

John W. Rogers will be at the Red Lion at Lloyd Center Tuesday, June 9, 1987, 3:00-5:00 p.m. in the Mt. Bachelor Room.

Business **Profile**

John W. Rogers, Jr. Founder of Ariel Capital Management

John W. Rogers, Jr., founded Ariel Capital Management, Inc., in January, 1983, which is one of only two know minority-owned, full-service equity money managers in the nation. Clients of the company include the University of Michigan, Howard University, Wayne State University, Peoples Energy, The Stroh Brewery Company, Mobil Corporation, Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois, and several employee benefit plans for the City of Chicago. Since its inception, Ariel Capital has grown from two to seven employees with assets currently under management of \$150 million. In addition, Ariel Capital is the investment advisor for the Ariel Growth Fund, a member of the Calvert Group of Funds, for which Rogers serves as a trustee. Rogers is also editor and publisher of The Patient Investor, a quarterly stock market newsletter available to clients and shareholders of the Fund.

Rogers' success has brought him to the forefront of media attention with interviews by Barron's, Money, People, Modern Black Man, Nation's Business, and Black Enterprise magazines, USA Today, Fortune, Pensions & Investment Age, The New York Times, Chicago Sun-Times, and Chicago Tribune as well as "Wall Street Week", "Financial News Network", "Nightly Business Report", "Minority Business Report", and various other print and broadcast media.

Prior to founding Ariel Capital, Rogers was a stockbroker for 21/2 years

at William Blair & Co., Inc., in Chicago.

Rogers is a 1980 graduate of Princeton University (B.A. in Economics) and a 1976 graduate of the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools. He is a native Chicagoan, was born March 31, 1958, is single, and resides on Chicago's near north side.

What is a Resume?

Briefly, a resume is a concise inventory of your experience, education, job-related personal traits and tells what kind of job is wanted. This brief, accurate cataloging of your job qualifications is designed to represent you. Its main purpose is to get you an interview. A resume must systematically and attractively present: who you are, what you have learned, what you have done, what kind of work you are applying for, and why you should be considered over other applicants.

A few of the most important factors involved in writing a good resume

- 1. Be specific, using specific examples, but omitting technical details.
- 2. Be brief, using concise, plain English.
- 3. Use direct action verbs to describe job duties such as supervised, directed, sold, developed, engineered, coordinated, worked, administered.
- 4. Stick to the facts; don't imply anything that can't be easily proven or affirmed during the interview.
 - 5. Boil it down so it fits on one page two at the very most.
 - 6. Concentrate on your positive accomplishments.
- 7. Be very certain that your spelling is correct. If spelling or grammar is incorrect, some readers may think the resume represents a worker who does careless or sloppy work.
- 8. Type your finished copy.
- 9. Do not list references—just indicate that references are available on request. (Be sure you have the individuals' permission before using them as references.)

10. Omit salary expectations, and personal data such as age, religion,

- 11. Accentuate experiences that may be of most interest from an employer's viewpoint.
- 12. Send your resume to an individual by name, if at all possible.

Age Discrimination is **Against the Law**

The Federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, established as national policy the elimination of arbitrary age discrimination in employment. As amended, it applies to workers who are at least 40 years of age but less than 70 years of age - about one-half of the entire labor force.

These measures make it unlawful:

- To fire or refuse to hire a person strictly on the basis of age.
- To refuse to refer an employment agency client to a prospective employer for a job opening on the basis of age.
- To state age preferences in help-wanted advertisements. To deny union membership to an individual because of age.

Do these laws give a special advantage in obtaining employment to per-

sons who are at least 40 years of age?

No. The purpose of these laws is to give every mature worker equal

opportunity to hold or compete for any job for which the applicant is qualified, without regard to age. However, the right of an employer to select the best qualified person from among all applicants is not abridged.

What specific acts are prohibited by these laws?

It is unlawful for an employer to refuse to hire or employ, or to discharge, dismiss, suspend or demote any person who is age 40 and above, solely on the ground of age, except in cases where the law compels or provides for

It is unlawful to refuse to offer employment because the applicant's age precludes inclusion within a group pension, life, or health insurance plan, if that person is a least 40 years of age.

