners, insisting that the county set itself, at last, on a firm path toward correcting conditions that led to the loss of accreditation of Cook County Hospital. That situation threatens directly the poor of the city and augurs long-term difficulties, including the inability to attract qualified personnel to the hospital staff. □



Job Training and Employment

Lack of job readiness of thousands of Chicago young people and adults is a direct result of the failure of the Chicago Public Schools and the inability of City Colleges of Chicago to respond adequately and effectively to that crisis.

Inadequate training and assistance to the jobless and those stymied in low-paying positions results from fragmentation in the job-training system, stemming from long-standing failure to inventory and coordinate job-training and workforce-literacy resources.

Capacity to correct these situations rests with Chicago's mayor and City Council members, who need better information about the problem and the vision to take corrective action.

Pessimists say it is too much to expect of Chicago's administration that it scope out the turbulent jobs and economic situation to amend programs. They point out that no national industrial policy has been evolved by the President and Congress over the years as America's trade balance has tipped from bad to worse.

Yet, despite pessimistic appraisals, there are positive, coordinating steps that Chicago can take, beginning with the city itself. They necessarily involve such institutions and agencies as the City Colleges of Chicago, the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training (MET), the Economic Development Commission and Illinois' Department of Commerce and Community Affairs and the U.S. Department of Labor.

For example, there must be more communication, planning and coordination than is apparent now among city agencies, especially the Department of Economic Development, the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training, and the Department of Human Services as well as city personnel adminstrators.

First Source, an existing program of the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training, should be pursued more aggressively through First Source agreements. It should be used in conjunction with city contracts and utilized as a condition of city incentives to the private sector as well as in contracts for public-works projects. Under First Source agreements, employers must give eligible city residents first crack at those jobs created or leveraged with city dollars or tax incentives. Higher priority must be given to this program through adequate staff, support from the Departments of Public Works and Economic Development and other city departments or agencies responsible for promoting, monitoring and enforcing its provisions. Moreover, First Source needs its own network of community-based organizations

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from which to get qualified applicants and direction.

First Source, when it was initiated, was to have its own board of community and business advisors to exercise oversight responsibilities, but no such board is yet in place. Nor has the city given priority to relating First Source to current and prospective megaprojects that would call First Source provisions into play.

A central criticism of the job-training program is that no city money is directly involved in operations of the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training, whose programs are funded by the federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), rules of which prohibit MET from "reaching out" to correct glaring gaps in Chicago's job-readiness effort.

With such funds, MET could become responsible - and accountable -for extending services to jobless people who have multiple problems, including the need for day care, counseling, transportation and even affordable housing. To accomplish this, MET must work closely with city agencies providing services jobless clients need.

With additional city funds, MET could also widen its services to women, now typically confined to training for low-paying clerical and hospitality jobs.

In addition to finding city funds for MET, the mayor's office could do much to end fragmentation among MET, the city's Economic Development Commission, and the Private Industry Council.

MET must work more closely with the city's Economic Development Commission, which is doing sector-specific planning for attracting and retaining industries and jobs in Chicago. EDC has worked closely with the Productive Chicago program of the City Colleges of Chicago to develop employer-driven training for employees. No similar, visible cooperation has been worked out between EDC and MET, even though the Private Industry Council affiliated with MET offers a mechanism to take advantage of this opportunity to meld the work of a city agency and a mayoral commission.

City Colleges of Chicago has available significant funds for GED and adult literacy programs. These dollars could be better leveraged through partnerships with community-based organizations which already have some job training and placement programs as well as support services for the same population.

A key element in better coordinating work of these agencies is to take a detailed and continuing look at the employment and job skills situation in the Chicago region, involving suburban communities in programs for economic development as well as job training. Interaction in the job market between Chicago and its suburbs has been growing apace since World War II, and the exchange has accelerated in recent years. Both Chicago and suburban communities face the lack of qualified job applicants for their diverse mix of business activities.

Within the city itself, the mayor is challenged to initiate workforce literacy programs for employees of city departments and agencies, which themselves have workers who need upgraded skills to handle their jobs or advance to others. Such programs should be extended to state and county government units that employ significant numbers of Chicagoans, including Cook County Hospital and the state Department of Transportation.

Specific additional actions by the mayor and City Council to improve the job outlook include:

- Target job-retention programs to those industrial areas, particularly manufacturing, that have suffered attrition in recent years.
- Give priority to those people and neighborhoods most in need of employment-training and jobs.
- Provide additional incentives for employers, large and small, who offer workforce literacy and job-upgrading programs.
- Give priority to providing literacy and skills training to employees of small companies that do not have the capacity to sponsor programs of their own. Devise information programs that encourage self-employment and entrepreneurship as feasible ways for jobless people to find gainful work. Paradigms of such material have been produced in other communities, creating considerable impact.
- Focus job-creation efforts on on-going business and industrial emplacements, particularly in the neighborhoods, rather than concentrating on megaprojects like McDome and the third airport. It has been documented repeatedly that such megaprojects bring to the city only temporary construction jobs (which currently jobless, untrained people cannot obtain) and then bring low-paying positions in the hotel and restaurant business.

