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Los Angeles Riots 5/6/92 [OA 7573][2]

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12:30 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

CALIFORNIA ECONOMY/L.A. (Sacramento/AP) -- Lost taxes and jobs, skittish tourists and investors and increased need for social services mean the Los Angeles riots could hurt the state's fragile economy long after the wreckage is cleared. One state senator on Monday proposed increasing the sales tax by one-quarter cent for a year to raise \$750 million to help victims of rioting and recent earthquakes. California, which already faces a \$9 billion budget shortfall, will lose tax revenues and see more demand for social services in ravaged neighborhoods, said Cynthia Katz, spokeswoman for the state Department of Finance.

L.A. POLICE (Los Angeles/Reuter) -- Police came under mounting criticism for not having moved quickly enough to snuff out fighting in the streets that grew into the worst rioting of the century in the U.S. As thousands of troops in full battle dress kept a close watch on the city's streets, Los Angeles remained calm. But as the calm settled, the Los Angeles police department drew fire from critics who contended the rioting could have been averted if officers had done a better job at the start. The violence caused an estimated \$717 million in damage.

LOOTING (Los Angeles/Reuter) -- In a wave of post-riot remorse, hundreds of people who feel guilty about joining in the looting frenzy that accompanied three days of racial violence are now voluntarily returning the goods they snatched. Luxury sofas and expensive television sets are miraculously appearing on the sidewalks in some neighborhoods where police have put out the word of a virtual amnesty for returned merchandise.

INTERSTATE TRUCKING (Christopher Connell, AP) -- The White House said it was moving to restrict state regulation of interstate trucking and taking other steps to ease regulatory burdens on truck, rail and ocean shipping. The moves were announced as part of President Bush's election-year initiative to spur economic growth through deregulation. The White House said transportation costs account for 20 percent of the delivered cost of manufacturer products, and regulation "acts as a 'hidden tax' that makes almost all consumer goods more expensive."

GLOBAL WARMING/U.S./E.C. (Brussels/Reuter) -- The E.C.'s environment chief rejected a U.S.-tailored global warming treaty being readied for next month's Rio summit and said it could spark a bitter clash between rich and poor countries. Environment Commissioner Carlo Ripa di Meana said a new compromise text under discussion in treaty negotiations in New York contained no obligation for industrialized countries to cut their emissions of "greenhouse effect" gases.

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For Hospital, A Torrent Of Violence

Riot's Early Victims Inundated Freeman

102/1/127
By Carlos Sanchez
Washington Post Staff Writer

INGLEWOOD, Calif., May 2—The military cots scattered about the waiting room were the only reminders inside Daniel Freeman Memorial Hospital today of the storm of violence that swept through this area.

Six Los Angeles area hospitals handled the bulk of nearly 2,000 injuries and 44 fatalities during three days of rioting in Los Angeles this week.

But it was Freeman, the smallest of them, that saw the terrible opening round of one of the nation's worst riots this century.

"We didn't see anything new in terms of types of injuries, but it was like they took six months of trauma and compressed it into 12 hours," said Bayliss B. Yarnell, medical director of the 15-bed emergency department in this private, Catholic hospital, run by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet.

Just a few blocks south of where three days of looting, burning, injury and death began, this hospital was where the first injured from the riots were brought.

And it is here where the riot's most famous victim—a 36-year-old white truck driver who was pulled from his vehicle, severely beaten and shot in front of a television camera—lies unconscious and flirting with death.

Several staff members at Freeman today offered a glimpse of what it was like treating a torrent of dazed and injured people during nearly 36 hours of nonstop violence.

"This was nothing like anything I've ever seen before," said Kim Colonnelli, the emergency services nursing director and a 15-year veteran of Los Angeles emergency rooms.

"I felt like I was spiraling around and not making any headway."

In a span of just hours, nearly 200 patients—most with trauma injuries—brought through the emergency room glimpses of the terrifying violence that was consuming the streets just blocks away.

Freeman was so overwhelmed that within hours of the verdict in the Rodney G. King beating trial, the hospital had declared internal disaster alerts, meaning paramedics should take patients elsewhere.

What officials did not know, however, was that the violence in south-central Los Angeles was so extreme that paramedics stopped going into the area, and most of the patients were being brought in by civilians.

"It looked like a scene from [the television series] M*A*S*H," said Pete Bastone, the hospital administrator. "They were coming in on flat-bed trucks and private vehicles. We were triaging patients outside in the waiting room."

In one case, a 13-year-old boy had been struck by a car, and his mother, concerned about spinal injury, strapped him to an ironing board before bringing him in.

Colonnelli remembered seeing a man walk in looking dazed and holding up his hand, where the bloody stumps that were once his fingers attested to the explosion in which he had been involved.

A nude woman was brought in after she had been raped. Her assailant told her that since she had seen him, he would have to kill her, and then shot her in the eye.

And there was Reginald Denny, the white truck driver whose severe beating and shooting was witnessed by millions of television viewers around the world.

"He had severe facial and head trauma," Yarnell said. "By the time he came in, he had already stopped breathing. I'll never forget that scene."

All these victims survived. Only two brought to Freeman did not.

No one was spared the violence. The harbinger of what to expect at Freeman that first night came with the hospital's first patient after the verdict: One of the hospital's nuns on her way home had been struck by bricks and shattered glass, lacerating and fracturing her arm.

The emergency traffic has since abated, but the hospital must now contend with the interests of a world.

Media and private citizens from as far away as London and Australia have been calling this hospital whose previous claim to fame was its role in last year's USAir plane crash at nearby Los Angeles International Airport.

"I feel like we went through a real test," said Yarnell. "We met the test and we passed."

Shovels, Brooms Become Tools of Healing and Hope

■ **Community:** Black, Anglo and Latino volunteers join to sweep up debris to reclaim their neighborhoods.

By EDWARD J. BOYER
and MARC LACEY
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

21/120/195

Chad Mac leaned into a shovel full of debris outside a row of burned-out shops Friday at Pico Boulevard and Fairfax Avenue, clearing the sidewalk of smoldering embers that were once an appliance store.

"Just a year ago I was in the cleanup in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia," said Mac, 19, a member of the Marine Corps stationed in El Toro. "Now you have to turn around and do the same thing in your own back yard. It's sad."

Mac said his mother lives in the neighborhood, and "I decided to come out and give a hand."

On block after burned-out block from the Fairfax district to Crenshaw Boulevard, from Leimert Park to Western Avenue, phalanxes of volunteers such as Mac ventured forth with tangible symbols of their commitment to their communities—shovels, brooms, water hoses, trash containers.

African-Americans, Anglos and Latinos working together temporarily put aside their pain and outrage over the wanton destruction and took to the streets to reclaim their neighborhoods.

"You gotta get together; you gotta get healed," said Joe Connolly, 37, as he worked side by side with Mac on Pico. "The King verdict is not right. Looting is not right."

Therrian Zeigler, 34, who also lives in the neighborhood, was driving by when he decided to return home and "grab my shovel. It has to start somewhere. At least people can say not everybody's gone crazy."

When the shops on Pico went up in flames Thursday night, Roberto Martinez, 8, and his family were evacuated from their nearby apartment on Fairfax.

"Today I decided to come help," Roberto said as he pushed a broom across the hosed-down sidewalk. "I don't want to have to go someplace else no more."

But for the Rev. Fred Stoez, who led a group of volunteers cleaning up Vermont Avenue, the thought of moving at first seemed an idea whose time had come.

"My wife and I were thinking of leaving town," he said. "We couldn't stand seeing the violence or even watching it on TV. This is one way we can do our part by cleaning up and putting this behind us."

Stoez, pastor of Celebration Church on Vermont, started out Friday morning in the 2800 block of South Vermont with half a dozen volunteers and a few brooms, cleaning sidewalks and turning off running water on the busy street.

By midafternoon, his work crew had swollen to 50, boosted by neighbors who wanted to pitch in.

They worked with a van full of brooms and shovels donated by a neighborhood hardware store.

The scene along Vermont was an incredible reversal from Thursday night. What had been caravans of looters became caravans of people volunteering to go from site to site and clean up.

A blonde woman pedaled a bicycle up Vermont carrying a broom and a dustpan on her handlebars. Near her, two men walked down the sidewalk with a freshly looted mattress and box spring on their shoulders.

Cars cruised Vermont and many occupants waved, honked horns and gave the peace sign to those cleaning up. At a mini-mall complex where several shops had been gutted, a truck pulled in carrying about 15 UCLA students who went to work with brooms and shovels.

They were joined by another volunteer group that included Elmore Dingle, 31. "I especially wanted to help the Koreans," said Dingle, who is black. "I don't want them to think so negatively about blacks. The violence last night wasn't real."

"This is real." At one point Dingle led Evelyn Binz, 90, a neighborhood resident, through the rubble and urged her to be careful.

"I haven't been out in two days," she said. "I had to get out. This [destruction] is really sad to see."

This was one of several multi-ethnic groups of cleanup volunteers. There was also a group of motion picture industry professionals, including a film publicist and a set designer. And two administrators at Antioch College in Venice were sweeping broken glass from the sidewalks across the street from burned-out mini-malls on Vermont.

"We've been going from area to area, cleaning up," said Mitch Krindel, a film publicist. "This brings people into some sense of community. It shows we're all one people."

Laurien Alexandre, a dean of academic affairs at Antioch, said she and her friends "had a desire to help in some way. We decried the verdict, but we wanted to do something that in a small way might build a more equitable society. If it means getting out with brooms and shovels to show that it's not just us versus them, we'll do it."

In View Park, Baldwin Hills and Leimert Park, residents donned dungarees, sweatbands and head scarves to tackle the cleanup job along a block of Degnan Boulevard best known as a center for black art galleries, a jazz performance space and Marla Gibbs' Crossroads Theater complex.

"I was watching TV and feeling helpless when I saw Edward James Olmos leading a cleanup on Western Avenue," said Jack Roberts, a retired human resources manager

1 of 2 L.A. TIMES: 05/02/92
for First Interstate Bank. "I thought that was a darned good idea. It gets rid of this helpless feeling."

The volunteers on Degnan ranged from elementary school-age youngsters to retirees, and they moved from shop to shop, shoveling smoldering debris off sidewalks before hosing them down.

"It infuriates me; it saddens me to see us do this to our own people," said Cathy Bell, who came with friends to help clean. "There must be peace in a storm. Something good must come out of this. I pray to God that it does."

Across the street, Alden Kimbrough sat outside his Congo Square Gallery providing lunch for volunteers who were cleaning sidewalks at each end of the block.

"We saw folks working here, and we knew they would get hungry," he said. "We're doing this for anybody in the neighborhood who wants something to eat. There's a lot of good energy on this block."

Sitting outside the gallery, Jackie Ryan said "people came out of no where" to save 2,000 masks, drums and other pieces in the Museum of African Art across the street.

They moved the art objects to the middle of the street to protect them from a fire threatening the museum Thursday, stood guard over them all night and moved them back inside when the building was spared, she said.

In another South Los Angeles neighborhood, about half a dozen ministers who belong to the Ministers' Coalition for Peace encouraged residents to keep calm.

"The healing is going to take a long time," said the Rev. Carl Washington of St. Mark's Baptist Church. "It starts with sweeping up the mess. But it just starts there. Folks are demanding respect, equality, justice. Those things take time. We're trying to get to their hearts. They've been acting on their emotions, their anger, their rage."

At a Lucky supermarket on Figueroa Street and Vernon Avenue, Jimmy Giles Jr., 28, was volunteering to do what he does for a living—he owns a company called Faith General Services that cleans up businesses for pay.

He moved across the street to the Unocal station with no concern for who owned it. It was the station where he bought gas for his truck before the vandals hit.

"This is the community I live in," he said. "Some folks are at home watching their new 25-inch TV set on their new couch, drinking a cold beer they didn't buy. At least, I'm doing my part. It may not look good out here, but believe me, my man, it looks better than when I started."

At a mini-mall on Western Avenue and 20th Street that had been ravaged by looters on Thursday, a dozen neighborhood residents—African-American, Latino and Anglo—trickled in during the day and volunteered to help sweep up broken glass and load debris into a dumpster.

By late afternoon they had cleaned much of the mess.

"You can't do anything [about the looting] so you come out and clean up. That's all you can do," said James Johnson Jr., 21, a USC student who lives a few blocks

2 of 2

away. "You can't communicate with them [looters] because they're in a different zone. That's why you feel so helpless."

Robert Martinez of Sylmar drove downtown from the San Fernando Valley and sought out Western Avenue because "I heard on the news people were helping out." He brought his two sons along with him.

Another resident, Billie Green, saw the cleanup and joined in. "I'm hurt and angry and upset about my community, so instead of continuing to cry, I'm cleaning," Green said.

Teresa Martinez, who owns a seafood restaurant in the mini-mall and a 24-hour taco stand across the street, served hamburgers and soft drinks to the volunteers. The owners of a pest control company, Art and Georgia Washington, slept in their store Thursday night, still afraid that looters would return.

Looters were attracted to the mini-mall primarily by an athletic shoe store, which was stripped of virtually all its merchandise during an hour of looting by 50 people on Thursday.

"Too many innocent people," Sharon Cameron, an unemployed security guard, said as she pitched in. "Innocent people should not have to pay."



THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

DATE: 5-5-92TO: Carol Blymire

COMPANY: _____

MESSAGE: CB: Here's an old memo on

Trimble Navigation - FYI. They are going
to be entering into a public private
partnership w/ the city & county of LA to use
their GPS units in clean up & assessment. It's a
tiny company in the Silicon Valley that's
had phenomenal success. POTUS was supposed to
tour Trimble on Friday but now it's postponed.
For more info on their LA efforts, call Ann
Ligauer at 408/481-2096.

