

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	From: Robert B. Johnson, To: Kathleen Ahn, Re: Hope you don't mind the changes. [personal] [partial] (1 page)	04/22/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([Ben Johnson, Racial Disparities...])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[12/30/1998 - 06/02/1999]

2018-0997-F

in380

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]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Robin J. Bachman (CN=Robin J. Bachman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-DEC-1998 12:58:49.00

SUBJECT: Recent Census Clips

TO: cpugh@cmbp.census.gov (cpugh@cmbp.census.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: fbourne@cmbp.census.gov (fbourne@cmbp.census.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mjohnson (mjohnson @ cmbp.census.gov [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dsmith@cmbp.census.gov (dsmith@cmbp.census.gov [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: cstrobel (cstrobel @ cmbp.census.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: emendoza (emendoza @ cmbp.census.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Robin J. Bachman/WHO/EOP on 12/30/98
12:58 PM -----

Robin J. Bachman
12/30/98 12:57:33 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Recent Census Clips

WordPerfect

Text

Happy New Year!

Message Sent

To: _____
terese.Schlachter @ mail.house.gov @ inet
Stacie Spector/WHO/EOP

Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP
Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP
Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP
Martha Foley/WHO/EOP
seth.amgott @ mail.house.gov @ inet
yolanda.chavez @ mail.house.gov @ inet
ben.chevat @ mail.house.gov @ inet
david.mcmillen @ mail.house.gov @ inet
leeprice @ doc.gov @ inet
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP
Michelle.Ash @ mail.house.gov @ inet
rshapiro @ mail.doc.gov @ inet
MHone @ mail.doc.gov @ inet
mark.stephenson @ mail.house.gov @ inet
Chandler G. Spaulding/WHO/EOP
John.Gray @ mail.doc.gov @ inet
james.f.holmes @ ccmil.census.gov @ inet
Christopher.Morton @ mail.doc.gov @ inet
Cassandra.Butts @ mail.house.gov @ inet
denise.metzger @ mail.house.gov @ inet
Donald Goldberg/WHO/EOP
Donna M. Rivelli/OMB/EOP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
Kcowles @ doc.gov @ inet
Craig T. Smith/WHO/EOP
Mickey Ibarra/WHO/EOP
Linda L. Moore/WHO/EOP
Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP
Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP
Fred DuVal/WHO/EOP
anthony.h.black @ ccmil.census.gov @ inet
Broderick Johnson/WHO/EOP
Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP
John.McPadden @ mail.house.gov @ inet
Ruby Shamir/WHO/EOP
Phyllis.i.mcgown @ ccmil.census.gov @ inet
Barbara.warner @ mail.doc.gov @ inet
Tom.Jurkiewicz @ mail.house.gov @ inet
carrie.hyun @ ost.dot.gov @ inet
mgoodman @ doc.gov @ inet

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D20]MAIL49562636L.326 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

The Detroit News

December 30, 1998, Wednesday

SECTION: OnDetroit; Pg. Pg. S6

LENGTH: 1521 words

HEADLINE: Meet the newsmakers of 1999: They'll be some of the key players on casinos, schools and economic development

BYLINE: By Christopher Singer / The Detroit News

BODY:

Tough issues, challenging decisions and fun times. Expect all three from the city of Detroit in 1999.

The tough issues include resolving the placement of three casinos on the riverfront; the challenging decisions involve the management of Detroit schools and the 1999 North American International Auto Show will kick off the fun times

The auto show, bigger and better than ever at Cobo Center, will run from Jan 10-18.

In other upbeat news, the Detroit Walk of Stars is scheduled to break ground in the spring on Woodward at Canfield in the Cultural Center and give the city a new destination for tourists.

And the Detroit Grand Prix has both a new title sponsor and a different date for the 1999 event only. The Tenneco Automotive Grand Prix of Detroit is set for Aug. 6-8 at The Raceway on Belle Isle Park.

Here are some of the other people, places and events to watch in the coming year.

Archer and the schools

Is Detroit Mayor Dennis Archer the person to produce a better managed and academically stronger Detroit Public Schools system? A bill the Legislature will

take up next year could give Archer, a strong critic of the school board, a chance to do just that. This move is sure to generate much political heat.

Critics say it would be a political blunder and many board members say just as Archer was elected, they, too, were elected and will fight to protect their turf.

But whoever heads the 180,000-student district, will find one of Supt. Dr. Eddie L. Green's innovative programs hard to replace or ignore.

Site-based management, an organizational structure that allows individual schools, members of the school community, teachers, students, parents and community members to work together with a common vision is gaining momentum. It

focuses on increasing accountability by utilizing a collaborative decision-making process.

At Pelham Magnet Middle School, a 17-member site-based advisory council meets regularly. Principal Rosa Jackson explained that when the council meets, the nature of the conversation is "participatory, in the sense that the various views are presented and accepted from the standpoint of equity."

Dealer's hand

Community activist Grace Boggs, 81, insists "casinos are not completely decided" and added Detroit's citizens will have to take steps to "offset the deterioration" when casinos open in Motown.

So, sign of opportunity or harbinger of doom, casinos will continue to make headlines beginning with the opening of the temporary gaming establishments in Greektown.

In the meantime, expect more red tape, more controversy as city officials continue to wrestle with the issue.

Branch at the helm

The Rev. Edward L. Branch has been elected to a three-year term as president of the influential Council of Baptist Pastors of Detroit and Vicinity.

His priorities for the council in 1999 include building a greater sense of fellowship and pooling resources.

"We are laboring now to include the parish-nurse ministry within a number of our churches, so that health care is a front-burner issue on the lifeline of our churches," Branch said.

Branch, who is pastor of Third New Hope Baptist Church, is also the president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Michigan.

Another new leader

Eugene Miller, chairman of the board of directors of Comerica Bank, will in 1999 take over as the new chairman of Detroit Renaissance, the nonprofit group of civic and business leaders that focuses on Detroit's economic development.

"We have an interest in the Renaissance Zones and we'd like to see something happen as far as an industrial park and for that we're looking at the Livernois-Intervale area.

"Also, there's been a lot of talk about cultural funding, so now there is a coalition between the various counties on how you implement it, and with recent legislation on it, we'll be focusing on it even more so.

"We'll continue to look for worthwhile projects like the Woodward Corridor.

We have a great interest in that. So it looks like we have a pretty big year ahead of us."

Hail to the Chief

Detroit Police Chief Benny Napoleon, who replaced Isaiah "Ike" McKinnon in July, will have his hands full. He'll begin 1999 by negotiating a new contract with officers, focusing on attracting new recruits to fill the place of the hundreds of officers who are retiring and his desire to equip officers with hollow point bullets.

One of Napoleon's biggest changes has been the writing of a new policy on "hot" pursuits.

When a suburban department chases a suspect into the city now, Detroit officers are not to join the chase. They can get involved with an incident after it is over.

Replacing Hudson's

Now that the Hudson's building is out of the way, city officials have begun to lay out plans for Campus Martius, a commercial/social downtown plaza that is expected to attract some top companies downtown, and encourage satellite growth

of residential and business development downtown.

The area, which currently consists of a sign bearing the project's name, will bring in big firms like Compuware, the Archer administration hopes, with other large companies to follow.

Stuck in traffic

Getting downtown next year, however, could prove tricky.

The Michigan Department of Transportation is asking motorists to withstand another year of headaches while it does \$ 67 million of construction on Interstate 75 over the span of 1 1/2 years.

Three miles of the road between I-96 and Gratiot will be closed in order to do road improvements and bridge repairs.

Building in the city

Just north of downtown in Detroit's Empowerment Zone, 1999 will see new and upscale housing projects taking off including the defection of a high-profile hip art gallery from trendy Royal Oak to Detroit's Cultural Center:

- * C-Pop Gallery -- Investing \$ 500,000 to restore and renovate a three-story 9,600-square-foot building on Woodward at Willis. The gallery is moving from Royal Oak.

- * Canfield Lofts -- A 43,000 square-foot warehouse on Canfield at Second is being converted into 35 lofts with prices starting at \$ 100,000.

- * Woodward Place at Brush Park -- The first for sale housing development in the lower Woodward Corridor in 60 years. Set on 31 acres just north of I-375 in the Medical Center, the \$ 90 million development will consist of 400 townhouse condominiums.

- * Addison Hotel-Peterboro Charlotte Historic District -- Three historic single-family homes, 44 lofts and 8,000 square feet of commercial space valued at \$ 4.5 million.

Focus:HOPE growing

Focus:HOPE is still growing and still expanding into new areas of economic development.

Executive Director Eleanor M. Josaitis said the group she co-founded with the late Fr. William Cunningham has big plans for 1999.

"We're going to open up a center for information technology. We're announcing that Jan. 4," she said.

"Our child care center just continues to grow."

Josaitis explained her organization will in 1999 finally launch a project delayed by Cunningham's death and last year's tornado.

Count to one million

Next year is the last year before Census 2000 and if the population count falls below the magic 1 million mark, Detroit will lose millions in federal funding.

The Archer administration will have to convince people to remain in the city and make sure they sign up everyone living in their households. There's also the need to make an accurate count of people throughout the city, and that includes making a substantial tally of the reportedly grossly undercounted southwest side.

Pay a visit

In southwest Detroit, groundbreaking is set for spring for the long-awaited Welcome Center at the U.S. end of the Ambassador Bridge that is being jointly developed by the Mexicantown Community Development Corp. and the International Bridge Corp.

Maria Elena Rodriguez, the new director of Mexicantown Development, also promises more activities and events to draw people to Mexicantown.

This report was written by Christopher M. Singer with contributions from David C. Butty, Santiago Esparza, Madison J. Gray and Rhonda Bates-Rudd.

Dennis Archer

Mayor of Detroit

Schools and casinos are on his agenda.

The Rev. Edward L. Branch

President, Council of Baptist Pastors

Promoting church cooperation is his top priority.

Eddie Green

General superintendent

of Detroit Public Schools

He's pushing his reform plan to make schools more accountable.

Eleanor Josaitis

Founder and executive director of Focus:HOPE

She'll be announcing a new center for information technology.

Eugene Miller

Detroit Renaissance chair

He's planning a "big year" in Detroit's effort to rebound.

Benny Napoleon

Detroit police chief

He'll have to deal with crime and police contracts.

Linsey Porter

Mayor of Highland Park

After eight years in office, he's predicting continued development.

Maria Elena Rodriguez

Mexicantown director

She expects more economic growth in southwest Detroit.

Gary J. Zych

Mayor of Hamtramck

Look for a tough political fight when he runs for re-election.

GRAPHIC: 1: Pelham Magnet Middle School principal, Rosa M. Jackson, leads a site-based advisory council meeting at the school. She said students are at the receiving end of the educational process.

2: Crystal Givens, 11, sits on the advisory council. She likes the idea because it helps parents, teachers and community find a solution. Photos by Steve Perez / The Detroit News

December 30, 1998, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 1; Column 2; National Desk

LENGTH: 2296 words

HEADLINE: In the Rural White South, Seeds of a Biracial Politics

BYLINE: By KEVIN SACK

DATELINE: TY TY, Ga.

BODY:

Ten years ago, Wayne Williams, a peanut farmer here, would no more have considered voting for a black man for Congress than he would have planted his crop in the chill of December.

Louie Perry Jr., down in Colquitt County, felt pretty much the same way. So did J. L. Tillman and, truth be told, most every other white farmer who tills the clay of southwest Georgia. But in last month's election, Mr. Williams, Mr.

Perry, Mr. Tillman and tens of thousands of others voted enthusiastically for Representative Sanford D. Bishop Jr., a moderate black Democrat who won re-election convincingly in a rural, conservative district where nearly two-thirds of the voters are white.

Mr. Bishop won almost 4 out of every 10 white votes in the Second District of Georgia, an achievement that would have been inconceivable a few years ago.

By comparison, David N. Dinkins won just a fourth of the white vote in 1989, when he was elected the first black mayor of New York City.

Many of Mr. Bishop's white supporters acknowledge they had to overcome deep prejudices to vote for him. "I just wouldn't have thought a black man would know enough to do the job," Mr. Williams explained. Other white farmers referred to the Congressman matter-of-factly with the coarsest of racial epithets before explaining what it was they liked so much about him.

That may seem a perverse compliment. But whatever whites want to call Mr. Bishop, their willingness to vote for him may signify one of the most hopeful developments in Southern politics in decades. Many black politicians have managed to attract white support in urban, New South areas like Atlanta. But Mr. Bishop's electoral success suggests that even in the most rural and impoverished

d
districts, a significant number of white Southerners can overcome race as an absolute obstacle to voting for a black politician who shares their thinking, votes their interests and hauls home plenty of pork.

For years, the unwillingness of such whites to vote for blacks has been the cornerstone of redistricting policies intended to maximize minority representation. As legislatures prepare to reconstitute Congress after the 2000 census, the opponents of such redistricting view Mr. Bishop as the most compelling evidence that black candidates can win in white districts.

Conversely, those who support race-based redistricting attribute Mr. Bishop's success to his incumbency, which was gained in a majority black district before the Supreme Court ordered a remapping in 1992.

Mr. Bishop's story does not mean that racism is dead in southwest Georgia. Nor does it mean that there are no longer deep racial disparities in the rural South in income, housing, education and health care. But it does suggest, some three decades after the culmination of the civil rights movement, that the racial bitterness born of forced desegregation has started to fade, and that old prejudices are giving way to a more pragmatic politics of racial cooperation and interdependence.

"There's no revolution that's occurred down here," said Thomas C. Chatmon Jr., the son of a black civil rights pioneer who has been selected by the power structure in Albany, the largest city in the Second District, to direct a downtown redevelopment effort. "It doesn't show that whites or blacks are willing to be colorblind. But what it does show is that southwest Georgians are willing to cohabitate, are willing to work together, that they know that there must be compromise on both sides in order to move together on our collective agenda. That's the reality. And absolutely that is progress."

Race Gives Way To Self-Interest

It is hard not to see a measure of progress here in the gradual subjugation of race by the more natural politics of self-interest. During Mr. Bishop's three terms in Congress, large numbers of white south Georgians have concluded that his accessibility and his influence -- particularly with other black Democrats in the House -- far outweigh any consideration of race.

"To start with I wasn't wild about him, because he was black," explained Mr.

Williams, 55, a lanky third-generation farmer who grows peanuts and tobacco on 84 acres here. "So many black people around here, you just can't count on them. But he went around and made some talks and we liked the way he talked. I've met him twice and he talks to you, not above your head. If you have a problem, he'll help you out with it."

Mr. Bishop has earned the fealty of white constituents through his aggressive advocacy for Federal farm programs, balanced budgets, welfare reform, school prayer and gun ownership. To suit his district, he has switched positions on issues like the assault weapons ban, which he first supported and later opposed. He advertises himself as a conservative, and reinforced that claim by becoming the only black member of the right-leaning Democratic caucus known as the Blue Dogs.

Mr. Bishop has also put his white constituents at ease with an affable, nonthreatening manner and a determined resistance to playing the firebrand on racial issues. He has protected military bases, secured financing for road widenings and historical sites, and become a regular at local events like the Big Pig Jig in Vienna and the Rattlesnake Roundup in Whigham. He has even joined the National Rifle Association and taken up bird hunting, although his farmer friends report that the doves are never safer than when Mr. Bishop is walking the brush.

Like many of his constituents, James Lee Adams Jr., a prominent white farmer in Camilla, said that Mr. Bishop made a lasting impression by using his seat on the Agriculture Committee to persuade black Democrats and urban Northerners to preserve Federal price supports for peanuts in 1996.

"It's questionable whether it would have survived without the votes he brought to it," said Mr. Adams, who is chairman of the agency that administers Federal farm programs in Georgia. He added: "I think most of us have gotten beyond the white and black issue. We prefer to focus on the green."

Mr. Tillman, 70, who farms cotton and peanuts just south of Moultrie, also cited the peanut program in explaining his support for Mr. Bishop. "Now when he came in, he didn't know a thing about peanuts, probably thought they grew on trees," Mr. Tillman said. "But he's educated himself."

How did Mr. Tillman feel about voting for a black man? "A nigger?" he asked,

finishing the question. "I couldn't have seen doing it before, wouldn't even have thought about it. But I think he's done a lot for farmers, more than any of them up there in a long time."

Similarly, Mr. Perry recalled getting a telephone call two years ago from a friend who urged him to support Mr. Bishop's Republican opponent. "He said, 'What would your Daddy say if he knew you were voting for a black person?'" Mr. Perry said. "I said, 'Well, he would think I was pretty smart if he knew the man was helping us.'"

That is precisely the message that Mr. Bishop, 51, has promoted in campaigns

"There were people who never would have imagined voting for me, who didn't vote for me the first time," he said. "But the majority vote their pocketbooks.

They understand the precarious situation that the farming community is in and they'll support people that help them." He added, "That was actually the key element of Dr. King's dream, that blacks could be known by the content of their character rather than the color of their skin."

An Unlikely Landscape For a Proving Ground

Nine blacks were elected to Congress from majority white districts this year, including several, like Representatives Cynthia A. McKinney of suburban Atlanta and Melvin L. Watt of Charlotte, N.C., who won with notable white support. But none won in a more unlikely place than the Second District of Georgia. Only 36 percent of the district's registered voters are black. The largest city, Albany, has but 78,000 residents. While the 31-county district remains marginally Democratic, whites now support Republicans regularly.

The landscape here is a patchwork of pecan groves, cotton and peanut fields and quail-hunting plantations interspersed with small towns built around courthouse squares and cotton gins. This time of year, with the cotton crop just in, white tufts litter the roadsides. Blue harvesters churn through the pecan groves, sucking fallen nuts off the ground and spewing out a mulch of twigs and leaves.

Much of this land was first cleared and planted by slaves, and the phrase "plantation mentality" still resonates with many blacks. It was in Albany, where asphalt turned to dirt when white neighborhoods turned to black, that the

Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. encountered some of the staunchest resistance to the civil rights movement. And while south Georgia now has black police chiefs and county commissioners, time has not eased all tensions.

In Albany, for instance, whites and blacks have feuded over whether to rename Jefferson Street for Dr. King. A black-majority City Commission approved the change in 1996. Two months after the signs went up, a newly elected white-majority commission ordered them down.

And yet there are signs of increasing sensitivity. A new civil rights museum in Albany opened in November with biracial backing. A number of the city's civic leaders have started to meet regularly to discuss racial issues, with one group calling itself White Men Coming to Terms With Our Own Racism.

But churches and country clubs remain largely segregated, and whites tend to move out of neighborhoods that become more than 20 percent black, said Michael D. Rogers, a business professor at Albany State University who leads the city's Coalition for Diversity. And blacks in the Second District, the poorest district in the state, are nearly twice as likely as whites to have dropped out of school, more than three times as likely to live in poverty and more than 10 times as likely to live in homes without adequate plumbing, census figures show.

A Firm Foundation In Civil Rights

On paper, Mr. Bishop might not seem a natural fit with the farmers of southwest Georgia. He was reared in Mobile, Ala., the son of a black college president who demanded that his students register to vote. At age 10, he defied a Mobile bus driver by sitting in the whites-only section of an otherwise empty bus.

At Morehouse College in Atlanta, Mr. Bishop became an admirer of Dr. King, the college's most famous graduate. He marched in a downtown civil rights demonstration, served as student-body president in 1968, the year that Dr. King was assassinated, and sang with the Morehouse glee club at his funeral. After graduating from Emory Law School, he joined the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in New York City, and later accepted N.A.A.C.P. help in establishing a civil rights law firm in Columbus, Ga.

Mr. Bishop served in Georgia's General Assembly from 1977 to 1992, the year

he first ran for Congress. The state Legislature, encouraged by the Bush Administration to create majority black districts, had designed a Second District where the voting-age population was 52 percent black. Mr. Bishop defeated a vulnerable white incumbent in the Democratic primary, and then cruised to victory in the general election. He won re-election easily in 1994.

But by 1996 new lines had been drawn by Federal judges after the Supreme Court ruled it was unconstitutional to use race as a dominant factor in redistricting. By redrawing the lines to eliminate concentrations of blacks in

Macon and Columbus, where Mr. Bishop lived, the judges reduced the district's black voting-age population to 35 percent.

Redistricting: A Test Both For and Against

Mr. Bishop moved to Albany and won anyway, with 54 percent of the vote and an estimated 36 percent of the white vote. This year, against a capable and adequately financed Republican opponent, Joe McCormick, he polled even better, winning 57 percent of the total vote, an estimated 38 percent of the white vote and 98 percent of the black vote, according to an analysis by Charles S. Bullock 3d, a University of Georgia political scientist.

Mr. Bishop did not, however, do as well with white voters as some white Democratic candidates. For example, in the 12 Colquitt County precincts where at least 90 percent of the registered voters were white, Governor-elect Roy E. Barnes won 53 percent of the vote and Mr. Bishop won 41 percent.

Still, A. Lee Parks Jr., the Atlanta lawyer who successfully challenged the racial foundation of Georgia's redistricting plan, said Mr. Bishop proved that blacks could be elected to Congress "without racially biased districts."

"Sanford actually represents people without regard to race, and when he does that people forget his race," Mr. Parks said.

Many black politicians, he said, alienate white voters by "communicating that they prefer their black constituents, that their priority is serving their black constituents. Often that's what polarizes elections on racial lines."

Supporters of race-based redistricting counter that voting remained racially polarized in Mr. Bishop's last two elections. And they emphasize that a crucial

advantage for candidates like Mr. Bishop was that he was first elected in a majority black district and then took the benefits of incumbency to his new white district.

"I'm not ready to conclude that we are suddenly a race-blind electorate," said Laughlin McDonald, director of the Southern office of the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Adams, the farmer from Moultrie, put it a different way.

"We haven't arrived yet," he said. "I don't know if you ever arrive, if you ever wipe every vestige from your mind. But what's most important sometimes is what direction you're going."

GRAPHIC: Photo: A constituent greeted Representative Sanford D. Bishop Jr. as the Georgia Congressman headed to a Christmas parade in Cairo, Ga., early this month. In November, Mr. Bishop was elected to his fourth term. (Reggie Grant for The New York Times)(pg. A12)

Graph: "AT A GLANCE: Georgia's Second Congressional District"

ECONOMICS (1990)

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME -- \$20,938

PER CAPITA INCOME

WHITE -- \$12,602

BLACK -- 5,529

PEOPLE IN POVERTY -- 24%

WHITE -- 12%

BLACK -- 43%

EDUCATION (1990)

ADULTS 25 AND OVER WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE -- 62%

WHITE -- 71%

BLACK -- 44%

1996 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

CLINTON -- 49%

DOLE -- 44%

PEROT -- 7%

1998 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

BISHOP (D) -- 57%

McCORMICK (R) -- 43%

DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

POPULATION -- 591,681

RACE
WHITE -- 60%
BLACK -- 39%
OTHER -- 1%

REGISTERED VOTERS -- 306,812
WHITE -- 64%
BLACK -- 36%

(Sources: Census Bureau; The Almanac of American Politics 1998)(pg. A12)

Map showing the location of Georgia's Second Congressional District. (pg. A12)

Copyright 1998 Capital City Press
The Advocate (Baton Rouge, La.)

December 29, 1998 Tuesday METRO EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 7C

LENGTH: 373 words

HEADLINE: Council adopts revisions aimed at subdivisions

BYLINE: VIC COUVILLION

DATELINE: AMITE

BODY:

AMITE - The Tangipahoa Parish Council adopted a revised policy Monday night that regulates the establishment of subdivisions.

The ordinance containing regulations drawn up by the Parish Planning Commission after a lengthy study was adopted without comment by council members.

The document sets out procedures for starting a subdivision and specifies what steps must be taken before work may begin on new multiresidential developments.

The new policy goes into more detail than the one now in use.

The regulations spell out requirements for streets, drainage, designs and improvements. The new policy allows for special use subdivisions that include mobile home parks, apartment complexes, recreational camping grounds and family partitions.

The policies will go into effect immediately, but subdivision plans on file with the parish Permitting Office will not be covered by the new regulations.

At the same meeting, the council approved a transfer of the parish's cable television franchise from Charter Communications LP to

a new company, Charter Communications LLC.

The final ordinance authorizing the transfer of franchise includes a few minor changes to the draft document hammered out by members of the council and attorneys for Charter at the previous meeting of the council.

The parish will receive 5 percent of Charter's gross parish revenue as a franchise fee. Charter also agrees to assist the parish in establishing a local government access channel which will telecast parish-generated programs from the courthouse in Amite.

The agreement calls for establishment of the government channel by Dec. 31, 2000. The franchise transfer also establishes areas where Charter will guarantee cable service.

In other business, the council:

- . Granted a franchise to Entergy Gulf States Inc. to provide natural gas to customers in the parish for a period of 20 years.

- . Gave final approval to prospective precinct boundaries for use with the 2000 census and eventual reapportionment that could follow census completion.

- . Adopted the 1999 budget funding the Tangipahoa Parish Tourist and Film Commission. The commission anticipates expenditures of \$ 678,440 in 1999.

Copyright 1998 The Denver Post Corporation
The Denver Post

December 29, 1998 Tuesday 2D EDITION

SECTION: DENVER & THE WEST; Pg. B-11

LENGTH: 589 words

HEADLINE: The indispensable man

BYLINE: Bob Ewegen

BODY:

John Indispensable Evans has finally abandoned his foolish and probably illegal

plan to cling to his part-time and unpaid post on the Colorado State Board of Education while seizing his new day job in the state Senate. But he couldn't resist chastizing those churlish voters who had questioned his goal of double-dipping from the trough of power. In a letter of resignation to chairman

Pat Hayes, John Indispensable Evans said he would quit the education board on Jan. 5, 1999. But he went on to assail a villainous though unnamed newspaper for editorially suggesting on Dec. 9 that his double-dipping plan "reveals a

troubling level of arrogance." The Indispensable One was shocked, shocked, that these wretched constituents had dared to criticize him and assailed them for yearning for the "old politics of smoke-filled back rooms and hidden agendas." Alas, the vile scribes in question toil for your very own Denver Post. Your servants had failed to recognize that Evans, and Evans alone, is such a towering public figure that he can be replaced only by an "open and thorough search" - one he had originally suggested would take up to nine months, during which he would graciously (if illegally, according to an advisory opinion from the Colorado Attorney General's office) continue to occupy both offices.

Evans wrote that he is special because his at-large post means he "represents all 176 school districts."

That's true enough. Supervisory bodies don't like tie votes, which means they do like to have an odd number of members - sometimes, very odd indeed. Thus, the seven-member board is now comprised of one representative from each of Colorado's six Congressional districts, plus an at-large seat, currently held by Evans.

But the fact that he doesn't represent a specific district doesn't give him any special power on the board. The at-large seat is simply a placeholder, a way to break ties. If Colorado, as expected, gains a seventh Congressional seat after the 2000 census, the at-large seat will be replaced with one representing the new district. Obviously, nothing in that editorial demanded "closed, secretive government," as Evans now sniffs. Quite the contrary, it urged him to resign so "a replacement could be found quickly, allowing the education board to get on with its job."

Of course, it was the notion that Colorado could "quickly" replace him that enraged John Indispensable Evans. I did not write that shameless epistle. But until reading his tirade, I had assumed he could be replaced as expeditiously - and in as "thorough and open" a manner - as the dozens of similar vacancies in state government that are quickly filled every year without recourse to double-dipping. But it is not too late for Colorado voters to do penance. Let us "quickly" amend our state Constitution to eliminate those pesky clauses that

limit John Indispensable Evans to only one elected post at a time. Then we can elect him senator-for-life (no term limits for the Indispensable One, please); and permanent ex officio member of the State Board of Education.

Only then can Coloradans apply adequate balm to the wounded ego of The Indispensable One. And we must censor all libraries to ensure that they don't include the sayings of the late French President Charles De Gaulle.

It was De Gaulle, after all, who commented: "The graveyards are full of indispensable men." Bob Ewegen (BOBEWEGEN@AOL.COM) is deputy editorial page editor of The Post. He has written on state and local government since 1963.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: John Evans Can we spare him?
Copyright 1998 The Des Moines Register, Inc.
The Des Moines Register

December 29, 1998, Tuesday

SECTION: Main News Pg.6

LENGTH: 1434 words

HEADLINE: The Register's Readers Say

SOURCE: Readers

BODY:

What Republicans fear in census

This letter concerns a highly partisan issue that will have a tremendous impact on our nation's future political structure, and revolves around deliberate distortions of the truth.

The issue is the 2000 census and the proposed sampling methods. The U.S. Census Bureau proposes to use statistical sampling methods to obtain a more accurate count than could be achieved using its old methods. This proposal has

met with strong opposition from the Republican Party, which has engaged in various maneuvers to block sampling.

A decision is due in 1999, but it seems clear that the Republicans have the upper hand. They claim that sampling is unconstitutional, citing the dictionary definition of a census as a complete enumeration.

That is indeed the definition of a census; however, the methods that were used in 1990 and before did not produce anything like a complete enumeration, and so one could just as easily argue that the old methods are unconstitutional

The framers of the Constitution required the census to be conducted to ensure that congressional districts are apportioned fairly, so that all people are

represented equally. This is the very foundation of our democracy.

What's really going on is that the Republicans know that sampling will result in more accurate (higher) counts of people who have been undercounted in the past -lower-income groups who tend to vote Democratic. The biases produced by undercounting are widely acknowledged; in fact, adjustments are already in place for purposes of allocating federal funds (but not congressional representatives) to large cities.

So it is clear that the Republican opposition to sampling is politically motivated. There is much at stake -enough to shift the balance of power in Congress -and the long-term consequences are potentially much more serious than

President Clinton's impeachment.

-Russell V. Lenth,

9 Wellesley Way, Iowa City.

Clinton's yanking our chain

Do you remember that weird neighbor who would take a stick and toss it for his dog to chase only to watch the dog be jerked 180 degrees as it hit the end

of its leash, unable to reach the stick? Over and over, the master would do this, laughing as the dog kept faithfully attempting its duty.

I think this is how President Clinton treats the American people. How many times can he get away with bombing Iraq to divert attention away from other issues?

Could the timing of the recent attack on Iraq be any more suspicious? Many argue that Saddam Hussein thinks domestic issues surrounding impeachment distract the United States. This argument fails for many reasons.

First, how dumb do you think Saddam Hussein is? Is he a glutton for punishment? Doesn't he learn from his prior experiences? Second, does Saddam truly think he can get away with subversive activities while Clinton and the United States are distracted? If Clinton is truly the messiah to Western culture and all that is bad in the eyes of Iraq, don't you think Saddam would want him

impeached? Why do something that prolongs Clinton's stay in office? .