Underlying the entire issue of employment training and jobs is the ogre of racism directed at African-Americans and other minority groups. The city is obliged to make effective the services of its Commission on Human Relations and other relevant departments, including the city's legal staff, to assure that all requirements regarding affirmative action and employment without discrimination are met by both private and public employers. □

FROM CCUA 03/06/92 10:24 P. 9



Affordable Housing

Chicago, according to city estimates, has 1,109,000 dwelling units, 62% of which are rental apartments and 38% owner-occupied houses. Of these, 13% or 144,500 are substandard, and of those about 80,000 are suitable for rehabilitation.

This bare-bones statistical sketch of the Chicago housing situation tells little of the actual story, a story that must include an estimated 40,000 homeless people, more than 121,000 families living in substandard housing, and waiting lists of more than 100,000 families seeking to live in public housing or on section 8 rent-subsidy certificates.

Moreover, the "housing" story in Chicago also must include the essential word "affordable," defined as housing that costs no more than one-third of family income. In Chicago, more than half of low-income families pay more than 50% of their monthly income for rent. For a family living on a minimum wage, "affordable housing" means about $200 a month, but virtually no such housing is available here.

A decade ago, urban areas could look to the federal government for substantial assistance in meeting affordable housing needs through rent-subsidy payments or direct assistance in building low-income dwellings. But since 1980, the federal housing budget has fallen from $32 billion to $7 billion a year. The U.S. government now spends only $1 on housing for every $44 it spends on the military, a ratio sure to worsen as a consequence of the Persian Gulf War.

Complicating Chicago's grim affordable housing situation is an aging city housing stock; almost all low- and moderate-income renters now live in buildings constructed more than 60 years ago. Abandonment and demolition are the fates of growing numbers of dwelling units in low-income neighborhoods while many other buildings are tax-delinquent or languish in the overburdened housing court.

In these circumstances, there are two broad avenues the city administration can employ to conserve and extend affordable housing facilities:

- Funnel additional city funds into affordable housing programs, funds derived not only from the city's corporate budget but also from housing-related income like scavenger-sales proceeds, tax reclamation action, and application of community-development funds now used for general city services.

- Set up management and administrative procedures that will stimulate maximum private investment in housing in city neighborhoods while continuing to seek increases in state and federal assistance for housing.

Advocates of affordable housing reject the notion that in making insistent demands for city action they represent a "special interest." Rather, they say, increasing numbers of Chicagoans who suffer from lack of affordable housing are voters as well as taxpayers who are entitled to greater city housing efforts.

First among the city management steps would be the creation of a "housing czar," so called because that office could cut through the 20 or more agencies that developers and nonprofit community housing organizations must deal with to build or rehabilitate affordable-housing units. Potential builders and housing rehabilitators complain that there is insufficient authority lodged in the city's Department of Housing, which often shunts proposals off to the city's budget makers or to the municipal law department. "One-stop" shopping should be the goal.

There is an immediate need to streamline the processing of the city's major housing program providing low-interest second mortgages. The logjam must be broken to leverage private dollars and the volume of required apartment rehabilitations.

Another vital administrative step is creation of reporting procedures on housing results and conditions that provide day-to-day reports by community area on building permits, demolition orders, housing court cases, community waiting lists for scattered-site public housing, utilization of homeless shelters, and other meaningful measure of housing conditions.

The "housing czar" must also manage long-term planning, providing a pattern for affordable housing to be built or rehabilitated by nonprofit organizations and private-sector developers with particular encouragement to joint ventures, encouraging investment of

FROM CCUA 03/06/92 10:25 P.10

private funds to substitute for reduced government subsidies.

Planning should give first priority to projects that offer the longest-term affordability for the lowest-income families. This planning must include closer cooperation between city housing officials and the Chicago Housing Authority, which has a high vacancy rate and the potential to meet requirements of some of the neediest seekers of housing units. Cooperation between the city and CHA must include extension of human services and public-safety help to make public-housing more desirable to a greater number of prospective residents. Public housing must no longer be treated as if it is not part of the city.

Neighborhood-based planning should be initiated to meet federal requirements for Community Development Block Grants and requirements of the new National Affordable Housing Act. This must be a city initiative so that nonprofit or for-profit developers can make plans for producing housing units. Only a handful of low-income housing developments have been approved in Chicago in the past year, an all-time low for the city, while five other announced programs haven't been implemented.

City influence can also induce lenders to provide lower interest rates on affordable housing through linked-deposit programs and other incentives. Lower interest rates would augment an already successful effort in Chicago to bring private and public funds into partnership mechanisms for low- and moderate-income housing.

More activity by Chicago's city lobbyists in Springfield and Washington on behalf of affordable housing could be stimulated by arranging meetings between the lobbyists and housing advocates. Illinois, unfortunately, is second-worst among the states in loss of federal housing dollars. The Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA) has a $62 million reserve, some of which could be made available to Chicago for affordable housing.

Private developers would be induced to plan and spend more on affordable housing units in Chicago if the "housing czar" office streamlined permit-issuance and other procedures that could aggregately save millions of dollars in what they term "soft costs." Savings could be reflected in building improvements, affordability and, ultimately, jobs.

Removal of artificial impediments to rehabilitation in the Chicago building code would encourage some private developers to undertake projects to conserve existing housing stock, providing viable dwelling units now being lost to demolition or abandonment. As for direct funding of housing by the city, various mechanisms have been suggested.