FROM: Carolyn PHONE: 415/703-2218PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: (5)

GOVERNOR PETE WILSON

455 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, SUITE 3200, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102 (415) 703-2218

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶
To Carol Blymire	From Carolyn Cawley	
Co. WH Speechwriting	Co. CA Governor's GC	
Dept. Research	Phone # 415/703-2218	
Fax # 202/456-6218	Fax # 415/703-2803	

MEMORANDUM

TO: GOVERNOR WILSON

FROM: CAROLYN CAWLEY (C)
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

SUBJECT: TAB B -- BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON TRIMBLE NAVIGATION

I. The Product: Global Positioning System (GPS)

- GPS is a sophisticated navigation system based on a constellation of 24 satellites which was developed by the U.S. government for military/space use. The technology is accurate enough to give pinpoint positions anywhere in the world, 24 hours a day, with measurement accuracies better than the width of an average street and sometimes down to a centimeter.

II. Applications of GPS

- The applications of GPS are almost limitless and Trimble Navigation has been enormously successful in bringing the technology to private use. GPS units are smaller and much more affordable than ever before -- most of the units are the size of pocket calculators, versus the older suitcase size versions, with an average pricetag of \$4,000.
- Trimble has several divisions, each dealing with a different application of GPS. These include:
- o Tracking
GPS Tracking offers the most potential, from private business to state and local government. City maps are digitized for video screen display, along with such markers as house numbers, fire hydrants, telephone lines and manhole covers; a GPS unit is installed on fire trucks, for example, and dispatchers can track their locations to more effectively fight fires.

↙ -- East Bay Firestorm

Trimble employee Chuck Gilbert watched the fire rage within 30 miles of his own home and realized that fire fighters could benefit from precise information on the progress of the fire, data that could be quickly and efficiently generated through a GPS Pathfinder.

He picked up his unit and raced to the scene; Captain Ron Carter quickly recognized the utility of the system and arranged for a CHP helicopter. A GPS antenna was mounted on the aircraft with duct tape and accurate maps of new fires were developed within minutes.

The following day, accurate records of damage assessment were needed in order to receive federal disaster aid. Houses and street signs, however, were charred and indistinguishable. Trimble employees volunteered to team up with fire fighters and assessments were made with unprecedented speed. 2,000 buildings were counted in the first few hours -- fire officials say this operation would normally have taken days.

The advantages of the GPS system were its simplicity and speed. The technology can maximize efficient management of public safety operations, particularly during a large scale disaster with communications breakdowns.

o Aviation

GPS is thought to be the best (and cheapest) way to design a fool-proof collision avoidance system, both in the air and on the runway. Trimble is currently designing highly accurate systems for aircraft landing in zero-visibility conditions.

o Military

The system was used successfully in Operation Desert Storm, particularly in tracking allied tanks. 10,000 GPS units were used -- with a 1.4% failure rate (well below the 9% allowed by contract).

o Marine Navigation

GPS is used in commercial ports to efficiently manage the off-loading and arrivals/departures of cargo ships. The American President Lines have equipped container ships with GPS receivers -- allowing its vessels to hold to truer course, save fuel and stay on schedule. The U.S. Navy has long used the system in navigating the worlds waterways and Trimble maintains that the Exxon Valdez accident could not have happened if GPS had been used.

o OTHER USES OF GPS

GPS is being used by the U.S. Department of Transportation, state and local governments, AT&T, CalTrans and the California Highway Patrol, to name a few. It's breadth is further illustrated by its integration with measures to comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act and its use in the Texas Supercollider Project.

III. Trimble Navigation: The Company

- 75% of Trimble's R&D is based in California, with small FAA facilities in Texas and New Zealand.
- The company provides over 750 jobs here -- a threefold increase in 3 years and they are committed to staying and expanding in the Golden State.
- They return an astounding 20% of revenue to R&D, whereas the industry average is 8-10%. This 20% equals the total revenue of their next largest competitor. Charlie Trimble is committed to long term growth and recognizes that persistent R&D is the key to staying power. Trimble's top priority right now is wise and effective growth management.
- Trimble has over 70% of the GPS market share -- the world leader. In fact, their product was chosen for the Japanese Earthquake Monitoring System.
- Their concept-to-market time is 12-15 months, versus the decade or more faced by other industries.

Page Two

- **Surface Transportation:** Fleet operators in long-haul trucking are providing improved customer service by optimizing the scheduling of their fleets. Several U. S. cities are already planning to incorporate GPS in the optimum scheduling of their mass transport systems, as well as monitoring of safety alarms required by the United Metropolitan Transit Authority (UMTA). Individual car navigation systems are being considered as possible components of the intelligent vehicle highway system.
- **Smart Cities:** Mapping, cataloging, and monitoring of all city utilities to identify their operational status is especially important in urban crisis management. Efficient emergency dispatch of police, fire, and ambulance resources.
- **Surveying:** The cost of geodetic survey operations has been reduced by a factor of four. Every field surveyor can now access high precision and reliability to perform private surveys of highways, counties, cities, pipelines, transmission lines and other large scale projects that now cost a few hundred dollars per point.
- **Oil Exploration:** Affordable, high return exploration can be conducted further out on the continental shelf to find potential drilling sites.
- **Wilderness Tracking:** Efficient Use of search and rescue resources, safer recreational snow-mobiling, and wilderness back-packing

Beaten Driver a Searing Image of Mob Cruelty

By LAURIE BECKLUND
and STEPHANIE CHAVEZ
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

At every watershed through time, it seems a face emerges to transfix a moment in history. In Vietnam, a naked girl fled napalm. In Tian An Men Square, a single student stared down a line of Chinese tanks. In Los Angeles last year, Rodney G. King lay prone and beaten.

Now, a white cement truck driver beaten nearly into oblivion in South-Central Los Angeles has become the face on the flip side of the Rodney King coin, the unofficial black-on-white response to the official white-on-black beating.

His name is Reginald Oliver Denny. He is 36. He is alive because four strangers—four black strangers from the very crowd that had beaten him nearly to death—emerged to drive his unwieldy 18-wheeler out of pandemonium to safety.

The rescuers were two women and two men: a young nutrition consultant, a laid-off data control worker, an unemployed aerospace worker and a still-unidentified young man in black whose fellow rescuers first feared was a gang-

Please see DRIVER, A8

Continued from A1

banger coming to finish Denny off.

"Those people didn't even know him and risked their lives to aid him," said Don Kelley, 28, Denny's roommate. "If no one had helped him, he would be dead."

The rescue came almost too late—as long as 20 to 30 minutes after the beating. At least two of the rescuers found themselves lured to the scene by the power of television pictures, broadcast live from near the intersection of Normandie and Florence avenues.

"We were watching TV at home," said T.J. Murphy, 30, the aerospace engineer. "'Somebody's got to get that guy out of there,' we said to each other."

They assumed police would help the man, but got in their car to drive over for a look at the brewing neighborhood confrontation.

When they arrived, the police were nowhere to be seen at the site, where a television cameraman, shooting from a helicopter, had captured that image of Denny being beaten by angry thugs.

Instead, the gravely injured man—his face awash in blood and his eyes swollen shut—had somehow managed to get back behind the wheel and was now trying to make his getaway an inch at a time.

Braving hostile onlookers, stalled cars and general chaos, Murphy and his friend joined two others who eventually helped deliver Denny to the door of the Daniel Freeman Memorial Hospital emergency room. Just as the big rig drove up to the door, Denny went into convulsions and started spitting up blood.

"One more minute, just one more minute, and he would have been dead," one of his rescuers said a paramedic told him at the door.

The incident started a couple of hours after a white jury acquitted four Los Angeles police officers of beating King. Denny, a \$16.70-an-hour driver, had been dispatched from an Azusa quarry at 5:39 p.m. just as news of the acquittal was getting out.

His job was routine: to deliver 27 tons of sand to an Inglewood cement mixing plant. His red cab

pulled two loaded bins. He took the usual route, San Bernardino Freeway west, south on the Harbor, off at Florence.

About 6:30 p.m. the rig trundled to the intersection where the first violence had erupted—bottle and rock throwing, overturned trash cans. As Denny slowed in the midst of the melee, the rig was surrounded by about five black men.

As thousands watched at home on their television sets, one rioter yanked open the truck door and pulled Denny from his cab. At least two others beat his head and kicked him, knocking him to the asphalt. After kicking him, one man raised up his hands and waved to the watching crowd. Denny tried to move, turning on his side. Another man then bashed Denny's skull with a fire extinguisher from the truck.

As he lay on the ground, another man walked up and for about eight seconds rifled through his pockets, sprinting away with Denny's wallet.

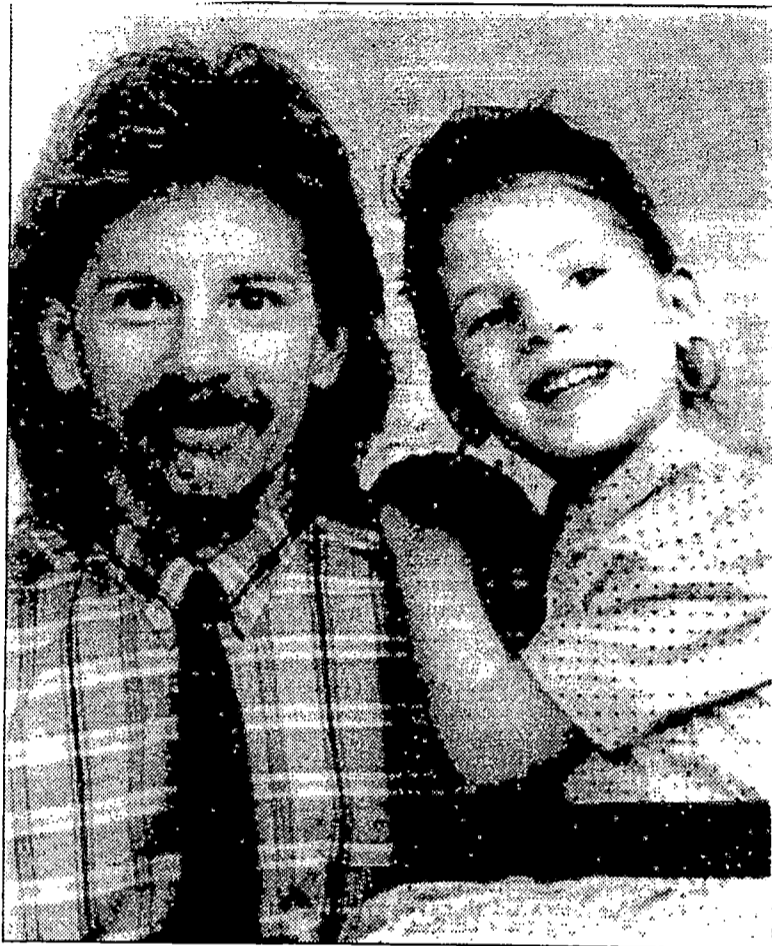
By the time T.J. Murphy, 30, arrived with his friend Tee Barnett, 28, the pair saw no choice but to intervene. "It was just like Rodney King," Murphy said. "They beat, beat and beat him."

A young nutrition consultant on her way home from work had already jumped into the fray. As the injured Denny tried desperately to drive his rig out of the war zone, she hoisted herself onto the side of the truck and was shouting steering instructions to Denny, whose eyes were swollen shut. To the right, she would yell, now to the left.

As the truck inched forward, a black clad young man—who Murphy initially thought was a gang member—jumped in the driver's seat of the truck. The consultant climbed inside the cab to console the injured man, and Murphy took over the job of guiding the new driver, who was unable to see through the shattered windshield.

"You're going make it," the consultant kept telling Denny, even as she had to hold him upright. "You're going to be OK."

As the black-clad driver tried



'It was just like Rodney King. They beat, beat and beat him.'

T.J. MURPHY

Rescuer of Reginald Denny, above, with daughter Ashley

desperately to speed up the awkward, heavy rig, Barnett drove in front of the truck, putting on her hazard lights to try to clear the way.

Eventually, the truck sped up to 40 m.p.h and inched toward 50. After a trip that seemed to take hours, the rig screeched into the driveway at Daniel Freeman hospital.

Twenty miles away in Covina, Jerry Cole, Denny's next-door neighbor and friend, was riveted to

the television, watching the mayhem in Los Angeles streets. And then he noticed the long blond hair, the red cab and a pair of familiar black boots.

"My heart sank to my stomach. It was Reggie," Cole said.

Denny's roommate was horrified by the same televised scene.

"I couldn't believe what I was seeing," said roommate Don Kelley, 28. "He was just lying there. No one was helping. We got two baseball bats and said 'Let's go get

him.'"

Shelly Montez, 29, Denny's former wife, found out about the incident from her mother, who also had recognized Denny on TV. At one point she heard a news report of a death at Daniel Freeman hospital.

"I can't tell you what I felt like to have to make that call to the hospital," said Montez, of Santa Clarita. "I never felt so overwhelmed with emotion."

Montez kept their daughter Ashley from the television, telling her only that "daddy happened to be in the middle of big fight and people took their anger out on him."

Denny underwent three hours of emergency brain surgery about midnight to remove two blood clots. By daybreak he had stabilized, Montez said. He was in critical but stable condition Thursday afternoon.

"We got the most wonderful news this morning," she said Thursday. "He can squeeze his hands and wiggle his feet. He nodded 'no' when a nurse asked him if he was in pain."

When Denny's neighbor and roommate reached the hospital, they could barely recognize their friend. Cole said Denny's head was swollen like a "big round ball of water." His fingers and arms were crusted with blood. His eyes were swollen shut, a respirator tube jammed down his throat.

"I told him everything was going to be OK. We care about him, we love him," Kelley said. He believed that Denny heard him and saw a tear that rolled from his right eye.

In the end, Denny's friends and rescuers reached out to find each other—his rescuers in hopes of finding out how Denny had fared, and his family in hopes of thanking them.

"We found out that both Denny and I had 8-year-old daughters," said Barnett on Thursday.

"Black boys playing with white boys—that's what Dr. King talked about. Working together. Playing together. But his dream doesn't stand a chance, does it? Not until people learn to get along. Evidently, we're not living the same dream."



B of A's plan to help L.A.

