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Briefing to Minority Businesses

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Public Liaison
Alexis Herman
OA/Box Number: 5073

FOLDER TITLE:
Briefing to Minority Business

2012-0741-F
rs2643

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
- PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
- RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

TO: Secretary Ron Brown
THROUGH: Alexis Herman
FROM: Ben Johnson
Flo McAfee
DATE: October 29, 1993

EVENT: **White House NAFTA Briefing to Minority Businesses**

DATE: Monday, November 1, 1993

LOCATION: Old Executive Office Building
Room 450

TIME: 9:00 am
Entire Briefing: 9:00 am to 11:00 am

PURPOSE: To brief primarily African American business leaders on the North American Free Trade Agreement.

AUDIENCE: 200 African-American and minority business leaders from around the country. They represent primarily small businesses as well as minority business organizations.

BACKGROUND: Currently, labor and civil rights leaders are waging a vociferous battle against NAFTA in an attempt to win the debate on the agreement in the African-American community. This briefing provides an opportunity to present the administration's case to an influential group of business leaders, who once armed with the facts, might be persuaded to support NAFTA.

This group consists of supporters as well as many who know very little about NAFTA and feel that it really has no impact on the African-American community. Therefore, it is important to emphasize how NAFTA will stimulate business and create jobs. The key is to emphasize the importance of NAFTA to the African-American community.

PARTICIPANTS: Secretary Ron Brown
Mozell Thompson, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Government Financial Policy
Kurt Campbell, Deputy Assistant to the NAFTA Counsellor Bill Daley

FORMAT: Welcome and Introductions: Alexis Herman

NAFTA Overview/Minority Business Opportunities: Secretary Brown
Community Adjustment/Access to Capital/Loan Stimulation: Mozell Thompson
Economic Gains/Job Creation/War Room Strategy: Kurt Campbell

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Talking Points
2. Agenda
3. Participants

AGENDA

8:30 - 9:OO AM	Mix & Mingle: Coffee/Tea/Pastries

The Program

9:00 - 9:05 am	WELCOME Alexis Herman
9:05 - 9:30 am	REMARKS AND Q&A Secretary Ron Brown
9:30 - 10:00 am	REMARKS AND Q&A Mozell Thompson
10:00 - 10:30 am	REMARKS AND Q&A Kurt Campbell
10:30 - 10:40 am	CLOSING Alexis Herman

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

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MOZELLE W. THOMPSON

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Government Financial Policy)

Mozelle W. Thompson was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Government Financial Policy) on August 27, 1993.

He is responsible for federal intergovernmental lending and oversees the operation of the Federal Financing Bank, the Office of Corporate Finance and the Office of Synthetic Fuels Projects.

Before his appointment to the Treasury Department he held a number of positions with the State of New York going back to 1990. When he left New York State he was senior vice president, counsel and secretary to the boards of the New York State Housing Finance Agency, the State of New York Mortgage Agency, the New York State Medical Care Facilities Finance Agency as well as their related corporations--the New York State Affordable Housing Corporation, the Project Finance Agency and the Municipal Bond Bank Agency.

He was also an adjunct associate professor of law at the Fordham University School of Law. He taught courses in municipal law and finance.

Thompson is a graduate of Columbia College and Columbia Law School, and holds an M.P.A. from Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. After graduation he served as law clerk to U.S. Federal Judge William M. Hoeveler in Miami, Florida.

He is active in a number of professional and civic organizations including the Association of Black Princeton Alumni and the Executive Board of Practicing Attorneys for Law Students, a mentoring organization helping African-American and Latino law students. He is a member of the bar in New York State and the District of Columbia.

Thompson was born in (b)(6)

TO: EDDIE N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT
JOINT CENTER FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

FROM: MICHAEL PUNKE

RE: NAFTA BACKGROUND

DATE: OCTOBER

As you requested, this memorandum provides answers to the main arguments in the Crisis editorial on NAFTA. Please let me know if I can provide more information on the NAFTA.

-- **Argument:** NAFTA will result in lower wages for American workers.