Operation Rescue

Our nation is faced with a school dropout problem of immense proportions. Just

- a few facts tell the frightening story: Nearly 1 million students dropped out of school in 1985, including up to 85 percent of all native American youth, 55 percent of Black students and 50 percent of Hispanic students.
- Lack of education is closely linked to crime. More than half the nation's prison inmates are dropouts — each costing taxpayers an average \$15,000 per year.
- Of the more than 200,000 teenagers who had babies in 1983, almost half were on welfare and 45 percent were out of school.
- In total, one out of every four students entering the eighth grade this year will not complete high school, and 2.4 million students — up to one half of the high school population in some major cities - are "at risk" of dropping out of high

As the largest organization representing teachers in the country, the NEA is taking a bold step toward solving the dropout problem. We've established Operation Rescue: a \$700,000 program to help local NEA members work cooperatively with their communities to keep students in school and learning.

What makes Operation Rescue different from other attempts to deal with dropouts? First of all, Operation Rescue is unique as a nationwide, organizational approach for action-oriented solutions that go beyond the commissions, task forces and committees that have analyzed the dropout problem. Through Operation Rescue, NEA members have shown their commitment to go above and beyond the responsibilities of their jobs by awarding their dues money to positive local attempts to keep students in school.

Secondly, Operation Rescue will help identify the common threads that run through successful anti-dropout programs in order to create, for the first time, a "Blueprint for Success" for new dropout programs.

EOP Graduation

The Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) at Portland State University will celebrate the graduation of forty-eight EOP seniors on Friday, June 5, at its Eighth Annual Recognition Day Ceremony. The event will be held from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. at the Smith Center Ballroom (1825 SW Broadway) on the university campus.

Alumni of the Educational Opportunity Program are encouraged to attend. Following dessert and coffee, graduating seniors and other students with outstanding academic achievement will receive Recognition Awards. The evening will feature a slide show of past and present participants.



Minority College Enrollment

Drops

"The U.S. minority population is growing at more than twice the rate of the white population, yet the number of Hispanic students in the nation's colleges remains dismally low and black enrollments are falling at an alarming rate," states a recent report by the American Council on Education. In 1984 minorities constituted 21.3 percent of the U.S. population, but only 17 percent of U.S. college enrollments.

From 1980 to 1984, Black undergraduate enrollment dropped by 3.8 percent, Black graduate enrollment dropped by 11.9 percent, and the number of Black faculty decreased by 4.3 percent.

Latino undergraduate enrollment, on the other hand, increased by 11.8 percent and graduate enrollment rose five percent. However, Latino students have mainly gained access through two-year institutions, are concentrated at relatively few schools, and have the highest college dropout rate of any ethnic group. Asian-Americans were the only group to make significant gains, with a 33.6 percent increase in enrollment.

According to the report, two major factors are instrumental in keeping minorities out of higher education: low high school completion rates for minorities and increasing financial barriers to higher education. In addition, the poorer-quality public school education available to minority students, coupled with increasingly tougher college entrance requirements, shuts many minorities out of higher education. Although several universities have minority recruitment programs, only five have special admissions policies for minorities who do not meet regular requirements, and recruitment programs outnumber retention programs by a ratio of four to three.

The overall decline in minority college enrollment is likely to have farreaching implications for minority employment and economic status. Participants at the 69th annual meeting of the American Council on Higher Education warned that the drop in minority enrollments could leave 30 percent of the country's adults unable to make a living. Bob Suzuki, vicepresident for Academic Affairs at California State University at Northridge, stated that the current trend will lead to a "situation in which our society becomes socially stratified into two segments-one consisting of highly educated upper- and middle-class whites, and the other consisting of a permanent underclass which is mostly non-white."

The findings of a University of North Carolina study conducted by professor John D. Kasarda reinforce this prediction. His results show that many minorities do not receive the training necessary to succeed in today's changing job market. In particular, the number of jobs in Northeastern central cities available to people without high school diplomas dropped significantly, while those requiring at least a year of college increased.