Included among them is increasing direct city funding for low- and moderate-income affordable housing from 1% of the city corporate budget - the current level - to 3%. Chicago now stands 26th among American cities in its support of affordable housing. Housing advocates argue that it should stand no lower than second, just below New York City.

A mayoral task force on affordable housing called for $50 million in city funds in the first year of a housing program, $75 million the second year and $100 million in 1993. This funding would go primarily to the Department of Housing's second-mortgage program. An additional conduit of funds from the city is the Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund, initially created to receive and distribute funds contributed under a unique agreement with the owners of Presidential Towers on the Near West Side as a substitute for the low-income units that the development did not provide, as required by its federally subsidized mortgage loan.

The trust fund, now seeking sources of revenue other than Presidential Towers, provides a variety of options for utilizing money it secures. It may put them into rent subsidies, various assistance programs for developers or owners of affordable housing as well as joint ventures of private developers and community-based organizations.

Other sources for city funds for affordable housing include diversion to affordable housing of CDBG funds now used for general public services; floating general obligation bonds; utilizing proceeds from scavenger sales and the sale of city-owned vacant lots, and making use of the community-development float loan program.

City funds could also be used effectively to buy buildings that now provide low-income housing under provisions of loans subsidized by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. HUD-subsidized buildings may be sold and taken out of the low-income market if "priority purchasers" cannot be found within one year.

Fundamental to all city actions on affordable housing should be accountability for providing assistance on an equitable basis to all neighborhoods in the city. Special monitoring procedures must be developed to assure that affordable housing is maintained in those areas near downtown that are being gentrified. Equity must be the watchword for assistance among neighborhoods and between the neighborhoods and downtown investments by the city. □

FROM CCUA 03/08/92 10:28 P.11



Criminal Justice

Even though Chicago's crime rate is rising less rapidly than those of other major cities, two vital challenges for improving the criminal-justice system face the next city administration:

- Take immediate, positive steps to mend the relationship between the Chicago Police Department and the community, especially minority groups, including the gay and lesbian population.
- Call a leadership conference - a criminal-justice summit - to coordinate work of many units of government into a "holistic" approach and thereby reduce fragmentation of efforts to combat crime and ameliorate its effects.

The most recent comprehensive crime report of the Chicago police superintendent for the first six months of 1990 indicates that major crime increased only "slightly," by less than one-half of 1%, and that burglaries, criminal sexual assaults and theft were fractionally down. On the other hand, Chicago homicides in 1990 numbered 849, sixth highest in the city's history, indicating that gang and drug activities are persistent and pervasive.

To combat crime, the Chicago Police Department has 11,900 sworn police personnel assigned to 25 districts with another 600 new police promised under the 1991 city budget. An additional 100 are scheduled to transfer from clerical to patrol duties.

Criticism of the Chicago police centers not so much on their performance as crime fighters, but rather on their deteriorated relationship with the noncriminal community, the people who make calls for police assistance and those most often victimized by crime.

A "Chicago Community Crackdown" has been announced by the city and the police department, but those who have responded to calls for cooperation in the past complain that they attend community meetings only to find that nothing is done by police to follow up on community recommendations and complaints about gaps in police service.

An ombudsman with power in the mayor's office, a mayoral liaison with the community, would give community representatives assurance that their concerns are heard and that action by the police can be expected.

Chicago residents, especially minorities, also need greater confidence that complaints about police brutality or indifference receive earnest and impartial attention from the Office of Professional Standards and internal-affairs investigators. Complaints lodged with OPS or internal affairs often trigger cover-ups by the accused police, who use inside information to cover their tracks against potential civil-rights or false-arrest lawsuits, community experts complained.

In general, Chicago needs a better system of police accountability that imposes reprimands on police who act out or don't act as they are sworn to do.

Steps to better community relations should include willingly providing information on victim services, including those available to battered women, and documenting more fully the growing number of bias crimes.

A system of "community-oriented" policing, in use in some major metropolitan areas, deserves thoughtful study. Critics point out that the program is costly because police personnel must be available around the clock to coordinate their work with community residents and business people.

A second vital recommendation to improve operation of the entire criminal-justice system is a summit conference under the leadership of the mayor of Chicago. Such a meeting would evaluate existing programs, evolve plans and examine financial resources to develop a coordinated "holistic" approach to combating crime and countering its effects in the metropolitan area.

Crime obviously is not confined within city boundaries, as experience with gangs, drugs and homicides indicates. Therefore, the criminal-justice summit should involve city, county, state and even federal officials. All must focus on ways to make the system work against criminals and in favor of victims.

The new Cook County administration, for example, should consider opening courts for evening sessions to relieve the backlog and give judges more time to give adequate consideration to criminal charges. Cook County must also provide additional funding for its probation-officer system to reduce the rate of recidivism among released prisoners. County jail facilities, massively overcrowded, might be somewhat relieved by experimenting with paramilitary camps used in other jurisdictions to house and redirect inmates.

A criminal-justice summit should also involve city agencies, including the health department that must take a pro-active role in assisting victims of domestic beatings and other violence. Other participants should include high-level representatives of the schools, parks, mass transit facilities, drug-treatment programs and social services, including the

FROM CCUA 03/06/92 10:27 P.12

city's human relations and human services departments. State agencies dealing with child and family welfare should be invited.