Response: U.S. workers have higher wages because they are the most productive in the world. Mexico and almost every other country in the world have lower wages than the U.S. today -- without NAFTA.

-- Studies of the effect of NAFTA on wages predict a small but positive effect on average U.S. wages -- about .2 percent higher with NAFTA.

-- Examples from other countries support these findings. For example, Germany was able to increase substantially its average wage between 1985 and 1989 at the same time that lower wage Spain and Portugal were integrated into the European Community.

-- **Argument:** The Mexican Government is not democratic, and has used its powers to keep Mexican wages low.

Background: Mexico's economic solidarity pact (now called the Pact for Stability, Competitiveness and Employment) came about because organized labor in late 1987 threatened a nationwide strike over the hyper-inflation (more than 150%) that was eroding worker purchasing power. To preclude a strike, the unions, employers, and government negotiated a one-year voluntary pact, renewed annually to establish non-inflationary wage and price increases.

Response: The Pacto helped stop the erosion of real wages due to rising inflation. In the five years before the Pacto, the compensation of Mexican production workers in manufacturing fell 43%. From 1988 to 1992, real compensation rose 19.3%.

-- The annual Pacto establishes a recommended wage increase for union contracts -- not a rigid control. Companies sometimes increase wages by more than the recommendation by promoting workers to higher job classifications. In other cases, they increase benefits by a higher percentage.

-- In the past few months, a significant number of wage increases in excess of the recommended 9.9% increase have been reported, including 15% at Ford's three major Mexican operations and 13% at Nissan in Cuernevaca.

-- **Argument:** NAFTA should be rejected because it is not a force for progress.

Response: NAFTA is the most progressive trade agreement ever negotiated -- and will change the way in which all future trade negotiations are conducted. For the first time ever, a trade agreement explicitly addresses environmental and labor issues -- and provides legal oversight of enforcement.

-- The NAFTA establishes path breaking trinational commissions to promote cooperation and enforcement on labor standards and the environment. The commissions are a new forum for addressing these issues. Enforcement is assured through tough provisions providing for fines and even trade sanctions.

-- **Argument:** Mexican wages have fallen even while the productivity of Mexican workers has increased.

Response: Mexico in August unilaterally agreed to tie its minimum wages to productivity, something even NAFTA opponents have recognized as a "big step" in the right direction.

-- It is true that during the early 1980s, a unique crisis period in Mexican history, real wages fell relative to productivity. However, since 1988, the compensation of production workers in Mexican manufacturing has increased at 4.5% per year, approximately the same rate as productivity growth in manufacturing. The compensation of salaried workers has increased even faster.

-- A 1992 government-labor-business accord on raising productivity and quality is now being implemented on the company and workplace level. At each workplace, wage bonuses over and above the recommended Pacto wage increase are being established linked to productivity performance.

-- Business Week reports that some 8 million Mexican workers are employed in the companies under union contracts that stand to benefit from productivity bonuses. Telmex has set aside $150 million for such bonuses and began awarding them in August.

-- No capitalist government in the world sets average wage rates.

-- **Argument:** The NAFTA will cause U.S. companies to move to Mexico.

Response: U.S. companies stay in the U.S. because American workers are the best and most productive in the world. If wages were the only factor that companies considered in deciding where to locate, there are plenty of countries with lower wages than Mexico -- Haiti and Bangladesh would be export powerhouses.

-- Like any good shopper, U.S. companies know that cheaper doesn't mean better. Workers at one-fifth of U.S. wages are no bargain if they are five times less productive.

-- Wages aren't the only factor a company considers when it decides where to locate. There are many reasons why American firms stay at home -- efficient transportation; cheap and reliable power sources; access to high technology; advanced communications networks; cutting edge business services -- and most importantly, the quality of our workforce.

-- The status quo means low Mexican wages and high Mexican tariffs to U.S. exports. NAFTA eliminates barriers to U.S. goods and allows us to compete.

-- **Argument**: The NAFTA labor side agreement doesn't cover industrial relations (the right to strike, the right to bargain collectively, the right to associate freely).