BankAmerica Corp. said Monday that it will invest up to \$25 million to help get small businesses back in operation in the devastated sections of Los Angeles and other areas damaged by the recent civil disorders in California. BankAmerica said that the small business investment program is designed to help neighborhood businesses in the inner city begin to provide needed goods, services and jobs again as rapidly as possible. To achieve this, the bank said it is ready to become an equity partner with interested businesses in the area and will make investment dollars available to help fund the restart, restocking and cash flow needs of owners whose businesses were affected by the riots and who want to get back in operation. The bank is prepared to invest up to \$100,000 per business. The bank said it will tailor commercial loans to the needs of affected Bank of America and Security Pacific customers in areas affected by the disturbances. In addition to the investment program, the bank announced a series of actions to help its customers, which include personal and home equity loans and emergency credit lines for credit card customers. B of A also announced an initial commitment of \$100,000 in emergency grants to community organizations providing services to families and individuals affected by the rioting and special loan.

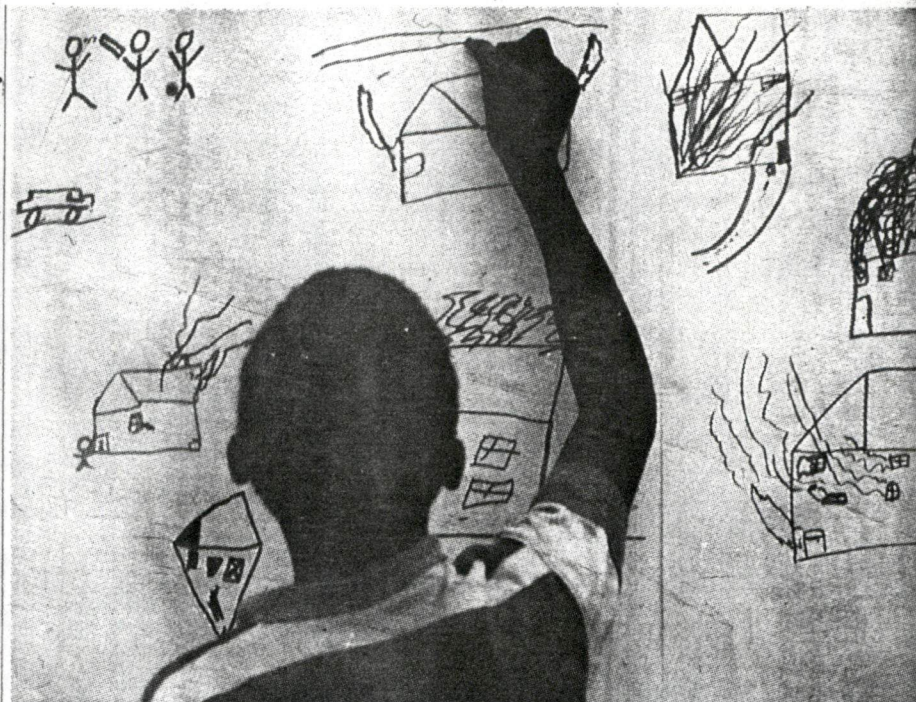
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To Carol Aarhus	From Carolyn Lawley
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SF Examiner, May 5 '92
 P.C-1
 BUSINESS SECTION

New York Times

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1992



Jan Sonnenmair for The New York Times

The images of last week's rioting in Los Angeles formed the lessons yesterday for third-grade pupils at Queen Anne Place School, just west of the ravaged Koreatown district. Kevin Faulkner drew his memories.

Searing Lesson for Children: How Hate Can Undo a World

By ISABEL WILKERSON
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, May 4 — Grammar and logarithms were put aside in schools across Los Angeles today as the children of this careworn city returned to classes and struggled to make sense of the chaos that had engulfed them.

Principals gathered children for makeshift assemblies and teachers tried anything from essays to word association to coax out the hurt and anger, mining a torrent of emotion at the first mention of the beating of Rodney G. King by four white police officers and their acquittal Wednesday.

A Language Of Unrest

Blacks and whites argued over which was worse — the beating or the riots that followed the verdict. Children of poverty seethed over a system they say ignores them, while children of privilege expressed sorrow that the safe world they knew had been shattered.

In the most devastated neighborhoods, classes were sparsely attended because many children were afraid to go outside, or parents were afraid to let

them. Some children were already calling the events of the last four days The War.

It seemed as if innocence had died with the riots' last embers.

In Bebe Notkin's third-grade class at Queen Anne Place Elementary School, an integrated school on the outskirts of ravaged Koreatown, the language of civil unrest became the day's vocabulary words.

Miss Notkin taped to the blackboard an oversize piece of paper. On it were 14 new words like "loot," "curfew," "arson," "justice," "national" and "guard."

She offered them the unorthodox definitions that come from real-life experience. To define one word, she said, "Wednesday night when people were angry when the four police were found not guilty they did wild things."

She added, "They were out of —" "Control!" the children shouted back.

Down at the nurse's office, Christopher Romero, a third grader dressed in

Continued on Page A24, Column 1

WHITE HOUSE LINKS RIOTS TO WELFARE

Fitzwater Asserts Programs
Led to Los Angeles Unrest

By MICHAEL WINES
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 4 — The White House said today that the riots last week in Los Angeles were a result of social welfare programs that Congress enacted in the 1960's and 70's, but it refused to say publicly whether President Bush would offer any detailed alternative to those "failed" policies in coming weeks.

Other senior officials said that Mr. Bush favors an extensive lobbying campaign to enact and expand conservative social legislation that Congress has not enacted.

While the White House may also propose some additional programs, they are likely to be small, and the Administration does not contemplate "dramatic" new Federal expenses should they be put into effect, the officials said.

Plans for Visit May Change
One official also said Mr. Bush now

Searing Revelation for Los Angeles Children: How Hate Can Undo a World

Continued From Page A1

faded jeans and a Boston Celtics sweat-shirt, lay stiffly on a tiny cot.

"I don't feel so good, he said. "I got a fever."

Asked how long he had been ill, he said, "When the fire came, the fire that came with the war."

Nerves Still on Edge

Elizabeth Dulli, the school's nurse, spent the day tending such complaints. "I think the kids are trying to adjust," she said. "All of this has been hard on all of us."

Nerves are still on edge. Class was disrupted at Morningside High School and students feared the worst when an early-morning fire broke out in the bedroom of a house across the street from the school in predominantly black and middle-class Inglewood. The fire was not linked to the riots, the fire department said, but it did not have to be to raise tensions.

"I think the fire brought back unpleasant memories," said Liza Daniels, the principal.

In the last few fiery days, the riots have become one of the generation-defining events like the death of John F. Kennedy or of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Even at age 9, Javier Larrache, a third grader at Bennett-Q. Elementary School in Inglewood, seemed to know this.

"I have a wound in my head I will always remember," he wrote in a poem for class. "That wound is fatal to my heart. Because a man named Rodney King was beaten on March 1, 1991, he took a beating along with all of us."

"This wound gets bigger as I grow," his poem goes on. "The wound that everyone has taken aches my heart and everyone's heart. This wound we will never forget, thanks to a white jury who now is laughing somewhere safe."

Effects Felt Far Away

Javier said he was having trouble sleeping, and that life hasn't been the same. "I can't go back to the park and play basketball because my mom said someone might burn down the park," Javier said. "Thanks to these people, I can't go outside and play. I'm referring to the jury and the looters."

Even at some schools far from the riot's epicenter, the riots were the top of the agenda. At Beverly Hills High School, where students drive B.M.W.'s to school and poverty is social-studies term, students groped for answers no one seemed able to provide, and in Allen Klotz's ninth-grade medieval-his-



Associated Press

As Los Angeles grappled with returning from the riot-ravaged days of last week, children returned to classes in the South-Central epicenter of the violence. The National Guard maintains a patrol in the area.

tory class, the Middle Ages were suddenly irrelevant.

He was deadly serious and grim-faced as he told his students: "As a class and as human beings, we need to talk. I personally don't think anything

will be the same."

His class, a picture of American prosperity, broke into passionate discussion about race and class and violence and the bursting of the affluent bubble they live in.

Teachers fear that innocence may be dead in the ashes.

"All of us live in such a perfect community," said a white student, the daughter of immigrants, identified only as Asal. "We have our perfect cars and our perfect clothes. Now it's crazy out there, people running red lights, setting fires, killing people. My mother had to go to five stores to get bread. This is America, where every one is supposed to be free and happy. It's not supposed to be like this."

She said it was unfair that businesses were burned, and that she could not understand why this all happened.

"This is a message," said a white male student. "People are so poor, they can't take it anymore. This has been going on forever. It's society's fault."

Asal stood her ground. "They dragged this guy out of a truck and beat him. Where do they get the right to do that?"

"Where do the cops get the right to do the same thing?" asked a black student identified as Rachel.

Another Stalemate

The debate, like the nation's struggle with race relations, ended in a stalemate and, Dr. Klotz said, it may be a long time before emotions return to normal even in Beverly Hills. "After what we experienced, it couldn't be business as usual," he said. "There is a lot of searching. It isn't finished as far as I'm concerned."

On the other side of town, in the middle of what now looks like Kuwait after the Persian Gulf war, children walked past the charred remains of their neighborhood and past National Guardsmen in full riot gear just to get to school.

Feeling Like Outcasts

The swap meet, the jewelry store, the pawn shop, the shoe store, the liquor store and gas stations along a single business stretch of Watts are all history, burned beyond recognition.

For the students at Jordan High School, all black and Hispanic, that was their world. Now sitting in a classroom whose barred windows are black with graffiti, the sense of futility hung thick as the Los Angeles air in July.

In the middle of a class discussion in Paul Broughton's ninth-grade social-studies class about the riots and de-

struction and the treatment of black and Hispanic people by the police, Marco Reyes, a 14-year-old freshman announced to the class: "We're outcasts. They don't treat us equal to white people."

Only a third of the class even showed up. "They weren't sure whether it was safe to come out," Mr. Broughton said. During lunch, the 18-year-olds gathered to help distribute free food donated by a local supermarket. They insisted that they were not scared, not really, because things were never safe where they grew up anyway.

"I've lived in the ghetto all my life," said Calanjus Baker, a senior at Jordan High School, whose mother lived through the Watts riots of 1965. "I've seen it happen slowly all my life. It's just hurting our community."

His friend, Miguel Martin, also a senior, said the National Guardsmen made the neighborhood feel like an occupied territory. "They stand there in the middle of the street pointing their M-16's at anybody," he said. "We

can't even sit on our own porch."

Their presence, he said sometimes a dozen to a drug dealer. And after the acquittal of the officers who beat Mr. King, these young black men say they feel they have no place to turn for protection. "I feel I have to protect myself," Mr. Martin said. "The police and the National Guard can get away with anything. And if anything happens to me, they'll say it's just another black man dead."

With emotions still raw, teachers tried to use the moment to teach hard lessons about life and justice. Miss Notkins told her class of 31 children that anger is okay, but a "riot is not okay."

"I think the people were scared, but all they want is justice," said Jordan Boyd-Pierson, one of the few black students in Miss Notkin's predominantly Hispanic class.

"Everybody," the teacher said, "wants justice."

One Victim

Truck Driver, Beaten, Talks for the First Time

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, May 4—Regina Denny, the truck driver who was beaten severely in the first moments of the unrest in the city's South-Central area, was able to talk today for the first time since the incident, and doctors upgraded his condition to good.

Doctors at Daniel Freeman Memorial Hospital in Inglewood, where Mr. Denny was taken by a group of onlookers after the beating on Wednesday night, said his prognosis was improving.

Request for Fly Swatter

They said they still had not determined whether Mr. Denny had suffered permanent brain injuries.

Hospital officials said Mr. Denny began speaking today, and asked for a fly swatter because of

a fly buzzing around his room. They said he also wrote a note to Cecily Kahn, a social worker at the hospital, saying: "I'm just a regular guy. I never meant to be famous."

Mr. Denny, who is white, was dragged from his truck by a group of black men in South-Central Los Angeles hours after the acquittal of four white police officers accused in the videotaped beating of Rodney G. King, a black motorist. Mr. Denny, 36 years old, was beaten, kicked, spit on and robbed as television helicopters circled overhead recording the scene.

No police officers ever appeared to help Mr. Denny, and only after he managed to crawl back into his truck and start to drive away did four people step forward to aid him.



THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

DATE: 5-5-92

TO: Carol Blymire

COMPANY: _____

MESSAGE: CB - were having a tough

time finding material. - all our clips are
dated too early for "aftermath" and "recovery"
stories to appear. But - were still looking!
Too bad even Nexis may be behind today's stories! "

FROM: Carolyn PHONE: 415/703-2218

PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: (3)

GOVERNOR PETE WILSON

455 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, SUITE 3200, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102 (415) 703-2218

THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1992

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The Cost**No One Sees Rebuilding as Easy Job
In Area That Was Bleak Before Riots**By TOM MASHBERG
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, May 2 — Thirty-six hours of flashing rage in the South-Central section of Los Angeles have upset 25 years of hard-won development, where for the poorest of the poor and for the tenuous middle class the path up has never looked steeper.

Gone are the local jobs, the hustle and bustle, the convenience of the corner merchant. For hundreds of thousands of people, the nearest full-service market is now at least two miles and two bus rides away.

"Folks can't run out for a loaf of bread, or for some milk for the baby," said Jackie Dupont Walker, head of the Ward Economic Development Corporation, a nonprofit housing agency. "Medical records are gone. The gas stations are closed. The first thing to burn was a hardware store that was here for over 30 years."

Will Businesses Return?

Before the spasm of lawlessness in the aftermath of the acquittal of four white Los Angeles police officers in the beating of Rodney G. King, a black motorist, there were perhaps 40 major retailers and 20 bank branches in this 35-square-mile area of a million people.

Some companies had eagerly stepped in while others had to be coaxed. All agreed on the need to build up a community in distress. Now, luring them back will be a struggle.

"We can't say whether we'll go back in," said Chris Bement, executive vice president of Thrifty Corporation, which

Asian men from the ages of 18 to 35, the hope for jobs is bleaker than ever.

"This is crippling, just crippling," said Gene Hale, president of the African-American Chamber of Commerce, a local business group. "The insurance rates are so high that people can't afford it. Many of them will simply not be able to rebuild."