Conversely, maybe Saddam wants Clinton to stay in office. If this is true, is it any better that a mad man likes our president? If these arguments do not seem plausible, to whom does the finger point as the instigator? Come on, America, break free from the leash!

-Dane Bogaard,
1207 Victoria Circle, Norwalk.

Let Huskers have casinos

I read with interest John Carlson's Iowa column of Dec. 6 thanking Nebraskan
s
for allowing themselves to be scammed in Iowa's casinos.

He makes it sound as though we should be proud of how we are getting the
better of our neighboring state by cooking up a way to siphon off Nebraska
dollars into Iowa.

Yes, Iowa governments at local and state levels get some tax benefits from
the Nebraska gamblers' money, and the Nebraska addicts do travel back to their
own state with the family, economic and mental issues that accompany their
compulsive problem. But Iowa still has to deal with the fallout from our own
gamblers and the growing number of addicts among them.

If we are proud about how we've put one over on our neighboring state to the
west, perhaps we should also be proud of our burgeoning methamphetamine
problems, our solution to crime problems with all those hundreds of additional
prison beds being built every year, the crumbling school buildings, our
diminishing rural population, our close-to-the-top leadership in low wages, our
growing hog-factory business as a replacement for family farms.

Frankly, since gambling hasn't solved any of our problems, I wish Nebraska
had all the casinos and we had the better football team. Then we really could b
e
proud.

-Rev. Carlos Jayne,
legislative advocate,

United Methodist Church,

500 E. Court Ave., Des Moines.

Headline missed story

A recent news item (Nov. 24 Page 6A) ran under the headline, "Survey Says
Blacks Are Anti-Semitic." Two important points are to be noted: 1) There is no
evidence that blacks are generally anti-Semitic, and 2) the survey on which you
reported did not claim to show that blacks were generally anti- Semitic.

You did not report that the survey (which was based on a telephone poll of
999 people), found that anti-Semitism is down among blacks as it is among
whites, although the drop is not as great among blacks as it is among whites.

You did not report that the survey concluded that those who were most anti-Semitic among blacks had dropped from 37 to 34 percent since 1992, while those who were most anti-Semitic among whites dropped from 17 to 9 percent. You also did not report that overall, the number of Americans with strong anti-Semitic opinions dropped from 20 to 12 percent since 1992.

While a higher rate of anti-Semitism among blacks than whites may raise concerns or prompt further inquiry, it surely does not justify the Register's headline. This is the very sort of gross generalization in matters of race relations and religious prejudice that you would decry on the editorial page.

-David H. Goldman,
200 Liberty Bldg.,

418 Sixth Ave., Des Moines.

Resign? Never

President Clinton, resign? Absolutely not. When did the most fundamental American principle of our nation change from "innocent until proven guilty" to

"guilty until proven innocent"? When did we start rewarding the actions of hatchet men on kangaroo courts who declare a defendant guilty before his defense has been fully presented? When did we start demanding that people admit to crimes they insist they are not guilty of? Where can Clinton go to get his presidency back if he is eventually cleared in a fair court of law, as Mike Espy was?

-Alan L. Light,
2 Lake Pointe Rd. N.E.,

Iowa City.

Restoring GOP influence

The resignations of Newt Gingrich and Bob Livingston offer an opportunity for the Republican Party to regain its popularity with voters favoring fiscal responsibility and "middle of the road" approaches to reforms needed to restore respect for the federal government.

Gingrich talked a good game with his "Contract with America" but failed to keep his promises. After taking credit for a phony balanced budget in 1997, he

reverted to, voted for and made use of the same old pork-barrel budget long favored by members of Congress. He topped off his performance by showing poor political judgment during the last national election.

Getting rid of Southern Republican leadership and influence will help restore

a Republican Party that reaches out to a wide variety of people.

-Newton W. Dunn,
6904 Maryland Dr., Urbandale.

Teacher's view

I just wanted to take a moment to congratulate Gov. Terry Branstad on his new job. I understand he will be teaching one class for one semester at the University of Iowa and getting paid \$ 50,000. I teach five different high-school classes a semester, and with my five years of experience get approximately half of his salary for the whole year. I'm glad to know that Governor Branstad will truly know the lifestyle of a teacher.

-Dirk Waller,
504 Linn St., Traer.

Righteous?

The only way the Olympics is going to get its credibility back is to trash the Salt Lake City selection and start over in the selection process with tight

legal and investigative procedures in place, and with a new slate of selection-committee members.

Salt Lake City, I thought, was supposed to be the cradle of righteousness, conservatism and honesty. It's very disappointing to find out it is just the opposite.

-Robert B. Sanderson,
828 16th St., West Des Moines.

Copyright 1998 The Houston Chronicle Publishing Company
The Houston Chronicle

December 29, 1998, Tuesday 3 STAR EDITION

SECTION: A; Pg. 15

LENGTH: 405 words

HEADLINE: Census Bureau taking applications for 2,000 temporary jobs in Texas

SOURCE: Staff

BYLINE: JO ANN ZUNIGA

BODY:

The U.S. Census Bureau has about 2,000 temporary jobs that will be available in Texas from January through February.

A large number of those employees will be in Houston, where a big push will

get under way to confirm addresses for the year 2000 census to make up for a large population undercount in the 1990 census, said spokesman Frank Newton of the bureau's Dallas regional office.

"The undercount was about 6 percent in Houston in 1990 compared to a 1.6 percent undercount nationwide," he said. "Houston is very important not only because it's the biggest city in our region, but it is also ethnically and racially diverse."

Two offices in the Houston area are taking applications for clerks, enumerators and recruiting assistants for the Urban Block Canvassing operation, said Liza Blancas, assistant recruiting manager.

Paying between \$ 9.25 to \$ 13 per hour, the jobs are available to either U.S citizens or legal residents 18 years or older. However, applicants who are 16 or 17 can qualify if they have a high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.

A 28-question test of basic skills is required. Those interested can call the Census office downtown at 713-209-4841 or in the Greenspoint area at 281-872-6195, Blancas said.

This is not a door-to-door confirmation.

"At this point, we just want to confirm these addresses exist. There are whole new sections and neighborhoods that exist now that were not around 10 years ago," Newton said.

The jobs last about six to eight weeks, starting either Jan. 4 or 13 and lasting through Feb. 26. But the temporary employees remain on a list to be recruited again as the census forms are mailed out by March and April 2000.

As part of the outreach effort, churches and community groups have been contacted to spread awareness of the importance to participate in the census, Newton said.

Much of federal funding for social and educational programs are tied directly in to population count.

"Census forms will also be a lot more accessible. Instead of just depending on those mailed out, we are also having forms available at stores and other public places," he said.

In 1990, about 100 million households were counted by the census. Now about an estimated 120 million exist, he said.

Forms will be mailed to about 80 million households with "city addresses" with street names, he said, while about 40 million of rural addresses will be hand-delivered.

Copyright 1998 Bergen Record Corp.
The Record (Bergen County, NJ)

December 29, 1998; TUESDAY; ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: OPINION; Pg. L09

LENGTH: 779 words

HEADLINE: ONLY CERTAINTY FOR CLINTON IN '99: THE ROAD WILL BE ROUGH

SOURCE: Wire services

BYLINE: WALTER R. MEARS

BODY:

THE GHOSTS OF this Christmas past will haunt President Clinton to the last hour of his last day in the White House as he deals with the Republican House that impeached him.

Democrats will be reinforced in the new Congress, but short of the strength to win what the president said he will seek to do: broaden federal education programs, enact guarantees of patients rights in managed health care, and act on the always sensitive issues of Social Security and Medicare financing.

On Wednesday, Clinton added a proposal for \$ 1.12 billion in assistance for homeless Americans next year, a 15 percent increase.

There's more to come Jan. 19 in his State of the Union message to a Congress in which Republicans will have a narrowed, six-vote House majority, and 10-seat control in the Senate.

Whatever is done in the next two years can't be done without them, which means compromise.

That was elusive before the bitterness of near party-line impeachment, Clinton and Congress couldn't agree on a budget this year and had to settle on a catchall money bill to keep the government funded.

They argued to an impasse on patients rights, sidestepped a dispute on the way to conduct the 2000 census, and managed to settle on education aid, approving part of what Clinton wanted with local control terms Republicans demanded.

But the last session's sparse product led Democrats to call it a do-nothing Congress, while Republicans accused them of snarling the works.

Now it will be more difficult to get things done. When Congress convenes Jan. 6, impeachment will be a first order of Senate business, with trial or a censure settlement, possibly both, as the options.

Clinton said he would accept congressional rebuke and censure for the Monica Lewinsky affair and his deceptions about it, but he won't admit lying, let alone the perjury of which he stands accused by House vote. A second impeachment article charges him with obstruction of justice in an attempt to cover up the illicit sex.

Even Republicans looking to censure as a way out, given the prospect of trial without punishment for lack of the 67 Senate votes it would take to convict Clinton and force him from office, insist that a confession be part of any deal.

But the suggestion of censure instead of ouster prompted the Republican who managed the House impeachment drive to say there should be no deal in the Senate while there are still "reams of evidence" against Clinton that have not been disclosed. That could lead two-thirds of the Senate to vote to throw him out, Rep. Tom DeLay of Texas, the GOP whip, said last week.

The new House speaker-designate, J. Dennis Hastert of Illinois, was deputy whip to DeLay until Newt Gingrich resigned because of Republican losses in the midterm elections. Bob Livingston of Louisiana, confessing his own illicit affairs before a sex magazine could publish reports of them, withdrew as Gingrich's successor before Clinton was impeached on Saturday.

There are threats of more such disclosures to come about other Republican members of Congress, which would worsen a politically hostile atmosphere.

Clinton joined other Democrats in calling for an end to "the politics of personal destruction." But that end is not in view.

In the Clinton impeachment case, some Democrats say the Senate should settle quickly on censure, end it all, and get back to business.

"And if we don't do that, we're going to have such a polarized, politicized Congress for the next two years, I don't see where much of anything gets done in this country," Sen. Patrick Leahy of Vermont said on NBC. Sen. John Breaux of Louisiana said on ABC that pressing the case could lead to a months-long Senate trial, leaving no opportunity to act on Social Security or other issues.

"We're tearing each other apart," Breaux said. "We're punishing the Congress more than we're punishing the president."

Clinton's most ardent GOP foes say the way to end it all quickly is for him to resign. Rejecting that, the president said it has never crossed his mind. After the House impeachment votes, he said he intends to work for his programs and policies for two more years, "until the

last hour of the last day of my term."

After he was reelected, Clinton remarked on the pattern of second-term woes that have beset modern presidents. "I'm very mindful of history's difficulties, and I'm going to try to beat them," he said.

He hasn't, and there are more awaiting him.

Walter R. Mears reports on Washington and national affairs for the Associated Press.

Copyright 1998 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

December 29, 1998, Tuesday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

SECTION: ST. CHARLES COUNTY POST, Pg. 1

LENGTH: 476 words

HEADLINE: IT'S NOT EVEN 1999 YET, BUT 2000 CENSUS IS UNDER WAY

BYLINE: Ralph Dummit; Of The St. Charles County Post

BODY:

The first phase of the national census in 2000 is under way in St. Charles County.

Newspaper advertisements have been soliciting applicants for part-time jobs as crew leaders and listers. Those selected for the jobs will begin work in March or April at hourly rates ranging from \$ 11.25 to \$ 12.75. Reimbursement for travel is 32.5 cents a mile.

While the applicants who are hired now will do only the spadework for the head count - verifying street addresses in municipalities - some of the jobs could last until 2000.

Don Simpson of the U.S. Department of Commerce, who is in charge of the census project in St. Charles County and western St. Louis County, said Monday that about 200 people would be hired for the area. Additional people will be hired from the city of St. Louis and from eastern St. Louis County, he said.

Applying for one of the jobs is easy.

Donny Carroll, placement supervisor for the Missouri Division of Employment in St. Peters, said all an applicant has to do is show up for testing at 9 or 1
1
a.m. on any Tuesday.

"No appointment is necessary," he said. "We accommodate those who show up at

either of the two times each Tuesday."

The testing is done at 2120 Parkway Drive, off the North Service Road of Interstate 70 and west of the Cave Springs interchange.

Applicants should bring two forms of identification such as a drivers license, Social Security card or birth certificate.

The test is not difficult, said Harriet Brown, a former state representative from St. Charles County. She took the test and said, "You have to have the correct answer to only 10 of the 28 questions asked."

Brown points out that the 2000 census will be of particular significance to St. Charles County because of the county's residential growth since the last census in 1990.

"My concern is that we all get counted," she said. St. Charles County could pick up two or three Missouri House seats and part of a state Senate seat, she said.

Further, Brown noted that federal dollars are distributed on the basis of census figures. The county, then, could lose federal aid if not all the residents are counted.

Tom Beaver, a spokesman for the Kansas City regional census center, said the jobs being filled now are for the "block canvassing operation," in which listers in each city will physically look at every house and verify the address. Listers, for example, will take note of a single-family house that has been converted into a duplex.

The listers will not knock on doors to get the identity of occupants.

Whoever lives at a verified address will receive forms in the mail or personal visits beginning in March 2000 for the actual census-taking.

Beaver said the canvassing already had been completed for rural areas.

Listers hired for the initial project will work in their own communities.

The Washington Post

December 29, 1998, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A01 ,

LENGTH: 2696 words

HEADLINE: Interracial Marriages Eroding Barriers

SERIES: THE MYTH OF THE MELTING POT: America's Racial and Ethnic Divides; Pg. OCC.

BYLINE: Michael A. Fletcher, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: MONTCLAIR, N.J.

BODY:

Last in a series of occasional articles

Some see it as a demographic shift that will irreparably tear at the fabric

that binds Americans, this vast influx of immigrants who for more than two decades have been streaming across the nation's borders. President Clinton appointed a commission to help the country absorb its new multicultural citizenry, a flurry of new books have questioned the very premise of the fabled

melting pot, and several social historians are now asking whether the country is on the verge of becoming a Balkanized nation with shared geography but no common identity.

Yet the mounting fears of ethnic divide are being answered by a force of potentially equal might: the enormous rate at which couples of different races and ethnicities are marrying one another.

Since 1960 the number of interracial couples in the United States has increased more than tenfold, to 1.6 million, including marriages involving Hispanics. Such unions now account for about 4 percent of U.S. marriages, a share that is expected to mushroom in coming years and that is already offering powerful evidence that many Americans are jettisoning old prejudices as never before.

"I think we are at the edge of a major change in how we think of race in the United States," said Reynolds Farley, a demographer with the Russell Sage Foundation. "Potentially, race could lose much of its meaning in this country much like ethnicity has" for whites.

In open-minded suburbs such as Montclair, outside New York City, mixed-race couples like Elizabeth Seaton and Sietze Frankfort are so common that they rarely turn heads. The school system here has even started offering seminars to address the concerns of multiracial children.

Frankfort, the product of a union between his Indonesian mother and Dutch father, says he knew his family would readily accept his new girlfriend. But

Seaton's family was another matter.

"I was nervous," said Seaton. "My father has attitude. He carries on about other ethnic and racial groups, particularly black folks and Jews."

But when Frankfort finally met his girlfriend's father, things turned out fine. And for the 18 years the couple has been married, Seaton's father, like the rest of her family, has been nothing but warm toward her husband.

Interracial marriages like this one still represent only a small percentage of all unions. But their very presence and the mixed-race children they produce are gradually blurring the racial boundaries that have long divided the nation.

Changing Attitudes

Not only are interracial unions complicating predictions about the future racial makeup of the nation, they are calling into question widely understood concepts of race.

The rates of intermarriage among many minorities now rival those of second-generation immigrants whose parents came to America in the decades near

the turn of the century. Intermarriage among the descendants of those early immigrants over time all but erased ethnic stereotypes that once defined white

Americans. Where white ethnicity was once a salient feature in American life, the 1990 census found that only one in five white couples share the same ethnic

heritage. "Nobody talks about balancing a political ticket with an Irish or an

Italian anymore," Farley says.

Interracial relationships still stir racist passions. In 1992, for instance, the volunteer coordinator of Patrick J. Buchanan's Republican presidential campaign in New Jersey was removed after he compared mixed marriages to the cross-breeding of animals. And it was only three decades ago, in 1967, that the

Supreme Court ruled anti-miscegenation laws unconstitutional, wiping those statutes off the books in Virginia and 15 other states. But the sentiments that

undergirded those laws are increasingly giving way to interracial tolerance.

That is likely to be even more true as the nation's Hispanic and Asian American populations continue to grow. Many of the new immigrants come from countries with mixed-race traditions. Some analysts say that makes them more open to interracial marriage, particularly to whites.

In much of Latin America, for example, marrying a person of lighter skin color is considered a move up the social ladder. Some Latinos invoke the phrase

mejorando la raza, improving the race, to signal their approval.

"There is a bit of colorism in the [Latino] community," says Greta Gilbertson, a Fordham University professor. "It is often times perceived as prestigious to marry outside of the group. And if that person happens to be white, so much the better."

Today, almost one-third of U.S.-born Hispanics ages 25 to 34 are married to non-Hispanic whites. In addition, 36 percent of young Asian Pacific American men born in the United States marry white women, and 45 percent of U.S.-born Asian Pacific American women took white husbands. The vast majority of Native

PAGE 3

The Washington Post, December 29, 1998
FOCU

Americans also marry whites.

Glenn Shimamoto, a second-generation Japanese American who grew up near Pittsburgh but now lives here in Montclair, says his race was only a factor on the rare occasions when he was confronted with racist name-calling and insults from "the small group of guys who were known for that." Otherwise, he saw his life as largely indistinguishable from those of his white neighbors.

"Virtually all my dates would be with white girls, save for the enforced date or two with the other Japanese student who may have been around," said Shimamoto, now 46. "But I remember no social or family pressure to date or not date girls of a certain race."

He met his future wife, Belinda, a tall, lean woman of English, Irish and Scottish heritage, while they were graduate students at the University of Pennsylvania. They both were studious and introspective, and they shared an academic interest in energy management policy and a love of the outdoors. In time, romance blossomed. And if race was an issue, it seldom emerged from the background.

"When I would talk about him at home, my parents might say something like, 'Glenn, he's the Oriental boy, isn't he?' " Belinda Shimamoto said.

By the time they got married, their families approved. And in the 17 years the couple has been together, they say they have lived peacefully, mostly in white, suburban neighborhoods.

"It's funny," said Belinda Shimamoto. "But it probably was a bigger deal when my Irish Catholic mother married my British Protestant father."

New Definitions

The high rates of interracial marriage and evolving notions of race have recently forced the federal government to rethink the types of categories and classifications it will use in the 2000 census.

Under pressure from mixed-race Americans and their parents, the Census Bureau changed its rules to allow people to identify themselves by as many of the five official racial reporting categories as they see fit. And there is no telling how the children of interracial unions will identify themselves in the future, as their concepts of racial identity grow increasingly fluid.

Almost one in three of the children whose fathers are white and mothers black identified themselves as white, according to an analysis of 1990 census data done by Harvard University sociologist Mary C. Waters. That was almost a 50 percent increase over 1980, when fewer than one in four of the children with black mothers and white fathers were identified as white -- a surprising change in a nation that for generations promoted the idea that even one drop of black blood makes someone black.

Similarly, half of the children of white fathers and Native American mothers were identified as white, while more than half of the children of white fathers and Japanese or Chinese mothers were listed as white in 1990. "There is no one rule governing the choices made by parents about mixed-race children's identities," Waters said.

Yet if a picture is beginning to emerge of racial and ethnic melding, one group is noticeably absent: African Americans. Rates of interracial marriage involving blacks, while increasing, remain far lower than those of other racial minorities. Fewer than one in 10 black men and one in 25 black women aged 25 to 34 took white spouses, according to the 1990 census.

Some observers fear that the emerging portrait points to a future where many African Americans will still find themselves on the other side of a color line. But rather than separating them from whites, this line could separate blacks from everyone else.

"In the America of the middle of the next century it might look like the race problem is a black problem and these other groups maybe followed some other kin

d
of model into some kind of pluralistic acceptance," says Roderick Harrison, a
Census Bureau demographer who is compiling a data bank for the Joint Center for
Political and Economic Studies, a Washington think tank.

Harrison and others say the differences in intermarriage rates between black
s
and other minorities illustrate the larger fact that disproportionate numbers o
f
blacks remain outside the American mainstream.

When it comes to housing, blacks are the most segregated of the nation's
racial minorities, "by orders of magnitude," says Rebecca M. Blank, a member of
the President's Council of Economic Advisers, which recently compiled a report
documenting the nation's racial dynamics. On average, blacks live in
neighborhoods that are 60 percent black, while Hispanics and Asian Americans
tend to live in far more diverse neighborhoods.

"When you are talking about Asian or Hispanic middle classes moving into
neighborhoods, you don't see the same tripping mechanism causing whites to move
out that you see with blacks," Harrison said. "These things suggest that the
black-white color line is still with us and that the integration of blacks is
going to be a different story than the assimilation of Asians and Hispanics."

The explanation in part lies in the reality that many blacks are more
resistant than other minorities to the idea of marrying whites. To many African
Americans, say researchers who have studied the issue, to marry a white is to
betray their race, an attitude that is less prevalent among Asian Americans and
Hispanics.

In most cases, sociologists say that sense of racial solidarity has develop
d
in reaction to attitudes projected by the larger society, which historically ha
s
viewed blacks as members of some lower caste. A Washington Post poll taken last
summer, for example, found that nearly one in four Americans still found
marriages between blacks and whites "unacceptable." Other polls have found
people more tolerant of white marriages to Latinos and Asian Americans.

Elizabeth Seaton says she got a glimpse of that anti-black sentiment even as
she fretted about how her Indonesian boyfriend was received by her father. For
weeks after meeting him, her father said nothing. Then he broke his silence by
offering his backhanded approval. "Well," he said, turning to his daughter, "at

least he isn't black."

It is a feeling often shared by some Latinos and Asian Americans who say the y encounter far less resistance to relationships with whites than to those with blacks.

When Grace Chow Grund, a Singapore-born Chinese American, met Curtis Grund, who is white, there was no clue that they would end up in Montclair sharing a house, a mortgage and four children.

First, there was the question of race. "When we met, I wondered if he would be interested in me, because I am Chinese," says Grace Grund, a former modern dancer who is now a homemaker.

But the couple soon found that they shared common ground. Grace Grund's grandfather had been a Methodist minister. Curtis Grund had grown up Methodist, and now works supervising missionaries. Still, when he decided to mention his new girlfriend to his parents, he says, "I hesitated a little bit."

Grace Grund says it was also difficult when her 6-foot-4 boyfriend met her parents, who were originally from Southeast Asia but now live near San Francisco. "They never referred to him by his name," she said with an uneasy laugh. "They just called him the tall one." When a sensitive subject arose, her parents would switch from talking English to Chinese in his presence.

When she announced that she planned to marry Grund, her parents urged caution. They said she should think about the children. Eventually, they grew t o accept the idea. But had her fiance been black, Grace Grund says her parents undoubtedly would have objected.

"Sure, it would have been different," she said. "My parents have a terrible prejudice against black people. Had Curtis been black, it would have been Chinese the entire evening."

Children's Identities

In seven years of marriage, Grund and his wife say they have encountered little trouble because of their relationship, which they attribute to the unique social mix found in Montclair, a place Interracial Magazine named the nation's best place for mixed-race couples. Still, they worry about how their children will define themselves racially.

"I don't want my children's Chinese identity to be lost," she said. "The white identity is so strong in this country. Right now, they say they are half Chinese, not half white. But at some point, I wonder if they are going to look

at themselves and say I am either one or the other, or neither."

The idea that mixed-race children would have a difficult time fitting into society is just one of many arguments Mark Uriu heard against interracial marriage as he grew up in Los Angeles. There, his family often shared the pain

of the racial scars left by the discrimination they had endured as Japanese Americans during World War II.

"I got the lecture every day about being sent to the [internment] camps, about someone who went to MIT, graduated in the top 10 percent of his class but

could not get a job," said Uriu. "Needless to say, I got some not-so-subtle pressure to marry Asian."

But the pressure never worked on Uriu. Instead, he dated the girls he was attracted to and many of them happened to be white. Fourteen years ago, he married Beverly O'Mara, a red-haired Irish Catholic he met in a college art class. And the couple has no regrets.

But they, too, worry about where their three children will fit in the nation's fast-changing racial tapestry.

Once, while shooting baskets on a Manhattan playground with a friend, their eldest son was accosted by a group of boys who first teased him, then threatened to beat him up because he was "Chinese." The incident ended in angry words, but it left the boy shaken and perplexed. When he and his friend were asked about the boys who had confronted them, they hesitated, before one of them said: "I think they were brown."

Eroding Racial Boundaries

The way interracial married couples identify their children is gradually changing, as concepts of racial identity grow increasingly fluid.

The following chart looks at the children of interracial couples where the father is white and the mother is another race.

How child was identified

White Same as mother's race

Mother's race 1980 1990 1980 1990

Black 22% 31% 71% 56%

Native American 51 50 47 50

Japanese 67 58 25 32

Chinese 62 57 26 26

Filipino 63 67 33 30

Korean 74 71 21 18

Asian Indian 93 74 5 18

Vietnamese 64 66 30 20

Hawaiian 56 54 43 44

Other Asian 64 65 33 33

NOTE: Percentages don't add to 100% because children identified as a race other than that of the mother or father are not represented.

SOURCE: Census Bureau INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES (This chart was not available)
Interracial marriages such as that of Sietze Frankfort and Elizabeth Seaton are

becoming more common. Mark Uriu, right, married Beverly O'Mara despite pressure

to marry an Asian woman. They sometimes worry how their children -- Moses, Markel and Will, seated -- will fit into a fast-changing racial tapestry.

GRAPHIC: PH.,MITSU YASUKAWA FOR TWP; CH.,TWP

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

December 28, 1998, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 289 words

HEADLINE: Governor plans to fight policy on counting inmates

DATELINE: MILWAUKEE

BODY:

Wisconsin officials plan to fight a U.S. Census Bureau policy that counts prisoners housed in other states as residents of those states, a spokesman for the governor said.

Currently, some 2,600 Wisconsin prisoners are housed in out-of-state prisons to reduce overcrowding. Corrections officials have asked for additional funds

to increase that number to 8,000.

But the growing trend of shipping prisoners out of state could cost Wisconsin a congressional seat after the 2000 census, said Fred Kessler, a former state legislator and judge who now works as an arbitrator and redistricting consultant.

The state will "take an aggressive stand," said Kevin Keane, a spokesman for Gov. Tommy Thompson. "They are Wisconsin residents being housed at Wisconsin's expense. We want to keep our census numbers as high as possible."

Under census rules, prisoners and other people who are institutionalized are counted as residents of the state where the facility is located, said Denise Smith, a statistician in the special population division of the Census Bureau.

It is similar to the rule for military personnel, who are counted as residents of the state where their bases are located.

It is not fair to put prisoners in the same category as military personnel at U.S. bases because the home state is paying for the prisoners' upkeep, Keane said.

State Rep. Joseph Handrick, R-Minocqua, said he agreed with the governor that "it would be grossly unfair to count the prisoners as residents of another state."

Handrick, chairman of the Assembly's Committee on the Census and Redistricting, said he hoped that the Legislature and Wisconsin's congressional delegation would help Thompson get the Census Bureau policy changed.

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

December 28, 1998, Monday, PM cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 162 words

HEADLINE: EDS gets second census contract

DATELINE: DALLAS

BODY:

Electronic Data Systems has received a \$ 100 million contract to help ensur

e
the 2000 Census' accuracy with a state-of-the-art telephone assistance network. At
t
least 11 million incoming calls in six different languages are expected during
a
five-month period next year as census information is gathered.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census, which awarded the two-year contract to the
Plano, Texas-based information technology and service company late this month,
is trying to prepare for an accurate 2000 census.

The company and its partners, under a telephone questionnaire assistance
program, will establish and operate about 30 toll-free call centers around the
country to answer census questions.

It's the second census contract awarded to EDS as prime contractor. The
company is also a partner in the Data Capture Services 2000 contract.

Founded by Dallas billionaire Ross Perot in 1962, sold to General Motors in
1986. The company split off from GM in 1996.

Copyright 1998 The Austin American-Statesman
Austin American-Statesman

December 28, 1998

SECTION: Metro/State; Pg. B5

LENGTH: 507 words

HEADLINE: INS targets interior issues such as smuggling rings

BODY:

DALLAS -- The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service plans to change its
s
law enforcement efforts to target immigrant smuggling rings and document fraud
in the nation's interior, The Dallas Morning News reported in Sunday's editions

But immigration experts told the newspaper the new "interior enforcement
strategy" may fail unless the agency also concentrates on the primary magnet for
r
illegal immigration -- jobs.

The newspaper reported that a draft of the INS strategy -- a five-year plan
to reduce illegal immigration -- warns that smuggling routes represent an
opportunity for undocumented workers, immigrants with criminal backgrounds and
terrorists to enter the country.

"By directing resources toward these criminal organizations, this strategy will have a far greater long-run impact on the consequences and effects of illegal migration than current efforts," the draft states.

Three Dallas-linked rings were targeted recently by INS officials. Federal prosecutors estimated the groups transported at least 7,000 undocumented workers over a three-year period.

INS spokesman Russ Bergeron described the strategy as a work in progress.

Some experts told the newspaper the INS faces political pressure not to focus on workplace enforcement, such as employer sanctions or roundups at work sites.

Depending on policy-makers' politics, undocumented workers may be seen as a crucial labor source for businesses that can't get anyone else to take the jobs

or as direct competition for low-income U.S. citizens.

Politicians also know that undocumented workers, who will be included in the 2000 census, will affect how federal funding and congressional seats will be distributed.

"You end up with this unique coalition of special-interest groups that join together and influence both political parties against effective interior enforcement -- and specifically work-site enforcement and employer sanctions," one senior INS official told the newspaper.

Some INS critics said part of the illegal immigration problem lies in the federal government's failure to respond to demands for temporary foreign labor.

But Lynn Ligon, a spokesman for the Dallas INS office, said temporary workers would ultimately contribute to illegal immigration.

"They see the standard of living, they see a McDonald's on every corner, they see virtually everybody driving a car and they see wages that are unheard of in their country," Ligon said. "And when the crops are picked and it's time to go home, it's pretty hard to go."

Some lawmakers believe the immigration agency should combine strategies for border control and efforts in the interior to enforce immigration laws.

"The ideal is always to try to prevent illegal aliens from actually entering the country," said U.S. Rep. Lamar Smith, R-San Antonio, chairman of the House

subcommittee on immigration. "However, to pretend that's all we need to do is to ignore a major problem. There needs to be a combination of both border enforcement and interior enforcement."