Police problems that urgently demand attention from the next Chicago city administration include:

- An aging police department, whose typical member is 45 years old, much higher than the national average for police personnel.
- Chicago's police are visibly out of shape and in physical conditions that endanger their lives, the public purse and their ability to combat crime. Obese police not only cannot chase agile criminals, they are frequently on the sick list and highly subject to cardiovascular incidents on and off duty, imposing unnecessary medical-benefit costs.
- The need to bring state-of-the-art communication and information systems to the Chicago Police Department. Plans to update the 911 emergency-call program and to replace the obsolescent crime laboratory are not enough. Chicago's police should work toward a 3-minute response time for emergency calls. To their credit, Chicago police continue to answer 75% to 80% of 911 calls, about twice the percentage actually responded to in New York and Los Angeles. □



Business and Economic Development

There is a pressing need to coordinate operations of the Department of Economic Development with those of other city departments, other units of government and public utilities. The development-assistance subcabinet has not achieved an adequate level of responsiveness, despite competence within individual city departments.

To achieve the fullest possible return on economic development efforts in a highly competitive market, Chicago must begin to view economic development as an investment that adds to the tax base. To accomplish this, it is imperative that the city give earnest consideration to floating industrial-development bonds to create industrial parks capable of attracting industry back to the city. It may be necessary to institute a "buy high, sell low" program of purchase and conveyance of industrial sites.

Meanwhile, the Department of Economic Development should press forward its program of utilizing state-designed enterprise zones, some of which require city-backed commercial loans. This must be done without starving the manufacturing sector that also requires loan assistance from the city.

Also worthy of continuation and expansion is the Commercial Area Revitalization Effort (CARE), which now has a $1 million appropriation to expand into five additional neighborhoods. The city should work intensively with community-based economic-development groups to bring business and industry to neighborhoods.

These economic-development proposals necessarily bring up the fundamental question of the city's tax base, which would be called into play if any form of economic-development bonds (industrial or commercial) were to be floated. With an almost exclusive reliance on property taxes, the city would invite criticism and even taxpayer flight were it to raise property tax levels to finance long-range economic-development goals. Therefore, the private sector, which stands to gain significantly from an economically vital city, ought to take leadership in pressing for alternatives to the property tax, including examination of a municipal income tax that would be less regressive than property and sales taxes.

A strong argument for commitment to new tax sources to finance all facets of economic development exists in the "third deficit," the concept that the United States - and therefore Chicago - has a serious deficit in its inadequate investment in infrastructure and human resources. This deficit endangers the nation and Chicago no less than do twin deficits in the federal budget and U.S. international trade.

An economic-development issue of no small importance is that the City of Chicago should itself become a "good customer" in the sense of dealing in a fair and businesslike way with its suppliers and contractors. Complaints of waiting 180 days for payment by the city are not uncommon, according to those who deal with the City of Chicago. It is especially important that the city pay its bills promptly to small businesses, many of which are

FROM CCUA 03/06/92 10:28 P.13

owned by women and members of minority groups.

The city should also adhere to a strict "Chicago first" policy in hiring, contracting and purchasing, keeping both business and employment within the city whenever feasible. The city should maintain the policy of meeting minority or female set-aside provisions in awarding contracts.

Other recommendations for improving the city's effort at maximizing economic development are:

- Renew the practice of studying research and development activities of other municipalities so that Chicago is up to the state of the art in municipal management as well as in keeping pace with current technology and current requirements of private enterprise.
- Coordinate public-information activities of the mayor's office with economic-development goals so that individual projects (like McDome and the third airport) do not occupy center stage continually to the detriment of overall economic-development programs.
- Work with new state and county executives now in place to find new opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation on economic-development projects that could benefit the region. A start in this direction is the Metropolitan Economic Development Alliance recently initiated to bring Chicago together with surrounding communities.
- Initiate improved communications programs with Chicago neighborhoods to assure citizens that the mayor and all city departments are sensitive and responsive to community concerns about balancing neighborhood and downtown development. Concepts that must be explained more fully and discussed include tax-increment financing, industrial-development bonds, privatization of services and enterprise zones. Chicagoans must understand these programs before they can be expected to support them with tax dollars.

Finally, there should be a careful examination of the way economic-development decisions are considered by the city's administrative apparatus. Questions arise as to whether policy decisions drive the budget or the other way around. Stimulating economic development in a diverse city necessarily involves municipal expenditures for a variety of programs. It is essential that the citizenry be given the assurance that policy decisions that could bring business and jobs to the city are fairly considered, measuring current costs against potential long-term gains.

□



Cross-Cutting Themes

Cross-cutting themes emerged from questionnaire responses and discussions on key issues covered by Urban Agenda 1991.

One is that race and ethnicity play significant roles in every issue area, especially those in which the city administration is called upon to provide services on an equitable basis to all Chicagoans. Inequities may well mean that the current city administration is called upon to adjust imbalances of long-standing that have resulted in greater need in certain community areas for ambulatory health-care facilities or school maintenance improvements or loans to potential occupants of a strip-commercial retail area.

Another cross-cutting theme is taxation and revenue. It is impossible to cost out every proposal in Urban Agenda 1991. It is possible, however, to point out that most agenda recommendations are revenue neutral in that they require neither additional personnel nor direct outlays by the city. They may require only reordering priorities. Others, like consolidating city and county patient records, can result in significant savings of tax dollars. Yet others, like packaging industrial sites for new businesses to bring in additional jobs, do require financial outlays, some of which can be financed through bonds or revolving funds.