Officials are trying to tally the damage, and the early statistics are mind-numbing. At least 3,500 businesses, as small as storefront sewing shops and as large as entire shopping malls, have been ransacked or burned beyond repair.

The losses in property and inventory in this part of Los Angeles are expected to exceed \$1 billion.

One potential source of support for the rebuilding of South-Central Los An-

Mr. Bryant was one of many who saw the looting as a form of outrage against exploitative businesses. "People are angry at the outsiders who come in, take our money, and then leave the area," he said. "This doesn't justify it, but it helps to explain it."

Much of this anger has been vented on Korean shop owners, who lost businesses in areas where many black-owned stores were spared.

The Koreans themselves face a major rebuilding task, and they must also address the question of whether to return.

"Our losses must be \$100 million," said Tong Soo Chung, a founder of the Korean-American Chamber of Commerce. "Many of us feel that Korea town was abandoned by the police and the National Guard."

Peter Lee, a Korean-American whose Highland Liquor Store was destroyed in the rioting, said: "It's mind-boggling. We were here 20 years. We thought we were part of the community. We even built a house nearby." But even that kind of commitment might not be enough.

"No matter how much housing we build," said Ms. Walker of the housing agency, "without opportunity there is no community. In this area there is a lot of tension between the consumer and the provider. Imagine how a mother feels sending her child to a liquor store to buy a loaf of bread."

That criticism echoes the findings of the McCone Commission Report on the Watts riots of 1965. At that time, officials criticized the warehousing of poor

**Some businesses
are not sure they
will reopen in the
riot area.**

geles is the powerful black middle class, which has blossomed in the city in the last 20 years.

Concentrated in well-to-do neighborhoods like Leimert Park and Baldwin Hills, many of these developers, profes-

president of Thrifty Corporation, which lost 18 drugstores, four to arson.

"Our faith in the community is strong," said Mr. Bement, whose company owns 620 stores nationwide. "But we're looking at losses of at least \$8 million."

Less uncertain was Adrienne Gaines, a vice president with the Food-4-Less chain, which owns 210 stores, 80 in the worst-hit areas. "We have every intention of returning to the community," she said. "We have been committed to it for 70 years."

Looters broke into 42 Food-4-Less stores, two of which were also burned. Many of the stores' employees live in the South-Central area, and hundreds of them have lost many days' pay.

While these people will eventually return to work, many others have lost their livelihoods and life savings. In a city where unemployment is close to 50 percent among black, Hispanic and

sionals and entrepreneurs of all stripes are committed to sending money into the South-Central area.

Middle Class to the Rescue?

"The growth of the black bourgeoisie has gone virtually unnoticed," said John Bryant, a millionaire who made his fortune in financial services and has organized many campaigns to bring dollars into black neighborhoods. "We have the skills to work with white America and the determination to support black America."

Mr. Bryant met today with several prominent black business leaders and bankers to discuss specific ways to rebuild ravaged sites.

"It was a very nuts-and-bolts session," he said. "Blacks are a very impassioned people, and right now we need someone thinking rationally and methodically about how to pull ourselves out of this."

people in forbidding projects in areas without the wherewithal to inspire commercial development.

A centerpiece of Mayor Tom Bradley's two-decade tenure has been the Community Redevelopment Authority, which grants seed money to small businesses. Last month that agency announced a \$25 million surplus. Today that amount seems sadly negligible.

"The city can't solve this, and the black middle class can't pay for this," said Melvin L. Oliver, associate director of the Center for the Study of Urban Poverty at the University of California at Los Angeles. "Our whole society needs to address this issue."

"Right now this looks like the worst thing in the world," he said. "But it could be an opportunity to address these long-simmering questions. It certainly has gotten our attention. What we do is important."

THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL MONDAY, MAY 4, 1992

Curfew May End Today; Bush Plans Visit

By DON TERRY

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, May 3 — The streets of riot-weary Los Angeles were calm for a second day today, as Federal troops joined law-enforcement patrols, and cleanup efforts accelerated. Mayor Tom Bradley said he hoped to lift the city's dusk-to-dawn curfew on Monday.

Across the city, many grocery stores and gas stations shuttered during the riots were open but with added and armed security, and longer lines. Basketball courts and soccer fields were crowded for the first time in days, and the Los Angeles Unified School District announced that classes would resume Monday at the district's nearly 700 schools. Pastors at churches in South-Central Los Angeles, and indeed throughout the country, spoke of the need for healing and compassion.

But as the immediate crisis seemed to abate, the deeper problems that underlay the bloodshed and property damage seemed to rise to the surface of the political agenda. Aides to President Bush said that he would travel to Los Angeles on Thursday for a long-scheduled visit and that he would use the opportunity to talk about economic and social justice in American cities.

His likely challenger this fall, Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas, also was headed to Los Angeles today, with plans to meet Monday with leaders of black, Hispanic and Korean-American organizations there. [Page A10.]

Chaos in the Courts

With almost 9,500 people arrested since rioting erupted Wednesday night, the Los Angeles County Municipal Courthouse was one of the busiest places in town today. Judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers and other court personnel planned to work through the night, hoping to complete felony arraignments for at least 750 defendants.

"It's pretty chaotic," said Marcia Skolnik, a spokeswoman for the courthouse. "From what I understand, the district attorney's office has never faced a caseload like this."

Officials at the coroner's office also stayed on constant duty today, as the death toll reached 49, of whom 21 were black, 15 Hispanic, 7 white, 2 Asian and 4 of unknown ethnic group, according to the Los Angeles County Coroner's

caravans of black-and-white police cars and armored military vehicles, carrying soldiers armed with rifles and shotguns.

The first of 556 marines stationed in the city arrived on Saturday, said Bill Frio, a spokesman for the Los Angeles Police Department at the emergency command center. Together with 4,385 National Guardsmen and 321 other

law-enforcement officers who are patrolling the city, they are under the command of Maj. Gen. Marvin L. Convalt of the Army. Other marines and Army troops under his command are nearby and prepared to take positions if needed. Mr. Frio said that the number of guardsmen stationed in the city was about 10 percent higher than on Saturday.

Anger Lingers Like Haze

The sight of so many armed men has been both reassuring and disturbing.

"I think the occupation is complete," said Representative Maxine Waters, a Democrat whose district includes South-Central Los Angeles. "They've got the National Guard and God knows who stationed all over the place. People are being contained with this security, but they are still just as angry. The problems won't just go away."

Churches across South-Central Los Angeles, the urban patch hardest hit by the murderous riots, were full today as this wounded city tried to clean its soul as well as its streets of the debris and despair that hovered like the haze.

"We go from mess-up, to mop-up, to the make-up," said the Rev. Cecil Murray, the pastor of the First African Methodist Episcopal Church, which he turned into a shelter for dozens of riot refugees — people who were burned out of their houses or have been afraid to return to them.

Property damage is still being assessed, but the Mayor estimated it at \$500 million.

Rising From the Ashes

Robert Lee, a black man who runs his own small contracting business, said that he sees opportunity in the ashes.

"I see a lot of hope," he said today, as he sat on his stoop in South-Central, sipping a root beer. "I'm a contractor, and there's going to be a lot of jobs for me. A lot of small businesses have been burned down and they want people to reconstruct them. It's going to be great. I'm going to expand my business."

Five of those killed during the riots were shot by Los Angeles police officers. The department is trying to investigate the shootings, but progress has

events of the last few days.

He said when he came to the United States, he "thought it would be calmer here, that I wasn't going to see things like this. It was like a war."

And like a war, the survivors in the hardest hit areas found novel ways to cope. The riots knocked out electrical power to thousands of residents, among them, William Jeter and his neighbors in South-Central Los Angeles.

Today, Mr. Jeter, a machanic, said he had rigged up a car battery and headlight in his home and was the only person on his block with light at night.

But he said there was no power for his refrigerator, causing special problems for people like him who now have no place nearby to buy groceries.

Now a Tourist Attraction

The intersection of Florence and Normandie, where much of the trouble began, was transformed today from a battlefield to a tourist attraction as passing motorists got out of their cars to take pictures.

The calm on the streets belies the powerful emotional aftershocks still being felt by people like Lorey Battle, a 53-year-old school clerk who has lived in South-Central all of her life.

Today, with bus service restored through South-Central, she waited for transportation. Asked what she thought about the military presence in her neighborhood, Mrs. Battle said, "I think it's very sad to see our city torn up like this."

"I hate to see them," she said. "But it's the only way we can be safe now."

She said the neighborhood had been on its way back, ever so slowly recovering from the fires of the 1960's. "It was growing," she said. "People had businesses. There was a black business over there and a Korean business over there."

Today there were ashes.

There are other, more human symbols of the destruction. Walking along a nearby street today was a woman who would only give her nickname, "Baby." An operating room technician at Martin Luther King Hospital, Baby wore a pair of overalls over a blue operating room scrub shirt. She was exhausted. She had been at the hospital since the riots began Wednesday afternoon.

"People have put their hands through glass," she said, reciting a long list of riot-related injuries she had seen.

Courts are in chaos with 9,500 people arrested.

to the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office. Some of the more than 2,000 people injured died in hospitals, and new victims were added to the list when their bodies were recently discovered in charred and gutted buildings.

Stayed on constant duty today, as the death toll reached 49, of whom 21 were black, 15 Hispanic, 7 white, 2 Asian and 2 of unknown ethnic group, according to the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office. Some of the more than 2,000 people injured died in hospitals, and new victims were added to the list when their bodies were recently discovered in charred and gutted buildings.

In addition, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department said 2,116 people had been injured, 226 of them critically.

The curfew, in effect since Thursday night, had turned this city into a near ghost town as soon as the sun slipped behind the mountains. Almost the only movements through the streets were

people arrested.

been slow, as it is every time a civilian is killed by the police.

"On several of these incidents, we have not been able to do an adequate scene investigation because it wasn't safe," said Ronald Karlson, a detective and the assistant officer in charge of the unit that investigates shootings involving the police.

Mr. Karlson said it was unclear when the investigations could be completed. "When that happens is not within our control," he said.

New Ways to Cope

The city was a checkerboard of relief and worry today.

After mass at St. Vincent Roman Catholic Church in downtown Los Angeles, Everardo J. Garcia, a 20-year-old, unemployed immigrant from El Salvador, sounded shell-shocked by the

** TOTAL PAGE.003 **

TO: CAROL BLYMIZE
FR: CAROLYN

2 PAGES

San Jose Mercury News • News • Thursday, April 30, 1992

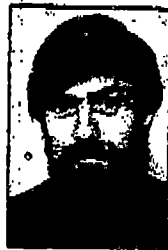
Caught up in maelstrom of hatred

Mercury News photographer Len Lahman was caught in some of the early violence that gripped South-Central Los Angeles following the Rodney King verdict. This is his eyewitness account:

BY LEN LAHMAN
Mercury News Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — As I drove down Normandie Avenue, more people were on the streets at each intersection.

At the corner of Normandie and 73rd Street, an old man waved violently. I waved back and locked my doors. At 71st Street, I could go no farther and began to use my camera from the car.



Lahman

The hatred came first — extreme hatred, loud hatred, frenzied and furious. A man ran at the car with a bat. Then came the first

brick. The car windows exploded.

A hand swatted at my face. Blood began to flow. I drove up onto the sidewalk with one door open; the windshield was gone.

There was no police line, nothing to call "safe" or "home" — nothing but street and hate.

Some folks were laughing. Others mocked. The driver behind me pushed the bumper of his car against mine, keeping me moving.

I slowed to wipe my face, and the motorist bumped me again. I stopped the car and saw it was an old man with three friends. The old man got out and walked slowly toward me.

ly toward me.

"Son, the freeway is to the right. Take it. Don't stop at the lights. There ain't no cops. People won't give you no trouble on the freeway."

Then he added:

"I'm sorry about my neighbors, but you understand.

"Just go."

APRIL 30, 1992

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Cops acquitted; L.A. erupts

At least 2 die, 72 hurt; Wilson calls in Guard

By Andy Furillo
and Steve Wiegand
Bee Staff Writers

LOS ANGELES — Gov. Wilson called out the National Guard late Wednesday in response to the violent firestorm that greeted the acquittal of four white police officers accused of beating black motorist Rodney King.

At least two people were reported killed and 72 injured as people angered by the mostly white jury's decision burned and looted stores and businesses throughout central and south Los Angeles, dragged drivers from their vehicles and beat them, and charged police headquarters.

More than 50 fires were burning in the predominantly black area of South Central Los Angeles by midnight. Many of them were not being fought, because firefighters refused to enter the area without police protection.

In some areas, firefighters were forced to abandon their equipment because of the rioting.

"The fires in many cases have been very difficult for us to get to because of the hostility in the area," said Fire Chief Donald Manning. "We're maxed out now. It's a very, very tense situation."

Nearly four score people were reported injured, including a New York Times photographer and United Press International reporter, who were attacked and beaten. A spokesperson at Daniel Freeman Hospital in Inglewood said 25 patients were treated for everything from beatings to cuts to shootings.

One man suffering from a gunshot wound and other traumatic injuries died late Wednesday at

At police headquarters in downtown Los Angeles, several hundred people rushed the doors but backed off when confronted with helmeted police in riot gear. The protest persisted, with demonstrators burning American flags and a parking lot kiosk.

Downtown demonstrators also broke windows at the New Otani Hotel in Little Tokyo and set a police car afire across the street from City Hall.

Flights into Los Angeles International Airport changed landing patterns to stay out of the line of potential gunshots.

By late evening, rioting spread to Westwood Village, near UCLA, where crowds began breaking windows and looting stores.

An AM/PM Market at the corner of Century and Western in South Central Los Angeles was empty, with giant holes through its windows, glass lining much of the driveway and garbage strewn throughout. Much of the merchandise has been looted.

Able Perez, 22, said he was working in the store when trouble began. "I was inside the office and I heard them start breaking the windows with rocks," Perez said. "I ran away as fast as I could. Scared? Yeah, I was scared."

Across the street, Willie Tolbert closed his McDonald's restaurant

early to head off problems. "I don't know what they think they'll accomplish," he said. "Why would you tear up your own neighborhood? It doesn't make any sense."