-- The labor side agreement provides unprecedented protections for labor standards and pressure for their enforcement through a trade agreement. All labor law issues -- including industrial relations -- are covered by a combination of sunshine in the agreement itself and dispute settlement procedures in the agreement or in existing U.S. law.

-- As part of the side agreement, each country establishes a "National Administrative Office" (NAO). The NAOs in each country can receive complaints and conduct initial evaluations on enforcement of all labor laws. Industrial relations are also subject to formal review by the Ministerial Council established in the side agreement.

-- For some issues, including minimum wages, occupational health and safety, and child labor, the side agreement provides for the creation of a trinational "Evaluation Committee of Experts" (ECE). An ECE can analyze enforcement questions. These issues are subject to dispute settlement and can result in fines and trade sanctions if remedies aren't instituted.

-- Action by both the NAO and the ECE can be initiated by a single government -- it does not require the permission of the other NAFTA countries.

-- The U.S. retains the right to use the authority under Section 301 of the Trade Act, including trade sanctions, to deal with labor rights problems (e.g., industrial relations issues) not subject to sanctions under the procedures established in the side agreement.

-- **Argument:** Mexico's health and safety standards are poorly enforced.

Response: We fully recognize the problems that exist today on the border, including enforcement occupational health and safety standards. That's why we've insisted on the negotiation of a supplemental agreement on labor.

-- The Labor Supplemental Agreement is precedent-setting, committing Mexico to the full enforcement of its labor laws -- including those protecting the health and safety of workers.

-- The Supplemental requires Mexico to appoint and train inspectors, undertake on-site inspections, and require record-keeping and reporting.

-- If Mexico fails to enforce its occupational health and safety laws, the U.S. can invoke tough dispute settlement procedures -- including the possibility of fines and trade sanctions.

-- The Supplemental also provides for cooperative activities between the Parties regarding occupational safety and health, including training sessions, research studies, and technical assistance.

-- **Argument:** NAFTA is especially bad for low wage Americans.

Response: NAFTA provides overall economic benefits for the citizens in all three NAFTA countries -- including low income worker. Far more jobs will be created with NAFTA than will be harmed.

-- Besides creating jobs, NAFTA will help low wage American workers by decreasing the pressures in Mexico that lead to illegal immigration. According to some scholars,

-- The President supports NAFTA because he believes it will create good, high paying jobs for Americans. He always has underscored the need to help those Americans who -- with or without NAFTA -- face adjustments due to international competition.

-- That's why the Administration will introduce a new, comprehensive worker adjustment program in the near future.

-- Because the new comprehensive program will not be available immediately, the Administration also is developing a special program to be available on NAFTA's effective date. This NAFTA-specific program will provide retraining, income support and placement assistance for any worker who loses their job because of NAFTA.

-- **Argument:** There are studies on both sides of the NAFTA debate.

Response: Nineteen of twenty serious studies conclude that NAFTA will have a net positive effect on job creation in the United States.

-- **Argument:** Mexicans' low wages make them a poor customer for U.S. goods.

Response: Mexicans today buy more per capita than either the Japanese or the Europeans.

-- Mexicans spend 70 cents of every import dollar on U.S.-made goods.

10/29/93

OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON: MINORITY BUSINESS LEADERS BRIEFING, NOV. 1 1993
STATE-BY-STATE ATTENDEES AND ENDORSERS