Copyright 1998 McClatchy Newspapers, Inc.
The Fresno Bee

December 28, 1998, HOME EDITION

SECTION: METRO, Pg. B4, EDITORIALS

LENGTH: 490 words

HEADLINE: Census dress rehearsal;
Could sampling overcome costly census glitches?

BODY:

In 1990 the census counted 369,365 people in Sacramento. Demographers now believe the national counters missed 11,371 residents, approximately 3% of the city's population. A disproportionate number of those missed were poor, African-American, Latino or Asian, and non-English speakers. Many of them lived in Lauren Hammond's Sacramento City Council district.

Thus it was fitting that Hammond was the key witness at a recent hearing of the Census Monitoring Board, a group of citizens -- half appointed by President Clinton, the other half by the House of Representatives -- to oversee and advise Congress on the implementation of the 2000 Census. They were in Sacramento to hear first-hand how last April's crucial dress rehearsal went there. They got a earful from many who participated in the rehearsal and were disappointed with how it went.

Census materials reportedly arrived late and were incomplete. Census maps were inaccurate, many of them missing parts or all of some streets. Spanish-speaking enumerators recruited because they lived in inner city neighborhoods with Spanish-speaking residents were sent, inexplicably, to knock on doors in a middle-class, English-speaking suburb. Billboards in Vietnamese were erected in heavily Spanish-speaking communities; those in Spanish showed up in English-speaking areas. Census ads directed at a national audience missed many in ethnic communities where nose counting is the toughest.

Beyond the technical and managerial failings, the human barriers to an accurate census are perhaps the most difficult to resolve. Councilwoman Hammond recounted for the monitoring board the all-too-human stories of two women in he

r
district who did not fill out their census forms last Spring.

One woman was at work when the mail arrived. Her children, who were at home, took the census form and discarded it. Another resident, a drug addict single mom who receives government aid for her children, but whose children really live with their grandmother, feared answering the census would get her into trouble.

Hammond also told the board about immigrant residents of her district who come from countries where if the government knows too much about you, you die.

Rehearsals are just that of course: rehearsals. They are designed to find problems and resolve them. The results of the Sacramento census dress rehearsal aren't yet final. But as outlined by locals who participated, the problems loom large, too large to fix with traditional counting methods.

Given that, professional demographers, census officials, the president and Democrats in Congress have all argued that sampling is the only way to improve census accuracy. Under the census bureau's sampling proposal, 90% of the population is counted while the remaining 10% are estimated using scientific sampling techniques. Without sampling, the people who were missed in 1990 will be missed again in 2000. That's wrong.

Copyright 1998 Journal Sentinel Inc.
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

December 28, 1998 Monday State

SECTION: News Pg. 1

LENGTH: 974 words

HEADLINE: Prisoner transfers reduce census count
State will fight policy that doesn't count inmates housed out of state

BYLINE: KENNETH R. LAMKE

SOURCE: Journal Sentinel staff

BODY:

A spokesman for Gov. Tommy G. Thompson says the state will fight a U.S. Census Bureau policy that counts prisoners housed in other states as residents of those states.

The growing trend of shipping prisoners out of state could cost Wisconsin a congressional seat after the 2000 census, warns Fred Kessler, the former state

legislator and judge who now works as an arbitrator and redistricting consultant.

"We'll take an aggressive stand. They are Wisconsin residents being housed at Wisconsin's expense," says Kevin Keane, the governor's press secretary. "We want to keep our census numbers as high as possible."

At least one state demographer says that current population trends indicate that Wisconsin will lose a seat in 2000 regardless of the prisoner population.

Under census rules, prisoners and other people who are institutionalized are counted as residents of the state in which the institution is located, said Denise Smith, a statistician in the special population division of the Census Bureau.

It is similar to the rule for military personnel, who are counted as residents of the state in which their bases are located. Military personnel stationed overseas are counted as residents of their home states.

Keane said it isn't fair for residency purposes to put prisoners in the same category as military personnel at U.S. bases because the home state is paying for the upkeep of prisoners.

Keane predicted that a number of states would join Wisconsin in fighting the prisoner residency rule.

Rep. Joseph Handrick (R-Minocqua), chairman of the Assembly Committee on the Census and Redistricting, said, "I agree with the governor that it would be grossly unfair to count the prisoners as residents of another state."

Handrick said he hoped that the Legislature and Wisconsin's congressional delegation would help Thompson get the Census Bureau policy changed.

"In 1990, the city and the state spent a lot of money to make sure everyone was counted in the census because we know the value of one additional congressman in bringing resources to the state," Kessler said.

Wisconsin nearly lost its ninth seat after the 1990 census. If Wisconsin's population count had been 29,033 lower in 1990, the seat would have been lost.

The state is expected to face another close call in the 2000 census.

The number of residents it must keep in order to hold onto the congressional seat will not become clear until that census.

But demographer Paul Voss says, "I think we've already lost the seat in 2000."

Voss closely tracks Wisconsin population trends as director of the Applied Population Laboratory at the University Wisconsin Extension in Madison.

Official U.S. census estimates show that Wisconsin is still gaining population and "Wisconsin has nothing to be ashamed of regarding its growth in the 1990s," Voss said.

But the state still is not growing as fast as the nation as a whole, he said.

Another expert, Washington consultant Kimball Brace, says Wisconsin continues to be right on the edge of losing a congressional seat in 2000.

Brace said that he could see Wisconsin retaining its ninth seat in 2000 if the state makes a strong effort to count everyone, as it did in the 1990 census; if other states do not make quite as good an effort; and if there is no later adjustment of the hard count based on population sampling.

A Census Bureau projection made in October 1996 predicted that Wisconsin would lose the seat in 2000 by 23,544 people, said Brace, president of Election Data Services, a firm that specializes in census and redistricting issues.

But population shifts have already made those 1996 projections out of date for some states, and they may have changed the picture for Wisconsin as well, Brace said.

The issue of housing Wisconsin prison inmates in other states has received considerable attention.

The state has nearly 2,600 inmates in out-of-state prisons, more than any other state in the nation, according to state prison figures. And corrections officials have said they will seek budget authority next year to increase the number to 8,000.

Michael Sullivan, state corrections secretary, says the number of new prisons on the drawing boards in Wisconsin is insufficient to handle the expected increase in the prison population.

Rep. Scott Walker (R-Wauwatosa), who has an interest in both corrections and

elections issues, called Kessler's point about the prison population "interesting."

"It's a legitimate issue," Walker said. "It's worth looking at."

Walker is currently chairman of the Assembly Elections Committee and he will become chairman of the Assembly Corrections Committee next year. He recently suggested changing state law to allow private prisons to be built in Wisconsin to house Wisconsin inmates.

In the wake of Kessler's comments, Walker said that if a private prison were approved early next year, it could probably be up and running in 12 to 14 months, in time for the 2000 census.

Handrick said he thought Wisconsin would lose a congressional seat for certain in 2000 if sampling were used.

The Clinton administration wants the hard-count census to be supplemented by sampling, but sampling is being fought by a number of states, including Wisconsin, and is before the U.S. Supreme Court.

There is some precedent for changing a Census Bureau residency policy. Before the last census, the bureau planned to count military personnel based overseas as residents of the states in which they were last based domestically. Sen. Herb Kohl (D-Wis.) authored legislation that changed that policy so that overseas military personnel were counted as residents of their home states. The change added 12,189 overseas military personnel to Wisconsin's 1990 population count.

Copyright 1998 McClatchy Newspapers, Inc.
Sacramento Bee

December 28, 1998, METRO FINAL

SECTION: EDITORIALS; Pg. B6

LENGTH: 1392 words

HEADLINE: LETTERS

BODY:

Enforcing ADA

Re "ADA and lawsuits," editorial, Dec. 16: The Americans with Disabilities Act states that every employer with 50 or more employees, which includes cities, counties and most every state agency, have an ADA coordinator. They are also

required to have a self-evaluation, a transition plan and they are supposed to have a published grievance procedure. A city, county or state ADA coordinator is supposed to be there to advise the powers that be to avoid lawsuits. Where are they? Mostly nonexistent or impossible to find.

In the case of the River City Brewing Co., why didn't they make the required changes instead of fighting for two years? As for city building inspectors allowing approval of subcode buildings, maybe it is because they don't have the required personnel to advise and train those inspectors.

Don't blame the disabled or their lawyers because of the criminal or illegal acts of others. Ask why it takes lawyers to enforce a 10-year-old law?

Edward L. Kemper

Sacramento

I am a person with a disability that causes me to use a motorized wheelchair for mobility. Several months ago I dined in a relatively new restaurant in midtown that is also one of the more expensive restaurants in the city. After dinner I wished to use the restroom. I was unable to do so as there were no grab bars and the apparently new toilet was very low. I have written two letters to the owner, and I have never had the courtesy of a reply. I suppose the owner hopes disabled diners will just go away. It is such attitudes that give rise to lawsuits.

Suzanne Fitts Valters

Sacramento

It was in 1974 that I designed my first handicap-accessible restroom, required then, as now, by the California Building Code, Title 24, and enforced by the local building department. Twenty years later, the Bush administration passed the anti-discrimination Americans with Disabilities Act.

ADA and Title 24 largely overlap, but there are two important differences. ADA is enforced by the court system; there are no inspectors for compliance. The intended process is for a person who feels discriminated against to inform the owner. The owner then can take steps to correct the situation or say, "Tough, get lost." What appears to be happening, though, is the disabled party going straight to an attorney.

The second difference is the interpretation of ADA by the courts to include protecting "emotional well-being." Equal access, the courts have said, means not simply the ability to enter a venue, but through the front door. This appears to be the same interpretation beleaguering the River City Brewery. The same services provided on the mezzanine are available on the ground floor. If my friends, however, want to sit upstairs and my wheelchair prevents me from joining them -- bingo, embarrassment equals lawsuit with damages awarded covering court costs and emotional pain.

The Bee's editorial conclusion was correct. Business and building owners ought to have the opportunity to correct access problems before attorneys are involved and responsibility rests with the disabled community to not take advantage of this otherwise well-intended legislation.

Peter Dannenfelser II, AIA

Sacramento

Independent Living Centers throughout California work with small businesses or anyone who wants assistance in complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Many centers have staff who act as consultants or refer businesses to reputable local experts who have an in-depth knowledge of the ADA and access requirements.

The Bee's call for better trained building inspectors and an ombudsman in the attorney general's office echoes one we have made for years. Perhaps the Davis administration will heed the calls.

However, I must take issue with your laying the blame for River City Brewing Co.'s financial woes at the door of ADA compliance. The ADA has been the law of the land since 1990, and businesses, large and small, have had ample time to comply. We provide no comfort to those who refuse.

Patricia Yeager, Executive Director

California Foundation for

Independent Living Centers

Sacramento

The editorial implies that the Americans with Disabilities Act -- the civil rights law I introduced into Congress 10 years ago -- drove the River City

Brewing Company into Chapter 11. My view is that the restaurant sunk its own ship by failing to comply with the law in the first place.

And there are free resources available. The Job Accommodation Network, a service of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, offers assistance in creating workplace accommodations. Call (800) ADA-WORK. Disability and Business Technical Assistance Centers, too, exist to help businesses. To reach the nearest center, call (800) 949-4232.

Tony Coelho, Chairman

President's Committee on

Employment of People With Disabilities

Washington, D.C.

Counting Americans

Re "Census-sampling fight is a Catch-22 for the GOP," Commentary, Dec. 3: Though I'm not a Republican, I'm offended that John Jacobs equates opposition to the census-sampling plan to the colonial-era practice of partially counting slaves.

The statistically sound practice of sampling is based on a series of careful calculations (and assumptions) one must make at the beginning. If we could be sure professional demographers would control the process from start to finish, sampling would be a valid approach. But you can bet the political process would override the professionals and tilt the outcome the way the party in power wants it to go. With so much riding on it, the temptation to tinker with the process is far too great, and it's much easier to tinker with the mathematics of sampling than with an actual head count.

If we're going to do anything with the census-taking system, let's work harder at informing the public of the importance of the census and on ensuring every person is counted.

Dave Terrill

Gold River

Statistics is not science. It is a branch of mathematics that concerns itself with gussying up tea-leaf reading with the trappings of analysis. A statistical analysis is at its core a guess. You can't really know the true population

unless you sample the totality of the population, at which point it is no longer
a "sample" but the whole.

As for the smarmy twit "statistician" Jacobs quotes concerning blood sampling, the statistician proves my point about what is science (and what is a scientist). Blood is essentially a homogeneous liquid mixture of the same composition when taken from the arm, the neck or the foot. Since it is homogeneous, it is, by definition, representative of the whole. However, people are not blood cells. People do not distribute smoothly over race, class, education level, location, etc. I would guess Mr. Wonder Statistician would take his needle (sample), stick it into the a random vein of America (say, Boise, Idaho) and declare that to be the rest of the bloodstream (America) looks. Oh, please!

Finally, the issue not fully counting slaves was not so much denying their humanity (which slave owners did with a vengeance with or without a Constitution) as to denying Southern states greater representation in Congress. To correlate that to the unintentional undercounting of minorities is the height of race-baiting rhetoric.

Harvard R. Fong

Sacramento

Redistricting smell

Dan Walters' Dec. 3 column "Politicos await census decision" made dollars and cents to those who manipulate the congressional seats in the year 2000. With a Democratic governor and Legislature, the Republicans are nervous.

Maybe that's why they are working on a ballot measure that would take redistricting out of the hands of the governor and the Legislature and give it to an independent commission.

Sounds good, but why wasn't it proposed before now? Republicans have held the governorships for some 20 years. Had Lungren won the election and the Republicans controlled both houses, would they have proposed such a ballot measure?

Like a pile of manure, it smells.

Ralph G. Carter

Sacramento

Letters policy

Please include your name, address and daytime phone number. All letters are subject to editing. More information is available online at <http://www.sacbee.com/voices>

MAIL: Letters, P.O. Box 15779, Sacramento, CA 95852

E-MAIL: opinion

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

December 27, 1998, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 500 words

HEADLINE: INS trying to balance border and interior enforcement responsibilities

DATELINE: DALLAS

BODY:

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service plans to change its law enforcement efforts to target immigrant smuggling rings and document fraud in the nation's interior, The Dallas Morning News reported in Sunday's editions.

But immigration experts told the newspaper the new "interior enforcement strategy" may fail unless the agency also concentrates on the primary magnet for illegal immigration: jobs.

The newspaper reported that a draft of the INS strategy - a five-year plan to reduce illegal immigration - warns that smuggling routes represent an opportunity for undocumented workers, immigrants with criminal backgrounds and terrorists to enter the country.

"By directing resources toward these criminal organizations, this strategy will have a far greater long-run impact on the consequences and effects of illegal migration than current efforts," the draft states.

Three Dallas-linked rings were targeted recently by INS officials. Federal prosecutors estimated the groups transported at least 7,000 undocumented workers over a three-year period.

INS spokesman Russ Bergeron described the strategy as a work in progress.

Some experts told the newspaper the INS faces political pressure not to focus on workplace enforcement, such as employer sanctions or roundups at work sites.

Depending on policymakers' politics, undocumented workers may be seen as a crucial labor source for businesses that can't get anyone else to take the jobs or as direct competition for low-income U.S. citizens.

Politicians also know that undocumented workers, who will be included in the 2000 census, will affect how federal funding and congressional seats will be distributed.

"You end up with this unique coalition of special-interest groups that join together and influence both political parties against effective interior enforcement - and specifically work site enforcement and employer sanctions," one senior INS official told the newspaper.

Some INS critics said part of the illegal immigration problem lies in the federal government's failure to respond to demands for temporary foreign labor.

But Lynn Ligon, a spokesman for the Dallas INS office, said temporary workers would ultimately contribute to illegal immigration.

"They see the standard of living, they see a McDonald's on every corner, they see virtually everybody driving a car and they see wages that unheard of in their country," Ligon said. "And when the crops are picked and it's time to go home, it's pretty hard to go."

Some lawmakers believe the immigration agency should combine strategies for border control and efforts in the interior to enforce immigration laws.

"The ideal is always to try to prevent illegal aliens from actually entering the country," said U.S. Rep. Lamar Smith, chairman of the House subcommittee on immigration. "However, to pretend that's all we need to do is to ignore a major problem. There needs to be a combination of both border enforcement and interior enforcement."

Copyright 1998 The Post and Courier (Charleston, SC)
The Post and Courier (Charleston, SC)

December 27, 1998, Sunday, SUNDAY EDITION

SECTION: B, Pg. 7

LENGTH: 307 words

HEADLINE: STATE REPORT

BYLINE: Staff and wire reports

BODY:

Searchers find body of missing man

LEBANON - More than 100 police officers and rescue workers spent Saturday searching for an elderly Lebanon man who wandered away from home in his pajamas

during the night and died.

After searching nearby woods for six hours, rescue workers found the body of

72-year-old John L. Varner Jr. of Varner Bridge Road on the porch of a neighbor's home. Varner had a history of medical problems, and authorities believe he died of congestive heart failure, Berkeley County Deputy Coroner Bil

Salisbury said.

Varner's family discovered he was missing about 10 a.m. Saturday when they woke up. The family called police after a relative found Varner's bedroom slippers outside.

Police make arrest in knifing incident

Charleston police arrested a Columbus Street man Friday as a suspect in a knifing.

The incident happened about 3:15 p.m. on Drake Street during an argument. The suspect pulled out a long-bladed hunting knife and slashed the victim along the left side of his face and left arm, a report said.

The victim's wounds required 15 stitches in his face and seven stitches on his arm.

Police charged 49-year-old Stanley Lamar Roberson with assault and battery with intent to kill. Charleston County Magistrate Priscilla Baldwin set bail Saturday for Roberson at \$ 75,000.

Growth may bring Greenville more cash

GREENVILLE - The city of Greenville could pick up more than \$ 13.8 million a year if the Census Bureau agrees in 2000 that it has grown by 5,500 people, a city official says.

The Census Bureau says there were 58,276 residents of Greenville in 1990. City officials say the census undercounted the people in the city and cost the area money.

Now the city is doing a detailed study of the number of residents in preparation for the 2000 census.

Staff and wire reports

Copyright 1998 McClatchy Newspapers, Inc.

Sacramento Bee

December 27, 1998, METRO FINAL

SECTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A3

LENGTH: 630 words

HEADLINE: INFRASTRUCTURE CRISIS LOOMING

BYLINE: Dan Walters

BODY:

A week before Christmas, state demographers released their semi-decennial projection of where California's population is headed, both numerically and socially.

News media focused mostly on the conclusion that California's non-Latino white population, 57 percent of the total in the 1990 census, would fall below

50 percent shortly after the turn of the century.

While cultural trends are important, the more urgent concern should be the sheer numbers of California's projected population growth and the patterns of aging.

The 1990 census counted nearly 30 million Californians, although the official tally may have missed a million or two. The state's demographers project that the 2000 census should count nearly 35 million and that the state will add between 5 million and 6 million to its human total every decade thereafter, reaching 50 million sometime between 2025 and 2030.

As the population continues to swell, driven by high immigration and birth rates, it is becoming younger and older at the same time. Non-Anglos, especially Latinos, are relatively young while the shrinking Anglo population is aging dramatically. Both overall growth and the widening age differentials generate political issues.

The former trend creates a growing demand for public infrastructure -- roads, highways, water supplies, recreational facilities, sewage treatment plants, schools and colleges. The latter places pressure on schools to cope with a

sharply rising student population of increasingly diverse ethnicity.

The infrastructure problem looms the largest, not only because of population-driven demand but because existing public facilities are aging rapidly and suffer from serious maintenance neglect. Backbone-jarring potholes in highways and schools with roofs that leak water on kids are merely symptoms of a larger crisis.

Business groups such as the California Chamber of Commerce and the Business Roundtable are beating the drums for massive infrastructure investment, noting that in many categories, such as highways, California ranks near the bottom on relative spending.

Last week, the Legislature's budget office -- not for the first time -- indirectly scolded politicians for failing to establish and maintain a dependable, multiyear program of public works investment and for relying, instead, on year-to-year political deals, such as this year's school bond issue

The projected need is immense: \$ 90-plus billion over the next decade, according to the Business Roundtable. The amount is so large that it cannot be handled by simply passing some more state bond issues, even if the legislative votes can be mustered, because California has already squandered much of its bonding capacity. Pay-as-you-go financing, either using the state's general revenues or raising some specialized taxes such as those on gasoline, must be in the mix. And with the money must come policy agreement, such as a productive end to the semi-stalled negotiations over water policy.

Some reality-evaders -- including many environmentalists -- believe that an absence of action on water and other issues will somehow translate into less population. But with growth stemming primarily from births and foreign immigration, they're dead wrong.

Business as usual, which in California has meant years-long stalemates or token action on transportation, water and other infrastructure issues, will simply result in a social and economic meltdown as overtaxed public facilities crumble.

The success -- or failure -- of Gray Davis' governorship will hinge largely on how he deals with the infrastructure crisis.

DAN WALTERS' column appears daily except Saturday. Mail: P.O. Box

15779, Sacramento, 95852; phone: (916) 321-1195; fax: (916) 444-7838; e-mail: dwalters

Copyright 1998 The Times-Picayune Publishing Co.
The Times-Picayune

December 27, 1998 Sunday, ORLEANS

SECTION: NATIONAL; Pg. A12

LENGTH: 2212 words

HEADLINE: RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS ARE WEAKENING GOP;
SUNBELT BECOMING LESS WHITE MAINLY BECAUSE OF IMMIGRATION

BYLINE: By Jonathan Tilove Newhouse News Service

BODY:

Attention Republicans. The 2000 census will confirm that the Sunbelt is increasingly the nation's black and tan belt, the region with the largest and fastest-growing black, Latino and Asian populations.

The changing complexion of the Sunbelt is, according to University of Michigan demographer William Frey, a consequence of what will prove to be a record decade of immigration, overwhelmingly Latino and Asian, in the 1990s, along with a record decade of black movement South from other parts of the country.

For Republicans, these new census numbers will herald a developing demographic dilemma: A party built upon amassing large white majorities is facing an electorate that is becoming less white each year, especially across the southern and western tier of states that have been crucial to GOP presidential victories since Richard Nixon.

Already, from Georgia to California, the changing demographics are driving a wedge through the Republican Party on racially charged issues such as affirmative action and immigration, and ushering in a new era of racial politics in which the advantage increasingly goes to the Democrats.

Beginning in the 1960s Republicans used race to fracture the New Deal coalition and bring white Protestants in the South and white ethnic voters in the North into a new Republican majority coalition. The Democratic party was portrayed as the party of minorities, beholden to black citizens, and many white voters fled.

But now it might be the Democrats who are gaining the allegiance of the fastest-growing segments of the electorate, the new immigrant populations, most of whom are Latino and Asian. Democrats portray Republicans as the party of America's eroding white majority, which on its face is just what it looks like.

Of the 64 black, Hispanic and Asian members of the current Congress, only five are Republican. (They were the only nonwhite members of Congress to vote to impeach President Clinton.)

And, every time Republicans make an effort to broaden their appeal beyond their white base, they risk looking like panderers or sounding like Democrats.

"Republicans are now in a huge bind," said Frederick Lynch, a government professor at Claremont McKenna College in California and an expert on racial politics. "If they want to broaden their base among Latinos they are going to have to dump immigration and affirmative-action reform, and that's going to alienate the base."

On one side are those such as Texas Gov. George Bush, who by steering clear of issues such as affirmative action and immigration, speaking Spanish, and campaigning strenuously for Latino votes, showed in his recent landslide re-election that a Republican could win nearly half that vote, albeit against feeble opposition and in an election in which Latino turnout was exceptionally low.

"The shrewder Republicans understand that it is much easier to make a living if you don't have to get that overwhelming white majority all the time," said Earl Black, a leading authority on Southern politics, who teaches at Rice University.

"It's the future of the party, it's the future of the country," said Mike Madrid, 27, the political director of the California Republican Party in the election just past, who now works for the Latino Republican minority leader of the California Assembly.

On the other side are fist-in-your-face conservatives such as Patrick Buchanan, who argue that unless Republicans rally their white base, and move to place a moratorium on the floodtide of immigration, the Republican Party is facing a "demographic death sentence."

"If the Republican Party doesn't deal with immigration, in eight to 10 years the Republican Party at the national level may be a permanent minority party," said Buchanan, adding that many immigrants are natural Democrats not just because of race but because of class. Many, he said, especially those from Mexico and Central America, are poor.

"As (the comedian) Gallagher said the other night on 'Politically Incorrect,' 'There aren't too many Republicans sneaking across the border,'" Lynch said.

"The Republican Party is not the party of the public sector, and these people are going to need the public sector."

Meanwhile, increasing black migration from the rest of America to the Deep South, along with the movement there of racially moderate whites, is undermining the racial politics the Republicans used so effectively, beginning in the 1960s to swing the region from solidly Democratic to strongly Republican today.

"One of the problems the Republicans have in the South is that the old-line racist population is dying out," said David Bositis, an expert on black politics at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies in Washington. "They're being replaced not only by black and white migrants from the Midwest and North but even by a younger generation of whites that are not as redneck. The old racial politics just isn't going to work."

"Georgia Republicans finally learned this year that racially divisive politics not only no longer works, it is counterproductive, and that rule could be applied across the South," said that state's Republican chairman, Rusty Paul.

Paul was referring to a last-minute "anti-quota" television ad that Republican gubernatorial candidate Guy Millner's campaign ran to shore up support among older white men.

But Paul said the ad, coming on the heels of the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor's verbal attacks on Atlanta's black mayor, only served to drive up black turnout, which exceeded white turnout; annoy some white newcomers who thought they had moved to a place "too busy to hate"; and bury Millner's candidacy.

"We went from basically (black voters) not liking us because we ignored them to despising us because we threatened them," said Paul, who had worked assiduously for years to build bridges to the black community, only to see his party "set fire to those bridges."

But Joshua Micah Marshall, associate editor of the liberal journal The American Prospect, said that Republican appeals to racial animus have been too intrinsic to their appeal to be dropped without alienating at least some of those it brought into the fold.

"For the Republicans, the chickens are coming home to roost," Marshall said.

"This is the bad end for all the traction they got in the 1970s and '80s over

school busing and affirmative action, all the resentment politics that were corralled into the party."

In North Carolina, U.S. Sen. Lauch Faircloth, a conservative Republican, didn't invoke race the way Millner did, but he too lost, winning only 8 percent of the black vote, 1 percent less than Millner did in Georgia.

Faircloth is an ally of the state's senior senator, Jesse Helms, who as much as any politician alive represents the skillful Republican exploitation of white racial fears.

By contrast, Faircloth's soft-pedaling of racial issues this year might have helped him to do much better than Helms had in 1996 with the substantial fifth of the electorate that moved to North Carolina in the past six years. But Faircloth did not do nearly as well as Helms with long-time residents of North Carolina and that cost him the election.

"Faircloth did not do what some people expected him to do in order to energize, in polite terms, the anti-quota forces, the Jessecrats," said Seth Effron, a North Carolina political analyst.

The Millner and Faircloth defeats do not signal a reversal of Republican dominance in the South. But their experiences indicate how Republicans now can find themselves politically damned if they do invoke race, and damned if they don't.

Buchanan laments that too many Republicans are afraid of the fine art of "positive polarization" that Nixon, for whom Buchanan worked, used to assemble his majority coalition.

But Buchanan recognizes that the America Nixon reshaped into a Republican majority was demographically ripe. The foreign-born percentage of the United States was at an all-time low of less than 5 percent in 1970. The descendants of the great wave of immigration at the turn of the century had been absorbed and economically and socially assimilated during the long stretch of severely restricted immigration, from the mid-1920s to the 1960s. They were ready to be Republicanized.

And in 1970, America was 83 percent white. By 1990, however, America was 76 percent white and, according to the projections, by 2000 America will be less than 72 percent white, with a foreign-born population of 10 percent.

It is part of a slow but steady demographic shift, fueled primarily by immigration, that, according to projections by the National Research Council, will yield a nation barely half white in the middle of the next century.

That is still a long way off, and because it takes years for immigrants to become citizens and participate in politics in great numbers, white voters will remain the dominant electoral force for generations. Texas may only be 56 percent white in 2000, but white voters will maintain political dominance "long after I'm dead," said University of Texas government professor Walter Dean Burnham.

However, with the two national parties in rough political equilibrium, even modest changes in the makeup of the electorate can be decisive.

Between 1950 and 1980, according to Frey, the University of Michigan demographer, the Sunbelt gained 26 million white and four million nonwhite residents. But, between 1980 and 1997, it gained 14.5 million white and 20.5 million nonwhite citizens.

"The growth of the Sunbelt in the 1950s and 1960s and even into the 1970s was pioneered by white middle-class soon-to-be suburbanites, whereas the Sunbelt growth in the last two decades is to a larger degree black and brown and on varied, different rungs of the economic ladder," said Frey, who is also a senior fellow at the Milken Institute in Santa Monica, Calif.

"The old Sunbelt was tailor-made for traditional Republican values, which in recent years have tended to turn off a growing segment of the Sunbelt's newer population," Frey said.

As of 2000, according to the census estimates, 19 states and the District of Columbia will be less than three-quarters white, including the 14 contiguous states stretching from Maryland to Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California. The other five states that will be less than 75 percent white will be the big immigrant destinations of New York, New Jersey and Illinois, along with Alaska and Hawaii.

By 2000, two states, California and New Mexico, will join Hawaii in being less than half white.

These demographic changes come at a time in American politics when the two parties are sharply polarized by race.

This fall, on their way to losing five House seats, the Republicans were claiming 57 percent of the white vote, and 65 percent of the white Protestant vote in House races, according to exit poll results compiled by The New York Times. By contrast, Republican House candidates won just 11 percent of the black

k

vote, 44 percent of the Asian vote and 37 percent of the Hispanic vote.

In winning the California governorship in November, Democrat Gray Davis, according to The Los Angeles Times exit poll, won 51 percent of the white vote.

But he crushed Republican Dan Lungren with the rest of the electorate, claiming

71 percent of the Latino vote, 76 percent of the black vote and 65 percent of the Asian vote.

More significantly, the combined Asian-Latino-black proportion of the California electorate, according to The Los Angeles Times exit poll, was 34 percent, twice what it had been only four years earlier. A Voter News Service exit poll showed a smaller minority share of the electorate.

It is a transformation of California's body politic that was accelerated by what Frey has found to be a complementary, large-scale white exodus from California. The result, according to census projections, is that there will not

only be 3 million more Hispanics and 1.3 million more Asians living in California in 2000 than there were in 1990, but 1.6 million fewer white citizens.