At the San Fernando Valley's Foothill Division police station, where the accused officers had been stationed, officers in riot gear formed a protective ring

way to a tidal wave of destruction.

At a post-midnight press briefing, Wilson said up to 750 California Highway Patrol officers would be made available to seal off the area of the worst violence, and 2,000 National Guardsmen would be on standby, ready to move into the city.

"In short, we have moved to provide the local authorities with the materials necessary to curtail the violence," Wilson said.

Officials said it was the worst violence to wrack Los Angeles' black neighborhoods since the 1965 Watts riots, in which 34 people were killed.

This time, reports from the riot scenes described a multiethnic reaction to the trial verdict, and it was spreading throughout the city and county.

The violence erupted soon after word spread that a jury of 10 whites, one Asian-American and one Hispanic had acquitted the four police officers of charges they illegally beat King, a paroled armed robber, after stopping his car on the night of March 3, 1991.

The verdict was met with outrage and disbelief — and calls for calm. "We must not bury the gains we have made in the rubble created by destructive behavior," said Bradley.

In Washington, President Bush also asked for "calm and reason in the community."

But the pleas went unheeded.

On Florence Avenue, dozens of young men hurled full bottles of soda and beer at passing cars. A Hispanic, his face bloodied, was assisted by a black man on the avenue about two blocks from Normandie. Residents warned non-blacks to stay away.

About 7:45 p.m., at least five shots rang out, and about 10 minutes later, a car being driven by a man at high speed rammed a truck slowing down on Florence.

Barbara Henry and her husband, James, decried the lack of police in the area. "We're only destroying our own property, so they don't care," Barbara Henry said as she watched nervously from the front porch of her home on Florence Avenue. "Why aren't they here?"

The violence surged as black community leaders addressed a

figures and the community at the hospital, said spokeswoman Mary Schnack. "He was basically dead on arrival," Schnack said. Another victim died of unspecified traumatic injuries.

A firefighter was taken to Cedars-Sinai Medical Center at 10:05 p.m. with a gunshot wound in his cheek, said spokeswoman Paula Correia. The firefighter, who was not identified by hospital officials, was reported in stable condition.

A total of 30 people were admitted, including three to four in critical condition, with injuries ranging from cuts to head trauma, she said. Up to 30 more were waiting to be treated.

Some rioters in protest were around the building and arrested one man in a confrontation. Across the street, about 200 people tore down news racks on the sidewalk.

Other police, meanwhile, cruised violent areas in four-wheel-drive vehicles, brandishing automatic weapons and shotguns.

"We're going to respond to the highest priority things first," said police Capt. Sandy Wasson as armored rescue vehicles rumbled by. "The situation is changing so rapidly. I would say if you didn't have a fear in a situation like this you'd be foolish."

Wilson mobilized the National Guard after receiving a telephone request from Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, who requested 1,000 to 2,000 troops after sporad-

Extended Page 2.1
community leaders addressed a crowd of about 3,000 people at the First A.M.E. church in South Central Los Angeles.

Mayor Bradley told the crowd he had been assured by the U.S. attorney's office that civil rights violation charges would be pressed against the officers and the department. "This thing is not over," he said.

Other speakers were less restrained in their anger. "The system has been manipulated into not believing what their eyes tell them," said Danny Bakewell, head of the Brotherhood Crusade. "We have tried to be law-abiding, we have tried to be peaceful, but it is not being responsible to accept a decision like this."

** TOTAL PAGE.002 **

AMERICAN RED CROSS:

ANECDOTE/gee whiz stuff

DAVE GIROUX - MEDIA ASSOCIATE
202-639-3147

Red Cross provided cots, food and volunteer assistance to 25 children [they really were elementary age] in a South Central Los Angeles school [Windsor High School] when they couldn't get home -- because of the riot.

LA County Chapter of the American Red Cross responded to the crisis before Washington even knew what was happening; stayed all night to set-up command centers, no lag-time to response.

I enjoyed speaking with you, and have assembled the background material you requested. Enclosed are the following:

- Disaster Newsletter (5/5/92) from L.A. Emergency
- National Headquarters News Release (4/28/92) on \$30 million appeal for the Red Cross disaster relief fund
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DOCUMENT

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DOCUMENT

COMMENTS

TELEPHONE NUMBER 202-639-3147

TELEPHONE NUMBER 456-7750

FAX NUMBER

FAX NUMBER 456-6218

LOCATION

LOCATION RED CROSS
FROM: DAVID GIBSON

LOCATION WHITE HOUSE
TO: JEANIE BARTON

FROM:

TODAY'S DATE

5/6/92 TIME

NO. OF PAGES

American Red Cross

FAX TRANSMISSION

05/06/92 12:56

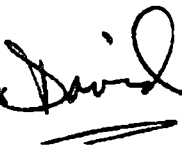
American Red Cross

National Headquarters

**To: Jeannie Banton
FAX: 202-456-6218**

Date: May 6, 1992

From: David Giroux



**Subject: Background Material--
Red Cross Disaster Relief**



American Red Cross

DISASTER NEWSLETTER #2 - DR# 750 Los Angeles Emergency

Tuesday, May 5, 1992

As calm returns to Southern California, the American Red Cross continues to provide assistance for families and individuals who lost their homes and apartments to fire during the civil disturbances.

While media reports in the initial days focused on the burning of businesses and commercial property, it has become evident that many residential properties also were destroyed. Red Cross damage assessment teams were deployed throughout the area Monday, and with only about 10 to 20 percent of the assessment completed, found 344 living units to be affected--mostly destroyed. Hundreds of families have been left homeless.

The two shelters at Dorsey High School and Belmont High School are still open, and housed a total of 170 persons Monday night. Since it is anticipated that these shelters may be open for awhile, attempts are being made to provide entertainment and activities for the children. Lolly the Clown and pianist Bobby Pierce have visited Dorsey High. The city library will be providing storytellers (English and Spanish). And, the Church of the Brethren is providing child care services.

Disaster Health Services nurses have been providing a wide range of services in the shelter, and psychologist Dr. Robert Scott and a group of volunteer crisis counselors have been working with children and others in the shelters. Dr. Scott also has appeared several times on television with advice for those who have been affected emotionally by the disturbances.

The Dorsey High School shelter has been the center of attention from media throughout the area, the nation and the world. Among those who have visited the shelter, in addition to all of the local media, are Time and Newsweek magazines, Japanese radio and television, Canadian radio, the Sacramento Bee and Chicago Tribune newspapers, and many others. Calls from media around the world also have come into the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Family services caseworkers have begun working individually with families and individuals to assess their disaster-caused needs, and help them resume normal living as quickly as possible.

(MORE)

Residents of three apartment buildings that were among the first to be burned are being helped in the Los Angeles Chapter's West District headquarters. Caseworkers also are located in the shelters, and are providing outreach to victims at a housing unit in the Pico Union district where there were families affected. When the federal Disaster Application Centers (DAC) open at 10 a.m. on Friday, caseworkers will be located in each of those centers.

Red Cross disaster assistance for the fire victims may include the following: temporary housing and rental assistance; food; clothing; medical, nursing and hospital care; essential household items; replacement of personal occupational tools and supplies; replacement of health items, such as eye glasses or prosthetic devices; and minor home repairs that permit resident to move back into the home. Caseworkers also can refer victims to other agencies for assistance with other needs.

More than 300 Los Angeles Chapter disaster workers have been working around the clock to aid those affected by the disturbances.

The Long Beach Chapter conducted an extensive feeding operation for law enforcement, National Guard, U.S. Marines and public works crews. More than 5,100 meals were served, and about 300 snacks from three mobile canteens. About 120 Long Beach volunteer and paid staff helped with the mass care operation, and also provided assistance to 15 individuals affected by disturbances in that city. Support was provided to the chapter by disaster workers from the Orange County Chapter.

An added responsibility, as a result of the presence of military troops in the area, is that the Red Cross at the Long Beach Naval Station is now serving as the Red Cross representative for these military personnel. Emergency communications, and any other emergency assistance normally provided by Red Cross for these members of the military, must now be provided by the Naval Station Red Cross representative.

The Orange County Chapter also was extremely busy on its own. Initial response was to provide mass care feeding for the National Guard and California Highway Patrol. Activity required the opening of the chapter's headquarters, where they fielded calls from concerned citizens and those wishing to help. On Thursday, they received a donation of bottled water from Arrowhead that was delivered to the Santa Ana National Guard Armory. Cots were provided for the CHP command post at Los Alamitos. Comfort items were provided for emergency workers, and a generous donation of comfort items was made by Sav-On Drug Stores.

Responding to calls from residents who wished to volunteer, Orange County conducted training classes on Saturday, issuing 56

(MORE)

The Central Intake Unit at the Los Angeles Chapter, which receives all after hour calls for emergency assistance made to any of the chapters in the Los Angeles Region, is experiencing greatly increased traffic. Not only are there a great number of calls coming in related to needs as a result of the disturbances, but there are many more calls from military families, particularly those living in the affected areas and families of National Guardsmen, who need assistance. Many families have not received their monthly allotment checks because of the disruption of postal services, and have required financial assistance.

Red Cross blood collection facilities resumed normal operations on Monday. All centers closed midday on Thursday, and Los Angeles County facilities were also closed on Friday and Saturday. Usual shipments from outside the region have helped keep the community blood supply adequate.

Support from the community has been outstanding. KABC-TV is conducting an on-air fund raising campaign, with all funds to be contributed to Red Cross. Vons, and all its affiliate stores, from Fresno to San Diego, and including Las Vegas (total of 340), will have cannisters in place to collect funds for the disaster relief fund, and will promote the activity in advertising and on the radio. When Red Cross attempted to buy toys for the children in the shelters at K-Mart, the store would not accept vouchers for the toys, and instead donated the toys for the children.

Both Miller Brewing Co. and Evian are contributing water that will be served at Red Cross water stations located at each DAC when they open this week.

Those who wish to help victims of this and other disasters through the American Red Cross may send their contributions, earmarked "Disaster Relief Fund," to any Red Cross chapter or to the Los Angeles Chapter, American Red Cross, 2700 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90057.

National Headquarters
17th and D Streets, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
Telephones: Day (202) 639-3200
Night (202) 737-8300
Fax: (202) 347-1794

NEWS RELEASE

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
1:00 PM (ET) ON APRIL 28, 1992

CONTACT: Susan Pyle or
David Giroux
(202) 639-3200

RED CROSS SEEKS \$30 MILLION FOR DISASTER RELIEF

WASHINGTON, April 28--American Red Cross President Elizabeth Dole today launched a \$30 million campaign to help replenish the organization's disaster relief fund that she described as being "in serious financial trouble." During a news conference here, Dole said the financial shortfall greatly jeopardizes the Red Cross' 110-year-old disaster relief program, which provides millions of people with food, shelter, medical items and other kinds of emergency assistance during disasters.

"Our ability to continue to provide people with the same high level of disaster relief is seriously threatened," Dole said. "We are coming to a tragic realization: without people's help now, disasters could leave others helpless later."

Dole cited an unprecedented number of disasters in the last two years--more than 55,000 in fiscal year 1990-91 alone, including 8,000 that required assistance from the headquarters--and a long, expensive list of disasters this fiscal year that have drained the relief funds.

-MORE-

RED CROSS SEEKS \$30 MILLION FOR DISASTER RELIEF --ADD ONE

Nine months into this fiscal year, the Red Cross has spent almost \$47 million in national funds alone, nearly twice the \$27.3 million that was budgeted this year for disaster relief. This amount does not include the millions of dollars chapters have spent responding to local disaster and emergencies.

In fiscal year 1989-90, the organization spent a record \$224 million in national and chapter funds to provide assistance to the victims of thousands of disasters, including Hurricane Hugo and the Northern California earthquake. In fiscal year 1990-91, more than \$184 million was spent to help disaster victims.

This fiscal year, the list of major disaster operations includes Cyclone Val that has cost the Red Cross more than \$12 million in disaster relief for the residents of American Samoa; mud slides in Puerto Rico topping more than \$6 million in relief costs; and floods throughout Texas, Louisiana and Southern California where the Red Cross estimates it will spend more than \$5 million to assist disaster victims.

With a depleted disaster budget, Dole says the organization has borrowed heavily against other assets to provide service to victims.

In a move to fund current services to disaster victims, Dole explained, the Red Cross eliminated 204 positions three weeks ago at its national headquarters here, imposed a hiring freeze last October, placed a moratorium on major purchases, cut travel budgets by 40 percent and reached into corporate reserves by \$22.6 million.

"Tens of thousands of families will be struck by disasters this year. They will turn to us for help, as they have for more than 100 years," Dole said. "If we are to provide the warm, dry shelter; the food, and the assistance they need to get back on their feet, we must get back on ours."

-MORE-

*Call Weds. am
for update
639-3147*

FACT SHEET
Civil Disturbance in Los Angeles

The following statistics are as of 0547 hours (PDT)
Sunday, May 3, 1992

Mass Care	
Meals served.....	5,388
Snacks served.....	9,100
Current number of mobile feeding vehicles.....	7
Number of mobile feeding vehicles to date.....	8
Number of shelters currently open.....	2
Current number of shelter residents.....	110

Shelter locations: Dorsey High School
3537 Farndale Avenue
Los Angeles, CA

Belmont High School
1575 W. 2nd Street
Los Angeles, CA

Number of shelters and evacuation centers open to date 6

Disaster Health Services - (According to County ROC,
Department of Health Services Representative)

Number of persons injured.....	2,116
Of those critically injured are.....	198

Number of deaths (according to County Coroner.....)	46
Number of deaths occurring in hospital.....	20
Number of deaths occurring in the field.....	24

Red Cross Staffing

Current number of Red Cross workers.....	195
--	-----

Feeding:
Continues at this hour for CHP (California Hwy. Patrol)
command post

**** Additional Activity:**
Supplying cots to LAPD and CHP for their use

<i>Dave Giroux</i>	
Company	
Location	
Dept.	
Fax No. <i>(202) 639-6111</i>	Tel. No.