STATE	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	COMPANY	ATTEND	ENDORS
	Little, Jr.	Alfred	Sun Company	Y	
	Wesley	Clemon	TEXCOM, Inc.	y	S
AL	Moore	Darlene	Alabama Minority Suppliers Development Council	y	yes
	Terry	Roy	Terry Manufacturing Inc.	y	SN
CA	Bentley	Kenneth	Nestle USA	y	VSN
	Boykins	Eugene	Nestle, USA	y	SN
	Brooks	L. Kenneth	Bear Stearns & Co.	y	VSN
	Dones	Raymond	Pulso	y	S
	Griffey	Richard	Solar Records	Y	S
	Jones	Carl	Cross Colors, Inc.	Y	
	Lewis	R.	National Organization of Minority Architects	y	SN
	Little	Wallace	Kenneth Leventhalt Co.	Y	
	Mack	John	Los Angeles Urban League	y	
	McClain-Hill	Cynthia	The First Boston Corp.	y	SN
	Moon	Elvin	E.W. Moon	y	S
	Patten III	Ezekiel	Patten Energy Enterprises	y	
	Ponchetti	Carole	J.E. Ethridge Construction, Inc	y	SN
	Ralph	Sheryl		y	
	Van Hook	Jeffery	Van Hook Electric Company, Inc.	y	S
	Van Hook	Clarence	Van Hook Electric	y	
CT	Milward	George	Milward Corporation	y	
DC	Alfonso	Pedro	Dynamic Concepts, Inc.	y	VSN
	Arrington	Lloyd	EDFC/NEDCO	y	
	Awkard	Linda		y	SN
	Barnes	Iraline	PEPCO	y	S
	Bazilio	Ralph	Thompson, Curtis, Bazilio & Associates	y	
	Bostic	Carroll	Eastman-Kodak	y	SN
	Bowles	Robert	DC Chartered Health Care Plan Inc	y	

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STATE-BY-STATE ATTENDEES AND ENDORSERS

STATE	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	COMPANY	ATTEND	ENDORS
DC	Bryant	Andrew	Bryant Associates	y	S
	Chan	Hazel	La Dorn Systems Corp.	y	
	Coleman	Faye	Westover Consultants, Inc.	y	
	Diggs	James	The Anancostia Development Corporation	y	
	Diggs	Carla	International Machinists	y	
	Estell	Anita	Vancoyoc Associates	y	SN
	Gallie	Michael	The Millenium Group	y	
	Goldstein	Marva	Detroit Edison	Y	
	Gunn-Williams	Berna	Scruples, Inc.	y	NO
	Hagans	Michele	Women's Leadership Conference	Y	
	Harris	Michael	Intelligent Systems	y	
	Jacobs	Patricia	Cooperative Assistance Fund	y	y
	Johnson	Robert	BET Holdings	y	
	Johnson	Sheila	Black Entertainment Television	Y	
	Jordon	Carolyn	Pryor, McClendon, Counts & Company	y	S
	Kimbrough	Gwendolyn	American Therapist Services, Inc.	y	S
	Kornetary	Daryl	AT&T Federal	y	SN
	Lloyd	Denise	D.H. Lloyd & Associates	y	
	Lopes Jr.	Manuel	Maryland/DC Minority Supplier Dev. Council	y	SN
	McAlpine	Robert	National Urban League	y	
	McRae, Esq.	Randy	Temple & McRae	y	
	Mitchell	B.	Industrial Bank of Washington	y	
	Neloms	Henry	Premium Distributions	y	SN
	Ogden	Cassandra	Community Development and Cultural Exchange	y	SN
	Phillips	William	Phillips, Powell & Associates	y	
	Powell	John	Phillips, Powell & Associates	y	
	Shannon	Patricia	NationsBank	y	S
	Simmons	Russell		y	
	Smith	Malessia	Greenleaf Associates	y	Sn