The mountain states, where many of those white people moved, have become even more politically Republican in recent years. But California, home state of Republican Presidents Nixon and Reagan, twice voted for Clinton by big margins.

For many analysts, outgoing California Gov. Pete Wilson's advocacy of Proposition 187 to end public aid to illegal immigrants and Proposition 209 to end race-based hiring and school admissions are to blame for Republicans doing poorly with nonwhite voters ever since.

But Wilson won re-election by a large margin while pressing Proposition 187. Meanwhile Lungren, the Republican candidate for governor of California this year, refused to support a popular ballot initiative to end bilingual education and did get a significantly bigger share of the Latino vote than Bob Dole received in California two years earlier against Bill Clinton. But it was still only 23 percent of that vote, and Lungren was soundly defeated.

Unfortunately for the Republicans, doing less poorly with a rapidly growing segment of the electorate still leaves them sinking, if more slowly, in demographic quicksand.

GRAPHIC: Republican Dan Lungren tried to reach out to Latinos in his

race for the California governor's job. Despite his efforts, however, his Democratic opponent, Gray Davis, won the election with 71 percent of the Hispanic vote.

Rep. Cleo Fields, D-La., lost his race for the Louisiana governorship despite efforts to get out the growing black vote. Today, throughout the South, the increased number of black voters helps Democratic candidates.

NNS PHOTOS

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

December 26, 1998, Saturday, BC cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 168 words

HEADLINE: City officials already preparing for the 2000 census

DATELINE: GREENVILLE, S.C.

BODY:

The city of Greenville could pick up more than \$ 13.8 million a year if the Census Bureau agrees in 2000 that it has grown by 5,500 people, a city official says.

The Census Bureau says there were 58,276 residents of Greenville in 1990. City officials say the census undercounted the people in the city and cost the area money.

Now the city is doing a detailed study of the number of residents in preparation for the 2000 census.

"In 1990, we didn't have any type of information to refute the numbers," said Mark DePenning, manager of the city's Geographic Information Services Division.

He calculated the extra money the city could get based on the estimate of \$ 2,500 per person.

Greenville city officials say they will provide census takers with an updated set of addresses when they returned. Census officials also say they will work with service agencies to make sure they get an accurate count of the homeless.

City officials estimate there will be 65,000 residents of Greenville in 2000.

December 26, 1998, Saturday, MARTIN-ST. LUCIE EDITION

SECTION: LOCAL, Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 490 words

HEADLINE: WORKERS IN FIRST STEPS OF 2000 CENSUS ABOUT TO HIT TRAIL
IN MARTIN COUNTY

BYLINE: Clay Lambert, Palm Beach Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: STUART

BODY:

Head-counters from the federal government are breezing in and out of town beginning next month and they may be taking your address with them.

Workers from the U.S. Census Bureau will come to Martin County sometime after Jan. 18 for a pre-count exercise known as "block canvassing," said Stephen Buckner, Florida spokesman for the Census.

The canvassing is an effort to correct government maps that include invalid addresses that threaten to derail an accurate population count in 2000. It comes in advance of questionnaires that are supposed to provide an accurate count of the U.S. population on April 1, 2000.

The first step for federal bureaucrats is meeting with local government representatives to correct errors on official maps.

But even local maps are incorrect here, according to Stuart City Manager David Collier.

"We're going to have to do a lot of work in the next four or five months to get ready for the census," Collier said. "We are considering bringing on an intern just to make the changes."

Collier said the city has some confusing street numbers but has been slow to make changes that will eliminate some addresses and create others.

The reason: Some residents and business owners will have to cope with address changes.

"No one is going to be happy except the census people," he said, "and the

y
don't live here."

Collier said he had no idea how many addresses would have to change to accommodate a more accurate count.

Neither does Cheryl Miller, but she is already hard at work on an answer. The city's design and project coordinator has been poring over 153 pages of utility billing addresses looking for inconsistencies.

"We've got a lot of A.K.A.'s going on," she said.

For example, some businesses on Kanner Highway portions of State Road 76 use Colorado Avenue addresses.

Miller said she expected few residential addresses would need to change as a result of her three-month study. Miller plans to be done with her analysis next month.

Whatever problems government counters may have in Stuart, they will pale in comparison to those encountered by Census workers in rural areas of Martin County that are home to seasonal workers.

Juanita Mainster is a Florida Team Leader, hired by the Census Bureau in part to make sure the state's large influx of farm workers is represented on the official count day - April 1, 2000. She said it will be a struggle.

"It's always going to be a tough sell with migrant workers," she said. "They are mobile, and there are questions about their legal status."

With that in mind, Mainster is forming Complete Count Committees across the state.

The committees, which already exist in Miami-Dade and Broward counties, include representatives from local government and social-service agencies.

"We need to find those stakeholders and convince them to help," she said.

"They know where we are going to run into trouble."

NOTES:
Ran all editions.

COMPANY: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (83%);
Sun-Sentinel (Fort Lauderdale, FL)

December 26, 1998, Saturday, Palm Beach EDITION

SECTION: EDITORIAL, Pg. 22A

LENGTH: 440 words

HEADLINE: TEAMWORK TO BE SURE HAITIANS COUNTED IN 2000 A GOOD MOVE

Haitian immigrants long have lost out on important federal benefits primarily because they literally failed to stand up and be counted. That situation, fortunately, shows signs of changing in South Florida.

Haitian community centers in Delray Beach and Fort Lauderdale are taking matters into their own hands by teaming up with the Census Bureau to make sure more Haitians are counted in the 2000 Census.

Officials at Minority Development & Empowerment Inc. in Fort Lauderdale and the Haitian American Community Council in Delray Beach will distribute to homes and businesses Census Bureau material that explains the census in Creole. They also plan to make speeches in churches and schools to urge Haitians to participate in the national head count and become more involved in area affairs.

For its part, the bureau will send one of the agency's Haitian employees to work at a Haitian community center in Fort Lauderdale. It also will hire temporary employees from Haitian neighborhoods to verify and update addresses on census maps.

By any conceivable measure, the partnership is a win-win solution to a longstanding demographic problem.

The bureau historically has had problems counting several minority groups, particularly African-Americans and Haitians. Literacy, language and at times outright fear have been major obstacles to an accurate count. Congress hasn't helped matters either with its failure to consider sampling, a proven way to more accurately conduct a national census.

A better count could mean more money from the federal government to pay for job training, police protection and health care programs. New figures also will shape the creation of new political districts of county commissions, school boards, the Florida Legislature and Congress. Depending on the numbers, a dramatic change in the Census could alter South Florida's political makeup.

Second, and equally important, the partnership will give Haitian immigrants

an important civics lesson.

It should ease the natural though misplaced suspicion that information gathered for the census will be used by other government agencies, particularly

the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Federal law prohibits the bureau from sharing any information about individuals with other government agencies.

That fact, however, hasn't made much headway among nervous immigrants who fear reprisals, such as jail or deportation.

The grassroots partnership offers the best chance to dispel such fears and create a better informed citizenry. That's a plus above and beyond the push for

an accurate 2000 Census that should count for something.

Copyright 1998 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

December 24, 1998, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: WEEKLY - VA; Pg. V09

LENGTH: 1173 words

HEADLINE: BOARD VACANCIES: Alexandria

BYLINE: Donna Mackie

Alexandria

The Alexandria City Council is seeking applicants for the following vacancies on city boards, commissions and committees. The council will act on these vacancies at its Jan. 12 meeting. Applicants must complete a Personal Data Record Form and return it to the Office of Citizen Assistance in City Hall by 5 p.m. Dec. 31. For further information, call 703-838-4691.

All applicants must live in Alexandria. City employees may not apply for vacancies on boards, commissions or committees that relate to the responsibilities of their departments.

AD HOC ALEXANDRIA YEAR 2000 CENSUS COMPLETE COUNT COMMITTEE, a new committee, one member nominated by each of the following: the Alexandria Condominium

Association, Arlandria Civic Association, Inner City Civic Association, Lynhaven

Civic Association, Northeast Citizens Association, Southwest Quadrant Civic Association, Warwick Village Citizens Association, Mount Jefferson Civic Association, Alexandria Resident Council, Alexandria Interfaith Association, Northern Virginia Community College, Alexandria Jaycees, Alexandria League of Women Voters, Alexandria branch of the NAACP, Bienvenidos, Departmental

Progressive Club, Hispanic Advisory Committee, Hopkins House Association, Kiwanis International of Alexandria, Northern Virginia Urban League, Optimist Club of Alexandria, Rotary International of Alexandria, the Salvation Army, Tenants' and Workers' Support Committee, Alexandria Community Shelter and Carpenter's Shelter. Time commitment has not been determined.

AD HOC ALEXANDRIA 250TH ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION, one student member designated by the Alexandria Youth Policy Commission, and one member designated by Bienvenidos, an information clearinghouse for Hispanic persons. Time commitment : about 10 hours a month.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE, one representative from a group interested in the promotion and maintenance of affordable housing in Alexandria , one representative from the religious community, and one representative from the legal community. Time commitment: about four hours a month.

ALEXANDRIA-CAEN EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, a cultural, professional and educational exchange program with the city of Caen, France; two representatives from the Alexandria Sister Cities Committee; two citizens-at-large; three representatives from the arts, one with expertise in theater, one with expertise in music, and one with expertise in museum exhibition work; one health care professional; one representative from the private schools in Alexandria, and one representative from the business community. Time commitment: about four hours a month.

ALEXANDRIA-GYUMRI SISTER CITY COMMITTEE, a cultural, professional and educational exchange program with the city of Gyumri, Armenia, four citizen members. Time commitment: about three hours a month.

BEAUTIFICATION COMMISSION, two citizen members. Time commitment: about eight hours per month.

CAMERON STATION/RECREATION TASK FORCE, one representative from the Cameron Station Reuse Task Force. Time commitment: meets at the call of the chairman.

COMMISSION FOR THE ARTS, one member with expertise in the arts, either as a practitioner of various art disciplines or as a professional administrator working in the field; and one member who represents the public as arts consumers and participants. Time commitment: about nine hours a month.

COMMISSION ON AGING, one citizen member. Time commitment: about six hours a month.

COMMISSION ON EMPLOYMENT, one citizen-at-large. Time commitment: about five hours a month.

COMMISSION ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, six citizen members, four of whom have disabilities, and one representative of the Alexandria Commission on Aging

Time commitment: about eight hours a month.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS COMMISSION, two members representing a local consumer action organization, and one business member. Time commitment: about two hours a month

EARLY CHILDHOOD COMMISSION, one representative of the president of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, and one member-at-large. Time commitment: about

four hours a month.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES COUNCIL, one representative of the Alexandria Federation of Civic Associations. Time commitment: meets quarterly at the call

of the chairman.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY COMMISSION, one member designated by the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, one member from the field of urban planning, and one member from the field of intergovernmental relations. Time commitment: about 10 hours a month.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE, one member nominated by the Alexandria Jaycees. Time commitment: about two hours a month.

HISTORIC ALEXANDRIA RESOURCES COMMISSION, one business representative designated by the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce. Time commitment: about two hours a month.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, one representative from the Alexandria Commission on Persons with Disabilities, and one representative from the Alexandria Landlord-Tenant Relations Board. Time commitment: about five hours a month.

LANDLORD-TENANT RELATIONS BOARD, one resident of the city who is not a landlord or a tenant, and one tenant member. Time commitment: about five hours a month.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE, one representative of the broadcast and print media, and one owner or operator of a facility subject to the federal emergency planning requirements of the SuperFund Amendments and Reauthorization

Act of 1986 [SARA]. Time commitment: meets quarterly at the call of the chairman.

PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION, two members from among the high school youth of the city. Time commitment: about eight hours a month.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY COMMISSION, one representative of the Alexandria Emergency Medical Services Council, and one representative of the Community Services Board. Time commitment: about six hours a month.

REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, one representative from the Alexandria Landlord-Tenant Relations Board. Time commitment: about six hours a month.

SISTER CITIES COMMITTEE, four citizen members, and one member designated by the Alexandria-Gyumri Sister City Committee. Time commitment: about two hours a month.

TASK FORCE ON AIDS, one representative from the INOVA Visiting Nurses Association Home Health System, one T.C. Williams High School student, one representative from the Alexandria chapter of the American Red Cross, one representative from the public school system, and one representative from the Community Services Board. Time commitment: meets quarterly for about two hours per meeting.

USS ALEXANDRIA LIAISON COMMITTEE, one representative from the U.S. Navy League. Time commitment: meets at the call of the chairman.

WATERFRONT COMMITTEE, one representative from the Old Town Business Association. Time commitment: about three hours a month.

YOUTH POLICY COMMISSION, one parent from School Board District A, and one citizen age 18 or younger. Time commitment: about five hours a month.===== END
ATTACHMENT 2 =====

The Detroit News

December 30, 1998, Wednesday

SECTION: OnDetroit; Pg. Pg. S6

LENGTH: 1521 words

HEADLINE: Meet the newsmakers of 1999: They'll be some of the key players on casinos, schools and economic development

BYLINE: By Christopher Singer / The Detroit News

BODY:

Tough issues, challenging decisions and fun times. Expect all three from the city of Detroit in 1999.

The tough issues include resolving the placement of three casinos on the riverfront; the challenging decisions involve the management of Detroit schools and the 1999 North American International Auto Show will kick off the fun times.

The auto show, bigger and better than ever at Cobo Center, will run from Jan. 10-18.

In other upbeat news, the Detroit Walk of Stars is scheduled to break ground in the spring on Woodward at Canfield in the Cultural Center and give the city a new destination for tourists.

And the Detroit Grand Prix has both a new title sponsor and a different date for the 1999 event only. The Tenneco Automotive Grand Prix of Detroit is set for Aug. 6-8 at The Raceway on Belle Isle Park.

Here are some of the other people, places and events to watch in the coming year.

Archer and the schools

Is Detroit Mayor Dennis Archer the person to produce a better managed and academically stronger Detroit Public Schools system? A bill the Legislature will take up next year could give Archer, a strong critic of the school board, a chance to do just that. This move is sure to generate much political heat.

Critics say it would be a political blunder and many board members say just as Archer was elected, they, too, were elected and will fight to protect their turf.

But whoever heads the 180,000-student district, will find one of Supt. Dr. Eddie L. Green's innovative programs hard to replace or ignore.

Site-based management, an organizational structure that allows individual schools, members of the school community, teachers, students, parents and community members to work together with a common vision is gaining momentum. It focuses on increasing accountability by utilizing a collaborative decision-making process.

At Pelham Magnet Middle School, a 17-member site-based advisory council meets regularly. Principal Rosa Jackson explained that when the council meets, the nature of the conversation is "participatory, in the sense that the various views are presented and accepted from the standpoint of equity."

Dealer's hand

Community activist Grace Boggs, 81, insists "casinos are not completely decided" and added Detroit's citizens will have to take steps to "offset the deterioration" when casinos open in Motown.

So, sign of opportunity or harbinger of doom, casinos will continue to make headlines beginning with the opening of the temporary gaming establishments in Greektown.

In the meantime, expect more red tape, more controversy as city officials continue to wrestle with the issue.

Branch at the helm

The Rev. Edward L. Branch has been elected to a three-year term as president of the influential Council of Baptist Pastors of Detroit and Vicinity.

His priorities for the council in 1999 include building a greater sense of fellowship and pooling resources.

"We are laboring now to include the parish-nurse ministry within a number of our churches, so that health care is a front-burner issue on the lifeline of our churches," Branch said.

Branch, who is pastor of Third New Hope Baptist Church, is also the president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention of Michigan.

Another new leader

Eugene Miller, chairman of the board of directors of Comerica Bank, will in

1999 take over as the new chairman of Detroit Renaissance, the nonprofit group of civic and business leaders that focuses on Detroit's economic development.

"We have an interest in the Renaissance Zones and we'd like to see something happen as far as an industrial park and for that we're looking at the Livernois-Intervale area.

"Also, there's been a lot of talk about cultural funding, so now there is a coalition between the various counties on how you implement it, and with recent legislation on it, we'll be focusing on it even more so.

"We'll continue to look for worthwhile projects like the Woodward Corridor. We have a great interest in that. So it looks like we have a pretty big year ahead of us."

Hail to the Chief

Detroit Police Chief Benny Napoleon, who replaced Isaiah "Ike" McKinnon in July, will have his hands full. He'll begin 1999 by negotiating a new contract with officers, focusing on attracting new recruits to fill the place of the hundreds of officers who are retiring and his desire to equip officers with hollow point bullets.

One of Napoleon's biggest changes has been the writing of a new policy on "hot" pursuits.

When a suburban department chases a suspect into the city now, Detroit officers are not to join the chase. They can get involved with an incident after it is over.

Replacing Hudson's

Now that the Hudson's building is out of the way, city officials have begun to lay out plans for Campus Martius, a commercial/social downtown plaza that is expected to attract some top companies downtown, and encourage satellite growth of residential and business development downtown.

The area, which currently consists of a sign bearing the project's name, will bring in big firms like Compuware, the Archer administration hopes, with other large companies to follow.

Stuck in traffic

Getting downtown next year, however, could prove tricky.

The Michigan Department of Transportation is asking motorists to withstand another year of headaches while it does \$ 67 million of construction on Interstate 75 over the span of 1 1/2 years.

Three miles of the road between I-96 and Gratiot will be closed in order to do road improvements and bridge repairs.

Building in the city

Just north of downtown in Detroit's Empowerment Zone, 1999 will see new and upscale housing projects taking off including the defection of a high-profile hip art gallery from trendy Royal Oak to Detroit's Cultural Center:

- * C-Pop Gallery -- Investing \$ 500,000 to restore and renovate a three-story 9,600-square-foot building on Woodward at Willis. The gallery is moving from Royal Oak.

- * Canfield Lofts -- A 43,000 square-foot warehouse on Canfield at Second is being converted into 35 lofts with prices starting at \$ 100,000.

- * Woodward Place at Brush Park -- The first for sale housing development in the lower Woodward Corridor in 60 years. Set on 31 acres just north of I-375 in the Medical Center, the \$ 90 million development will consist of 400 townhouse condominiums.

- * Addison Hotel-Peterboro Charlotte Historic District -- Three historic single-family homes, 44 lofts and 8,000 square feet of commercial space valued at \$ 4.5 million.

Focus:HOPE growing

Focus:HOPE is still growing and still expanding into new areas of economic development.

Executive Director Eleanor M. Josaitis said the group she co-founded with the late Fr. William Cunningham has big plans for 1999.

"We're going to open up a center for information technology. We're announcing that Jan. 4," she said.

"Our child care center just continues to grow."

Josaitis explained her organization will in 1999 finally launch a project delayed by Cunningham's death and last year's tornado.

Count to one million

Next year is the last year before Census 2000 and if the population count falls below the magic 1 million mark, Detroit will lose millions in federal funding.

The Archer administration will have to convince people to remain in the city and make sure they sign up everyone living in their households. There's also the need to make an accurate count of people throughout the city, and that includes making a substantial tally of the reportedly grossly undercounted southwest side.

Pay a visit

In southwest Detroit, groundbreaking is set for spring for the long-awaited Welcome Center at the U.S. end of the Ambassador Bridge that is being jointly developed by the Mexicantown Community Development Corp. and the International Bridge Corp.

Maria Elena Rodriguez, the new director of Mexicantown Development, also promises more activities and events to draw people to Mexicantown.

This report was written by Christopher M. Singer with contributions from David C. Butty, Santiago Esparza, Madison J. Gray and Rhonda Bates-Rudd.

Dennis Archer

Mayor of Detroit

Schools and casinos are on his agenda.

The Rev. Edward L. Branch

President, Council of Baptist Pastors

Promoting church cooperation is his top priority.

Eddie Green

General superintendent

of Detroit Public Schools

He's pushing his reform plan to make schools more accountable.

Eleanor Josaitis

Founder and executive director of Focus:HOPE

She'll be announcing a new center for information technology.

Eugene Miller

Detroit Renaissance chair

He's planning a "big year" in Detroit's effort to rebound.

Benny Napoleon

Detroit police chief

He'll have to deal with crime and police contracts.

Linsey Porter

Mayor of Highland Park

After eight years in office, he's predicting continued development.

Maria Elena Rodriguez

Mexicantown director

She expects more economic growth in southwest Detroit.

Gary J. Zych

Mayor of Hamtramck

Look for a tough political fight when he runs for re-election.

GRAPHIC: 1: Pelham Magnet Middle School principal, Rosa M. Jackson, leads a site-based advisory council meeting at the school. She said students are at the receiving end of the educational process.

2: Crystal Givens, 11, sits on the advisory council. She likes the idea because it helps parents, teachers and community find a solution. Photos by Steve Perez / The Detroit News

Copyright 1998 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

December 30, 1998, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 1; Column 2; National Desk

LENGTH: 2296 words

HEADLINE: In the Rural White South, Seeds of a Biracial Politics

BYLINE: By KEVIN SACK

DATELINE: TY TY, Ga.

BODY:

Ten years ago, Wayne Williams, a peanut farmer here, would no more have considered voting for a black man for Congress than he would have planted his crop in the chill of December.

Louie Perry Jr., down in Colquitt County, felt pretty much the same way. So did J. L. Tillman and, truth be told, most every other white farmer who tills the clay of southwest Georgia. But in last month's election, Mr. Williams, Mr. Perry, Mr. Tillman and tens of thousands of others voted enthusiastically for Representative Sanford D. Bishop Jr., a moderate black Democrat who won re-election convincingly in a rural, conservative district where nearly two-thirds of the voters are white.

Mr. Bishop won almost 4 out of every 10 white votes in the Second District of Georgia, an achievement that would have been inconceivable a few years ago. By comparison, David N. Dinkins won just a fourth of the white vote in 1989, when he was elected the first black mayor of New York City.

Many of Mr. Bishop's white supporters acknowledge they had to overcome deep prejudices to vote for him. "I just wouldn't have thought a black man would know enough to do the job," Mr. Williams explained. Other white farmers referred to the Congressman matter-of-factly with the coarsest of racial epithets before explaining what it was they liked so much about him.

That may seem a perverse compliment. But whatever whites want to call Mr. Bishop, their willingness to vote for him may signify one of the most hopeful developments in Southern politics in decades. Many black politicians have managed to attract white support in urban, New South areas like Atlanta. But Mr. Bishop's electoral success suggests that even in the most rural and impoverished

districts, a significant number of white Southerners can overcome race as an absolute obstacle to voting for a black politician who shares their thinking, votes their interests and hauls home plenty of pork.

For years, the unwillingness of such whites to vote for blacks has been the cornerstone of redistricting policies intended to maximize minority representation. As legislatures prepare to reconstitute Congress after the **2000 census**, the opponents of such redistricting view Mr. Bishop as the most compelling evidence that black candidates can win in white districts.

Conversely, those who support race-based redistricting attribute Mr. Bishop's success to his incumbency, which was gained in a majority black district before the Supreme Court ordered a remapping in 1992.

Mr. Bishop's story does not mean that racism is dead in southwest Georgia. Nor does it mean that there are no longer deep racial disparities in the rural South in income, housing, education and health care. But it does suggest, some three decades after the culmination of the civil rights movement, that the racial bitterness born of forced desegregation has started to fade, and that old prejudices are giving way to a more pragmatic politics of racial cooperation and interdependence.

"There's no revolution that's occurred down here," said Thomas C. Chatmon Jr., the son of a black civil rights pioneer who has been selected by the power structure in Albany, the largest city in the Second District, to direct a downtown redevelopment effort. "It doesn't show that whites or blacks are willing to be colorblind. But what it does show is that southwest Georgians are willing to cohabitate, are willing to work together, that they know that there must be compromise on both sides in order to move together on our collective agenda. That's the reality. And absolutely that is progress."

Race Gives Way To Self-Interest

It is hard not to see a measure of progress here in the gradual subjugation of race by the more natural politics of self-interest. During Mr. Bishop's three terms in Congress, large numbers of white south Georgians have concluded that his accessibility and his influence -- particularly with other black Democrats in the House -- far outweigh any consideration of race.

"To start with I wasn't wild about him, because he was black," explained Mr. Williams, 55, a lanky third-generation farmer who grows peanuts and tobacco on 84 acres here. "So many black people around here, you just can't count on them. But he went around and made some talks and we liked the way he talked. I've met him twice and he talks to you, not above your head. If you have a problem, he'll help you out with it."

Mr. Bishop has earned the fealty of white constituents through his aggressive advocacy for Federal farm programs, balanced budgets, welfare reform, school prayer and gun ownership. To suit his district, he has switched positions on issues like the assault weapons ban, which he first supported and later opposed. He advertises himself as a conservative, and reinforced that claim by becoming the only black member of the right-leaning Democratic caucus known as the Blue Dogs.

Mr. Bishop has also put his white constituents at ease with an affable, nonthreatening manner and a determined resistance to playing the firebrand on racial issues. He has protected military bases, secured financing for road widenings and historical sites, and become a regular at local events like the Big Pig Jig in Vienna and the Rattlesnake Roundup in Whigham. He has even joined the National Rifle Association and taken up bird hunting, although his farmer friends report that the doves are never safer than when Mr. Bishop is walking the brush.

Like many of his constituents, James Lee Adams Jr., a prominent white farmer in Camilla, said that Mr. Bishop made a lasting impression by using his seat on the Agriculture Committee to persuade black Democrats and urban Northerners to preserve Federal price supports for peanuts in 1996.

"It's questionable whether it would have survived without the votes he brought to it," said Mr. Adams, who is chairman of the agency that administers Federal farm programs in Georgia. He added: "I think most of us have gotten beyond the white and black issue. We prefer to focus on the green."

Mr. Tillman, 70, who farms cotton and peanuts just south of Moultrie, also cited the peanut program in explaining his support for Mr. Bishop. "Now when he came in, he didn't know a thing about peanuts, probably thought they grew on trees," Mr. Tillman said. "But he's educated himself."

How did Mr. Tillman feel about voting for a black man? "A nigger?" he asked, finishing the question. "I couldn't have seen doing it before, wouldn't even have thought about it. But I think he's done a lot for farmers, more than any of them up there in a long time."

Similarly, Mr. Perry recalled getting a telephone call two years ago from a friend who urged him to support Mr. Bishop's Republican opponent. "He said, 'What would your Daddy say if he knew you were voting for a black person?' " Mr. Perry said. "I said, 'Well, he would think I was pretty smart if he knew the man was helping us.' "

That is precisely the message that Mr. Bishop, 51, has promoted in campaigns.

"There were people who never would have imagined voting for me, who didn't vote for me the first time," he said. "But the majority vote their pocketbooks. They understand the precarious situation that the farming community is in and they'll support people that help them." He added, "That was actually the key element of Dr. King's dream, that blacks could be known by the content of their character rather than the color of their skin."

An Unlikely Landscape For a Proving Ground

Nine blacks were elected to Congress from majority white districts this year, including several, like Representatives Cynthia A. McKinney of suburban Atlanta and Melvin L. Watt of Charlotte, N.C., who won with notable white support. But none won in a more unlikely place than the Second District of Georgia. Only 36 percent of the district's registered voters are black. The largest city, Albany, has but 78,000 residents. While the 31-county district remains marginally Democratic, whites now support Republicans regularly.

The landscape here is a patchwork of pecan groves, cotton and peanut fields and quail-hunting plantations interspersed with small towns built around courthouse squares and cotton gins. This time of year, with the cotton crop just in, white tufts litter the roadsides. Blue harvesters churn through the pecan groves, sucking fallen nuts off the ground and spewing out a mulch of twigs and leaves.

Much of this land was first cleared and planted by slaves, and the phrase "plantation mentality" still resonates with many blacks. It was in Albany, where asphalt turned to dirt when white neighborhoods turned to black, that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. encountered some of the staunchest resistance to the civil rights movement. And while south Georgia now has black police chiefs and county commissioners, time has not eased all tensions.

In Albany, for instance, whites and blacks have feuded over whether to rename Jefferson Street for Dr. King. A black-majority City Commission approved the change in 1996. Two months after the signs went up, a newly elected white-majority commission ordered them down.

And yet there are signs of increasing sensitivity. A new civil rights museum in Albany opened in November with biracial backing. A number of the city's civic leaders have started to meet regularly to discuss racial issues, with one group calling itself White Men Coming to Terms With Our Own Racism.

But churches and country clubs remain largely segregated, and whites tend to move out of neighborhoods that become more than 20 percent black, said Michael D. Rogers, a business professor at Albany State University who leads the city's Coalition for Diversity. And blacks in the Second District, the poorest district

in the state, are nearly twice as likely as whites to have dropped out of school, more than three times as likely to live in poverty and more than 10 times as likely to live in homes without adequate plumbing, census figures show.

A Firm Foundation In Civil Rights

On paper, Mr. Bishop might not seem a natural fit with the farmers of southwest Georgia. He was reared in Mobile, Ala., the son of a black college president who demanded that his students register to vote. At age 10, he defied a Mobile bus driver by sitting in the whites-only section of an otherwise empty bus.

At Morehouse College in Atlanta, Mr. Bishop became an admirer of Dr. King, the college's most famous graduate. He marched in a downtown civil rights demonstration, served as student-body president in 1968, the year that Dr. King was assassinated, and sang with the Morehouse glee club at his funeral. After graduating from Emory Law School, he joined the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in New York City, and later accepted N.A.A.C.P. help in establishing a civil rights law firm in Columbus, Ga.

Mr. Bishop served in Georgia's General Assembly from 1977 to 1992, the year he first ran for Congress. The state Legislature, encouraged by the Bush Administration to create majority black districts, had designed a Second District where the voting-age population was 52 percent black. Mr. Bishop defeated a vulnerable white incumbent in the Democratic primary, and then cruised to victory in the general election. He won re-election easily in 1994.

But by 1996 new lines had been drawn by Federal judges after the Supreme Court ruled it was unconstitutional to use race as a dominant factor in redistricting. By redrawing the lines to eliminate concentrations of blacks in Macon and Columbus, where Mr. Bishop lived, the judges reduced the district's black voting-age population to 35 percent.

Redistricting: A Test Both For and Against

Mr. Bishop moved to Albany and won anyway, with 54 percent of the vote and an estimated 36 percent of the white vote. This year, against a capable and adequately financed Republican opponent, Joe McCormick, he polled even better, winning 57 percent of the total vote, an estimated 38 percent of the white vote and 98 percent of the black vote, according to an analysis by Charles S. Bullock 3d, a University of Georgia political scientist.

Mr. Bishop did not, however, do as well with white voters as some white Democratic candidates. For example, in the 12 Colquitt County precincts where at least 90 percent of the registered voters were white, Governor-elect Roy E.