A third cross-cutting theme is the importance of neighborhood emphasis in all that the city does. Empowerment of neighborhoods is an untapped source of vitality in Chicago, one that ought to be given priority in all policy decisions. Neighborhood emphasis requires the city to be responsive and then accountable to communities and citizens. To most Chicagoans, this means that the citizenry should feel informed and be a part of the governmental process, which should involve them at the inception of policy decisions and carry them through to conclusions that vitally affect their lives.

□

FROM CCUH 03/06/92 10:28 P.14

NEWS

National League of Cities

1301 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20004

February 12, 1992

M E M O R A N D U M

President Bush to Address City Leaders on National Priorities and Agenda During 1992 Congressional-City Conference, Washington Hilton Hotel, March 7-10

TO: Editors, Correspondents and Urban Affairs Reporters

FROM: Randy Arndt, Director of Media Relations (202) 626-3158

Leaders of the nation's cities will gather in Washington March 7-10 to hear from President Bush and top congressional leaders and to formulate a set of hometown priorities for economic recovery and investment in America's future.

President Bush will address the 1992 Congressional-City Conference of the National League of Cities on Monday morning, March 9. His participation at NLC's legislative conference continues a dialog on national policy priorities for hometown America that began with his televised address to NLC's annual meeting in December and a follow-up meeting with NLC leaders at the White House on January 16.

Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Maine) will address a general session on Sunday morning, March 9. Mitchell announced that the Senate will postpone a scheduled recess during the week of March 9 to complete congressional action on economic legislation President Bush proposed in his State of the Union address.

Nearly 3,000 municipal officials from cities and towns across the nation are expected to attend this year's meeting, held at the Washington Hilton Hotel. Gathering just as Congress approaches the president's deadline for action on the economy, these officials will be calling attention to conditions and outcomes that could help or hurt the ability of local governments to sustain economic growth and to provide essential services for the security and well-being of their communities.

Some of the issues involve legislation that Congress will consider this year, such as health care reform, banking regulation, national housing and community development policy, clean water, solid waste, President Bush's domestic block grant proposal, tax policy and overall budget priorities, as well as the implementation of last year's surface transportation legislation.

Sunday, March 8

2:15 p.m. - Training Sessions
Coping with State Aid Cuts
Comprehensive Civic Education Programs
Cable Franchising and Renewals
Video-Dialtone
Implementing the New Surface Transportation Act
Federal Grant Programs and Procedures
When Cultures Clash: Resolving Community Conflicts

4:30 p.m. - Constituency Group Meetings
Asian Pacific American Municipal Officials
Hispanic Elected Local Officials
National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials
Small Cities Council
University Communities Caucus
Women in Municipal Government

Monday, March 9

8:00 a.m. -- General Session on NLC Priorities
Speaker: NLC President Glenda Hood, commissioner of Orlando, Fla.

9:00 a.m. -- Legislative Workshops
Housing and Community Development
Clean Water Act
Taxes and Cities
Health Care Reform
Local Partnerships

10:00 a.m. -- NEWS CONFERENCE ON NLC PRIORITIES, State Room, Terrace Level
NLC President Glenda Hood, city commissioner of Orlando, Fla.

11:30 a.m. -- Address by President George Bush

12:00 Noon -- General Session: "Investing in America"

2:00 p.m. -- Legislative Workshops
Anti-Crime, Anti-Drug
Defense Cuts
Solid Waste
Cable TV

Tuesday, March 10

Meetings with congressional delegations and other federal officials

NEWS

National League of Cities

1301 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20004

FACT SHEET

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

The National League of Cities is the largest municipal organization in the United States. Founded in 1924 as the American Municipal Association, NLC now includes the elected leaders of more than 1,400 cities and towns, including all of the largest, as direct League members. Another 15,000 cities and towns participate in the National League of Cities through their membership in the 49 state municipal leagues, which are also part of NLC.

NLC works in Washington and elsewhere on the national scene to improve the quality of life for urban Americans and to strengthen local self-government. Through its policy process and lobbying activities, the League represents the interests of cities and works to achieve its objectives in Congress and within the executive and judicial branches of the federal government. Through the state municipal league network, the influence of NLC is felt in state capitals around the country, as well. The League also works to provide member city officials with information and training needed to do a good job of making decisions and to insure that city governments are equipped to discharge their responsibilities efficiently.

The NLC concept of Urban Conservation -- that cities are a basic national resource to be maintained and improved -- has been the stimulus for important changes in the way cities are perceived and their problems addressed by not only the federal and state government but the private sector as well.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

The NLC board is composed of the League officers, past presidents still in office, and 40 directors, elected by the membership to serve a two-year term.