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STATE	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	COMPANY	ATTEND	ENDORS
DC	Stebbins	Dana	Wilkes, Artis, Hedrick & Lane	y	?
	Thompson	Jeffery	Thompson, Curtis, Bazilo & Associates	y	
	Thompson Cole	Carol	RJR Nabisco	y	
	Titus	Robert	Mitchell/Titus Company	y	SN
	Watkins	Dayton	Small Business Adminstration	Y	Y
	Watson	Thomas	Watson Rice Corp.	y	SN
	Williams	Larry	Larry Williams & Associates	y	S
	Williams	Walker	UNIWORLD	y	SN
	Williams	Eddie	Joint Center for Political Studies	y	
	Wilmot	David	Harmon & Wilmot	y	
	Wood	Nathanial	AM-PRO	y	
DE	Nichols	Ronald	RENCO	y	SN
FL	Hall	Daniel	Architects Hall	n	SN
	Paige	Windell	Florida Regional Minority Purchasing Council	y	SN
	Sewell	Percival	NAMC	y	S
	Watson	Pamela	Watson and Company	Y	Y
	Wynn	Dwayne	Afro-Carribbean Trading Group	Y	
	Young	Michael	The National Organization of Minority Architects	y	SN
GA	Golden	Leonard	ASAP Uniform Company	y	S
	Hammond	Edith	HE Hammond Enterprises, Inc	y	S
	Harris, Jr.	James	DigiTech	y	S
	Landers	Arthur	Landers & Associates	y	S
	Marshall	Harvey	Vanguard Distributors, Inc.	Y	S
	Shipman	V.	Georgia Minority Supplier Development Council	y	S
IL	Damper	Ronald	Dampron	y	SN
	Hollins	Lawrence	The Hollins Group	y	
	Jackson	Gerald	G.E. J.Security	y	
	Jackson	Donald	Central City Productions	y	SN
	Leftwich	Maxine	LS Financial Group Inc.	y	

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STATE	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	COMPANY	ATTEND	ENDORS
IL	Leftwich III	William	L.S. Strategic Group	Y	
	Lester	Jory	Lester Products	y	
	Rogers	Michael	National Organization of Minority Architects	y	
KY	Fox	Betty	Kentuckiana Min. Sup. Dev. Council	y	SN
	Johnson	Charles	KY-ANA Minority Supplier Dev. Council	y	
MA	Cruz	John	John B. Cruz Construction	y	
	Tong	May	New England Purchasing Company	y	
MD	Black	Clinton	Stevens Engineering Co.	y	
	Holmes	Arthur	Automated Sciences Group Inc	y	
	Jefferson, Jr.	William	General Electric Company	y	
	Lester	Evette	Lester Associates	Y	
	Lester	Ronald	Lester & Associates	Y	
	Murphy	Betty	Savannah Development Corporation	y	S
	Smith	Joshua	Maxima Corporation	y	
	Stephens	Wallace	Stephens Engineering Co. Inc.	y	SN
	Ward	Clarence	Martin Marietta Gov't Affairs	y	S
	Williams	Ralph	R.O.W. Sciences, Inc.	y	SN
MI	Barden	Donald	Barden Communications	y	y
	Hall	Ronald	Michigan Minority Business Development Council	y	SN
	Mullens	Delbert	Wesley Industries Inc	y	S
	Pickard	William	Regal Plastics Co.	y	
MN	Crowther	Donald	TCM Construction, Inc.	y	SN
	Hurst	Felicia	Architectural Engineers	y	VSN
	Kwok	Yvonne	Minnosota Minority Development Council	y	
	Richardson	Avenell	TCM Construction	Y	S
MO	Hatches	Barrett	KPL Gas Services	y	SN
	McCullough	Lawrence	Cherokee Industries, Inc.	y	
	Robinson	Verneda	KPL Gas Service	y	S

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NC	Graham	Malcomb	Carolinas Minority Suppliers Development Council	y	VSN
NE	Miller	Terrie	Omaha Regional Minority Purchasing Council	y	SN
	Robinson	Alcurtis	Mutual of Omaha Insurance	y	SN
NH	Freeman	Phyllis	Freecom, Inc.	y	S
	Freeman	James	Freecom, Inc.	y	S
NJ	Aguero	Luis	Technical Associates Inc.	y	
	Bowser	Hamilton	Evanbow Construction	y	
	Cook	Ralph	The Gil Group	y	
	Henderson, Jr.	Henry	H.F. Henderson Industries, Inc.	y	
	Huggins	David	RMS Technologies Inc	y	S?
	Yates	Avis	PC Pros Inc	y	SN
NY	Argrette	Joseph	JMA Concrete Pumping	y	
	Blondet, Jr.	Virgilio	Mitchell, Titus & Co.	y	
	Booth	William	American Committee on Africa	y	SN
	Boyd-Foy	Mary	EBASCO Services Incorporated	y	SN
	Cherry	Richard	New York Urban COalition	y	?
	Daughtry	Raymond	EB Enterprises Group Inc	y	
	Dorsey	Herman	American Association of Blacks in Energy	y	VSN
	Gay, Esq.	Darrell	Gay, Maher, and Brown	y	
	Giles III	Ben	Creative Advertising Techniques	y	
	Golden	Arthur	Golden & Golden	y	y
	Hadnott	Bennie	Watson Rice and Company	y	VSN
	Hall	Luis	BLJ Info Systems Inc	y	SN
	Harrell	Andre	Uptown Entertainment	y	SN
	Harris	Hal	Winback	y	
	Hastick	Roy	Caribbean-American Chamber of Commerce	y	SN
	Inniss	Charles	Brooklyn Union Gas	y	y
	Jones	Benjamin	New York/New Jersey Minority	y	?