Barnes won 53 percent of the vote and Mr. Bishop won 41 percent.

Still, A. Lee Parks Jr., the Atlanta lawyer who successfully challenged the racial foundation of Georgia's redistricting plan, said Mr. Bishop proved that blacks could be elected to Congress "without racially biased districts."

"Sanford actually represents people without regard to race, and when he does that people forget his race," Mr. Parks said.

Many black politicians, he said, alienate white voters by "communicating that they prefer their black constituents, that their priority is serving their black constituents. Often that's what polarizes elections on racial lines."

Supporters of race-based redistricting counter that voting remained racially polarized in Mr. Bishop's last two elections. And they emphasize that a crucial advantage for candidates like Mr. Bishop was that he was first elected in a majority black district and then took the benefits of incumbency to his new white district.

"I'm not ready to conclude that we are suddenly a race-blind electorate," said Laughlin McDonald, director of the Southern office of the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Adams, the farmer from Moultrie, put it a different way.

"We haven't arrived yet," he said. "I don't know if you ever arrive, if you ever wipe every vestige from your mind. But what's most important sometimes is what direction you're going."

GRAPHIC: Photo: A constituent greeted Representative Sanford D. Bishop Jr. as the Georgia Congressman headed to a Christmas parade in Cairo, Ga., early this month. In November, Mr. Bishop was elected to his fourth term. (Reggie Grant for The New York Times)(pg. A12)

Graph: "AT A GLANCE: Georgia's Second Congressional District"

ECONOMICS (1990)

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME -- \$20,938

PER CAPITA INCOME

WHITE -- \$12,602

BLACK -- 5,529

PEOPLE IN POVERTY -- 24%

WHITE -- 12%

BLACK -- 43%

EDUCATION (1990)

ADULTS 25 AND OVER WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE -- 62%

WHITE -- 71%

BLACK -- 44%

1996 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

CLINTON -- 49%

DOLE -- 44%

PEROT -- 7%

1998 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

BISHOP (D) -- 57%

McCORMICK (R) -- 43%

DEMOGRAPHICS (1990)

POPULATION -- 591,681

RACE

WHITE -- 60%

BLACK -- 39%

OTHER -- 1%

REGISTERED VOTERS -- 306,812

WHITE -- 64%

BLACK -- 36%

(Sources: Census Bureau; The Almanac of American Politics 1998)(pg. A12)

Map showing the location of Georgia's Second Congressional District. (pg. A12)

December 29, 1998 Tuesday METRO EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 7C

LENGTH: 373 words

HEADLINE: Council adopts revisions aimed at subdivisions

BYLINE: VIC COUVILLION

DATELINE: AMITE

BODY:

AMITE - The Tangipahoa Parish Council adopted a revised policy Monday night that regulates the establishment of subdivisions.

The ordinance containing regulations drawn up by the Parish Planning Commission after a lengthy study was adopted without comment by council members.

The document sets out procedures for starting a subdivision and specifies what steps must be taken before work may begin on new multiresidential developments.

The new policy goes into more detail than the one now in use.

The regulations spell out requirements for streets, drainage, designs and improvements. The new policy allows for special use subdivisions that include mobile home parks, apartment complexes, recreational camping grounds and family partitions.

The policies will go into effect immediately, but subdivision plans on file with the parish Permitting Office will not be covered by the new regulations.

At the same meeting, the council approved a transfer of the parish's cable television franchise from Charter Communications LP to a new company, Charter Communications LLC.

The final ordinance authorizing the transfer of franchise includes a few minor changes to the draft document hammered out by members of the council and attorneys for Charter at the previous meeting of the

council.

The parish will receive 5 percent of Charter's gross parish revenue as a franchise fee. Charter also agrees to assist the parish in establishing a local government access channel which will telecast parish-generated programs from the courthouse in Amite.

The agreement calls for establishment of the government channel by Dec. 31, 2000. The franchise transfer also establishes areas where Charter will guarantee cable service.

In other business, the council:

- . Granted a franchise to Entergy Gulf States Inc. to provide natural gas to customers in the parish for a period of 20 years.

- . **Gave final approval to prospective precinct boundaries for use with the 2000 census and eventual reapportionment that could follow census completion.**

- . Adopted the 1999 budget funding the Tangipahoa Parish Tourist and Film Commission. The commission anticipates expenditures of \$ 678,440 in 1999.

Copyright 1998 The Denver Post Corporation
The Denver Post

December 29, 1998 Tuesday 2D EDITION

SECTION: DENVER & THE WEST; Pg. B-11

LENGTH: 589 words

HEADLINE: The indispensable man

BYLINE: Bob Ewegen

BODY:

John Indispensable Evans has finally abandoned his foolish and probably illegal plan to cling to his part-time and unpaid post on the Colorado State Board of Education while seizing his new day job in the state Senate. But he couldn't resist chastizing those churlish voters who had questioned his goal of double-dipping from the trough of power. In a letter of resignation to chairman Pat Hayes, John Indispensable Evans said he would quit the education board on Jan. 5, 1999. But he went on to assail a villainous though unnamed newspaper for editorially suggesting on Dec. 9 that his double-dipping plan "reveals a troubling level of arrogance." The Indispensable One was shocked, shocked, that these wretched constituents had dared to criticize him and assailed them for yearning for the "old politics of smoke-filled back rooms and hidden agendas." Alas, the vile scribes in question toil for your very own Denver Post. Your servants had failed to recognize that Evans, and Evans alone, is such a towering public figure that he can be replaced only by an "open and thorough search" - one he had originally suggested would take up to nine months, during which he would graciously (if illegally, according to an advisory opinion from the Colorado Attorney General's office) continue to occupy both offices.

Evans wrote that he is special because his at-large post means he "represents all 176 school districts."

That's true enough. Supervisory bodies don't like tie votes, which means they do like to have an odd number of members - sometimes, very odd indeed. Thus, the seven-member board is now comprised of one representative from each of Colorado's six Congressional districts, plus an at-large seat, currently held by Evans.

But the fact that he doesn't represent a specific district doesn't give him any special power on the board. The at-large seat is simply a placeholder, a way to break ties. If Colorado, as expected, gains a seventh Congressional seat after the **2000 census**, the at-large seat will be replaced with one representing

the new district. Obviously, nothing in that editorial demanded "closed, secretive government," as Evans now sniffs. Quite the contrary, it urged him to resign so "a replacement could be found quickly, allowing the education board to get on with its job."

Of course, it was the notion that Colorado could "quickly" replace him that enraged John Indispensable Evans. I did not write that shameless epistle. But until reading his tirade, I had assumed he could be replaced as expeditiously - and in as "thorough and open" a manner - as the dozens of similar vacancies in state government that are quickly filled every year without recourse to double-dipping. But it is not too late for Colorado voters to do penance. Let us "quickly" amend our state Constitution to eliminate those pesky clauses that limit John Indispensable Evans to only one elected post at a time. Then we can elect him senator-for-life (no term limits for the Indispensable One, please); and permanent ex officio member of the State Board of Education.

Only then can Coloradans apply adequate balm to the wounded ego of The Indispensable One. And we must censor all libraries to ensure that they don't include the sayings of the late French President Charles De Gaulle.

It was De Gaulle, after all, who commented: "The graveyards are full of indispensable men." Bob Ewegen (BOBEWEGEN@AOL.COM) is deputy editorial page editor of The Post. He has written on state and local government since 1963.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: John Evans Can we spare him?

Copyright 1998 The Des Moines Register, Inc.
The Des Moines Register

December 29, 1998, Tuesday

SECTION: Main News Pg.6

LENGTH: 1434 words

HEADLINE: The Register's Readers Say

SOURCE: Readers

BODY:

What Republicans fear in census

This letter concerns a highly partisan issue that will have a tremendous impact on our nation's future political structure, and revolves around deliberate distortions of the truth.

The issue is the **2000 census** and the proposed sampling methods. The U.S. Census Bureau proposes to use statistical sampling methods to obtain a more accurate count than could be achieved using its old methods. This proposal has met with strong opposition from the Republican Party, which has engaged in various maneuvers to block sampling.

A decision is due in 1999, but it seems clear that the Republicans have the upper hand. They claim that sampling is unconstitutional, citing the dictionary definition of a census as a complete enumeration.

That is indeed the definition of a census; however, the methods that were used in 1990 and before did not produce anything like a complete enumeration, and so one could just as easily argue that the old methods are unconstitutional. The framers of the Constitution required the census to be conducted to ensure that congressional districts are apportioned fairly, so that all people are represented equally. This is the very foundation of our democracy.

What's really going on is that the Republicans know that sampling will result in more accurate (higher) counts of people who have been undercounted in the past - lower-income groups who tend to vote Democratic. The biases produced by undercounting are widely acknowledged; in fact, adjustments are already in place for purposes of allocating federal funds (but not congressional representatives) to large cities.

So it is clear that the Republican opposition to sampling is politically

motivated. There is much at stake -enough to shift the balance of power in Congress -and the long-term consequences are potentially much more serious than President Clinton's impeachment.

-Russell V. Lenth,

9 Wellesley Way, Iowa City.

Clinton's yanking our chain

Do you remember that weird neighbor who would take a stick and toss it for his dog to chase only to watch the dog be jerked 180 degrees as it hit the end of its leash, unable to reach the stick? Over and over, the master would do this, laughing as the dog kept faithfully attempting its duty.

I think this is how President Clinton treats the American people. How many times can he get away with bombing Iraq to divert attention away from other issues?

Could the timing of the recent attack on Iraq be any more suspicious? Many argue that Saddam Hussein thinks domestic issues surrounding impeachment distract the United States. This argument fails for many reasons.

First, how dumb do you think Saddam Hussein is? Is he a glutton for punishment? Doesn't he learn from his prior experiences? Second, does Saddam truly think he can get away with subversive activities while Clinton and the United States are distracted? If Clinton is truly the messiah to Western culture and all that is bad in the eyes of Iraq, don't you think Saddam would want him impeached? Why do something that prolongs Clinton's stay in office?

Conversely, maybe Saddam wants Clinton to stay in office. If this is true, is it any better that a mad man likes our president? If these arguments do not seem plausible, to whom does the finger point as the instigator? Come on, America, break free from the leash!

-Dane Bogaard,
1207 Victoria Circle, Norwalk.

Let Huskers have casinos

I read with interest John Carlson's Iowa column of Dec. 6 thanking Nebraskans for allowing themselves to be scammed in Iowa's casinos.

He makes it sound as though we should be proud of how we are getting the better of our neighboring state by cooking up a way to siphon off Nebraska

dollars into Iowa.

Yes, Iowa governments at local and state levels get some tax benefits from the Nebraska gamblers' money, and the Nebraska addicts do travel back to their own state with the family, economic and mental issues that accompany their compulsive problem. But Iowa still has to deal with the fallout from our own gamblers and the growing number of addicts among them.

If we are proud about how we've put one over on our neighboring state to the west, perhaps we should also be proud of our burgeoning methamphetamine problems, our solution to crime problems with all those hundreds of additional prison beds being built every year, the crumbling school buildings, our diminishing rural population, our close-to-the-top leadership in low wages, our growing hog-factory business as a replacement for family farms.

Frankly, since gambling hasn't solved any of our problems, I wish Nebraska had all the casinos and we had the better football team. Then we really could be proud.

-Rev. Carlos Jayne,
legislative advocate,

United Methodist Church,

500 E. Court Ave., Des Moines.

Headline missed story

A recent news item (Nov. 24 Page 6A) ran under the headline, "Survey Says Blacks Are Anti-Semitic." Two important points are to be noted: 1) There is no evidence that blacks are generally anti-Semitic, and 2) the survey on which you reported did not claim to show that blacks were generally anti-Semitic.

You did not report that the survey (which was based on a telephone poll of 999 people), found that anti-Semitism is down among blacks as it is among whites, although the drop is not as great among blacks as it is among whites. You did not report that the survey concluded that those who were most anti-Semitic among blacks had dropped from 37 to 34 percent since 1992, while those who were most anti-Semitic among whites dropped from 17 to 9 percent. You also did not report that overall, the number of Americans with strong anti-Semitic opinions dropped from 20 to 12 percent since 1992.

While a higher rate of anti-Semitism among blacks than whites may raise concerns or prompt further inquiry, it surely does not justify the Register's headline. This is the very sort of gross generalization in matters of race

relations and religious prejudice that you would decry on the editorial page.

-David H. Goldman,
200 Liberty Bldg.,

418 Sixth Ave., Des Moines.

Resign? Never

President Clinton, resign? Absolutely not. When did the most fundamental American principle of our nation change from "innocent until proven guilty" to "guilty until proven innocent"? When did we start rewarding the actions of hatchet men on kangaroo courts who declare a defendant guilty before his defense has been fully presented? When did we start demanding that people admit to crimes they insist they are not guilty of? Where can Clinton go to get his presidency back if he is eventually cleared in a fair court of law, as Mike Espy was?

-Alan L. Light,
2 Lake Pointe Rd. N.E.,

Iowa City.

Restoring GOP influence

The resignations of Newt Gingrich and Bob Livingston offer an opportunity for the Republican Party to regain its popularity with voters favoring fiscal responsibility and "middle of the road" approaches to reforms needed to restore respect for the federal government.

Gingrich talked a good game with his "Contract with America" but failed to keep his promises. After taking credit for a phony balanced budget in 1997, he reverted to, voted for and made use of the same old pork-barrel budget long favored by members of Congress. He topped off his performance by showing poor political judgment during the last national election.

Getting rid of Southern Republican leadership and influence will help restore a Republican Party that reaches out to a wide variety of people.

-Newton W. Dunn,
6904 Maryland Dr., Urbandale.

Teacher's view

I just wanted to take a moment to congratulate Gov. Terry Branstad on his new

job. I understand he will be teaching one class for one semester at the University of Iowa and getting paid \$ 50,000. I teach five different high-school classes a semester, and with my five years of experience get approximately half of his salary for the whole year. I'm glad to know that Governor Branstad will truly know the lifestyle of a teacher.

-Dirk Waller,
504 Linn St., Traer.

Righteous?

The only way the Olympics is going to get its credibility back is to trash the Salt Lake City selection and start over in the selection process with tight legal and investigative procedures in place, and with a new slate of selection-committee members.

Salt Lake City, I thought, was supposed to be the cradle of righteousness, conservatism and honesty. It's very disappointing to find out it is just the opposite.

-Robert B. Sanderson,
828 16th St., West Des Moines.

Copyright 1998 The Houston Chronicle Publishing Company
The Houston Chronicle

December 29, 1998, Tuesday 3 STAR EDITION

SECTION: A; Pg. 15

LENGTH: 405 words

HEADLINE: Census Bureau taking applications for 2,000 temporary jobs in Texas

SOURCE: Staff

BYLINE: JO ANN ZUNIGA

BODY:

The U.S. Census Bureau has about 2,000 temporary jobs that will be available in Texas from January through February.

A large number of those employees will be in Houston, where a big push will get under way to confirm addresses for the year 2000 census to make up for a large population undercount in the 1990 census, said spokesman Frank Newton of the bureau's Dallas regional office.

"The undercount was about 6 percent in Houston in 1990 compared to a 1.6 percent undercount nationwide," he said. "Houston is very important not only because it's the biggest city in our region, but it is also ethnically and racially diverse."

Two offices in the Houston area are taking applications for clerks, enumerators and recruiting assistants for the Urban Block Canvassing operation, said Liza Blancas, assistant recruiting manager.

Paying between \$ 9.25 to \$ 13 per hour, the jobs are available to either U.S. citizens or legal residents 18 years or older. However, applicants who are 16 or 17 can qualify if they have a high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.

A 28-question test of basic skills is required. Those interested can call the Census office downtown at 713-209-4841 or in the Greenspoint area at 281-872-6195, Blancas said.

This is not a door-to-door confirmation.

"At this point, we just want to confirm these addresses exist. There are

whole new sections and neighborhoods that exist now that were not around 10 years ago," Newton said.

The jobs last about six to eight weeks, starting either Jan. 4 or 13 and lasting through Feb. 26. But the temporary employees remain on a list to be recruited again as the census forms are mailed out by March and April 2000.

As part of the outreach effort, churches and community groups have been contacted to spread awareness of the importance to participate in the census, Newton said.

Much of federal funding for social and educational programs are tied directly in to population count.

"Census forms will also be a lot more accessible. Instead of just depending on those mailed out, we are also having forms available at stores and other public places," he said.

In 1990, about 100 million households were counted by the census. Now about an estimated 120 million exist, he said.

Forms will be mailed to about 80 million households with "city addresses" with street names, he said, while about 40 million of rural addresses will be hand-delivered.

Copyright 1998 Bergen Record Corp.
The Record (Bergen County, NJ)

December 29, 1998; TUESDAY; ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: OPINION; Pg. L09

LENGTH: 779 words

HEADLINE: ONLY CERTAINTY FOR CLINTON IN '99: THE ROAD WILL BE ROUGH

SOURCE: Wire services

BYLINE: WALTER R. MEARS

BODY:

THE GHOSTS OF this Christmas past will haunt President Clinton to the last hour of his last day in the White House as he deals with the Republican House that impeached him.

Democrats will be reinforced in the new Congress, but short of the strength to win what the president said he will seek to do: broaden federal education programs, enact guarantees of patients rights in managed health care, and act on the always sensitive issues of Social Security and Medicare financing.

On Wednesday, Clinton added a proposal for \$ 1.12 billion in assistance for homeless Americans next year, a 15 percent increase.

There's more to come Jan. 19 in his State of the Union message to a Congress in which Republicans will have a narrowed, six-vote House majority, and 10-seat control in the Senate.

Whatever is done in the next two years can't be done without them, which means compromise.

That was elusive before the bitterness of near party-line impeachment, Clinton and Congress couldn't agree on a budget this year and had to settle on a catchall money bill to keep the government funded.

They argued to an impasse on patients rights, sidestepped a dispute on the way to conduct the **2000 census**, and managed to settle on education aid, approving part of what Clinton wanted with local control terms Republicans demanded.

But the last session's sparse product led Democrats to call it a do-nothing Congress, while Republicans accused them of snarling the works.

Now it will be more difficult to get things done. When Congress convenes Jan. 6, impeachment will be a first order of Senate business, with trial or a censure settlement, possibly both, as the options.

Clinton said he would accept congressional rebuke and censure for the Monica Lewinsky affair and his deceptions about it, but he won't admit lying, let alone the perjury of which he stands accused by House vote. A second impeachment article charges him with obstruction of justice in an attempt to cover up the illicit sex.

Even Republicans looking to censure as a way out, given the prospect of trial without punishment for lack of the 67 Senate votes it would take to convict Clinton and force him from office, insist that a confession be part of any deal.

But the suggestion of censure instead of ouster prompted the Republican who managed the House impeachment drive to say there should be no deal in the Senate while there are still "reams of evidence" against Clinton that have not been disclosed. That could lead two-thirds of the Senate to vote to throw him out, Rep. Tom DeLay of Texas, the GOP whip, said last week.

The new House speaker-designate, J. Dennis Hastert of Illinois, was deputy whip to DeLay until Newt Gingrich resigned because of Republican losses in the midterm elections. Bob Livingston of Louisiana, confessing his own illicit affairs before a sex magazine could publish reports of them, withdrew as Gingrich's successor before Clinton was impeached on Saturday.

There are threats of more such disclosures to come about other Republican members of Congress, which would worsen a politically hostile atmosphere.

Clinton joined other Democrats in calling for an end to "the politics of personal destruction." But that end is not in view.

In the Clinton impeachment case, some Democrats say the Senate should settle quickly on censure, end it all, and get back to business.

"And if we don't do that, we're going to have such a polarized, politicized Congress for the next two years, I don't see where much of

anything gets done in this country," Sen. Patrick Leahy of Vermont said on NBC. Sen. John Breaux of Louisiana said on ABC that pressing the case could lead to a months-long Senate trial, leaving no opportunity to act on Social Security or other issues.

"We're tearing each other apart," Breaux said. " .. We're punishing the Congress more than we're punishing the president."

Clinton's most ardent GOP foes say the way to end it all quickly is for him to resign. Rejecting that, the president said it has never crossed his mind. After the House impeachment votes, he said he intends to work for his programs and policies for two more years, "until the last hour of the last day of my term."

After he was reelected, Clinton remarked on the pattern of second-term woes that have beset modern presidents. "I'm very mindful of history's difficulties, and I'm going to try to beat them," he said.

He hasn't, and there are more awaiting him.

Walter R. Mears reports on Washington and national affairs for the Associated Press.

Copyright 1998 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

December 29, 1998, Tuesday, FIVE STAR LIFT EDITION

SECTION: ST. CHARLES COUNTY POST, Pg. 1

LENGTH: 476 words

HEADLINE: IT'S NOT EVEN 1999 YET, BUT 2000 CENSUS IS UNDER WAY

BYLINE: Ralph Dummit; Of The St. Charles County Post

BODY:

The first phase of the national census in 2000 is under way in St. Charles County.

Newspaper advertisements have been soliciting applicants for part-time jobs as crew leaders and listers. Those selected for the jobs will begin work in March or April at hourly rates ranging from \$ 11.25 to \$ 12.75. Reimbursement for travel is 32.5 cents a mile.

While the applicants who are hired now will do only the spadework for the head count - verifying street addresses in municipalities - some of the jobs could last until 2000.

Don Simpson of the U.S. Department of Commerce, who is in charge of the census project in St. Charles County and western St. Louis County, said Monday that about 200 people would be hired for the area. Additional people will be hired from the city of St. Louis and from eastern St. Louis County, he said.

Applying for one of the jobs is easy.

Donny Carroll, placement supervisor for the Missouri Division of Employment in St. Peters, said all an applicant has to do is show up for testing at 9 or 11 a.m. on any Tuesday.

"No appointment is necessary," he said. "We accommodate those who show up at either of the two times each Tuesday."

The testing is done at 2120 Parkway Drive, off the North Service Road of Interstate 70 and west of the Cave Springs interchange.

Applicants should bring two forms of identification such as a drivers license, Social Security card or birth certificate.

The test is not difficult, said Harriet Brown, a former state representative from St. Charles County. She took the test and said, "You have to have the correct answer to only 10 of the 28 questions asked."

Brown points out that the 2000 census will be of particular significance to St. Charles County because of the county's residential growth since the last census in 1990.

"My concern is that we all get counted," she said. St. Charles County could pick up two or three Missouri House seats and part of a state Senate seat, she said.

Further, Brown noted that federal dollars are distributed on the basis of census figures. The county, then, could lose federal aid if not all the residents are counted.

Tom Beaver, a spokesman for the Kansas City regional census center, said the jobs being filled now are for the "block canvassing operation," in which listers in each city will physically look at every house and verify the address. Listers, for example, will take note of a single-family house that has been converted into a duplex.

The listers will not knock on doors to get the identity of occupants.

Whoever lives at a verified address will receive forms in the mail or personal visits beginning in March 2000 for the actual census-taking.

Beaver said the canvassing already had been completed for rural areas.

Listers hired for the initial project will work in their own communities.

The Washington Post

December 29, 1998, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A01

LENGTH: 2696 words

HEADLINE: Interracial Marriages Eroding Barriers

SERIES: THE MYTH OF THE MELTING POT: America's Racial and Ethnic Divides; Pg. OCC.

BYLINE: Michael A. Fletcher, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: MONTCLAIR, N.J.

BODY:

Last in a series of occasional articles

Some see it as a demographic shift that will irreparably tear at the fabric that binds Americans, this vast influx of immigrants who for more than two decades have been streaming across the nation's borders. President Clinton appointed a commission to help the country absorb its new multicultural citizenry, a flurry of new books have questioned the very premise of the fabled melting pot, and several social historians are now asking whether the country is on the verge of becoming a Balkanized nation with shared geography but no common identity.

Yet the mounting fears of ethnic divide are being answered by a force of potentially equal might: the enormous rate at which couples of different races and ethnicities are marrying one another.

Since 1960 the number of interracial couples in the United States has increased more than tenfold, to 1.6 million, including marriages involving Hispanics. Such unions now account for about 4 percent of U.S. marriages, a share that is expected to mushroom in coming years and that is already offering powerful evidence that many Americans are jettisoning old prejudices as never before.

"I think we are at the edge of a major change in how we think of race in the United States," said Reynolds Farley, a demographer with the Russell Sage Foundation. "Potentially, race could lose much of its meaning in this country much like ethnicity has" for whites.

In open-minded suburbs such as Montclair, outside New York City, mixed-race couples like Elizabeth Seaton and Sietze Frankfort are so common that they rarely turn heads. The school system here has even started offering seminars to address the concerns of multiracial children.

Frankfort, the product of a union between his Indonesian mother and Dutch father, says he knew his family would readily accept his new girlfriend. But

Seaton's family was another matter.

"I was nervous," said Seaton. "My father has attitude. He carries on about other ethnic and racial groups, particularly black folks and Jews."

But when Frankfort finally met his girlfriend's father, things turned out fine. And for the 18 years the couple has been married, Seaton's father, like the rest of her family, has been nothing but warm toward her husband.

Interracial marriages like this one still represent only a small percentage of all unions. But their very presence and the mixed-race children they produce are gradually blurring the racial boundaries that have long divided the nation.

Changing Attitudes

Not only are interracial unions complicating predictions about the future racial makeup of the nation, they are calling into question widely understood concepts of race.

The rates of intermarriage among many minorities now rival those of second-generation immigrants whose parents came to America in the decades near the turn of the century. Intermarriage among the descendants of those early immigrants over time all but erased ethnic stereotypes that once defined white Americans. Where white ethnicity was once a salient feature in American life, the 1990 census found that only one in five white couples share the same ethnic heritage. "Nobody talks about balancing a political ticket with an Irish or an Italian anymore," Farley says.

Interracial relationships still stir racist passions. In 1992, for instance, the volunteer coordinator of Patrick J. Buchanan's Republican presidential campaign in New Jersey was removed after he compared mixed marriages to the cross-breeding of animals. And it was only three decades ago, in 1967, that the Supreme Court ruled anti-miscegenation laws unconstitutional, wiping those statutes off the books in Virginia and 15 other states. But the sentiments that undergirded those laws are increasingly giving way to interracial tolerance.

That is likely to be even more true as the nation's Hispanic and Asian

American populations continue to grow. Many of the new immigrants come from countries with mixed-race traditions. Some analysts say that makes them more open to interracial marriage, particularly to whites.

In much of Latin America, for example, marrying a person of lighter skin color is considered a move up the social ladder. Some Latinos invoke the phrase, *mejorando la raza*, improving the race, to signal their approval.

"There is a bit of colorism in the [Latino] community," says Greta Gilbertson, a Fordham University professor. "It is often times perceived as prestigious to marry outside of the group. And if that person happens to be white, so much the better."

Today, almost one-third of U.S.-born Hispanics ages 25 to 34 are married to non-Hispanic whites. In addition, 36 percent of young Asian Pacific American men born in the United States marry white women, and 45 percent of U.S.-born Asian Pacific American women took white husbands. The vast majority of Native

The Washington Post, December 29, 1998

FOCUS

Americans also marry whites.

Glenn Shimamoto, a second-generation Japanese American who grew up near Pittsburgh but now lives here in Montclair, says his race was only a factor on the rare occasions when he was confronted with racist name-calling and insults from "the small group of guys who were known for that." Otherwise, he saw his life as largely indistinguishable from those of his white neighbors.

"Virtually all my dates would be with white girls, save for the enforced date or two with the other Japanese student who may have been around," said Shimamoto, now 46. "But I remember no social or family pressure to date or not date girls of a certain race."

He met his future wife, Belinda, a tall, lean woman of English, Irish and Scottish heritage, while they were graduate students at the University of Pennsylvania. They both were studious and introspective, and they shared an academic interest in energy management policy and a love of the outdoors. In time, romance blossomed. And if race was an issue, it seldom emerged from the background.

"When I would talk about him at home, my parents might say something like, 'Glenn, he's the Oriental boy, isn't he?' " Belinda Shimamoto said.

By the time they got married, their families approved. And in the 17 years the couple has been together, they say they have lived peacefully, mostly in white, suburban neighborhoods.

"It's funny," said Belinda Shimamoto. "But it probably was a bigger deal when my Irish Catholic mother married my British Protestant father."

New Definitions

The high rates of interracial marriage and evolving notions of race have recently forced the federal government to rethink the types of categories and classifications it will use in the **2000 census**.

Under pressure from mixed-race Americans and their parents, the Census Bureau changed its rules to allow people to identify themselves by as many of the five official racial reporting categories as they see fit. And there is no telling how the children of interracial unions will identify themselves in the future, as their concepts of racial identity grow increasingly fluid.

Almost one in three of the children whose fathers are white and mothers black identified themselves as white, according to an analysis of 1990 census data done by Harvard University sociologist Mary C. Waters. That was almost a 50 percent increase over 1980, when fewer than one in four of the children with black mothers and white fathers were identified as white -- a surprising change in a nation that for generations promoted the idea that even one drop of black blood makes someone black.

Similarly, half of the children of white fathers and Native American mothers were identified as white, while more than half of the children of white fathers and Japanese or Chinese mothers were listed as white in 1990. "There is no one rule governing the choices made by parents about mixed-race children's identities," Waters said.

Yet if a picture is beginning to emerge of racial and ethnic melding, one group is noticeably absent: African Americans. Rates of interracial marriage involving blacks, while increasing, remain far lower than those of other racial minorities. Fewer than one in 10 black men and one in 25 black women aged 25 to 34 took white spouses, according to the 1990 census.

Some observers fear that the emerging portrait points to a future where many African Americans will still find themselves on the other side of a color line. But rather than separating them from whites, this line could separate blacks from everyone else.

"In the America of the middle of the next century it might look like the race problem is a black problem and these other groups maybe followed some other kind of model into some kind of pluralistic acceptance," says Roderick Harrison, a Census Bureau demographer who is compiling a data bank for the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, a Washington think tank.

Harrison and others say the differences in intermarriage rates between blacks and other minorities illustrate the larger fact that disproportionate numbers of blacks remain outside the American mainstream.

When it comes to housing, blacks are the most segregated of the nation's racial minorities, "by orders of magnitude," says Rebecca M. Blank, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, which recently compiled a report documenting the nation's racial dynamics. On average, blacks live in neighborhoods that are 60 percent black, while Hispanics and Asian Americans tend to live in far more diverse neighborhoods.

"When you are talking about Asian or Hispanic middle classes moving into neighborhoods, you don't see the same tripping mechanism causing whites to move out that you see with blacks," Harrison said. "These things suggest that the

black-white color line is still with us and that the integration of blacks is going to be a different story than the assimilation of Asians and Hispanics."