Please line up side arrows with bottom of document

American Red Cross

No. of Pages <i>3</i>	Today's Date	Time
From <i>B. Stalko</i>		
Company		
Location		
Dept.		
Fax No.	Tel. No.	
Comments: <i>This material was faxed to you Sun. night.</i>		

American Red Cross

TO: Jeannie Banton
LOCATION
FAX NUMBER
TELEPHONE NUMBER 456-6217
COMMENTS

FAX TRANSMISSION

TODAY'S DATE	TIME	NO. OF PAGES
FROM: Dave Gifolk		
LOCATION		
FAX NUMBER	202-347-1794	
TELEPHONE NUMBER	202-639-3147	

MS. Doherty
@ American Red Cross

- 202-639-3292

Dir. of Ext. Communications

John Hilsch


David (Dore) Giroux - Media Assoc.
639-3147 (Direct line)

Fact sheet - news release

Foundation: guidelines for action: in case of civil disaster
Aval most crucial - maintain neutrality, don't take
sides (like in a war)

1st. concern disaster victims - regardless how far they
meet their needs, food, shelter, emergency needs.
assessing damage to know just people in harm's way

2 1st. 6 different shelters or concentration centers - *most open*

 85 elem. school ^{children @ 4 So. Central} churches were trapped in Detroit - ^{and} couldn't get home
needed supplies. cots, food. *no red cross stepped in -*

2 open now @ 1 schools Dorsey H.S. + Belmont
(one had been @ AME church) - moved to

▲ been provide children with to Food, Relief, Nat'l Guard
7 mobile food's vehicles (water and juice) supply centers

- disaster relief program - is several million in the red.
no estimates yet on how much RC is spend

→ vob. / and stay - believe doing assessments now -

195 Red cross works (pl's vol.)

Can't say for sure how many vols. pitching in
b/c sig and scope prob have ↑ # pd. staff

Nurses @ shelters → lots of support structure

no dollar figure -

Eureka earthquake relief going on now -

Manpower in - through Ca, Tx, NC → long after LA - still there
making resources

▲ response happens by Wash. knows going on - local chapter responds
immediately w/ Mrs. Shuy breaks

- stayed all night to set up command centers, no log time

By the time show on CNN - been up with 12 hrs.

already work's good reports

LA - Chapter of the Red Cross

Hanshott Co. Chapter
Humboldt
in N. Cal.

will be there after mt. resolved.

closed blood center for a day - safety - given has been
delivery of blood

Assessments -

Disaster - shelters - damage Ass. team go in - note if dwell' 5, Multi,

main home - no damage, minor (insects) major (not insects) destroyed

later pt. then content's assessment then have criteria to est. need;

open service center - face to face w/ pc - talk ab needs v. losses

Amateur

operator

Verify needs - did lose glasses - medical needs, write discharge ^{voucher} to vendor;
not in busi distributedly donated clothing

→ involves victim in the recovery process - get yourself back on
your own feet; involves the whole community - \$ back in the community
infusion of support (local merchants).

2,700 nationwide chapters

~ 290 Am. red cross offices @ military installations some of overseas

→ Chapters in California - really strong chapters -

From: David Giroux

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ALSO WITH
TOP OF
DOCUMENT

COMMENTS

TO: JEANIE BASTON
 LOCATION: WHITE HOUSE
 FAX NUMBER: 456-6218
 TELEPHONE NUMBER: 456-7750

FROM: DAVID GIRoux
 LOCATION: Red Cross
 FAX NUMBER:
 TELEPHONE NUMBER: 202-639-3147

TODAY'S DATE: 5/6/92
 TIME:
 NO. OF PAGES:

FAX TRANSMISSION

American Red Cross

ALSO WITH
TOP OF
DOCUMENT

American Red Cross

National Headquarters

To: **Jeannie Banton**
FAX: 202-456-6218

Date: **May 6, 1992**



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Tuesday, May 5, 1992

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(MORE)

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(MORE)

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-30-

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Washington, DC 20006
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Night (202) 737-8300
Fax: (202) 347-1794

NEWS RELEASE

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
1:00 PM (ET) ON APRIL 28, 1992

CONTACT: Susan Pyle or
David Giroux
(202) 639-3200

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-MORE-

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"Tens of thousands of families will be struck by disasters this year. They will turn to us for help, as they have for more than 100 years," Dole said. "If we are to provide the warm, dry shelter; the food, and the assistance they need to get back on their feet, we must get back on ours."

-MORE-

RED CROSS SEEKS \$30 MILLION FOR DISASTER RELIEF --ADD TWO

To raise the funds, Dole said the organization will solicit major gifts from corporations and foundations; use direct mail, one-on-one requests and public service advertising; and sponsor a variety of special events.

The American Red Cross is chartered by Congress to provide disaster relief to residents of the United States, its territories, possessions and commonwealths. But, Dole points out, the Red Cross does not receive government funding to carry out that mandate.

"We rely almost solely on donations from corporations, foundations and the general public," she said. "All of our disaster relief is free, a gift from the people in this country. We're an extension of the good will of the American people and the American ethic of neighbor helping neighbor."

Joining Dole at the news conference were three families who told what Red Cross disaster relief meant to them. When a fire last October destroyed Jessie and Maxwell Strong's Washington, D.C. apartment, the Red Cross helped with temporary housing for several days, and bought them new beds, bed linens, kitchen utensils, medication and other emergency items.

When a tornado last spring destroyed the home of Wichita residents Roger and Elizabeth Spencer, the Red Cross provided them with groceries, new clothes and shoes for their two children, and financial assistance to help bury Roger's grandparents who died during the storm.

Valerie Titus of Malibu remembers the flood that washed through her home in February.

-MORE-

RED CROSS SEEKS \$30 MILLION FOR DISASTER RELIEF --ADD THREE

"I was at a total loss, not knowing what I was going to do," said Titus of her disaster experience. "Thank God for the Red Cross. They have fed me, assisted my move to a new apartment, provided clothes, a bed, linens, a table and chairs, everything I need."

Anyone wishing to make a financial contribution to the American Red Cross may do so by sending a donation to their local chapter, or to the Red Cross Disaster Relief Fund, P.O. Box 37243, Washington, D.C. 20013. The toll-free number for charging a donation to a credit card is (800) 842-2200.

-30-



National Headquarters
Washington, DC 20006

OPENING STATEMENT - 4/28/92
AMERICAN RED CROSS DISASTER RELIEF PRESS CONFERENCE

Ladies and Gentlemen, thank all of you for being here today. I have an important announcement to make, I'll read a statement, and then I'll be happy to take your questions.

The American Red Cross Disaster Relief program is in serious financial trouble, and we're turning to the American people for help.

Our Disaster Relief funds are depleted, and we have borrowed heavily against our other assets to continue providing service. But, we've now reached the limit of our ability to borrow without jeopardizing our other vital services that people depend on. Over the last months we have looked within our own house to find other resources, wring out inefficiencies, and save money where we can. Two weeks ago we announced the elimination of 204 positions at National Headquarters. We've been living under a hiring freeze since last October, slashed travel budgets and placed a moratorium on major purchases. We are in the process now of designing and implementing more stringent cost controls for the future.

But these steps, as sweeping as they are, won't be enough. The Red Cross must raise \$30 million for disaster relief services this year. We must raise this money if we are to continue to aid victims of floods, fires, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornados and

other natural disasters that can suddenly overtake any one of us.

Our ability to continue to provide people with the same high level of disaster relief is seriously threatened. We are coming to a tragic realization: without people's help now, disasters could leave others helpless later.

Back-to-back years of unprecedented disasters have put us in this tough position. Two years ago, when Hurricane Hugo and the Lomo Prieta Earthquake struck, disaster relief costs soared to their highest ever: \$224 million. Last year we faced a record number of smaller but costly disasters and spent \$184 million, the second highest in our history.

And the disasters have not let up this fiscal year. The Oakland Hills fires, Cyclone Val in American Samoa, mud slides in Puerto Rico, storms along the New England coast, floods in Southern California, tornadoes in Kansas, and a series of floods in Texas and Louisiana are just a few of the many disasters where people have turned to us for help.

Today as we move into the spring flood and tornado season and what appears to be an earthquake season as well, we're turning to the American people for help -- asking for individual, private financial donations as well as the support of America's corporations and foundations. We're launching an extraordinary, national fundraising drive that will be conducted in every state and reach every town where there is an American Red Cross chapter.

Some people may already have begun receiving materials about the campaign, others will be contacted in the near future. If, for some reason, we miss some families, we would like them to contact their local chapter, or call our national 800 number (HOLD UP SIGN)--1/800/842-2200 -- to make a contribution.

We also have contacted local television news directors and newspaper editors, asking them to carry our message to the public, to air or print, public service advertisements for our campaign. Today we are sending out a personal appeal from me, which we'll be providing for you. We're turning to you-the media--for help, so that we can help others. We simply must reach as many people possible.

Tens of thousands of Americans will be struck by disasters this year. They will turn to us for help, as they have for the last 100 years. If we are to provide the warm, dry shelter; the food, and the assistance they need to get back on their feet, we must get back on ours.

Although we are an American tradition, chartered by Congress to provide disaster relief, we are no government program. We rely almost solely on donations from corporations and the general public. All of our disaster relief is free, a gift from the people in this country. We're an extension of the good will of the American people, and the American ethic of neighbor helping neighbor. It is to this heritage that we appeal today.

None of us has a lot of extra money. These are difficult times for everyone. Most of us are saving what we have as a

hedge against the future. But what we, at the Red Cross, are trying to do today, is not so different from when Americans before us banded together to raise a barn or sew a quilt for neighbors who needed help. Our neighbors need us now, and we're asking those who can, to help provide a little shelter.

But what is this campaign really about? What do all these facts, statistics and dollar figures mean to people?

For Roger and Elizabeth Spencer of Wichita, Kansas; for Jessie Strong of Washington, DC; and for Valerie Titus of Malibu, California; it means a lot.

Let me have them tell you their stories.

(ASK ALL FOUR PEOPLE TO JOIN YOU AT PODIUM. ORDER OF SPEAKERS: ROGER AND ELIZABETH SPENCER, JESSIE STRONG AND VALERIE TITUS)

Thank you. We have a few minutes, and I'd be happy to take your questions.

#

American Red Cross

Office of Public Affairs
DR740 Humboldt Co. Earthquake
P.O. Box 3402
Eureka, CA 95502

News Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For more information contact:
Elizabeth Quirk
Angie Carrillo
Beth Heinrich
Susan Shaw
707/445-1013
707/499-0034 (cellular)

EARTHQUAKE

American Red Cross Assistance
Monday, May 5, 1992

Red Cross Assistance At-A-Glance:

Shelters:	2
Service Centers Providing Emergency Assistance:	3
Mobile Service Centers Providing Emergency Assistance:	1
Families Assisted To Date:	257
Total number of People:	851
Homes Damaged:	908
Meals Served on 5/4/92:	1,134
Total Meals Served as of 5/4/92:	29,948
Volunteers Providing Assistance:	269
Earthquake Victim Hotline:	1-800-834-5400

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT:

American Red Cross has completed 90% of damage assessment. Reports of additional damaged areas have taken teams along the Highway 101 corridor as far south as Garberville and north to McKinleyville. Some numbers originally reported will change as assessments are being refined.

Petrolia:

Homes/apts. destroyed:	44
Homes/apts. with major damage (unhabitable):	36
Homes/apts. with minor damage (habitable):	30

Ferndale:

Homes/apts. destroyed:	39
Homes/apts. with major damage (unhabitable):	64
Homes/apts. with minor damage (habitable):	76

Scotia:

Homes/apts. destroyed:	6
Homes/apts. with major damage (unhabitable):	18
Homes/apts. with minor damage (habitable):	61

-more-

ARC page two

Rio Dell:

Homes/apts. destroyed:	64
Homes/apts. with major damage (unhabitable):	175
Homes/apts. with minor damage (habitable):	113

Fortuna:

Homes/apts. destroyed:	2
Homes/apts. with major damage (unhabitable):	23
Homes/apts. with minor damage (habitable):	44

Damage in other areas of Humboldt County including: Arcata, Alton, Blue Lake, Carlotta, Eureka, Ettersburg, Fields Landing, Freshwater, Holmes, Honeydew, Kneeland, Loleta, Pepperwood, Shelter Cove, Shivley, Stafford;

Homes/apts. destroyed:	4
Homes/apts. with major damage (unhabitable)	42
Homes/apts. with minor damage (habitable):	57

TOTALS ALL AREAS:

TOTAL HOMES/APTS DESTROYED:	159
TOTAL HOMES/APTS - MAJOR DAMAGE:	340
TOTAL HOMES/APTS - MINOR DAMAGE:	381
TOTAL HOMES/APTS-AFFECTED:	908

TOTAL BUSINESSES AFFECTED:	143
TOTAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS AFFECTED:	14

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE:

ARC has assisted 851 people. To date 257 cases have been opened. Outreach workers have been canvassing towns posting flyers describing American Red Cross services. All earthquake victims are urged to contact a Red Cross service center for assistance. For the location of the service center nearest you, call 1-800-834-5400. Assistance may include financial help for: rent or minor home repairs, basic household items, groceries and new clothes, medical costs, and job supplies. The service centers are located in Ferndale, Petrolia and Rio Dell. The Scotia service centers has been consolidated with the Rio Dell service unit.

Hours:	9 am - 5:30 pm	Monday - Saturday
	1 pm - 5:00 pm	Sunday

MOBILE AND TENT SERVICE CENTERS:

A Red Cross service center is operating out of a tent in Petrolia.

Mobile service centers have been activated for this week only:
Arcata at the Plaza: 10 am - 3:30 pm Wednesday
Eureka Chamber of Commerce: 10 am - 3:30 pm Thursday & Friday

-more-

ARC page three

Emergency Response Vehicles will provide information and coffee. Crisis counseling referrals will be made by ARC nurses to county mental health workers. Family assistance caseworkers will meet individually with victims and may provide them with emergency assistance such as vouchers for groceries, minor home repairs, new clothing and medical supplies. Paralegals will be available at service centers.