Officers:

President: Commissioner Glenda Hood, Orlando, Florida
First vice president: Mayor Donald G. Fraser, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Second vice president: Mayor Sharpe James, Newark, New Jersey
Immediate past president: Mayor Sidney J. Barthelemy, New Orleans, Lousiana

Past Presidents:

Mayor Tom Bradley, Los Angeles, California
Mayor Ferd L. Harrison, Scotland Neck, North Carolina
Councilwoman-at-large Cathy Reynolds, Denver, Colorado

Directors:

Arizona: Mary Rose Wilcox, councilmember, Phoenix
Arkansas: Martin Gipson, alderman, North Little Rock
California: Patricia Castillo, mayor, Sunnyvale
Daniel K. Tabor, councilmember, Inglewood
Doris Ward, supervisor, San Francisco
Colorado: Wellington Webb, mayor, Denver
Florida: Lawrence J. Kelly, mayor, Daytona Beach
Georgia: Barbara M. Asher, councilmember, Atlanta
James V. Burgess Jr., exec. dir., Georgia Municipal Association
Idaho: William Jarocki, exec. dir., Association of Idaho Cities
Indiana: Gardest Gillespie, council president, Gary
Illinois: Beth Boosalis Davis, alderman, Evanston
Thomas Fitzsimmons, exec. dir., Illinois Municipal League
Jeffrey T. Markland, mayor, Urbana
Iowa: Elaine A. Pfalzgraf, councilmember, Cedar Falls
Kansas: Bob Knight, mayor, Wichita
Louisiana: Charles J. Pasqua, exec. dir., Louisiana Municipal Association
Maine: William D. Burney Jr., mayor, Augusta
Christopher G. Lockwood, exec. dir., Maine Municipal Association
Maryland: Jon C. Burrell, exec. dir., Maryland Municipal League
Massachusetts: Alice K. Wolf, councilmember, Cambridge
Michigan: Vicki H. Goldbaum, councilmember, Southfield
Rillastine R. Wilkins, councilmember, Muskegon Heights
Minnesota: Charles K. Hazama, mayor, Rochester
Mississippi: Margaret Carroll Barrett, councilmember, Jackson
William F. Stallworth, councilman, Biloxi
Missouri: Joseph L. Adams, councilmember, University City
Gary Markenson, exec. dir., Missouri Municipal League
New Mexico: Peso Chavez, councilor, Santa Fe
New York: John G. Curran, council president, Rochester
North Carolina: Robert G. Young Jr., mayor, Henderson
Oklahoma: Mark Schwartz, councilmember, Oklahoma City
Oregon: Larry Cole, mayor, Beaverton
Tennessee: Victor Ashe, mayor, Knoxville
Texas: Gary McCaleb, mayor, Abilene
Sandra Pickett, mayor pro tem, Liberty
Utah: Kenneth Bullock, exec. dir., Utah League of Cities and Towns
Virginia: Meyera Oberndorf, mayor, Virginia Beach
West Virginia: Paul E. Thornton, councilmember, Vienna
Wisconsin: Judith P. Olson, councilmember, Madison

# # #

NEWS

National League of Cities

1301 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20004

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
GLENDA HOOD, COMMISIONER OF ORLANDO, FLORIDA
AND
PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

NLC President Glenda Hood, city commissioner of Orlando, Florida, is is the 1991-92 leader of the oldest and largest organization representing municipal officials throughout the United States. She is the chief spokesperson on behalf of more than 1,400 cities and towns, as well as 49 state municipal associations, that are members of the National League of Cities.

Commissioner Hood is only the second Florida municipal official to hold a top leadership post in NLC; former Mayor Hans Tanzler of Jacksonville served as the League's president in 1976. She is the fifth woman to hold the office of NLC President, and the first since 1988.

Hood's involvement in NLC activities includes service on the Board of Directors, co-chairing the International Economic Development Task Force, membership on NLC's Election '88 Task Force and the Strategic Planning Task Force, and representing NLC in activities with the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and the Bridge Association. She also received a White House appointment to the U.S. Trade Representative's Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Board and also served on the advisory board of Public Technology, Inc.

A native of Orlando, Hood was elected to the city commission in 1982 and is now serving her third term. She is a past president of the Florida League of Cities and was appointed by former Gov. Bob Martinez to serve on the Florida Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations.

(over)

Through her work as a public relations consultant, Hood has been involved with developing linkages of community service within the corporate sector. Her continuing involvement in business activities has led to her currently serving as the first woman to chair the Florida Chamber of Commerce in the 75-year history of that organization, which is the nation's largest state chamber of commerce.

Community service is an important part of Hood's life. She is a past president of Orlando's Volunteer Service Bureau, the Junior League of Orlando-Winter Park, Inc., and the Orlando Leadership Council. She has served on the Orlando Crime Prevention Commission, Valencia Community College Center for Community Leadership Board, on the steering committee and as a task force chair for Orlando's Project 2000, and as chairman of Leadership Orlando.

She is president of the Orange County Public Schools Foundation Board of Directors and is active with the Orlando Urban League, the Florida-Costa Rica Institute and Sister Cities International.

Hood's energetic leadership has earned her recognition by Good Housekeeping magazine as one of the nation's "100 Young Women of Promise," and she is the first woman to receive the Florida Jaycees "Seven Outstanding Young Floridians" Award, as well as the first woman chosen for U.S. Jaycees "Ten Outstanding Americans" Award.

Hood attended schools in Orlando and, after pursuing studies in Costa Rica and Spain, received her undergraduate degree from Rollins College. She is married and has three children.