The explanation in part lies in the reality that many blacks are more resistant than other minorities to the idea of marrying whites. To many African Americans, say researchers who have studied the issue, to marry a white is to betray their race, an attitude that is less prevalent among Asian Americans and Hispanics.

In most cases, sociologists say that sense of racial solidarity has developed in reaction to attitudes projected by the larger society, which historically has viewed blacks as members of some lower caste. A Washington Post poll taken last summer, for example, found that nearly one in four Americans still found marriages between blacks and whites "unacceptable." Other polls have found people more tolerant of white marriages to Latinos and Asian Americans.

Elizabeth Seaton says she got a glimpse of that anti-black sentiment even as she fretted about how her Indonesian boyfriend was received by her father. For weeks after meeting him, her father said nothing. Then he broke his silence by offering his backhanded approval. "Well," he said, turning to his daughter, "at least he isn't black."

It is a feeling often shared by some Latinos and Asian Americans who say they encounter far less resistance to relationships with whites than to those with blacks.

When Grace Chow Grund, a Singapore-born Chinese American, met Curtis Grund, who is white, there was no clue that they would end up in Montclair sharing a house, a mortgage and four children.

First, there was the question of race. "When we met, I wondered if he would be interested in me, because I am Chinese," says Grace Grund, a former modern dancer who is now a homemaker.

But the couple soon found that they shared common ground. Grace Grund's grandfather had been a Methodist minister. Curtis Grund had grown up Methodist, and now works supervising missionaries. Still, when he decided to mention his new girlfriend to his parents, he says, "I hesitated a little bit."

Grace Grund says it was also difficult when her 6-foot-4 boyfriend met her parents, who were originally from Southeast Asia but now live near San Francisco. "They never referred to him by his name," she said with an uneasy laugh. "They just called him the tall one." When a sensitive subject arose, her parents would switch from talking English to Chinese in his presence.

When she announced that she planned to marry Grund, her parents urged caution. They said she should think about the children. Eventually, they grew to accept the idea. But had her fiance been black, Grace Grund says her parents undoubtedly would have objected.

"Sure, it would have been different," she said. "My parents have a terrible prejudice against black people. Had Curtis been black, it would have been Chinese the entire evening."

Children's Identities

In seven years of marriage, Grund and his wife say they have encountered little trouble because of their relationship, which they attribute to the unique social mix found in Montclair, a place *Interrace Magazine* named the nation's best place for mixed-race couples. Still, they worry about how their children will define themselves racially.

"I don't want my children's Chinese identity to be lost," she said. "The white identity is so strong in this country. Right now, they say they are half Chinese, not half white. But at some point, I wonder if they are going to look at themselves and say I am either one or the other, or neither."

The idea that mixed-race children would have a difficult time fitting into society is just one of many arguments Mark Uriu heard against interracial marriage as he grew up in Los Angeles. There, his family often shared the pain of the racial scars left by the discrimination they had endured as Japanese Americans during World War II.

"I got the lecture every day about being sent to the [internment] camps, about someone who went to MIT, graduated in the top 10 percent of his class but could not get a job," said Uriu. "Needless to say, I got some not-so-subtle pressure to marry Asian."

But the pressure never worked on Uriu. Instead, he dated the girls he was attracted to and many of them happened to be white. Fourteen years ago, he married Beverly O'Mara, a red-haired Irish Catholic he met in a college art class. And the couple has no regrets.

But they, too, worry about where their three children will fit in the nation's fast-changing racial tapestry.

Once, while shooting baskets on a Manhattan playground with a friend, their eldest son was accosted by a group of boys who first teased him, then threatened to beat him up because he was "Chinese." The incident ended in angry words, but it left the boy shaken and perplexed. When he and his friend were asked about

the boys who had confronted them, they hesitated, before one of them said: "I think they were brown."

Eroding Racial Boundaries

The way interracial married couples identify their children is gradually changing, as concepts of racial identity grow increasingly fluid.

The following chart looks at the children of interracial couples where the father is white and the mother is another race.

How child was identified

White Same as mother's race

Mother's race 1980 1990 1980 1990

Black 22% 31% 71% 56%

Native American 51 50 47 50

Japanese 67 58 25 32

Chinese 62 57 26 26

Filipino 63 67 33 30

Korean 74 71 21 18

Asian Indian 93 74 5 18

Vietnamese 64 66 30 20

Hawaiian 56 54 43 44

Other Asian 64 65 33 33

NOTE: Percentages don't add to 100% because children identified as a race other than that of the mother or father are not represented.

SOURCE: Census Bureau INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES (This chart was not available)
Interracial marriages such as that of Sietze Frankfort and Elizabeth Seaton are becoming more common. Mark Uriu, right, married Beverly O'Mara despite pressure to marry an Asian woman. They sometimes worry how their children -- Moses, Markel and Will, seated -- will fit into a fast-changing racial tapestry.

GRAPHIC: PH,,MITSU YASUKAWA FOR TWP; CH,,TWP

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

December 28, 1998, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 289 words

HEADLINE: Governor plans to fight policy on counting inmates

DATELINE: MILWAUKEE

BODY:

Wisconsin officials plan to fight a U.S. Census Bureau policy that counts prisoners housed in other states as residents of those states, a spokesman for the governor said.

Currently, some 2,600 Wisconsin prisoners are housed in out-of-state prisons to reduce overcrowding. Corrections officials have asked for additional funds to increase that number to 8,000.

But the growing trend of shipping prisoners out of state could cost Wisconsin a congressional seat after the 2000 census, said Fred Kessler, a former state legislator and judge who now works as an arbitrator and redistricting consultant.

The state will "take an aggressive stand," said Kevin Keane, a spokesman for Gov. Tommy Thompson. "They are Wisconsin residents being housed at Wisconsin's expense. We want to keep our census numbers as high as possible."

Under census rules, prisoners and other people who are institutionalized are counted as residents of the state where the facility is located, said Denise Smith, a statistician in the special population division of the Census Bureau.

It is similar to the rule for military personnel, who are counted as residents of the state where their bases are located.

It is not fair to put prisoners in the same category as military personnel at U.S. bases because the home state is paying for the prisoners' upkeep, Keane said.

State Rep. Joseph Handrick, R-Minocqua, said he agreed with the governor that "it would be grossly unfair to count the prisoners as residents of another state."

Handrick, chairman of the Assembly's Committee on the Census and Redistricting, said he hoped that the Legislature and Wisconsin's congressional delegation would help Thompson get the Census Bureau policy changed.

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

December 28, 1998, Monday, PM cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 162 words

HEADLINE: EDS gets second census contract

DATELINE: DALLAS

BODY:

Electronic Data Systems has received a \$ 100 million contract to help ensure the 2000 Census' accuracy with a state-of-the-art telephone assistance network. At least 11 million incoming calls in six different languages are expected during a five-month period next year as census information is gathered.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census, which awarded the two-year contract to the Plano, Texas-based information technology and service company late this month, is trying to prepare for an accurate 2000 census.

The company and its partners, under a telephone questionnaire assistance program, will establish and operate about 30 toll-free call centers around the country to answer census questions.

It's the second census contract awarded to EDS as prime contractor. The company is also a partner in the Data Capture Services 2000 contract.

Founded by Dallas billionaire Ross Perot in 1962, sold to General Motors in 1986. The company split off from GM in 1996.

Copyright 1998 The Austin American-Statesman
Austin American-Statesman

December 28, 1998

SECTION: Metro/State; Pg. B5

LENGTH: 507 words

HEADLINE: INS targets interior issues such as smuggling rings

BODY:

DALLAS -- The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service plans to change its law enforcement efforts to target immigrant smuggling rings and document fraud in the nation's interior, The Dallas Morning News reported in Sunday's editions.

But immigration experts told the newspaper the new "interior enforcement strategy" may fail unless the agency also concentrates on the primary magnet for illegal immigration -- jobs.

The newspaper reported that a draft of the INS strategy -- a five-year plan to reduce illegal immigration -- warns that smuggling routes represent an opportunity for undocumented workers, immigrants with criminal backgrounds and terrorists to enter the country.

"By directing resources toward these criminal organizations, this strategy will have a far greater long-run impact on the consequences and effects of illegal migration than current efforts," the draft states.

Three Dallas-linked rings were targeted recently by INS officials. Federal prosecutors estimated the groups transported at least 7,000 undocumented workers over a three-year period.

INS spokesman Russ Bergeron described the strategy as a work in progress.

Some experts told the newspaper the INS faces political pressure not to focus on workplace enforcement, such as employer sanctions or roundups at work sites. Depending on policy-makers' politics, undocumented workers may be seen as a crucial labor source for businesses that can't get anyone else to take the jobs or as direct competition for low-income U.S. citizens.

Politicians also know that undocumented workers, who will be included in the 2000 census, will affect how federal funding and congressional seats will be distributed.

"You end up with this unique coalition of special-interest groups that join together and influence both political parties against effective interior enforcement -- and specifically work-site enforcement and employer sanctions," one senior INS official told the newspaper.

Some INS critics said part of the illegal immigration problem lies in the federal government's failure to respond to demands for temporary foreign labor. But Lynn Ligon, a spokesman for the Dallas INS office, said temporary workers would ultimately contribute to illegal immigration.

"They see the standard of living, they see a McDonald's on every corner, they see virtually everybody driving a car and they see wages that are unheard of in their country," Ligon said. "And when the crops are picked and it's time to go home, it's pretty hard to go."

Some lawmakers believe the immigration agency should combine strategies for border control and efforts in the interior to enforce immigration laws.

"The ideal is always to try to prevent illegal aliens from actually entering the country," said U.S. Rep. Lamar Smith, R-San Antonio, chairman of the House subcommittee on immigration. "However, to pretend that's all we need to do is to ignore a major problem. There needs to be a combination of both border enforcement and interior enforcement."

Copyright 1998 McClatchy Newspapers, Inc.
The Fresno Bee

December 28, 1998, HOME EDITION

SECTION: METRO, Pg. B4, EDITORIALS

LENGTH: 490 words

HEADLINE: Census dress rehearsal;
Could sampling overcome costly census glitches?

BODY:

In 1990 the census counted 369,365 people in Sacramento. Demographers now believe the national counters missed 11,371 residents, approximately 3% of the city's population. A disproportionate number of those missed were poor, African-American, Latino or Asian, and non-English speakers. Many of them lived in Lauren Hammond's Sacramento City Council district.

Thus it was fitting that Hammond was the key witness at a recent hearing of the Census Monitoring Board, a group of citizens -- half appointed by President Clinton, the other half by the House of Representatives -- to oversee and advise Congress on the implementation of the 2000 Census. They were in Sacramento to hear first-hand how last April's crucial dress rehearsal went there. They got an earful from many who participated in the rehearsal and were disappointed with how it went.

Census materials reportedly arrived late and were incomplete. Census maps were inaccurate, many of them missing parts or all of some streets. Spanish-speaking enumerators recruited because they lived in inner city neighborhoods with Spanish-speaking residents were sent, inexplicably, to knock on doors in a middle-class, English-speaking suburb. Billboards in Vietnamese were erected in heavily Spanish-speaking communities; those in Spanish showed up in English-speaking areas. Census ads directed at a national audience missed many in ethnic communities where nose counting is the toughest.

Beyond the technical and managerial failings, the human barriers to an accurate census are perhaps the most difficult to resolve. Councilwoman Hammond recounted for the monitoring board the all-too-human stories of two women in her district who did not fill out their census forms last Spring.

One woman was at work when the mail arrived. Her children, who were at home, took the census form and discarded it. Another resident, a drug addict single mom who receives government aid for her children, but whose children really live with their grandmother, feared answering the census would get her into trouble.

Hammond also told the board about immigrant residents of her district who come from countries where if the government knows too much about you, you die.

Rehearsals are just that of course: rehearsals. They are designed to find problems and resolve them. The results of the Sacramento census dress rehearsal aren't yet final. But as outlined by locals who participated, the problems loom large, too large to fix with traditional counting methods.

Given that, professional demographers, census officials, the president and Democrats in Congress have all argued that sampling is the only way to improve census accuracy. Under the census bureau's sampling proposal, 90% of the population is counted while the remaining 10% are estimated using scientific sampling techniques. Without sampling, the people who were missed in 1990 will be missed again in 2000. That's wrong.

Copyright 1998 Journal Sentinel Inc.
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

December 28, 1998 Monday State

SECTION: News Pg. 1

LENGTH: 974 words

HEADLINE: Prisoner transfers reduce census count
State will fight policy that doesn't count inmates housed out of state

BYLINE: KENNETH R. LAMKE

SOURCE: Journal Sentinel staff

BODY:

A spokesman for Gov. Tommy G. Thompson says the state will fight a U.S. Census Bureau policy that counts prisoners housed in other states as residents of those states.

The growing trend of shipping prisoners out of state could cost Wisconsin a congressional seat after the 2000 census, warns Fred Kessler, the former state legislator and judge who now works as an arbitrator and redistricting consultant.

"We'll take an aggressive stand. They are Wisconsin residents being housed at Wisconsin's expense," says Kevin Keane, the governor's press secretary. "We want to keep our census numbers as high as possible."

At least one state demographer says that current population trends indicate that Wisconsin will lose a seat in 2000 regardless of the prisoner population.

Under census rules, prisoners and other people who are institutionalized are counted as residents of the state in which the institution is located, said Denise Smith, a statistician in the special population division of the Census Bureau.

It is similar to the rule for military personnel, who are counted as residents of the state in which their bases are located. Military personnel stationed overseas are counted as residents of their home states.

Keane said it isn't fair for residency purposes to put prisoners in the same category as military personnel at U.S. bases because the home state is paying for the upkeep of prisoners.

Keane predicted that a number of states would join Wisconsin in fighting the prisoner residency rule.

Rep. Joseph Handrick (R-Minocqua), chairman of the Assembly Committee on the Census and Redistricting, said, "I agree with the governor that it would be grossly unfair to count the prisoners as residents of another state."

Handrick said he hoped that the Legislature and Wisconsin's congressional delegation would help Thompson get the Census Bureau policy changed.

"In 1990, the city and the state spent a lot of money to make sure everyone was counted in the census because we know the value of one additional congressman in bringing resources to the state," Kessler said.

Wisconsin nearly lost its ninth seat after the 1990 census. If Wisconsin's population count had been 29,033 lower in 1990, the seat would have been lost. The state is expected to face another close call in the 2000 census.

The number of residents it must keep in order to hold onto the congressional seat will not become clear until that census.

But demographer Paul Voss says, "I think we've already lost the seat in 2000."

Voss closely tracks Wisconsin population trends as director of the Applied Population Laboratory at the University Wisconsin Extension in Madison.

Official U.S. census estimates show that Wisconsin is still gaining population and "Wisconsin has nothing to be ashamed of regarding its growth in the 1990s," Voss said.

But the state still is not growing as fast as the nation as a whole, he said.

Another expert, Washington consultant Kimball Brace, says Wisconsin continues to be right on the edge of losing a congressional seat in 2000.

Brace said that he could see Wisconsin retaining its ninth seat in 2000 if the state makes a strong effort to count everyone, as it did in the 1990 census; if other states do not make quite as good an effort; and if there is no later adjustment of the hard count based on population sampling.

A Census Bureau projection made in October 1996 predicted that Wisconsin would lose the seat in 2000 by 23,544 people, said Brace, president of Election Data Services, a firm that specializes in census and redistricting issues.

But population shifts have already made those 1996 projections out of date for some states, and they may have changed the picture for Wisconsin as well, Brace said.

The issue of housing Wisconsin prison inmates in other states has received considerable attention.

The state has nearly 2,600 inmates in out-of-state prisons, more than any other state in the nation, according to state prison figures. And corrections officials have said they will seek budget authority next year to increase the number to 8,000.

Michael Sullivan, state corrections secretary, says the number of new prisons on the drawing boards in Wisconsin is insufficient to handle the expected increase in the prison population.

Rep. Scott Walker (R-Wauwatosa), who has an interest in both corrections and elections issues, called Kessler's point about the prison population "interesting."

"It's a legitimate issue," Walker said. "It's worth looking at."

Walker is currently chairman of the Assembly Elections Committee and he will become chairman of the Assembly Corrections Committee next year. He recently suggested changing state law to allow private prisons to be built in Wisconsin to house Wisconsin inmates.

In the wake of Kessler's comments, Walker said that if a private prison were approved early next year, it could probably be up and running in 12 to 14 months, in time for the 2000 census.

Handrick said he thought Wisconsin would lose a congressional seat for certain in 2000 if sampling were used.

The Clinton administration wants the hard-count census to be supplemented by sampling, but sampling is being fought by a number of states, including Wisconsin, and is before the U.S. Supreme Court.

There is some precedent for changing a Census Bureau residency policy.

Before the last census, the bureau planned to count military personnel based overseas as residents of the states in which they were last based domestically. Sen. Herb Kohl (D-Wis.) authored legislation that changed that policy so that overseas military personnel were counted as residents of their home states. The change added 12,189 overseas military personnel to Wisconsin's 1990 population count.

Copyright 1998 McClatchy Newspapers, Inc.
Sacramento Bee

December 28, 1998, METRO FINAL

SECTION: EDITORIALS; Pg. B6

LENGTH: 1392 words

HEADLINE: LETTERS

BODY:

Enforcing ADA

Re "ADA and lawsuits," editorial, Dec. 16: The Americans with Disabilities Act states that every employer with 50 or more employees, which includes cities, counties and most every state agency, have an ADA coordinator. They are also required to have a self-evaluation, a transition plan and they are supposed to have a published grievance procedure. A city, county or state ADA coordinator is supposed to be there to advise the powers that be to avoid lawsuits. Where are they? Mostly nonexistent or impossible to find.

In the case of the River City Brewing Co., why didn't they make the required changes instead of fighting for two years? As for city building inspectors allowing approval of subcode buildings, maybe it is because they don't have the required personnel to advise and train those inspectors.

Don't blame the disabled or their lawyers because of the criminal or illegal acts of others. Ask why it takes lawyers to enforce a 10-year-old law?

Edward L. Kemper

Sacramento

I am a person with a disability that causes me to use a motorized wheelchair for mobility. Several months ago I dined in a relatively new restaurant in midtown that is also one of the more expensive restaurants in the city. After dinner I wished to use the restroom. I was unable to do so as there were no grab bars and the apparently new toilet was very low. I have written two letters to the owner, and I have never had the courtesy of a reply. I suppose the owner hopes disabled diners will just go away. It is such attitudes that give rise to lawsuits.

Suzanne Fitts Valters

Sacramento

It was in 1974 that I designed my first handicap-accessible restroom, required then, as now, by the California Building Code, Title 24, and enforced by the local building department. Twenty years later, the Bush administration passed the anti-discrimination Americans with Disabilities Act.

ADA and Title 24 largely overlap, but there are two important differences. ADA is enforced by the court system; there are no inspectors for compliance. The intended process is for a person who feels discriminated against to inform the owner. The owner then can take steps to correct the situation or say, "Tough, get lost." What appears to be happening, though, is the disabled party going straight to an attorney.

The second difference is the interpretation of ADA by the courts to include protecting "emotional well-being." Equal access, the courts have said, means not simply the ability to enter a venue, but through the front door. This appears to be the same interpretation beleaguering the River City Brewery. The same services provided on the mezzanine are available on the ground floor. If my friends, however, want to sit upstairs and my wheelchair prevents me from joining them -- bingo, embarrassment equals lawsuit with damages awarded covering court costs and emotional pain.

The Bee's editorial conclusion was correct. Business and building owners ought to have the opportunity to correct access problems before attorneys are involved and responsibility rests with the disabled community to not take advantage of this otherwise well-intended legislation.

Peter Dannenfelser II, AIA

Sacramento

Independent Living Centers throughout California work with small businesses or anyone who wants assistance in complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Many centers have staff who act as consultants or refer businesses to reputable local experts who have an in-depth knowledge of the ADA and access requirements.

The Bee's call for better trained building inspectors and an ombudsman in the attorney general's office echoes one we have made for years. Perhaps the Davis administration will heed the calls.

However, I must take issue with your laying the blame for River City Brewing Co.'s financial woes at the door of ADA compliance. The ADA has been the law of the land since 1990, and businesses, large and small, have had ample time to

comply. We provide no comfort to those who refuse.

Patricia Yeager, Executive Director

California Foundation for

Independent Living Centers

Sacramento

The editorial implies that the Americans with Disabilities Act -- the civil rights law I introduced into Congress 10 years ago -- drove the River City Brewing Company into Chapter 11. My view is that the restaurant sunk its own ship by failing to comply with the law in the first place.

And there are free resources available. The Job Accommodation Network, a service of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, offers assistance in creating workplace accommodations. Call (800) ADA-WORK. Disability and Business Technical Assistance Centers, too, exist to help businesses. To reach the nearest center, call (800) 949-4232.

Tony Coelho, Chairman

President's Committee on

Employment of People With Disabilities

Washington, D.C.

Counting Americans

Re "Census-sampling fight is a Catch-22 for the GOP," Commentary, Dec. 3: Though I'm not a Republican, I'm offended that John Jacobs equates opposition to the census-sampling plan to the colonial-era practice of partially counting slaves.

The statistically sound practice of sampling is based on a series of careful calculations (and assumptions) one must make at the beginning. If we could be sure professional demographers would control the process from start to finish, sampling would be a valid approach. But you can bet the political process would override the professionals and tilt the outcome the way the party in power wants it to go. With so much riding on it, the temptation to tinker with the process is far too great, and it's much easier to tinker with the mathematics of sampling than with an actual head count.

If we're going to do anything with the census-taking system, let's work harder at informing the public of the importance of the census and on ensuring every person is counted.

Dave Terrill

Gold River

Statistics is not science. It is a branch of mathematics that concerns itself with gussying up tea-leaf reading with the trappings of analysis. A statistical analysis is at its core a guess. You can't really know the true population unless you sample the totality of the population, at which point it is no longer a "sample" but the whole.

As for the smarmy twit "statistician" Jacobs quotes concerning blood sampling, the statistician proves my point about what is science (and what is a scientist). Blood is essentially a homogeneous liquid mixture of the same composition when taken from the arm, the neck or the foot. Since it is homogeneous, it is, by definition, representative of the whole. However, people are not blood cells. People do not distribute smoothly over race, class, education level, location, etc. I would guess Mr. Wonder Statistician would take his needle (sample), stick it into the a random vein of America (say, Boise, Idaho) and declare that to be the rest of the bloodstream (America) looks. Oh, please!

Finally, the issue not fully counting slaves was not so much denying their humanity (which slave owners did with a vengeance with or without a Constitution) as to denying Southern states greater representation in Congress. To correlate that to the unintentional undercounting of minorities is the height of race-baiting rhetoric.

Harvard R. Fong

Sacramento

Redistricting smell

Dan Walters' Dec. 3 column "Politicos await census decision" made dollars and cents to those who manipulate the congressional seats in the year 2000. With a Democratic governor and Legislature, the Republicans are nervous.

Maybe that's why they are working on a ballot measure that would take redistricting out of the hands of the governor and the Legislature and give it to an independent commission.

Sounds good, but why wasn't it proposed before now? Republicans have held the governorships for some 20 years. Had Lungren won the election and the Republicans controlled both houses, would they have proposed such a ballot measure?

Like a pile of manure, it smells.

Ralph G. Carter

Sacramento

Letters policy

Please include your name, address and daytime phone number. All letters are subject to editing. More information is available online at <http://www.sacbee.com/voices>

MAIL: Letters, P.O. Box 15779, Sacramento, CA 95852

E-MAIL: opinion

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

December 27, 1998, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 500 words

HEADLINE: INS trying to balance border and interior enforcement responsibilities

DATELINE: DALLAS

BODY:

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service plans to change its law enforcement efforts to target immigrant smuggling rings and document fraud in the nation's interior, The Dallas Morning News reported in Sunday's editions.

But immigration experts told the newspaper the new "interior enforcement strategy" may fail unless the agency also concentrates on the primary magnet for illegal immigration: jobs.

The newspaper reported that a draft of the INS strategy - a five-year plan to reduce illegal immigration - warns that smuggling routes represent an opportunity for undocumented workers, immigrants with criminal backgrounds and terrorists to enter the country.

"By directing resources toward these criminal organizations, this strategy will have a far greater long-run impact on the consequences and effects of illegal migration than current efforts," the draft states.

Three Dallas-linked rings were targeted recently by INS officials. Federal prosecutors estimated the groups transported at least 7,000 undocumented workers over a three-year period.

INS spokesman Russ Bergeron described the strategy as a work in progress.

Some experts told the newspaper the INS faces political pressure not to focus on workplace enforcement, such as employer sanctions or roundups at work sites. Depending on policymakers' politics, undocumented workers may be seen as a crucial labor source for businesses that can't get anyone else to take the jobs or as direct competition for low-income U.S. citizens.

Politicians also know that undocumented workers, who will be included in the 2000 census, will affect how federal funding and congressional seats will be distributed.

"You end up with this unique coalition of special-interest groups that join together and influence both political parties against effective interior enforcement - and specifically work site enforcement and employer sanctions," one senior INS official told the newspaper.

Some INS critics said part of the illegal immigration problem lies in the federal government's failure to respond to demands for temporary foreign labor. But Lynn Ligon, a spokesman for the Dallas INS office, said temporary workers would ultimately contribute to illegal immigration.

"They see the standard of living, they see a McDonald's on every corner, they see virtually everybody driving a car and they see wages that unheard of in their country," Ligon said. "And when the crops are picked and it's time to go home, it's pretty hard to go."

Some lawmakers believe the immigration agency should combine strategies for border control and efforts in the interior to enforce immigration laws.

"The ideal is always to try to prevent illegal aliens from actually entering the country," said U.S. Rep. Lamar Smith, chairman of the House subcommittee on immigration. "However, to pretend that's all we need to do is to ignore a major problem. There needs to be a combination of both border enforcement and interior enforcement."

December 27, 1998, Sunday, SUNDAY EDITION

SECTION: B, Pg. 7

LENGTH: 307 words

HEADLINE: STATE REPORT

BYLINE: Staff and wire reports

BODY:

Searchers find body of missing man

LEBANON - More than 100 police officers and rescue workers spent Saturday searching for an elderly Lebanon man who wandered away from home in his pajamas during the night and died.

After searching nearby woods for six hours, rescue workers found the body of 72-year-old John L. Varner Jr. of Varner Bridge Road on the porch of a neighbor's home. Varner had a history of medical problems, and authorities believe he died of congestive heart failure, Berkeley County Deputy Coroner Bill Salisbury said.

Varner's family discovered he was missing about 10 a.m. Saturday when they woke up. The family called police after a relative found Varner's bedroom slippers outside.

Police make arrest in knifing incident

Charleston police arrested a Columbus Street man Friday as a suspect in a knifing.

The incident happened about 3:15 p.m. on Drake Street during an argument. The suspect pulled out a long-bladed hunting knife and slashed the victim along the left side of his face and left arm, a report said.

The victim's wounds required 15 stitches in his face and seven stitches on his arm.

Police charged 49-year-old Stanley Lamar Roberson with assault and battery with intent to kill. Charleston County Magistrate Priscilla Baldwin set bail Saturday for Roberson at \$ 75,000.

Growth may bring Greenville more cash

GREENVILLE - The city of Greenville could pick up more than \$ 13.8 million a year if the Census Bureau agrees in 2000 that it has grown by 5,500 people, a city official says.

The Census Bureau says there were 58,276 residents of Greenville in 1990. City officials say the census undercounted the people in the city and cost the area money.

Now the city is doing a detailed study of the number of residents in preparation for the 2000 census.

Staff and wire reports

Copyright 1998 McClatchy Newspapers, Inc.
Sacramento Bee

December 27, 1998, METRO FINAL

SECTION: MAIN NEWS; Pg. A3

LENGTH: 630 words

HEADLINE: INFRASTRUCTURE CRISIS LOOMING

BYLINE: Dan Walters

BODY:

A week before Christmas, state demographers released their semi-decennial projection of where California's population is headed, both numerically and socially.

News media focused mostly on the conclusion that California's non-Latino white population, 57 percent of the total in the 1990 census, would fall below 50 percent shortly after the turn of the century.

While cultural trends are important, the more urgent concern should be the sheer numbers of California's projected population growth and the patterns of aging.

The 1990 census counted nearly 30 million Californians, although the official tally may have missed a million or two. The state's demographers project that the 2000 census should count nearly 35 million and that the state will add between 5 million and 6 million to its human total every decade thereafter, reaching 50 million sometime between 2025 and 2030.

As the population continues to swell, driven by high immigration and birth rates, it is becoming younger and older at the same time. Non-Anglos, especially Latinos, are relatively young while the shrinking Anglo population is aging dramatically. Both overall growth and the widening age differentials generate political issues.

The former trend creates a growing demand for public infrastructure -- roads, highways, water supplies, recreational facilities, sewage treatment plants, schools and colleges. The latter places pressure on schools to cope with a sharply rising student population of increasingly diverse ethnicity.

The infrastructure problem looms the largest, not only because of population-driven demand but because existing public facilities are aging

rapidly and suffer from serious maintenance neglect. Backbone-jarring potholes in highways and schools with roofs that leak water on kids are merely symptoms of a larger crisis.

Business groups such as the California Chamber of Commerce and the Business Roundtable are beating the drums for massive infrastructure investment, noting that in many categories, such as highways, California ranks near the bottom on relative spending.

Last week, the Legislature's budget office -- not for the first time -- indirectly scolded politicians for failing to establish and maintain a dependable, multiyear program of public works investment and for relying, instead, on year-to-year political deals, such as this year's school bond issue.

The projected need is immense: \$ 90-plus billion over the next decade, according to the Business Roundtable. The amount is so large that it cannot be handled by simply passing some more state bond issues, even if the legislative votes can be mustered, because California has already squandered much of its bonding capacity. Pay-as-you-go financing, either using the state's general revenues or raising some specialized taxes such as those on gasoline, must be in the mix. And with the money must come policy agreement, such as a productive end to the semi-stalled negotiations over water policy.

Some reality-evaders -- including many environmentalists -- believe that an absence of action on water and other issues will somehow translate into less population. But with growth stemming primarily from births and foreign immigration, they're dead wrong.

Business as usual, which in California has meant years-long stalemates or token action on transportation, water and other infrastructure issues, will simply result in a social and economic meltdown as overtaxed public facilities crumble.

The success -- or failure -- of Gray Davis' governorship will hinge largely on how he deals with the infrastructure crisis.