STATE	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	COMPANY	ATTEND	ENDORS
			Purchasing Council Inc		
	Josha	Charles	Central Brooklyn Coordinating Council	y	
	Kim	John	Mitchell Hutchins	y	S
	King	Emmett	McAllister & Johnson Inc	y	
	Lewis	Edward	Essence Communications	y	SN
	Lockhart	Keith	Lockhart & Pettus Inc	y	
	Manaigo	Aaron	100 Black Men	y	
	Mayo	Raymond	Asset Security Protection Agency	y	
	McAllister	John	McAllister & Johnson Inc.	y	
	Michel	Harriet	Ntl. Min. Sup. Dev. Council	y	
	Riggs	Enrique	Small Business Stock Exchange of America	y	
	Robinson	John	National Minority Business Council Inc.	y	S
	Simmons	Craig	Kankaka (America) Inc.	y	SN
	Sims	Steven	Ntl Min. Supplier Dev. Council	y	
	Spraggins	Marianne	Smith, Barney & Shearson	y	
	Sutton	Pierre	Inner City Broadcasting	y	
	Thacker	Gary	Thacker Engineering	y	
	Thomas	Derrick	ACCESS LAN	y	SN
	Williams Jr.	Paul	Wood, Williams, Ratalsky, & Harris	y	
OH	Anderson	Warren	The Anderson-Dubose Co.	y	
	Cade	Erskine	a	y	S
	Clay	Randy	NW Ohio Minority Business Dev.	y	VSN
	Grady	Glenn	Cimarron Express, Inc.	y	
PA	Barnett	Ethel	The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	y	
	Bell	Joann	Gov. Advisory Comm. of A-A Affairs	y	
	Briggs	Ronald	Barrington Associates	Y	SN
	Cheryl	Abney	Philadelphia Electric	y	
	Green	Dianna	Duquesne Life Company	y	

OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON: MINORITY BUSINESS LEADERS BRIEFING, NOV. 1 1993
STATE-BY-STATE ATTENDEES AND ENDORSERS

STATE	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	COMPANY	ATTEND	ENDORS
PA	Hill	Kenneth	Sun Company, Inc.	y	VSN
	Smith	Walter	Kappa Alpha PSI	y	
TN	Crawley	Carol	Mid South Minority Purchasing Council	y	SN
TX	Campbell	Gregory	Baker Campbell Associates	y	
	Ellis	Rodney	Solar & Ellis, PA	y	S
	Hatcher	Beverly	Golden Triangle Minority Business Council	y	SN
	Posey	Margo	Dallas/Ft. Worth Minority Business Dev. Council		S
	Thomas	Earl	Goldline Refining	y	SN
	White	Ronald	Dallas Fort Worth Min. Bus. Council	Y	
VA	Bates, Jr.	Robert	Mobil Corporation	y	VSN
	Dual Jr	J.	Dual Inc	y	SN
	Easter	Robert	National Organization of Minority Architects	y	
	Jackson	Owen	Project Resources Inc	y	S
	Johnson-Crawley	Adele	VA Min. Reg. Sup. Dev. Council	y	SN
	Metters	Samuel	Metters Industries Inc	y	SN
WA	Boddie	Algernon	Boddie's Building Construction	y	S