# # #

January, 1992

NEWS
National League of Cities
1301 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20004

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
DONALD M. FRASER, MAYOR OF MINNEAPOLIS
AND
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

Mayor Don Fraser of Minneapolis is NLC's first vice president, putting him in line to become NLC president in 1993. He is the second municipal official from Minnesota to hold a top leadership post in NLC; former Mayor George Latimer of St. Paul served as the League's president in 1984. Two executive directors of the League of Minnesota Cities, Morris Lambie and C.C. Ludwig, also served as presidents of the organization in the 1920s and 1930s, respectively.

Fraser was elected mayor of Minneapolis in 1979 after serving 16 years as a Member of Congress from Minnesota's 5th congressional district. After serving a two-year term as mayor, he was elected to four-year terms in 1981, 1985 and again in 1989. Prior to his election to Congress, he was a Minnesota state senator for eight years and also served as city attorney of Brooklyn Center, a Minneapolis suburb.

A native of Minneapolis, Mayor Fraser has been heavily involved in many community activities, especially those focusing on children and families, throughout his career as a public official. Working with the city council, the private sector, local service organizations and neighborhood groups, he has made Minneapolis a national leader in helping to prepare young people for school, jobs and productive roles in their community, winning recognition from both NLC and the U.S. Conference of Mayors for the city's innovative and far-reaching local programs.

He has chaired NLC's Human Development Policy Committee and Task Force on Urban Unemployment, co-chaired the Task Force on Children and Education, served on the NLC Board of Directors and Advisory Council, and been a member of the NLC Election '88 Task Force and the Finance, Administration and Intergovernmental Relations Steering Committee.

(over)

Mayor Fraser chaired the League of Minnesota Cities' Commission on Cities in the 80s, and is a member of the state league's Tax Coordinating Committee. He also serves on the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the National Community Partnerships Board, the Board for International Volunteer Services, and as vice president of Americans for Democratic Action. He chairs the Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board and serves on the board of United Way, United Arts and several other organizations. He is a lifetime member of the Minneapolis NAACP.

Born in 1924, Fraser graduated with honors in 1944 from the University of Minnesota. After naval service as a radar officer aboard a destroyer in the Pacific during World War II, he returned home to earn a law degree from the University of Minnesota in 1948 and also served on the Minnesota Law Review. He became a partner in a Minneapolis law firm where he practiced until his election to Congress in 1962.

He is married to the former Arvonne Skelton, and they have four children.

# # #

January, 1992

NEWS

National League of Cities

1301 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20004

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
SHARPE JAMES, MAYOR OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
AND
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

Mayor Sharpe James of Newark, New Jersey, was elected second vice president of the National League of Cities at the 1991 Congress of Cities, putting him in line to serve as NLC president in 1994. He will be the first elected official from New Jersey to hold NLC's top office. The only previous NLC president from New Jersey was Sedley H. Phinney, the state municipal league director, in 1931 and 1932.

James, a Democrat, is currently serving his second term as mayor of New Jersey's largest city. He was elected the city's 35th mayor in 1986 after serving four terms on the city council, and he was reelected without opposition in 1990. He is the first councilmember to win a mayoral election in Newark.

Mayor James served on the NLC Board of Directors prior to his election as second vice president. He co-chaired the NLC Membership Task Force, was vice chair of the Community and Economic Development (CED) Policy Committee, served on the CED and Transportation and Communications Policy Steering Committees, and as a member of the NLC Election '88 Task Force. He also serves on the Board of Directors of Public Technology, Inc., a NLC-affiliated organization, and on the Advisory Board of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

As mayor of Newark, James has led a vigorous and wide-reaching campaign to revitalize and enhance his community. In 1991, the city celebrated the 325th anniversary of its founding by winning an All-America City award from the National Municipal League, the first U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator's Award for Government, for a city-wide recyling program, and a City Livability Award from the Conference of Mayors and Waste Management Inc.

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Mayor James was raised in Newark and has been a community activist, volunteer and leader throughout his career as an educator and public official. He attended public schools in Newark and graduated with honors from Montclair State College in New Jersey. He earned a masters degree at Springfield College and has also completed studies at Washington State, Columbia University and Rutgers University. In 1988, he received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Montclair State College.

He was a professor at Essex County College for 18 years before his election as mayor, and taught in the Newark public school system for seven prior years. He has coached and held administrative posts in school and state athletics, and a state champion tennis player at both the open and senior levels. He also founded Newark's Little City Hall, Inc., is a charter member and past president of the Organization of Negro Educators, and an executive of the Scholarship Assistance Guidance Association, and a member of the Board of Governors of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Mayor James was born in Jacksonville, Fla., on February 20, 1936. He and his wife, Mary, have three sons and live in Newark's South Ward.

# # #

February, 1992

NEWS

National League of Cities

1301 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20004

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

DONALD J. BORUT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

Donald J. Borut, executive director of the National League of Cities, is responsible for managing the broad array of activities carried out by the nation's oldest and largest public interest group representing municipal governments. As the administrative leader of NLC, he reports to the elected municipal officials who serve as the League's officers and board of directors.

Borut, 50, has more than 25 years' experience in municipal government and organizational leadership in the public interest sector. Prior to his NLC appointment in March, 1990, he was deputy executive director of the International City Management Association (ICMA), the nation's preeminent organization representing professional local government administrators.