DAN WALTERS' column appears daily except Saturday. Mail: P.O. Box 15779, Sacramento, 95852; phone: (916)321-1195; fax: (916) 444-7838; e-mail: dwalters

Copyright 1998 The Times-Picayune Publishing Co.
The Times-Picayune

December 27, 1998 Sunday, ORLEANS

SECTION: NATIONAL; Pg. A12

LENGTH: 2212 words

HEADLINE: RACIAL DEMOGRAPHICS ARE WEAKENING GOP;
SUNBELT BECOMING LESS WHITE MAINLY BECAUSE OF IMMIGRATION

BYLINE: By Jonathan Tilove Newhouse News Service

BODY:

Attention Republicans. The 2000 census will confirm that the Sunbelt is increasingly the nation's black and tan belt, the region with the largest and fastest-growing black, Latino and Asian populations.

The changing complexion of the Sunbelt is, according to University of Michigan demographer William Frey, a consequence of what will prove to be a record decade of immigration, overwhelmingly Latino and Asian, in the 1990s, along with a record decade of black movement South from other parts of the country.

For Republicans, these new census numbers will herald a developing demographic dilemma: A party built upon amassing large white majorities is facing an electorate that is becoming less white each year, especially across the southern and western tier of states that have been crucial to GOP presidential victories since Richard Nixon.

Already, from Georgia to California, the changing demographics are driving a wedge through the Republican Party on racially charged issues such as affirmative action and immigration, and ushering in a new era of racial politics in which the advantage increasingly goes to the Democrats.

Beginning in the 1960s Republicans used race to fracture the New Deal coalition and bring white Protestants in the South and white ethnic voters in the North into a new Republican majority coalition. The Democratic party was portrayed as the party of minorities, beholden to black citizens, and many white voters fled.

But now it might be the Democrats who are gaining the allegiance of the fastest-growing segments of the electorate, the new immigrant populations, most of whom are Latino and Asian. Democrats portray Republicans as the party of

America's eroding white majority, which on its face is just what it looks like.

Of the 64 black, Hispanic and Asian members of the current Congress, only five are Republican. (They were the only nonwhite members of Congress to vote to impeach President Clinton.)

And, every time Republicans make an effort to broaden their appeal beyond their white base, they risk looking like panderers or sounding like Democrats.

"Republicans are now in a huge bind," said Frederick Lynch, a government professor at Claremont McKenna College in California and an expert on racial politics. "If they want to broaden their base among Latinos they are going to have to dump immigration and affirmative-action reform, and that's going to alienate the base."

On one side are those such as Texas Gov. George Bush, who by steering clear of issues such as affirmative action and immigration, speaking Spanish, and campaigning strenuously for Latino votes, showed in his recent landslide re-election that a Republican could win nearly half that vote, albeit against feeble opposition and in an election in which Latino turnout was exceptionally low.

"The shrewder Republicans understand that it is much easier to make a living if you don't have to get that overwhelming white majority all the time," said Earl Black, a leading authority on Southern politics, who teaches at Rice University.

"It's the future of the party, it's the future of the country," said Mike Madrid, 27, the political director of the California Republican Party in the election just past, who now works for the Latino Republican minority leader of the California Assembly.

On the other side are fist-in-your-face conservatives such as Patrick Buchanan, who argue that unless Republicans rally their white base, and move to place a moratorium on the floodtide of immigration, the Republican Party is facing a "demographic death sentence."

"If the Republican Party doesn't deal with immigration, in eight to 10 years, the Republican Party at the national level may be a permanent minority party," said Buchanan, adding that many immigrants are natural Democrats not just because of race but because of class. Many, he said, especially those from Mexico and Central America, are poor.

"As (the comedian) Gallagher said the other night on 'Politically Incorrect,' 'There aren't too many Republicans sneaking across the border,'" Lynch said.

"The Republican Party is not the party of the public sector, and these people are going to need the public sector."

Meanwhile, increasing black migration from the rest of America to the Deep South, along with the movement there of racially moderate whites, is undermining the racial politics the Republicans used so effectively, beginning in the 1960s, to swing the region from solidly Democratic to strongly Republican today.

"One of the problems the Republicans have in the South is that the old-line racist population is dying out," said David Bositis, an expert on black politics at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies in Washington. "They're being replaced not only by black and white migrants from the Midwest and North but even by a younger generation of whites that are not as redneck. The old racial politics just isn't going to work."

"Georgia Republicans finally learned this year that racially divisive politics not only no longer works, it is counterproductive, and that rule could be applied across the South," said that state's Republican chairman, Rusty Paul.

Paul was referring to a last-minute "anti-quota" television ad that Republican gubernatorial candidate Guy Millner's campaign ran to shore up support among older white men.

But Paul said the ad, coming on the heels of the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor's verbal attacks on Atlanta's black mayor, only served to drive up black turnout, which exceeded white turnout; annoy some white newcomers who thought they had moved to a place "too busy to hate"; and bury Millner's candidacy.

"We went from basically (black voters) not liking us because we ignored them to despising us because we threatened them," said Paul, who had worked assiduously for years to build bridges to the black community, only to see his party "set fire to those bridges."

But Joshua Micah Marshall, associate editor of the liberal journal The American Prospect, said that Republican appeals to racial animus have been too intrinsic to their appeal to be dropped without alienating at least some of those it brought into the fold.

"For the Republicans, the chickens are coming home to roost," Marshall said. "This is the bad end for all the traction they got in the 1970s and '80s over school busing and affirmative action, all the resentment politics that were corralled into the party."

In North Carolina, U.S. Sen. Lauch Faircloth, a conservative Republican, didn't invoke race the way Millner did, but he too lost, winning only 8 percent of the black vote, 1 percent less than Millner did in Georgia.

Faircloth is an ally of the state's senior senator, Jesse Helms, who as much as any politician alive represents the skillful Republican exploitation of white racial fears.

By contrast, Faircloth's soft-pedaling of racial issues this year might have helped him to do much better than Helms had in 1996 with the substantial fifth of the electorate that moved to North Carolina in the past six years. But Faircloth did not do nearly as well as Helms with long-time residents of North Carolina and that cost him the election.

"Faircloth did not do what some people expected him to do in order to energize, in polite terms, the anti-quota forces, the Jessecrats," said Seth Effron, a North Carolina political analyst.

The Millner and Faircloth defeats do not signal a reversal of Republican dominance in the South. But their experiences indicate how Republicans now can find themselves politically damned if they do invoke race, and damned if they don't.

Buchanan laments that too many Republicans are afraid of the fine art of "positive polarization" that Nixon, for whom Buchanan worked, used to assemble his majority coalition.

But Buchanan recognizes that the America Nixon reshaped into a Republican majority was demographically ripe. The foreign-born percentage of the United States was at an all-time low of less than 5 percent in 1970. The descendants of the great wave of immigration at the turn of the century had been absorbed and economically and socially assimilated during the long stretch of severely restricted immigration, from the mid-1920s to the 1960s. They were ready to be Republicanized.

And in 1970, America was 83 percent white. By 1990, however, America was 76 percent white and, according to the projections, by 2000 America will be less than 72 percent white, with a foreign-born population of 10 percent.

It is part of a slow but steady demographic shift, fueled primarily by immigration, that, according to projections by the National Research Council, will yield a nation barely half white in the middle of the next century.

That is still a long way off, and because it takes years for immigrants to become citizens and participate in politics in great numbers, white voters will

remain the dominant electoral force for generations. Texas may only be 56 percent white in 2000, but white voters will maintain political dominance "long after I'm dead," said University of Texas government professor Walter Dean Burnham.

However, with the two national parties in rough political equilibrium, even modest changes in the makeup of the electorate can be decisive.

Between 1950 and 1980, according to Frey, the University of Michigan demographer, the Sunbelt gained 26 million white and four million nonwhite residents. But, between 1980 and 1997, it gained 14.5 million white and 20.5 million nonwhite citizens.

"The growth of the Sunbelt in the 1950s and 1960s and even into the 1970s was pioneered by white middle-class soon-to-be suburbanites, whereas the Sunbelt growth in the last two decades is to a larger degree black and brown and on varied, different rungs of the economic ladder," said Frey, who is also a senior fellow at the Milken Institute in Santa Monica, Calif.

"The old Sunbelt was tailor-made for traditional Republican values, which in recent years have tended to turn off a growing segment of the Sunbelt's newer population," Frey said.

As of 2000, according to the census estimates, 19 states and the District of Columbia will be less than three-quarters white, including the 14 contiguous states stretching from Maryland to Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California. The other five states that will be less than 75 percent white will be the big immigrant destinations of New York, New Jersey and Illinois, along with Alaska and Hawaii.

By 2000, two states, California and New Mexico, will join Hawaii in being less than half white.

These demographic changes come at a time in American politics when the two parties are sharply polarized by race.

This fall, on their way to losing five House seats, the Republicans were claiming 57 percent of the white vote, and 65 percent of the white Protestant vote in House races, according to exit poll results compiled by The New York Times. By contrast, Republican House candidates won just 11 percent of the black vote, 44 percent of the Asian vote and 37 percent of the Hispanic vote.

In winning the California governorship in November, Democrat Gray Davis, according to The Los Angeles Times exit poll, won 51 percent of the white vote. But he crushed Republican Dan Lungren with the rest of the electorate, claiming

71 percent of the Latino vote, 76 percent of the black vote and 65 percent of the Asian vote.

More significantly, the combined Asian-Latino-black proportion of the California electorate, according to The Los Angeles Times exit poll, was 34 percent, twice what it had been only four years earlier. A Voter News Service exit poll showed a smaller minority share of the electorate.

It is a transformation of California's body politic that was accelerated by what Frey has found to be a complementary, large-scale white exodus from California. The result, according to census projections, is that there will not only be 3 million more Hispanics and 1.3 million more Asians living in California in 2000 than there were in 1990, but 1.6 million fewer white citizens.

The mountain states, where many of those white people moved, have become even more politically Republican in recent years. But California, home state of Republican Presidents Nixon and Reagan, twice voted for Clinton by big margins.

For many analysts, outgoing California Gov. Pete Wilson's advocacy of Proposition 187 to end public aid to illegal immigrants and Proposition 209 to end race-based hiring and school admissions are to blame for Republicans doing poorly with nonwhite voters ever since.

But Wilson won re-election by a large margin while pressing Proposition 187. Meanwhile Lungren, the Republican candidate for governor of California this year, refused to support a popular ballot initiative to end bilingual education, and did get a significantly bigger share of the Latino vote than Bob Dole received in California two years earlier against Bill Clinton. But it was still only 23 percent of that vote, and Lungren was soundly defeated.

Unfortunately for the Republicans, doing less poorly with a rapidly growing segment of the electorate still leaves them sinking, if more slowly, in demographic quicksand.

GRAPHIC: Republican Dan Lungren tried to reach out to Latinos in his race for the California governor's job. Despite his efforts, however, his Democratic opponent, Gray Davis, won the election with 71 percent of the Hispanic vote.

Rep. Cleo Fields, D-La., lost his race for the Louisiana governorship despite efforts to get out the growing black vote. Today, throughout the South, the increased number of black voters helps Democratic candidates.

NNS PHOTOS

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

December 26, 1998, Saturday, BC cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 168 words

HEADLINE: City officials already preparing for the 2000 census

DATELINE: GREENVILLE, S.C.

BODY:

The city of Greenville could pick up more than \$ 13.8 million a year if the Census Bureau agrees in 2000 that it has grown by 5,500 people, a city official says.

The Census Bureau says there were 58,276 residents of Greenville in 1990. City officials say the census undercounted the people in the city and cost the area money.

Now the city is doing a detailed study of the number of residents in preparation for the 2000 census.

"In 1990, we didn't have any type of information to refute the numbers," said Mark DePenning, manager of the city's Geographic Information Services Division. He calculated the extra money the city could get based on the estimate of \$ 2,500 per person.

Greenville city officials say they will provide census takers with an updated set of addresses when they returned. Census officials also say they will work with service agencies to make sure they get an accurate count of the homeless.

City officials estimate there will be 65,000 residents of Greenville in 2000.

Copyright 1998 Palm Beach Newspaper, Inc.
The Palm Beach Post

December 26, 1998, Saturday, MARTIN-ST. LUCIE EDITION

SECTION: LOCAL, Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 490 words

**HEADLINE: WORKERS IN FIRST STEPS OF 2000 CENSUS ABOUT TO HIT TRAIL
IN MARTIN COUNTY**

BYLINE: Clay Lambert, Palm Beach Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: STUART

BODY:

Head-counters from the federal government are breezing in and out of town beginning next month and they may be taking your address with them.

Workers from the U.S. Census Bureau will come to Martin County sometime after Jan. 18 for a pre-count exercise known as "block canvassing," said Stephen Buckner, Florida spokesman for the Census.

The canvassing is an effort to correct government maps that include invalid addresses that threaten to derail an accurate population count in 2000. It comes in advance of questionnaires that are supposed to provide an accurate count of the U.S. population on April 1, 2000.

The first step for federal bureaucrats is meeting with local government representatives to correct errors on official maps.

But even local maps are incorrect here, according to Stuart City Manager David Collier.

"We're going to have to do a lot of work in the next four or five months to get ready for the census," Collier said. "We are considering bringing on an intern just to make the changes."

Collier said the city has some confusing street numbers but has been slow to make changes that will eliminate some addresses and create others.

The reason: Some residents and business owners will have to cope with address changes.

"No one is going to be happy except the census people," he said, "and they don't live here."

Collier said he had no idea how many addresses would have to change to accommodate a more accurate count.

Neither does Cheryl Miller, but she is already hard at work on an answer. The city's design and project coordinator has been poring over 153 pages of utility billing addresses looking for inconsistencies.

"We've got a lot of A.K.A.'s going on," she said.

For example, some businesses on Kanner Highway portions of State Road 76 use Colorado Avenue addresses.

Miller said she expected few residential addresses would need to change as a result of her three-month study. Miller plans to be done with her analysis next month.

Whatever problems government counters may have in Stuart, they will pale in comparison to those encountered by Census workers in rural areas of Martin County that are home to seasonal workers.

Juanita Mainster is a Florida Team Leader, hired by the Census Bureau in part to make sure the state's large influx of farm workers is represented on the official count day - April 1, 2000. She said it will be a struggle.

"It's always going to be a tough sell with migrant workers," she said. "They are mobile, and there are questions about their legal status."

With that in mind, Mainster is forming Complete Count Committees across the state.

The committees, which already exist in Miami-Dade and Broward counties, include representatives from local government and social-service agencies.

"We need to find those stakeholders and convince them to help," she said. "They know where we are going to run into trouble."

NOTES:
Ran all editions.

COMPANY: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (83%);

Sun-Sentinel (Fort Lauderdale, FL)

December 26, 1998, Saturday, Palm Beach EDITION

SECTION: EDITORIAL, Pg. 22A

LENGTH: 440 words

HEADLINE: TEAMWORK TO BE SURE HAITIANS COUNTED IN 2000 A GOOD MOVE

Haitian immigrants long have lost out on important federal benefits primarily because they literally failed to stand up and be counted. That situation, fortunately, shows signs of changing in South Florida.

Haitian community centers in Delray Beach and Fort Lauderdale are taking matters into their own hands by teaming up with the Census Bureau to make sure more Haitians are counted in the 2000 Census.

Officials at Minority Development & Empowerment Inc. in Fort Lauderdale and the Haitian American Community Council in Delray Beach will distribute to homes and businesses Census Bureau material that explains the census in Creole. They also plan to make speeches in churches and schools to urge Haitians to participate in the national head count and become more involved in area affairs.

For its part, the bureau will send one of the agency's Haitian employees to work at a Haitian community center in Fort Lauderdale. It also will hire temporary employees from Haitian neighborhoods to verify and update addresses on census maps.

By any conceivable measure, the partnership is a win-win solution to a longstanding demographic problem.

The bureau historically has had problems counting several minority groups, particularly African-Americans and Haitians. Literacy, language and at times outright fear have been major obstacles to an accurate count. Congress hasn't helped matters either with its failure to consider sampling, a proven way to more accurately conduct a national census.

A better count could mean more money from the federal government to pay for job training, police protection and health care programs. New figures also will shape the creation of new political districts of county commissions, school boards, the Florida Legislature and Congress. Depending on the numbers, a dramatic change in the Census could alter South Florida's political makeup.

Second, and equally important, the partnership will give Haitian immigrants an important civics lesson.

It should ease the natural though misplaced suspicion that information gathered for the census will be used by other government agencies, particularly the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Federal law prohibits the bureau from sharing any information about individuals with other government agencies. That fact, however, hasn't made much headway among nervous immigrants who fear reprisals, such as jail or deportation.

The grassroots partnership offers the best chance to dispel such fears and create a better informed citizenry. That's a plus above and beyond the push for an accurate 2000 Census that should count for something.

Copyright 1998 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

December 24, 1998, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: WEEKLY - VA; Pg. V09

LENGTH: 1173 words

HEADLINE: BOARD VACANCIES: Alexandria

BYLINE: Donna Mackie

Alexandria

The Alexandria City Council is seeking applicants for the following vacancies on city boards, commissions and committees. The council will act on these vacancies at its Jan. 12 meeting. Applicants must complete a Personal Data Record Form and return it to the Office of Citizen Assistance in City Hall by 5 p.m. Dec. 31. For further information, call 703-838-4691.

All applicants must live in Alexandria. City employees may not apply for vacancies on boards, commissions or committees that relate to the responsibilities of their departments.

AD HOC ALEXANDRIA YEAR 2000 CENSUS COMPLETE COUNT COMMITTEE, a new committee, one member nominated by each of the following: the Alexandria Condominium

Association, Arlandria Civic Association, Inner City Civic Association, Lynhaven Civic Association, Northeast Citizens Association, Southwest Quadrant Civic Association, Warwick Village Citizens Association, Mount Jefferson Civic Association, Alexandria Resident Council, Alexandria Interfaith Association, Northern Virginia Community College, Alexandria Jaycees, Alexandria League of Women Voters, Alexandria branch of the NAACP, Bienvenidos, Departmental Progressive Club, Hispanic Advisory Committee, Hopkins House Association, Kiwanis International of Alexandria, Northern Virginia Urban League, Optimist Club of Alexandria, Rotary International of Alexandria, the Salvation Army, Tenants' and Workers' Support Committee, Alexandria Community Shelter and Carpenter's Shelter. Time commitment has not been determined.

AD HOC ALEXANDRIA 250TH ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION, one student member designated by the Alexandria Youth Policy Commission, and one member designated by Bienvenidos, an information clearinghouse for Hispanic persons. Time commitment: about 10 hours a month.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE, one representative from a group interested in the promotion and maintenance of affordable housing in Alexandria, one representative from the religious community, and one representative from the legal community. Time commitment: about four hours a month.

ALEXANDRIA-CAEN EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, a cultural, professional and educational exchange program with the city of Caen, France; two representatives from the Alexandria Sister Cities Committee; two citizens-at-large; three representatives from the arts, one with expertise in theater, one with expertise in music, and one with expertise in museum exhibition work; one health care professional; one representative from the private schools in Alexandria, and one representative from the business community. Time commitment: about four hours a month.

ALEXANDRIA-GYUMRI SISTER CITY COMMITTEE, a cultural, professional and educational exchange program with the city of Gyumri, Armenia, four citizen members. Time commitment: about three hours a month.

BEAUTIFICATION COMMISSION, two citizen members. Time commitment: about eight hours per month.

CAMERON STATION/RECREATION TASK FORCE, one representative from the Cameron Station Reuse Task Force. Time commitment: meets at the call of the chairman.

COMMISSION FOR THE ARTS, one member with expertise in the arts, either as a practitioner of various art disciplines or as a professional administrator working in the field; and one member who represents the public as arts consumers and participants. Time commitment: about nine hours a month.

COMMISSION ON AGING, one citizen member. Time commitment: about six hours a month.

COMMISSION ON EMPLOYMENT, one citizen-at-large. Time commitment: about five hours a month.

COMMISSION ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, six citizen members, four of whom have disabilities, and one representative of the Alexandria Commission on Aging. Time commitment: about eight hours a month.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS COMMISSION, two members representing a local consumer action organization, and one business member. Time commitment: about two hours a month.

EARLY CHILDHOOD COMMISSION, one representative of the president of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, and one member-at-large. Time commitment: about

four hours a month.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES COUNCIL, one representative of the Alexandria Federation of Civic Associations. Time commitment: meets quarterly at the call of the chairman.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY COMMISSION, one member designated by the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, one member from the field of urban planning, and one member from the field of intergovernmental relations. Time commitment: about 10 hours a month.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE, one member nominated by the Alexandria Jaycees. Time commitment: about two hours a month.

HISTORIC ALEXANDRIA RESOURCES COMMISSION, one business representative designated by the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce. Time commitment: about two hours a month.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, one representative from the Alexandria Commission on Persons with Disabilities, and one representative from the Alexandria Landlord-Tenant Relations Board. Time commitment: about five hours a month.

LANDLORD-TENANT RELATIONS BOARD, one resident of the city who is not a landlord or a tenant, and one tenant member. Time commitment: about five hours a month.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE, one representative of the broadcast and print media, and one owner or operator of a facility subject to the federal emergency planning requirements of the SuperFund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 [SARA]. Time commitment: meets quarterly at the call of the chairman.

PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION, two members from among the high school youth of the city. Time commitment: about eight hours a month.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY COMMISSION, one representative of the Alexandria Emergency Medical Services Council, and one representative of the Community Services Board. Time commitment: about six hours a month.

REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, one representative from the Alexandria Landlord-Tenant Relations Board. Time commitment: about six hours a month.

SISTER CITIES COMMITTEE, four citizen members, and one member designated by

the Alexandria-Gyumri Sister City Committee. Time commitment: about two hours a month.

TASK FORCE ON AIDS, one representative from the INOVA Visiting Nurses Association Home Health System, one T.C. Williams High School student, one representative from the Alexandria chapter of the American Red Cross, one representative from the public school system, and one representative from the Community Services Board. Time commitment: meets quarterly for about two hours per meeting.

USS ALEXANDRIA LIAISON COMMITTEE, one representative from the U.S. Navy League. Time commitment: meets at the call of the chairman.

WATERFRONT COMMITTEE, one representative from the Old Town Business Association. Time commitment: about three hours a month.

YOUTH POLICY COMMISSION, one parent from School Board District A, and one citizen age 18 or younger. Time commitment: about five hours a month.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-FEB-1999 18:05:34.00

SUBJECT: NAACP

TO: Lowell A. Weiss (CN=Lowell A. Weiss/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jena V. Roscoe (CN=Jena V. Roscoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

we should discuss this within the context of their legislative theme.

----- Forwarded by Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP on 02/16/99 05:36
PM -----

Lowell A. Weiss
02/16/99 05:27:55 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: NAACP

Minyon-
I'm writing the President's remarks for Friday's NAACP 90th anniversary
reception. Chris Edley and Maria would like me to focus on education and
ESEA. Are you ok with that? Any other bases to be sure to cover?

Lowell

----- Forwarded by Lowell A. Weiss/WHO/EOP on 02/16/99
05:27 PM -----

Maria Echaveste
02/16/99 01:55:55 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Lowell A. Weiss/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: NAACP

for your infor--I agree with Chris

----- Forwarded by Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP on 02/16/99
01:55 PM -----

"Christopher F. Edley, Jr."

02/16/99 01:46:35 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: NAACP

I strongly urge you to make racial disparities in education, and the President's determination to attack them through ESEA reform, etc., the focus of the NAACP remarks.

He cares about it a great deal, even if the knuckleheads don't. Please give him the chance to talk about it.

Professor Christopher Edley, Jr.

Harvard Law School,

Cambridge MA 02138

(617)-495-4614; (f) 496-5156

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jena V. Roscoe (CN=Jena V. Roscoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-MAR-1999 15:07:18.00

SUBJECT: Future EJ National Town Hall Meetings

TO: Michele J. Altemus (CN=Michele J. Altemus/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bradley M. Campbell (CN=Bradley M. Campbell/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

First, let me say, you both did a good job on the East Harlem National Town Hall Meeting and Bus Tour. It was apparent from the results of the meeting and dialogue amongst the participants that the community was appreciative of the federal government's attention to environmental justice concerns.

The only major critique I would bring to your attention is the speaking role for Ben Johnson. Ben Johnson is an Assistant to the President and Director of the President's Initiative on One America. In his first presentation to the country in this new role, he was given a 10 second speaking role. Also, during the Saturday program, he was not highlighted on the same level and stature as Bill Lann Lee. In his new POTUS appointed position, Ben is as high ranking if not higher than Bill Lann Lee. It may be extremely hard in the future to get Dr. Johnson to participate in a speaking role if he is expected to travel to a meeting site for a 10 second presentation.

Dr. Johnson is very interested in CEQ keeping him informed on upcoming environmental justice meetings (such as the EJ Meeting with Secretary Slater and other national town hall meetings) and environmental justice concerns that may be related to racial disparities in health care.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jena V. Roscoe (CN=Jena V. Roscoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-MAR-1999 15:09:02.00

SUBJECT: Future EJ National Town Hall Meetings

TO: Jeffrey R. Bellomo (CN=Jeffrey R. Bellomo/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Greta, did I cover everything in this email? I think it's pretty tactful yet to the point.

----- Forwarded by Jena V. Roscoe/WHO/EOP on 03/09/99
02:11 PM -----

Jena V. Roscoe
03/09/99 03:06:47 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Jeffrey R. Bellomo/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: Future EJ National Town Hall Meetings

For Greta and Jeff.
----- Forwarded by Jena V. Roscoe/WHO/EOP on 03/09/99
02:10 PM -----

Jena V. Roscoe
03/09/99 03:06:25 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Bradley M. Campbell/CEQ/EOP, Michele J. Altemus/CEQ/EOP
cc: Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP
Subject: Future EJ National Town Hall Meetings

First, let me say, you both did a good job on the East Harlem National Town Hall Meeting and Bus Tour. It was apparent from the results of the meeting and dialogue amongst the participants that the community was appreciative of the federal government's attention to environmental justice concerns.

The only major critique I would bring to your attention is the speaking role for Ben Johnson. Ben Johnson is an Assistant to the President and Director of the President's Initiative on One America. In his first presentation to the country in this new role, he was given a 10 second speaking role. Also, during the Saturday program, he was not highlighted

on the same level and stature as Bill Lann Lee. In his new POTUS appointed position, Ben is as high ranking if not higher than Bill Lann Lee. It may be extremely hard in the future to get Dr. Johnson to participate in a speaking role if he is expected to travel to a meeting site for a 10 second presentation.

Dr. Johnson is very interested in CEQ keeping him informed on upcoming environmental justice meetings (such as the EJ Meeting with Secretary Slater and other national town hall meetings) and environmental justice concerns that may be related to racial disparities in health care.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Winston, Judith" ("Winston, Judith" [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 17-MAR-1999 15:09:18.00

SUBJECT: One America Objectives

TO: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Beverly, it took me longer to get to this than I intended. I believe I indicated I would send it to you FYI and I hope it is consistent with your view that the scope and role of the One America Office be targeted and manageable.

Forward Header

Subject: One America Objectives
Author: Judith Winston at WDCE04
Date: 3/17/99 2:43 PM

Ben:

You asked me to get back to you with my thoughts on the 3 - 5 objectives where you should focus your attention in the next several months. Although it has taken me longer than I hoped to put these ideas on paper, I hope you will find them useful as you plan your agenda for the One America Office (OAO).

The four suggested objectives are:

- ú Identify, develop, and implement policy and legislative initiatives in key areas in which racial disparities are substantial and have a significant impact on the lives of all Americans, e.g. the Administration of Justice, Educational Achievement
- ú Develop and Expand Sectoral Leadership Devoted to the Improvement of Race Relations and Committed to the Elimination of Racial Disparities in Key Areas of American Life
- ú Develop and Implement Strategies in Partnership with Leaders in the Popular Media to Identify and Breakdown Negative Racial Stereotypes that Perpetuate the Racial Divide
- ú Oversee and Coordinate the Work of Cabinet Departments and Agencies on One America and Race Initiative Objectives

Discussion

Policy Initiatives/Legislative Proposals

Choose one or two policy initiatives or legislative proposals that OAO will push and be out front on. These would be areas for you to champion, speak out on, and organize around. You surely need to and will have a key role in other policy issues, but it is too easy to have

your resources diluted, and your effectiveness limited, if you try to devote similar attention to more than one or two areas. The media also

may be more likely to pay attention if you have the clarity and focus of one or two messages that you keep reinforcing.

The following are several examples -- too many -- that I believe would be worthy of your focus. I suggest them as a list to choose from among:

- 5 Education Disparities (e.g., pipeline issues, ending social promotion, teacher quality, or school facilities;

- 5 Workplace Diversity;

- 5 Administration of Justice (e.g., profiling);

- 5 Economic Opportunity (e.g., lending); or

- 5 Health Disparities.

Sector Leadership Development

OAO can be the catalyst that makes real the commitment to race and racial reconciliation in the faith, corporate, education, and other sector communities. The success of this effort in the next year is critical to the endurance of the race initiative and reducing racial disparities. In this respect, you truly can be the rock that makes sure there is the ripple in the pond, ensuring that this effort reaches further and further, and makes others feel ownership and commitment to race.

The more leadership the better, and sector leadership, combined with the bully pulpit of the President, is what can make this effort powerful and lasting.

Attacking Negative Stereotypes

Identifying, breaking down and eliminating stereotypes is a tremendous task, and it is that important as well. This would be an important opportunity to work with and on media leaders. So many people of every color live in denial about stereotypes and about how it affects

both opportunity and the way we interact with people every day. As we well know, the problem is institutional as well as personal. Taking on stereotypes could be an overwhelming task unto itself, but it is worthwhile to think about how you could take a piece of this conundrum and make a difference with the resources of the White House and OAO. This effort also would provide a good opportunity to continue to identify promising practices.

The Agencies

Use the agency/Department representatives to plan and support OAO and related activities. They are a significant, relatively untapped (or at least unorganized) resource. With your office pushing them, they could be a powerful force in this initiative.

In each agency, representatives would coordinate efforts to identify barriers to opportunity, identify programs and policies aimed at eliminating barriers, and develop strategic plans that will provide the links and connect the dots in the agencies. They could organize conferences, meetings, or programs on race-related issues confronting the agencies, and they could do so in coordination with OAO, so that each month you would be able to highlight an agency working on issues relating to race. The challenge is to organize this mandate in a way that you are kept fully apprised of what the agencies are doing, without being involved in the day-to-day organizing in which they are engaged.

These are my suggested areas of focus. They are meant to work in concert with the President's vision and Workplan. When the book is issued, it will of course be the focus of tremendous attention, and your strategic plan should fit seamlessly with it.