MASS CARE:

On May 4th, 1,134 meals were served to victims and relief workers. To date 29,948 meals have been served to earthquake victims and emergency workers. On May 6, 1992 the California Department of Forestry will close down the central kitchen at Ferndale. ARC will open a central kitchen at Rio Dell Elementary School and provide meals from that location to fixed and mobile sites. Boxes will be available to those who need them to pack up belongings.

TRAINING:

Red Cross Disaster Services will provide a number of courses for local volunteers, to enhance the capacity of disaster preparedness of the local chapter. The cornerstone to all Red Cross Disaster courses, Introduction to Disaster, will be taught. Also offered is an ARC Mass Care course, complete with hands-on training. Participants of this class will actually prepare meals for earthquake victims and emergency workers at the Rio Dell central kitchen.

SHELTERS:

Two of the original four shelters remain open, one in Rio Dell and the other in Petrolia are continuing to house individuals and families. At the peak of the emergency approximately 3,000 citizens were sheltered. Currently 33 persons are in the shelters.

COMFORT & CLEAN-UP KITS:

To date more than 1,104 comfort kits, containing personal hygiene items, have been distributed to earthquake victims. Clorox Corporation has donated 3,000 Clean-up Kits.

DONATIONS:

Red Cross has received a \$5,000 donation from the Levi Strauss Foundation and over \$1,600 combined contribution from a group of radio stations located in Fresno. A donation has also been received from Mad River Hospital as well as a significant pledge from Chevron.

People wishing to help victims of the Humboldt County Earthquake can send a contribution to American Red Cross Disaster Relief Fund, c/o Humboldt County Chapter, P.O. Box 3402, Eureka, CA 95502. Credit card donations will be accepted at 1-800-842-2200.

-more-

ARC page 4

RED CROSS WORKERS:

A total of 269 Red Cross workers provided assistance in the affected areas. Of this number, approximately 100 are local volunteer.

RED CROSS 1-800 NUMBER:

Earthquake victims only, should call: 1-800-834-5400 for information on locations of Red Cross services and the types of services available.

HEALTH SERVICES:

Red Cross nurses confirm 356 injuries treated at local hospitals and Red Cross shelters (cuts & bruises). 18 people admitted to local hospitals. All have been released. ARC nurses have referred 114 people to Humboldt County Mental Health Services.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

Red Cross is working in cooperation with Federal and State agencies, and State, County and District Offices of Emergency Services.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

Red Cross is working with many voluntary agencies, providing relief assistance, such as Food for People, Salvation Army and the Seventh Day Adventists.

LOCAL SCHOOLS:

American Red Cross has been assisted by a number of local schools throughout the relief effort. Eureka Unified School District and Rio Dell Primary and Elementary Schools have provided Red Cross with bulk USDA food supplies. The donation was used to prepare meals at the central kitchen in Ferndale. Rio Dell Elementary is being used as a shelter, service center and central kitchen.

###

ALL AMERICAN RED CROSS DISASTER SERVICES ARE FREE

A GIFT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The Children's
Correspondence Office
is receiving a lot
of letters from kids
from all over
who "don't understand
... are scared ...
are afraid for their
futures ..."

Otay Valley Rd. 202 C
San Diego, Calif.

91911

April 30, 1992

Dear President Bush,

I'm a young Mexican-
American boy. I don't like seeing
this kind of stuff. I'm kind of
scared because what if this happens
to me? I'm really enraged.

Your friend,
Adrian Ruiz

If you decide
a quote won't
work for the
speeches, even
an acknowledgement
that he is receiving
so many letters
from these kids
who

"don't understand ..."
etc.

3063 Chouze RD

San Diego, CA

92154

4/30/92

Dear Pres. George Bush,

I'm writing in the concern of the brutal beating of Rodney King. I am 11 years old and I'm concerned of the world, because when I grow up who knows I might get beat up because ^{my} Phillipino? I thought for sure those cops would be convicted.

Sincerely,
Ryan Panguiban

May 1, 1992

Dear President Bush,

My feelings to you are very sad because of the man that got beaten up. I feel very sorry for him. Most students here at Gardendale Elementary are Hispanics. Rodney King did wrong and police officers who hit him did wrong too. Now L.A. is under siege. The blacks are destroying everything. People should respect laws and have justice. We need to see that justice is done. Police officers should protect us not beat on people. Now L.A. needs more people

to stop the the fires
and the looting. The
army also needs
to send troops to
save families and
children. We also
need to stay calm.
Where will it end?

Love,
Abigail Silva

Dear President Bush,

In our class we just compared our school newspaper and the headlines from the San Antonio Light which read "L.A. Under Siege." How can Rodney King get justice? Why don't higher courts get into this problem? Now L.A. is under siege and people aren't staying calm and not respecting laws or obeying the police. Why is this happening? Why did this get out of control? People don't want to see this happening. Kids can't understand this sort of thing. This is supposed to be the best country in the world and no one wants to see it go down in flames. Mostly everyone is forgetting what Martin Luther King said, and what he fought for and died for. So please take better action. Let people not forget about

Martin Luther King's dream and
what our country was built
on.

Sincerely,
Jesse Samudio

Dear President Bush,

5/1/02

I am aware of the situation that is going on in Los Angeles, California and other places. I am disgusted by it and very upset. I would be very happy if you tried to talk about it or do something. I have a feeling that it will start spreading faster and if it reaches D.C. it's going to come to VA and I am very scared!

You also have to realize that they are using the Rodney King case as an excuse for violence. People are also expressing themselves because of the economy and job losses.

At our school ~~there was supposed to be a walk out and a food fight. There is also racial discrimination going on.~~

All I ask of you is to help a little. That's all. I am ~~a worried citizen and I am seeking help~~ Help Please.

Sasha Desdunes
15766 Edgewood Drive
Dumfries, VA 22026

Mr. President,

I am a student of Graham Park Middle School and I would like to inform you of what has been going on in our school.

Many students at our school have been wanting to protest by "walking-out", and have been experiencing a lot of tensions, disagreements, and violences, after hearing about the decision made by the jury of Rodney King. I feel that you need to speak out to all the citizens of America, and try to die-down all the protestors and all the violences that has been going on. Because of the different opinions that everybody has, many of the innocent people are getting hurt, and I don't think it's fair. You, as the leader of this country, should try to make things better, before more people get hurt, and before more lives are lost. If this situation isn't stopped soon, prejudice is going to control this whole country, and ruin everything that has been established to make each and everyone equal, no matter what race

the person is.

As a president, please stop all the protestors and the prejudicisms that has been going around in this country. **Even if this letter is from an 8th grader, please know that even the younger generation has different opinions, and are greatly influenced by everything that's going on.**

Sincerely,

Student of Graham Park middle School.

From Dr. Mark Rosenberg at the Centers for Disease Control:

Homicide is the leading cause of death for young blacks age 15 -
324. (This includes both males and females.)

The probability that a young baby will be murdered in their
lifetime is as follows:

WFB 1 out of 496

WMB 1 out of 205

BFB 1 out of 117

BMB 1 out of 27

1989
data
OK to
say
"today"



1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times



March 30, 1992, Monday, Home Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 5; Column 2; Op-Ed Desk

LENGTH: 905 words

HEADLINE: PERSPECTIVE ON VIOLENCE;
IT'S IN THE NUMBERS, NOT THE STARS;
WILL WRIGHT DID EVERYTHING TO BEAT THE ODDS ON BLACK MALE MORTALITY, BUT IN THE
END, THE GUN CULTURE WON.

BYLINE: By KAREN GRIGSBY BATES, Karen Grigsby Bates is a Los Angeles writer and
frequent contributor to The Times.

BODY:

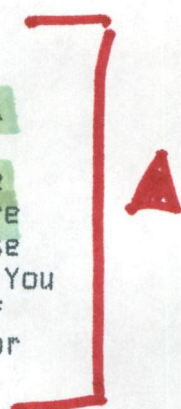
Sometimes, it's like a jungle out there

It makes me wonder

How I keep from going under . . .

-- Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five

According to Sylvester Monroe, author of the essay "Vital Signs: the Black Male" in the book, "Songs of My People," the numbers are grim: If you're a black male between the age of 15 and 25, you are 10 times more likely to be murdered than your white counterpart. In California, you're three times more likely to be murdered than to enter the University of California. Your cause of death, the numbers say, will more than likely be another young black man. You will also, the numbers opine, be more likely to enter prison than college. Of the twentysomething African-American male population, nearly one in four is or has been incarcerated. Numbers.



Wilfred Wright III was on his way to defying the numbers. Handsome, bright and friendly, Will was also a good athlete. An honors student, he was college-bound, to the University of LaVerne. Voted most talented, most athletic and best buddies by his classmates at Dorsey High, Will had everything to live for. So his friends, family and classmates were stunned when he became a statistic.

Last Tuesday, Wilfred Wright III became another number: death by gunfire. A devastatingly common occurrence, according to the numbers. Death again, at the hand of a young black man. Except the hand of the young black man who shot Will belonged to his own body, a distinct statistical twist. Police have ruled Will's death "accidental," the result of a fatal flirtation with Russian roulette. "A misadventure," a police spokesman mourned.

But maybe it wasn't. Will was a bright kid, everyone said so. And, given the numbers, which are published with relentless frequency in the media, he had to have been aware of the odds.



Los Angeles Times, March 30, 1992

Fortunately, he had help. Unlike a lot of the young men who become statistical fatalities, Will had two parents who were actively involved in his life, providing guidance, protection and companionship. His relationship with them was good enough that his parents accompanied him to the baseball games at which he excelled.

But those advantages might also have functioned to his detriment. Wilfred Wright was carrying a gun because, he told Dorsey classmates, he had been harassed by gang members and he needed to protect himself. Dorsey students interviewed by The Times concede that a gun isn't so outlandish an idea. "If I could get my hands on a gun, I'd have one, too," a senior told reporters Sandy Banks and Charisse Jones. In his neighborhood, the boy explained, "every time I go home, people chase me and beat me up. You need it to be safe."

He's not alone. According to statistics released by the Los Angeles Unified School District, guns are not a rarity in our schools: 134 were confiscated between 1987 and 1991 -- and that was in our elementary schools! Numbers for high schools are almost 10 times as great. And those are only the ones that were seized.

Those numbers say that students are going to school afraid for their physical well-being. Guns, when some kids can get them, are perhaps seen as a way to negotiate what have become academic killing fields. As they proliferate, one wonders how parents are going to handle schools bristling with guns and other armaments. Can you see Mommy now, checking off the daily necessities as her child heads out the door for school?

"OK, you've got your lunch, milk money, your book bag -- and oh, Sweetie, don't forget to check the chamber of your .38. I had to show up at school last week because you forgot your bullets!"

I hope it won't get to that -- it had better not. But Gail Wyatt, a professor of medical psychology in UCLA's Department of Psychiatry, is not surprised that African-American kids, especially males, worry about their physical futures.

Identification is really important at that age, Wyatt says, and for urban male adolescents, the choices are slim. "You're a gang member, or . . . what? Often, it's really not very safe to be a non-gang member." Kids who are determined to succeed, Wyatt says, are often treated with hostility by those who feel they have been relegated to society's scrap heap. "The good students are often hassled," Wyatt explains, "they're accused of 'acting white.'" Sadly, the taunters have bought into the notion that excellence comes only in one color.

Beneath the taunts, though, may lie an anxiety that most of us can't, or don't want to, see. "We really expect a lot of young black males," Wyatt says. Most of us "have no idea the pressure they're under." The normal adolescent hormonal stew, mixed with anxiety about social acceptance and, yes, survival, can depress a person. And depression, Wyatt says, "manifests itself in many different ways." Some mope, some clown, some are unusually aggressive. And some play games where the odds of survival are, at best, not good.

That Will Wright killed himself has never been in dispute. Why he killed himself will puzzle the people who loved him for a long, painful time. It's entirely possible that, given the hubris of adolescent malehood, he was just playing around and, tragically, got caught. Or, hunted by a gang member and

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Los Angeles Times, March 30, 1992

knowing what the numbers say, he might have shrugged and said, "What the hell." That's the ultimate irony: In seeking to avoid becoming one kind of statistic, Wilfred Wright III became another.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Karen Grigsby Bates

TYPE: Opinion

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

ADDRESSEE:

Michelle Nix or Jeannie Bunton
NAME

ADDRESS

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ADDRESSEE FACSIMILE
FTS/TEL. NO. 202-456-6218

VERIFICATION
FTS/TEL. NO.

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EMERG/DIC (F36)
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ATLANTA, GA 30333
FAX FTS (236) 488-4422
FAX TEL (404) 488-4838 4422

FROM:

Dr. Mark L. Rosenberg
NAME
(404) 488-4690
TEL. NO.

Attached are the materials on violence that we discussed for
the President's speech.

DATE: NO 5 DA 6 YR 92

NUMBER OF PAGES:
(DO NOT COUNT FORM)

SUBJECT:

Homicide is a Growing Public Health Problem

- In 1989 there were 22,909 Homicides
- Homicide is the leading cause of death among black males and black females 15-34 years of age
- Over 2.2 million Nonfatal Injuries are due to violence
- 51% of all Homicides were killed by people they knew

Preliminary 1989 mortality data, Division of
Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics

Figure 1



Probability of Lifetime Murder Victimization

	Probability	Relative Risk
White Female	1 out of 496	1
White Male	1 out of 205	2.4
Black Female	1 out of 117	4.2
Black Male	1 out of 27	18.4

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting
FBI, 1989 (unpublished data)

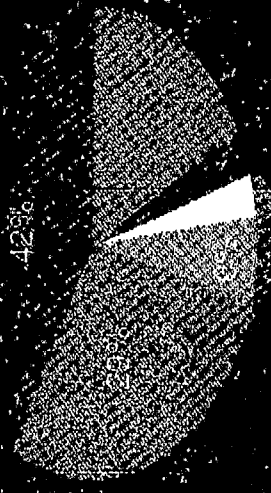


11 out of 10 that his death

Causes of Death among Blacks, Ages 15-24 United States, 1987



Females



Males

Homicide
Heart
Unintentional
Other



CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

MMWR

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

December 7, 1990 / Vol. 39 / No. 48

- 868 Homicide Among Young Black Males — United States 1978–1987
- 873 Imported Malaria Associated with Malariotherapy of Lyme Disease — New Jersey
- 875 Trends in Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality — United States, 1980–1987
- 883 Availability of "Chronic Disease Reports" Compilation
- 884 Report on National HIV Seroprevalence Surveys
- 889 Fourth Supplement to *NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods*, Third Edition

Topics in Minority Health**Homicide Among Young Black Males — United States, 1978–1987**

In 1987, homicide was the 12th leading cause of death in the United States and a leading cause of premature mortality (i.e., years of potential life lost before age 65). Homicide affects all age, race, and sex groups and is the leading cause of death for young black males (15–24 years of age) (1). Both the 1990 and Year 2000 Health Objectives for the Nation target a reduction in the homicide rate among this population (2,3). This report uses mortality statistics from CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) to characterize homicides* among young black males for 1978–1987.