A graduate of Oberlin College, with a master's degree in public administration from the University of Michigan, Borut began working in city government in 1964, as a staff assistant in the office of the city administrator Ann Arbor, Mich. He advanced to the post of assistant city administrator of Ann Arbor before leaving the city to join the ICMA staff in 1971.

Starting as an ICMA associate director, Borut had responsibility for the organization's Management Development Center. He carried out a broad overhaul and expansion of ICMA's professional development and support programs, introduced a peer-exchange program to help local governments obtain low-cost technical assistance, managed the automation of ICMA's Management Information Service data base, and developed a number of federal grant and contract programs to support research, technical assistance, publications and other ICMA services to cities and towns.

(over)

In 1984, Borut was named deputy executive director of ICMA. He assumed responsibility for much of the day-to-day management of the organization, directed preparation of its $8 million budget, had management responsibility for ICMA contracts, programs and services, and served as a senior staff resource to the ICMA executive board and committees.

While serving as deputy executive director, he developed several new initiatives including ICMA's Sports, Convention Center and FutureVisions Consortia and the ICMA Endowment Fund. He also was a founder and director of the Program on Community Problem Solving, which provides technical assistance on collaboration and consensus building in solving various community problems.

Borut has served on numerous advisory boards, editorial boards and other committees in the public interest sector and has chaired the screening committee of the All-America City Awards program conducted annually by the National Civic League.

Borut, who makes his home in Washington, was born and grew up in New York City. He is married, with two children. He is president of the Levine School of Music, a community school and music center in Washington. He also enjoys occasional turns as an auctioneer for charitable fund-raising events.

# # #

December, 1991

NEWS

National League of Cities

1301 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20004

BACKGROUNDER

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

The "national municipal policy" of the National League of Cities is the only comprehensive statement of goals, principles, policies and program objectives which represents a consensus position of all the nation's cities and towns on federal urban policy.

A continuing document, modified and published annually with amendments, the national municipal policy is debated and approved by delegates casting nearly 2,500 votes at the Congress of Cities. National municipal policy is the basis for NLC's lobbying on behalf of the nation's cities and for much of its research on urban issues.

The national municipal policy is recommended by city representatives who serve on NLC's policy committees. The five committees and their officers are:

FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Chair	Anthony Capizzi, Commissioner, Dayton, Ohio
Vice Chairs	Stephen Hettinger, Mayor, Huntsville, Alabama Kathy Morris, Mayor, San Marcos, Texas

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Chair	Steve Cramer, Councilmember, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Vice Chairs	Robert Hirsch, Councilmember, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina Jeffrey N. Wennberg, Mayor, Rutland, Vermont

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chair	Thomas Godfrey, Councilmember, Salt Lake City, Utah
Vice Chairs	Eddie Blankenship, Council President, Birmingham, Alabama Elizabeth Rhea, Mayor, Rock Hill, South Carolina

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Chair	Maryanne Mahaffey, Council President, Detroit, Michigan
Vice Chairs	Wayne Creelman, Town Council Chairman, Cape Elizabeth, Maine Richard Clay Dixon, Mayor, Dayton, Ohio

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Chair	Cardell Cooper, Mayor, East Orange, New Jersey
Vice Chairs	Charles DeVaney, Mayor, Augusta, Georgia Sharon Priest, Mayor, Little Rock, Arkansas

Each policy committee is composed of approximately 200 members nominated by the state municipal leagues, and each meets twice a year. The officers of the policy committees are appointed by the NLC president for one-year terms. In addition to the policy committees, there are 35-member steering committees for each policy area. Steering committee members are appointed by the policy committee chairperson on the basis of experience and expertise in the subject area, and the steering committees conduct several additional meetings during the year.

Several NLC task forces also work during the year on special issues identified by the board of directors.

A NLC Task Force on Cities' Roles in Education is chaired by Councilmember Tim Owens of Overland Park, Kan., with Mayor Mary Anne McCollum of Columbia, Mo., and Councilmember Linda Horowitz of Vancouver, Wash., serving as vice chairs. Councilmember Kathryn Nack of Pasadena also serves as a special liaison between this task force and the Human Development Committee.

A Task Force on the Future of Youth in America's Cities is chaired by Councilwoman Carolyn Long Banks of Atlanta, with Mayor Clarence Anthony of South Bay, Fla., and Mayor Alicia Sanchez of Port Huron, Mich., serving as vice chairs.

A new NLC Task Force on City-Corporate Relationships is chaired this year by Mayor Jan Laverty Jones of Las Vegas, Nev., and the NLC International Municipal Consortium is led by Mayor Larry Bakken of Golden Valley, Minn., with Mayor Roger Randle of Tulsa, Okla., and Councilmember Yolanda Vera of San Antonio, Tex., serving as vice chairs.

The year-long NLC policy process concludes at the Congress of Cities when the five committees submit their proposed policy amendments to the Resolutions Committee. Following discussion and voting by the Resolutions Committee, the revised policy goes to the NLC membership at the annual business meeting for debate and final adoption.

Independent resolutions, also debated at the Congress of Cities, are another method of expression of the position of the National League of Cities' membership. Independent resolutions are matters of short time value, such as statements on specific legislation, administration positions or the technical aspects of certain federal regulations. Independent resolutions do not become a part of the National Municipal Policy but are sent to federal officials following the Congress of Cities as a statement of policy on a specific, current issue.

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March, 1992