I am happy to talk about any of these ideas, to brainstorm further, to help winnow or sift, or to listen. Give me a call at your convenience.

I'VE ATTACHED THE MICROSOFT WORD FILE WITH THIS SAME MESSAGE ON IT FOR EASE OF ACCESS IF YOU WISH TO PRINT IT AND WORK WITH IT AS A FREE-STANDING DOCUMENT

- ONEAME~2.DOC - Forward.txt===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D78]MAIL41158538A.036 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

----- Forwarded with Changes -----

From: Judith Winston at WDCE04

Date: 3/17/99 2:43PM

To: robert_b._johnson@who.eop.gov at INTERNET

cc: Rob Wexler at WDCE01

Subject: One America Objectives

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

Ben:

You asked me to get back to you with my thoughts on the 3 - 5 objectives where you should focus your attention in the next several months. Although it has taken me longer than I hoped to put these ideas on paper, I hope you will find them useful as you plan your agenda for the One America Office (OAO).

The four suggested objectives are:

- **Identify, develop, and implement policy and legislative initiatives in key areas in which racial disparities are substantial and have a significant impact on the lives of all Americans, e.g. the Administration of Justice, Educational Achievement**
- **Develop and Expand Sectoral Leadership Devoted to the Improvement of Race Relations and Committed to the Elimination of Racial Disparities in Key Areas of American Life**
- **Develop and Implement Strategies in Partnership with Leaders in the Popular Media to Identify and Breakdown Negative Racial Stereotypes that Perpetuate the Racial Divide**
- **Oversee and Coordinate the Work of Cabinet Departments and Agencies on One America and Race Initiative Objectives**

Discussion

Policy Initiatives/Legislative Proposals

Choose one or two policy initiatives or legislative proposals that OAO will push and be out front on. These would be areas for you to champion, speak out on, and organize around. You surely need to and will have a key role in other policy issues, but it is too easy to have your resources diluted, and your effectiveness limited, if you try to devote similar attention to more than one or two areas. The media also may be more likely to pay attention if you have the clarity and focus of one or two messages that you keep reinforcing.

The following are several examples -- too many -- that I believe would be worthy of your focus. I suggest them as a list to choose from among:

- Education Disparities (e.g., pipeline issues, ending social promotion, teacher quality, or school facilities;
- Workplace Diversity;

- Administration of Justice (e.g., profiling);
- Economic Opportunity (e.g., lending); or
- Health Disparities.

Sector Leadership Development

OAo can be the catalyst that makes real the commitment to race and racial reconciliation in the faith, corporate, education, and other sector communities. The success of this effort in the next year is critical to the endurance of the race initiative and reducing racial disparities. In this respect, you truly can be the rock that makes sure there is the ripple in the pond, ensuring that this effort reaches further and further, and makes others feel ownership and commitment to race.

The more leadership the better, and sector leadership, combined with the bully pulpit of the President, is what can make this effort powerful and lasting.

Attacking Negative Stereotypes

Identifying, breaking down and eliminating stereotypes is a tremendous task, and it is that important as well. This would be an important opportunity to work with and on media leaders. So many people of every color live in denial about stereotypes and about how it affects both opportunity and the way we interact with people every day. As we well know, the problem is institutional as well as personal. Taking on stereotypes could be an overwhelming task unto itself, but it is worthwhile to think about how you could take a piece of this conundrum and make a difference with the resources of the White House and OAo. This effort also would provide a good opportunity to continue to identify promising practices.

The Agencies

Use the agency/Department representatives to plan and support OAo and related activities. They are a significant, relatively untapped (or at least unorganized) resource. With your office pushing them, they could be a powerful force in this initiative.

In each agency, representatives would coordinate efforts to identify barriers to opportunity, identify programs and policies aimed at eliminating barriers, and develop strategic plans that will provide the links and connect the dots in the agencies. They could organize conferences, meetings, or programs on race-related issues confronting the agencies, and they could do so in coordination with OAo, so that each month you would be able to highlight an agency working on issues relating to race. The challenge is to organize this mandate in a way that you are kept fully apprised of what the agencies are doing, without being involved in the day-to-day organizing in which they are engaged.

These are my suggested areas of focus. They are meant to work in concert with the President's vision and Workplan. When the book is issued, it will of course be the focus of tremendous attention, and your strategic plan should fit seamlessly with it.

I am happy to talk about any of these ideas, to brainstorm further, to help winnow or sift, or to listen. Give me a call at your convenience.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jena V. Roscoe (CN=Jena V. Roscoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-APR-1999 18:50:17.00

SUBJECT: REVISED: Advisory Board on Race to Meet on Diversity in Higher Education

TO: Dougretta H. McGhee (CN=Dougretta H. McGhee/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen K. Ahn (CN=Kathleen K. Ahn/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Jena V. Roscoe/WHO/EOP on 04/16/99
05:54 PM -----

Estela Mendoza
11/14/97 03:52:10 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: REVISED: Advisory Board on Race to Meet on Diversity in
Higher Education

One America in the 21st Century
The President's Initiative on Race

For Planning Purposes Only Contact: Claire Gonzales
November 14, 1997 David Chai
202/395-1010

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY BOARD ON RACE
TO MEET ON DIVERSITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Washington, D.C. --The Advisory Board to the President's
Initiative on Race will meet on Wednesday, November 19, 1997, to discuss
the importance of diversity in colleges and universities. The Board will
also hear evidence of continuing racial disparities and discrimination,
and the need for enhanced enforcement of existing civil rights laws.

Several leaders from the business, student, and higher education
communities will speak on the benefits of diversity in higher education,
ways to improve access to higher education, and the tools to promote

inclusion.

WHAT: President's Initiative on Race Advisory Board
Meeting

WHEN: Wednesday, November 19, 1997
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

WHERE: University of Maryland, College Park
Stamp Student Union

COVERAGE: OPEN PRESS

The President's Initiative on Race is a year-long effort to create a stronger, more just, and more united American community. For additional information, write The President's Initiative on Race at: New Executive Office Building, 725 17th Street, NW, Room 3236, Washington, DC 20503 or visit the One America website: www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/OneAmerica

###

Message Sent

To: _____

Michael D. McCurry/WHO/EOP
Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP
Joseph P. Lockhart/WHO/EOP
Amy W. Tobe/WHO/EOP
Lori L. Anderson/WHO/EOP
Darby E. Stott/WHO/EOP
Paul K. Engskov/WHO/EOP
Joshua Silverman/WHO/EOP
Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP
Jonathan Murchinson/WHO/EOP
Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP
Kara Gerhardt/WHO/EOP
Anne M. Edwards/WHO/EOP
Jeremy M. Gaines/WHO/EOP
Estela Mendoza/WHO/EOP
Brenda M. Anders/WHO/EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP
Dag Vega/WHO/EOP
Julianne B. Corbett/WHO/EOP
Laura D. Schwartz/WHO/EOP
Mark D. Neschis/WHO/EOP
Maria Echaveste/WHO/EOP
Ilia V. Velez/WHO/EOP
Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP
Franklin F. Urteaga/OSTP/EOP
Hector X. Zuniga/WHO/EOP
Jena V. Roscoe/WHO/EOP
Robert B. Johnson/WHO/EOP

Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP
Stacie Spector/WHO/EOP
Ann F. Lewis/WHO/EOP

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	From: Robert B. Johnson, To: Kathleen Ahn, Re: Hope you don't mind the changes. [personal] [partial] (1 page)	04/22/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([Ben Johnson, Racial Disparities...])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[12/30/1998 - 06/02/1999]

2018-0997-F

jn380

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]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 22-APR-1999 12:06:32.00

SUBJECT: Hope you don't mind the changes. [REDACTED] (b)(6)

[001]

TO: Kathleen K. Ahn (CN=Kathleen K. Ahn/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

April 22, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: BEN JOHNSON

SUBJECT: OFFICE ON THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE FOR ONE
AMERICA WEEKLY REPORT

ACTIONS

Police Practices: Following the release of a study of vehicle stops by NJ state troopers, Governor Whitman and her Attorney General conceded that racial profiling was &real -not imagined 8. Some troopers singled out Black and Hispanic drivers on the highway and once they were pulled over, minority motorists were more than three times as likely as whites to be subjected to searches. The study numbers indicated that fully 77 % or more of drivers asked to consent to a vehicle search during a stop were minorities.

Additionally, after reviewing the logs of 164 troopers, investigators have found that some troopers routinely falsified the race of drivers they stopped. They are alleged to have singled out black and Hispanic motorists for traffic stops and then falsified documents to make it appear that some of the minority motorists they had stopped were white. Investigators called the practice "ghosting", where the arrest records are illegally altered to conceal the disproportionate number of minorities that were stopped.

As many as 10 troopers could face criminal charges along with the two troopers that sparked the investigation. The two troopers recently shot three unarmed minority men during a traffic stop. They are now facing 19 additional charges connected to the ghosting practice. The Black and Latino Caucus of the New Jersey State Legislature will hold hearings on Tuesday and are expected to call former troopers and motorists to testify about discrimination and profiling.

Lawyers and Racial Justice: We met with a diverse group of leaders from the legal profession and DOJ Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder and Associate Attorney General Ray Fisher to discuss a proposal to get the legal sector more involved in racial justice and diversity initiatives.

All minority bar associations were represented along with the chair of the American Bar Association and representatives from law schools, the private bar, the legal networks and the Lawyers , Committee for Civil Rights.

They are proposing you host a meeting with the leaders of all national Bar associations and prominent members of the bar and issue a &Presidential Call to Action 8 for racial justice and diversity to the legal sector.

They are proposing the event be held on June 21st, the anniversary of President Kennedy ,s historic call to action in 1963 to the legal community that led to the creation of the Lawyers , Committee for Civil Rights.

Ad Council: We hosted a conference call with executives from the Ad Council and Griffin Bacall, the ad agency that created the PSA ,s for your Race Initiative, to discuss ways to generate visibility and energy for a pro-diversity, anti-hate media message. We talked about production, placement and the need to craft a short, telegenic message --a base thought that is seen over and over --similar to the slogans &Just Say No 8 and &Just Do It 8. The message will thus be a symbol, an icon for tolerance that appeals to the greatest number and is easily recognized, like a famous label.

The Ad Council and Griffin Bacall agreed to work on a proposal and meet back with us in a few weeks to fine tune the ideas. We will then follow up with meetings with key Internet providers such as America On Line (AOL) to gather support for an Internet campaign against hate.

Agency Participation: We attended the Agency Chiefs of Staff meeting and repeated our request for memorandums on agency goals aimed at closing the opportunity gap (however small) they can accomplish over the next six months. So far only 7 agencies have responded. We will continue working with Cabinet Affairs to assure Agency response to this latest request.

We also distributed copies of the Promising Practices compendium and the One America Dialogue guide and shared information on the successful efforts at GSA and the Park Service to promote diversity and tolerance.

CONSTITUENT OUTREACH

Minority AIDS Council?

We met with representatives of the Minority Aids Council to discuss ways to develop a more focused educational campaign in minority communities to fight aids. They pressed us hard to find funds for an education campaign against the spread of aids, similar to the advertising campaign being conducted to fight drugs among our youth.

Congress of National Black Churches:

I met with the board of directors of the Congress of Black Churches to ask their assistance in mobilizing their member denominations and congregations in support of the "One America" budget initiatives outlined in your proposals to congress. They voiced support for the education proposals and plan to assist in the battle to end racial disparities in health. They gave me an earful about the 4th Judicial Circuit's lack of minority representation and asked that the administration continue looking

for people of color to appoint to the federal court.
CABINET RACE INITIATIVE WEEKLY REPORT

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:29-APR-1999 19:55:04.00

SUBJECT: weekly

TO: Kathleen K. Ahn (CN=Kathleen K. Ahn/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
South Bend, Indiana

I was the keynote speaker Sunday at the third annual CommUnity Religious Effort (CURE) rally in South Bend, Indiana. The rally was attempt by an interfaith and interracial group of religious leaders to curb violence and racism. The first rally was organized in 1997 after a series of local drug-related shootings. A dramatic event occurred when two clergymen -one black and one white apologized to each other for prejudices they and members of their respective races have harbored. Among those attending the rally were the parents of Cpl. Paul Deguch, a South Bend police officer slain in the line of duty. They joined in the healing effort for victims of violent crime. Featured at the rally was a giant pledge card with the names of residents pledging zero tolerance for violence and racism.

Miami, Fl

I was the keynote speaker at the annual meting of the National Conference for Community and Justice in Miami. I addressed approximately 300 key leaders of the organization from over 35 states. Sandy Cloud, President and CEO is eager to join with us in promoting racial harmony and equality. Our One America message was very well received. They were especially pleased that we are pushing ahead with our education agenda and was very enthusiastic to learn that we are forging ahead to eliminate the nation's racial disparities in health.

Weekly Reader

Since the Littleton incident, I have been in touch with a number of people regarding ways to get messages of tolerance to young people. Peter Bergen, President and CEO of the Weekly Reader Corporation has indicated that they would be pleased to participate in communicating a message from you to America's children. Due to the terrible tragedy, they are suggesting that we insert a letter from you in the September edition of the Weekly Reader to grades 4 and above in September. As one who grew up on the Weekly Reader, this office is strongly endorsing the idea. Please see a copy of the letter from Mr. Bergen.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Autumn L. Spears (CN=Autumn L. Spears/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-JUN-1999 10:49:20.00

SUBJECT: Letter to Tribes

TO: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here is the letter you requested.

May 10, 1999

Dear Tribal Leader:

Nearly two years ago, the President launched his historic Initiative on Race to bring Americans of different backgrounds together to discuss their hopes and fears . . . to start restoring bonds of community. I believe that this honest dialogue was a real turning point in America's long struggle to lift the heavy burden of race from our children's future. But, as the President said, we have just begun to peel away the outermost layers of fear and misunderstanding between people of different races and ethnicities.

Therefore, to follow up the Initiative on Race, the President has asked me to head the first-ever permanent White House office devoted to helping bridge our society's racial and ethnic divides. Racial disparities cause gaps in the social and economic well-being between races. These disparities exist in education, health, criminal justice and economic development and are created through the discriminatory actions of individuals and through the policies and procedures of organizations and other society sectors.

The President believes we must work to build One America while preserving and enhancing tribal sovereignty and protecting the individual rights of all, not only to address errors of the past, but also to assure our future. These challenges reach far beyond the scope of the federal government, however. They require our engagement as individuals -- in our families and in our communities.

Toward that end, in an effort to better understand the racial disparities affecting Native Americans, I am asking tribal leaders to submit a brief statement outlining the top three issues concerning racial disparities that might be affecting their tribes. Your participation will help me better understand how the new White House Office on the President's Initiative for One America can focus the combined resources of the federal government on closing the opportunity gaps that remain in our communities and eliminate the unacceptable racial and ethnic disparities that exist.

Respectfully,

Ben Johnson
Assistant to the President
Director of the White House Office
on the President's Initiative for One America

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Autumn L. Spears (CN=Autumn L. Spears/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-JUN-1999 19:18:20.00

SUBJECT: President's FY 2000 Budget for Native Americans

TO: Robert B. Johnson (CN=Robert B. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRESIDENT CLINTON FIGHTING

FOR NATIVE AMERICANS IN HIS FY 2000 BUDGET

The President's FY 2000 budget represents a significant step forward for America, protecting Social Security and Medicare, and putting in place critical investments in education and training, from smaller class sizes to after-school care. The President also has made a significant commitment to helping Native Americans, particularly in the areas of education, health care, and law enforcement.

Budget Initiatives for Native Americans:

Investing in Education and Training.

Hiring 100,000 well-prepared teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. President Clinton request \$1.4 billion in his FY 2000 budget, a \$200 million increase over FY 1999 funding, for his initiative to hire 100,000 teachers to reduce class size in grades 1-3 to a national average of 18. This increase will enable local schools to recruit, hire, and train an additional 8000 teachers, while continuing to pay for the 30,000 teachers hired with FY 1999 funds. To ensure that this initiative supports high-quality teaching, school districts may spend up to 15 percent of these funds for teacher training and other related activities. Studies show that smaller classes enable teachers to give personal attention to students, which leads to their getting a stronger foundation in the basic skills. The studies also show that minority and disadvantaged students show the greatest achievement gains as a result of reducing class size in the early grades.

\$7 Million of the \$1.4 Billion is for BIA-funded schools. The funds can be used to recruit, hire and train teachers in order to reduce class size in early grades.

Training and Recruiting New American Teachers. Only two-thirds of Native American students successfully complete high school--far fewer than other students. To address this challenge, the President is proposing \$10 million to begin training and recruiting of 1000 new teachers for areas with high concentrations of American Indian and Alaska Native students.

New Native American School Modernization Bonds. In addition to the \$22 billion of School Modernization Bonds authorized in his budget for the construction and renovation of public schools, the President's budget includes a new component for Native American schools. The Secretary of Interior would be authorized to allocate \$400 million in School Modernization Bonds (\$200 million in 2000 and \$200 million in 2001) to tribes or tribal organizations for the construction and renovation of BIA schools.

BIA School Construction and Repair. The President has proposed \$108 million, an 80 percent increase over the FY 99 enacted level, to replace and repair some of the 185 BIA-funded schools on reservations. Of these funds, \$78 million will be used to assist in replacing older, unsafe and dilapidated schools on reservations in accordance with a Congressionally-approved priority list of replacement schools and would provide for much-needed health and safety-related repairs and improvements that together comprise a roughly \$700 million backlog. The remaining \$30 million will be used to assist tribes or tribal organizations in issuing the bonds described above by using these funds to assure principal repayment.

Strengthening BIA-Funded Schools and Colleges Serving Tribes. The budget provides \$542 million for the operation of elementary and secondary schools, tribally controlled community colleges, and assistance to Indian children public schools. This represents an increase of \$35 million from FY 99.

Education Technology. A \$103 million increase over FY 99 to ensure that every child has access to computers, the Internet, high-quality educational software, and teachers who can use technology in the classroom.

Child Care Quality. \$173 million to improve the quality of child care for America's working families and \$600 million for a new Early Learning Fund to improve early childhood education and the quality of care for children under age five.

Teacher Recruitment. The President will propose \$35 million--up from \$7.5 million last year-- to provide scholarships to 7000 outstanding students who commit to teaching in high-poverty public schools.

Head Start. A \$607 million increase to fund the President's request of up to an additional 42,000 slots for children and keeping on track towards one million children served by 2002.

Indian Head Start. The budget provides \$147 million for Indian Head Start--a \$17 million increase over FY 99.

Fighting Crime in Indian Country. The President's budget included key increases for law enforcement:

Improves Law Enforcement in Indian Country. The budget includes

\$164 million, a 50 percent increase over FY 99, for the Department of Justice and Interior for the second year of the President's Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative. The initiative will improve public safety for the 1.4 million residents on the approximately 56 million acres of Indian lands. This funding will increase the number of law enforcement officers on Indian lands, provide more equipment, expand detention facilities, enhance juvenile crime prevention, and improve the effectiveness of tribal courts.

Although violent crime has been declining nationally for several years, it has been on the rise in Indian country. At the same time, police service on Indian lands has been steadily shrinking. Recognizing these facts, the President made a major commitment to improve law enforcement in Indian country.

Providing Health Care. President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to providing health care to the Native American population. This budget moves forward on their vision to help realize this goal.

Indian Health Service. The President's budget proposes \$2.4 billion, an increase for the Indian Health Service (IHS) of \$170 million or 8 percent over the FY 1999 level. This increase would enable IHS to continue expanding accessible and high-quality health care to its 1.4 million Native American users. The budget enable IHS to further enhance current levels of direct health care services, including providing 34,000 breast cancer screening mammographies to Native American women between ages 50-69; creating 44 new dental unit teams to provide an additional 25,000 dental visits; reducing the incidence of complications related to chronic diseases such as diabetes through clinical monitoring and health promotion on life style changes; and enabling approximately 100 new community-based public health nurses to provide outreach activities, including home visitations, well-child examinations, immunizations, prenatal care, health fairs, follow-up visits and missed clinical appointments.

IHS Medicaid and Medicare Reimbursements. In addition, from FY 98 to FY 2000, IHS expects to collect an additional \$82 million in reimbursements due to Medicaid collections rate increases. Based on IHS, hospital-based cost data, IHS, Medicaid inpatient rates will rise by 40 percent between 1997 and 1999 and Medicaid outpatient rates will increase by 13 percent. IHS will collect a total of \$335 million in Medicaid and Medicare reimbursements in FY 2000, helping to bring the total IHS program level to \$2.8 billion.

Indian Health Service (IHS) Contract Support Costs. Within the overall IHS increase, the budget continues to support Tribal self-determination by proposing a \$35 million (+17%) increase for contract support costs, to cover the cost of existing tribal contracts and compacts.

Helping to Reduce Racial Disparities in Health Status. Despite improvements in the Nation's overall health, continuing disparities remain in the burden of death and illness that certain minority groups experience. American Indian and Alaskan Natives are about

three times as likely to die from diabetes as other Americans. To address this need, the budget includes \$145 million for health education, prevention, and treatment services for minority populations. Working with minority public health providers, advocates, and other consumer representatives, CDC will continue a \$35 million demonstration program to enable selected communities to develop innovative and effective approaches to address these disparities.

Treatment for Substance Abuse. The Targeted Capacity Expansion Grant program provides funds to help communities address emerging substance abuse problems and unmet treatment needs. The President's budget proposes \$10 million for Targeted Capacity Expansion grants, which is double the FY 1999 level of \$5 million and will provide treatment for another 21,000 individuals. Last year, over one-quarter of these competitive grants focused on substance abuse treatment for Native American youths and adults.

Elevation of the Position of the Director of IHS. The President will also continue his efforts to elevate the Director of IHS to the position of Assistant Secretary.

Moving People from Welfare to Work and Empowering Communities. President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to tapping the potential of America's urban and rural communities. This budget moves forward on their vision to help revitalize America's Communities.

Increasing Welfare-to-Work Resources for Native Americans. The original formula used to allocate funds to Native American tribes did not provide adequate resources to meet the challenges that Native Americans on welfare face. In the reauthorization of the Department of Labor's Welfare to Work program, the President proposed to double the funding available to Native American tribes. Additionally, tribes will be able to apply for Welfare to Work competitive funds independent of other entities.

Transportation and Housing for Families Moving From Welfare to Work. The President's budget contains \$580 million for welfare to work housing vouchers and transportation assistance to help those on welfare get to work and stay employed. The President's budget provides \$430 million for 75,000 welfare-to-work housing vouchers, including \$144 million in new funds for 25,000 additional vouchers. This is a 50 percent increase over the 50,000 vouchers the President secured last year. The vouchers will help families move closer to a new job, reduce a long commute, or secure more stable housing so they can perform better on the job. The President's budget also increases Access to Jobs transportation funding from \$75 million to \$150 million, doubling the number of individuals and communities that can receive transportation assistance. This competitive grant program supports innovative state and local transportation solutions such as shuttles, van pools, new bus routes, and connector services to mass transit to help welfare recipients and other low income workers get to work.

Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) Expansion. The Administration requested a major expansion of the CDFI program to continue building a national network of community development banks. The final budget increases CDFI funding from \$95 million in FY 99 to \$125 million in FY 2000--a \$30 million increase.

Flexible Funding for Empowerment Zones. In January 1999, the Administration announced 20 new Empowerment Zones from the more than 268 communities that applied. The 2000 budget proposes legislation to authorize mandatory funding for 20 new Empowerment Zones designate in January 1999: 15 Urban Empowerment Zones for 10 years for a total funding commitment of \$1.5 billion; \$10 million for 10 years for 5 ne Rural Empowerment Zones. The budget also proposes authorization for \$3 million grants in FY 2000 to 15 Strategic Planning Communities also named in January 1999. In addition, the Administration proposes \$5 million per year in mandatory funding for the 20 new Rural Enterprise Communities designated in 1999. The budget for HUD proposes discretionary funding of \$10 million to assist non-designated urban communities in planning and implementing portions of their strategic plans; and technical assistance funding of \$15 million to assist all communities in the implementation of their strategic plans.

Indian Housing. The budget provides \$620 million in block grants for Indian housing, which will serve 552 tribes.

Census. The President,s FY 2000 budget requests \$2.8 billion for the decennia census. In April 2000, the Census Bureau will begin mailing out questionnaires to 118 million households. The Bureau will make every effort to reach populations that have been traditionally undercounted. In order to improve response rates for American Indians, one of the dress rehearsal sites was the Menominee Indian Reservation. The findings of the dress rehearsal will be incorporated into the decennial census operation.

Closing The Skills Gap and Increasing Employment. Last year, President Clinton signed the Workforce Investment Act, transforming the job training system by streamlining services and empowering workers with a simple skills grant so that they can choose the training they need. However, more work needs to be done because America still faces a skills gap. To address this challenge, President Clinton,s FY 2000 budget includes a \$965 million three-part initiative to address the skills gap.

(1) Improving the Quality of Adult Education. One of the greatest barriers adults face in gaining employment are poor reading and writing skills. The President,s plan seeks to improve adult education and family literacy by:

Expanding adult education grants so education centers can hire more teachers and invest in computers, while challenging states and localities to raise the quality of their programs;

\$70 million to expand access to high quality English language proficiency instruction;

\$20 million to help develop technology for adult learners, including high quality software and advanced research and development;

A new 10% tax credit for employers who establish certain workplace literacy programs;

New initiatives to implement adult education and lifelong learning strategies on the state and local level.

(2) A Universal Re-Employment Initiative. The President's FY 2000 budget makes a five-year commitment to our nation's reformed job training system. Specifically, President Clinton proposes to put us on a path that ensures that within five years: (1) all displaced workers will receive training if they need it; (2) all workers who lost their job due to no fault of their own will get the re-employment services they need; and (3) all Americans would have access to One-Stop Career Centers. Including a nationwide toll-free employment hotline, and job search information at Community-Based Organizations and mobile One-Stop Career Centers.

(3) Getting Disadvantaged Youth into the Workforce. The unemployment rate among disadvantaged youth, particularly minorities, remains much higher than the national average. To help address this problem and fund promising approaches to increasing the educational attainment and employment rates of at-risk youth, the President is proposing:

Increased funding for YouthBuild, a program that aids disadvantaged young adults with education and employment skills;

New &Right-Track8 partnership to reduce the drop-out rate;

Doubling the GEAR-UP program, which helps mentor children and prepare them for college;

A New Regional Youth Employment Initiative to link the economic strategies of Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities with the need to increase the employment of disadvantaged youth;

An additional \$65 million to prepare disadvantaged youth for success in college, including, expanded outreach, counseling and educational support, and a new initiative to help disadvantaged students stay in college.

New Markets Investments Initiative. One of the great still unmet challenges for the start of the 21st century is building economically vibrant communities in those places that our prosperity has not yet reached--inner cities and distressed rural areas. These new markets here at home have great potential. We must build a bridge between Wall Street and our great untapped markets. The President's new market initiative will spur \$15 billion in new capital investment in businesses in these underserved areas through a package of tax credits and guarantees.

New Markets Tax Credit: A billion dollars of tax credits over five years worth up to 25% of the amount of equity invested in a variety of vehicles for providing equity and credit to businesses in underserved areas.

America's Private Investment Companies (APICs): Modeled after the Overseas Private Investment Corporation's (OPIC) successful investment

fund program, this program would create, each year, five new private investment partnerships of up to \$300 million. For each new APIC, HUD, and the SBA would provide up to \$200 million in loan guarantees to match \$100 million in private investment, creating a fund of \$300 million for investment in mid-sized firms expanding or relocating into underserved areas.

New Market Venture Capital Firms (NMVCs): SBA will match equity investment and technical assistance funds to finance 10-20 new investment partnerships selected to provide both patient growth capital and expert guidance to entrepreneurs who need both in order to transform their small businesses and great ideas into thriving companies.

SBICs targeted to new markets: Over 40 years, the SBIC program has helped more than 85,000 small companies grow, some from start-ups to household names like AOL; but the program has not done enough to help spur growth in underserved areas. SBA will provide more flexibility and new financing terms, along with aggressive outreach, to promote investment in low-and moderate-income areas by SBICs.

New Market Lending Companies (NMLCs): SBA will approve approximately 10 new non-bank lenders who have a strategy to target their lending to underserved areas.

Other elements include seed money to expand BusinessLINC partnerships to encourage large businesses to work with small businesses in new markets and reforms to the Specialized Small Business Investment Company (SSBIC) tax credit to make it easier to use.

Providing Entrepreneurs with the Tools They Need to Succeed. President Clinton is committed to working with microentrepreneurs, small businesses with 5 or fewer employees and a very low demand of credit, to ensure that they receive training and technical assistance to compete and flourish in our economy. The President's domestic microenterprise agenda increases funding by 159 percent, from \$32 million to \$83 million, including:

\$15 million to support the bipartisan Program for Investments in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME) which provides technical assistance and capacity building for microenterprise;

A doubling of support for technical assistance and lending in the Small Business Association's Microloan Program;

A doubling of funding for Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), which provides incentives for lower-income Americans to save for a first-home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business; and

A tripling of funding for SBA's One-Stop Capital Shop Initiative, which offers financial and training services for communities bypassed in economic booms.

Protecting Sovereignty and Promoting Self-Determination.

Tribal Contracting and Self-Governance. BIA and IHS will continue to promote Tribal self-determination through local decision-making. Tribal contracting and self-governance compact agreements now represent half of BIA's operations budget, and over forty percent of IHS's budget. The self-governance agreements, which give tribes greater flexibility to administer federal programs on reservations.

Indian Trust Fund Balances. The Administration is committed to disputed Indian trust fund account balances through informal dispute resolution and supports the unique government-to-government relationship that exists in Indian trust land management issues. After tribal consultation, BIA submitted its & Recommendations of Secretary of the Interior for Settlement of Disputed Tribal Accounts to Congress in November 1997. Legislation reflecting these recommendations was proposed in 1998, but not enacted. It will be repropoed in the 106th Congress.

Trust Land Management. As part of BIA's commitment to resolving trust land management issues, BIA introduced legislation in 1998 to establish an Indian Land Consolidation Pilot program to address the fractionation of Indian land. In FY 99, BIA will devote \$5 million to three pilot projects in Wisconsin, in cooperation with tribes, to purchase small ownership interests in highly fractionated tracts of land from willing sellers. The FY 2000 budget proposed to double funding for this program.

Trust Management Improvement Project. The Administration supports DOI's Office of Special Trustee's management improvement project. Current activities include verifying individual Indian's account data and converting these data to a commercial-grade accounting system. Ownership, lease, and royalty information related to the underlying trust assets will also be verified and converted to a recently acquired commercial asset management system.