From 1978 through 1987, 20,315 young black males died as a result of homicide, for an average annual rate of 73.1 per 100,000. In 1987, homicides accounted for 42% of deaths among young black males, and the homicide rate for this group was 84.6 per 100,000—the highest rate of the decade and 40% higher than in 1984. From 1978 through 1987, firearms† accounted for 15,781 (78%) homicides among young black males. Yearly fluctuations in total homicides corresponded closely with the pattern for homicides committed with firearms (Figure 1). From 1984 through 1987, the nonfirearm homicide rate for young black males increased 7% (from 14.4 to 15.4 per 100,000), and the firearm homicide rate increased by 50% (from 46.2 to 69.3 per 100,000). Overall, firearm-related homicides accounted for 96% of the increase in the homicide rate for young black males from 1984 through 1987.

The percent increase in homicide rates from 1984 through 1987 was greater for adolescent black males aged 15–19 years (55% [from 38.5 to 59.6 per 100,000]) than for those aged 20–24 years (33% [from 83.3 to 111.1 per 100,000]). For adolescent black males, both the homicide rate and the proportion of homicides committed with firearms were highest in 1987 (59.6 per 100,000 and 83%, respectively). In 1987, 34% of deaths among adolescent black males were homicides committed with a firearm.

**International Classification of Diseases*, eighth (ICD-8) and ninth (ICD-9) revisions, rubrics E960–E969.

†Firearm-related homicides are defined as ICD-8 and ICD-9 rubric E965. Although this rubric includes deaths from explosives, such deaths account for <0.1% of total homicides from firearms and explosives.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES / PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Homicide - Continued

From 1978 through 1987, annual homicide rates for young black males were four to five times higher than for young black females, five to eight times higher than for young white males, and 16-22 times higher than for young white females (Figure 2). Since 1984, the disparity between homicide rates for young black males and other racial/sex groups increased substantially; for example, a comparison of 1984 with 1987 indicates that the ratio of homicide rates for black males to those for white males increased 38%, from 5.8 to 7.7 (Table 1).

In 1987, of the 23 states with a population of young black males sufficient to enable stable estimates for homicide rates (4), 14 had a homicide rate for this group that exceeded the 1990 health objective of <60 per 100,000 (Figure 3). Rates exceeded 100 per 100,000 in California, Florida, Michigan, Missouri, New York, and the District of Columbia.⁵ In addition, from 1984 to 1987, the homicide rate for young black males increased 22% in Missouri, 40% in the District of Columbia, 64% in New York, 68% in Florida, 71% in California, and 76% in Michigan.

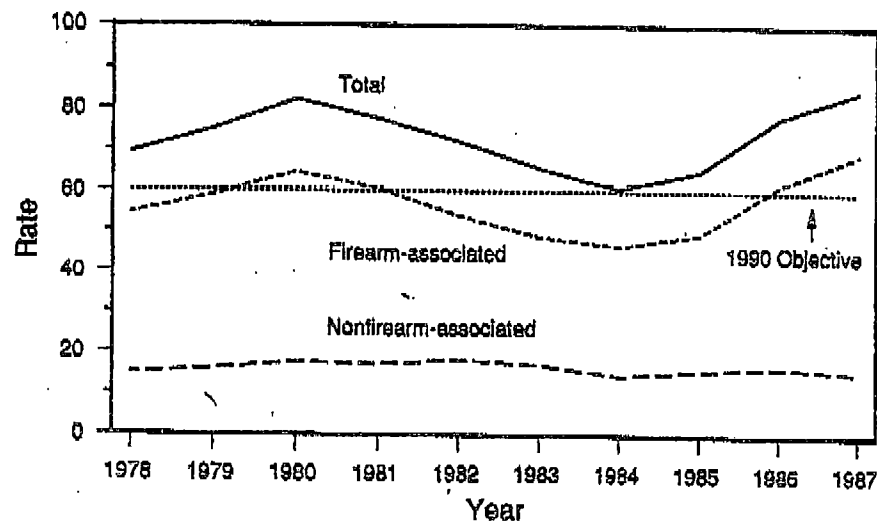
Reported by: Intentional Injuries Section, Epidemiology Br, Div of Injury Control, Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control, CDC.

Editorial Note: The disproportionate impact of homicide among young black males was recognized in the 1990 health objective that targeted a reduction in the homicide rate for this group to <60 per 100,000 (2). Although homicides declined among young black males during the early 1980s, from 1984 through 1987, the homicide rate for this group increased sharply. Based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting System through June 1990, homicide rates have continued to increase since 1987⁶ (5).

⁵Florida, 119.7; Missouri, 130.5; New York, 135.3; the District of Columbia, 135.8; California, 153.9; and Michigan, 231.6.

⁶Recently released mortality statistics from NCHS indicate that the homicide rate for young black males increased 19% from 1987 to 1988.

FIGURE 1. Firearm- and nonfirearm-associated homicide rates* for black males 15-24 years of age - United States, 1978-1987



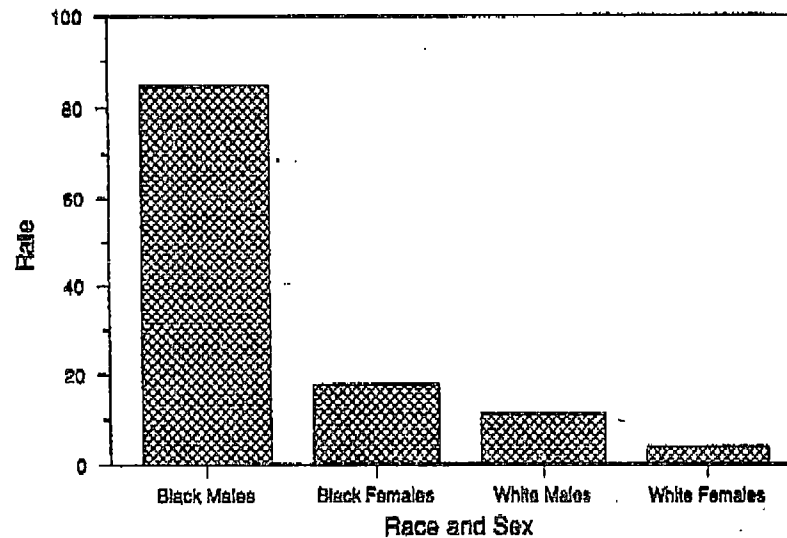
*Per 100,000 population.

Homicide - Continued

This report identified four disturbing features in the epidemiology of homicide in young black males. First, firearm-associated homicides accounted for >80% of deaths and >95% of the recent large increase. Second, the increase since 1984 was especially marked among adolescent black males. Third, the already large disparity in homicide rates between black males and other racial/sex groups has widened. Fourth, certain areas had the highest rates, accounted for most cases, and had considerable recent increases in homicide rates. For example, the six areas with homicide rates >100 per 100,000 persons contained 29% of the young black male population but accounted for 51% of all homicide-attributable deaths in this group in 1987. If these six areas had attained the 1980 health objective for homicide rates for young black males, the homicide rate for this population in 1987 would have decreased 31%.

Homicide among young black males and other groups can result from behaviors such as domestic violence, child abuse, rape, and physical fighting among acquaintances. Despite a common perception that victims of homicide are usually killed by

FIGURE 2. Homicide rates* for persons 15-24 years of age, by race and sex - United States, 1987



*Per 100,000 population.

TABLE 1. Homicide rates* and rate ratios† for persons 15-24 years of age, by race and sex - United States, 1984 and 1987

Race/Sex	1984		1987		% Increase in ratio
	Rate	Ratio	Rate	Ratio	
Black male	60.6	1.0	84.7	1.0	-
Black female	14.8	4.1	17.7	4.8	16.8
White male	10.9	5.6	11.0	7.7	37.7
White female	4.3	14.1	3.9	21.9	55.3

*Per 100,000 population.

†Ratios compare rates for black males to rates for other racial/sex groups.

Homicide - Continued

At the national level, 30 of the year 2000 health objectives target a reduction in the incidence of homicide and violent behaviors among young black males and persons in other high-risk groups (3). At the local level, communities with high homicide rates can develop and implement projects using established principles of health promotion (10). These include the formation of coalitions of community leaders and organizations and reviews of local data concerning homicides and violent behaviors. Local health agencies should consider developing homicide-prevention programs and collaborate with social services, the criminal justice system, and other community services in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of community projects. Coordinated efforts among multiple agencies are likely to be important components of national efforts to reduce homicide rates for young black males and other persons.

The identification of promising approaches to homicide and violence prevention will be the focus of a conference on minority violence cosponsored by Morehouse University and CDC on December 10-12, 1990, in Atlanta.

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*Epidemiologic Notes and Reports***Imported Malaria Associated with Malariotherapy
of Lyme Disease - New Jersey**

In November 1990, a physician in New Jersey reported two cases of imported vivax malaria to the New Jersey State Department of Health. Both of these patients were among five patients who had been diagnosed with late-stage Lyme disease and referred by the physician to sources in Mexico for intramuscular injections of blood containing *Plasmodium vivax* parasites. The malaria donors reportedly had been



TELE-FAX COVER SHEET

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF POLICY & COMMUNICATIONS
10TH AND CONSTITUTION AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20530

DATE: 5/6/92

SEND TO: Jeannie Bunton

COMMENTS:

FAX NUMBER: 456-6218

CONTACT PERSON: Kimberly

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OUR TELE-FAX NUMBER IS (202)-514-2424

WEDS PM: PHONE CALLS

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SCOTT is calling in here

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(212) 355-3006
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MARK FRANZ
6597

Let's make
murder
staff
chances
UC
2 yrs. ago

PHS:
Dr. Mark Rosenberg
CDC -
404-488-4690

Jacqueline Fuller
#5-245-7470
Speaker

A black male born in
LA ~~was~~ 3 X more likely
to be murdered than get in
AIC.

essential as it is -- stops short of providing the people it serves a way out of a dehumanizing and inefficient cycle of poverty.

Your own Mayor Bradley was among a group of mayors who came to see me last ^{January}. I have repeated often what ^{Mayor Bradley and every other mayor} he said to me that day. ^{that} He said, "The most important problem facing our cities is the ^{deterioration} of the family."

Jan 16
Tony Benedetto

30th

1970: 10.7%
1980: 18.4%
Gilbert
Crouse
245-1714

Some quick facts: in 1960 the percentage of births to unwed mothers was 5.3 Now it is 27.1 ⁽¹⁹⁸⁹⁾ -- greater than 5 times that of 1960. The chances that a black

male will die a violent death by the time he reaches 25 was one out of ___ in 1960. Now it is one out of ___. In 1960 the high school graduation rate was ___ in Los Angeles. Now it is ___.

see attached

In Chicago, ¹⁸³ more guns were confiscated in the Chicago school system ^{last year} than in _____. ^{We took 183 guns, we only gave 25 National Merit Scholarships.} And the chances of alcohol or drug abuse by pre-teens now are one in _____.

Many of these and other sobering statistics are clearly influenced by the absence of values that come from strong families. And these kind of statistics are most severe in our nations urban areas. The summary fact is that time is running out on the cities of America.

I'm not a social scientist. Never pretended to be. I look at things from a more uncomplicated point of view. As a father with kids -- now with grandkids. As a volunteer -- a little league coach or a doorknocker for the United Negro College Fund. As someone who spent half his life in a business trying to build a future for his family. As someone who spent the other half of

lost generation

giving

70% of 8th graders have used alcohol
10% of " " have use marijuana

The chances that an 8th grader has ever used alcohol is 70%, there is a 1 in 10 chance that he or she has used marijuana.

Determining fact: not level of fed aid -- whether a child has a father + mother in his home...

essential as it is -- stops short of providing the people it serves a way out of a dehumanizing and inefficient cycle of poverty.

Your own Mayor Bradley was among a group of mayors who came to see me last _____. I have repeated often what he said to me that day. He said, "The most important problem facing our cities is the deterioration of the family."

Some quick facts: in 1960 the percentage of births to unwed mothers was _____. Now it is _____. The chances that a black male will die a violent death by the time he reaches 25 was one out of ____ in 1960. Now it is one out of _____. In 1960 the high school graduation rate was ____ in Los Angeles. Now it is _____. In Chicago, ¹⁸³ more guns were confiscated in the Chicago school system ^{last year} than in _____. but there were only 25 National Merit scholars. And the chances of alcohol or drug abuse by pre-teens now are one in _____.

Many of these and other sobering statistics are clearly influenced by the absence of values that come from strong families. And these kind of statistics are most severe in our nations urban areas. The summary fact is that time is running out on the cities of America.

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lost generation?

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not level of fed aid --
whether a child has a father +
mother in his home.*

The chances that an 8th grader
has ever use alcohol is 70%

there is a 1 in 10 chance that
he or she has use marijuana

1991
Natl'l
HS Senior
Survey

70% of 8th graders had used sometimes
10% had used marijuana

Monitoring the Future

Natl'l Institute on Drug Abuse

Jim Hestling

Dep Director of Communi

Alcohol & Drug Abuse Add Mental Health Admin