

# NATIONAL NEWS UPDATE

## Applicants for the Christa McAuliffe Institute Wanted

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Foundation for the Improvement of Education (NFIE) this week announced the creation of the Christa McAuliffe Institute for Educational Pioneering — and called for applications for the first Christa McAuliffe Fellowship.

Twenty fellowships will be awarded next spring to teachers who submit winning proposals on ways to advance and promote better educational use of new technologies that

all teachers, pre-kindergarten through post-secondary, and aspiring teachers. Applications will be accepted through February 1, 1988 and should be submitted by teacher "teams" of up to four members.

The selected fellows will participate in a July 31-August 11 conference and a two-day follow-up conference a few months later.

The fellowship awards will cover conference expenses and other Institute events. The Institute will

## Dr. C.A. Berry, President of Jarvis Christian College, to Retire

The Jarvis Christian College Board of Trustees in its Fall meeting, September 14, 1987, accepted with regret the request of President Charles A. Berry for retirement, effective May 31, 1988. In his letter of resignation to the Board, President Berry spoke of the signal honor to have served as the president one's Alma Mater. Noting Mrs. Berry's and his appreciation give by the Board, faculty, staff, students, alumni and friends, he wrote "To end our professional careers at Jarvis is the crowning point of our forty years of service to schools and institutions of higher learning. What more could we have asked than to serve her Majesty's Ship — Jarvis Christian College — my Alma Mater!"

Attorney Hunter Brush, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, expressed the appreciation of the Board to Dr. Berry for his years of service to the College. He noted the challenges facing the College at the time that he assumed the presidency January 1, 1980, and the manner in which he has worked with the

Board and the constituencies of the College to assure its growth, development and vitality.

Chairman Brush, in recounting the eight years of the presidency of Dr. Berry, mentioned the capital fund drive of 1.7 million dollars for the construction of the J.N. Ervin Center; the erection of two new dormitories; new furniture in four of the dormitories; street and grounds improvements; the development of the College Archives; and the current construction of twelve new apartments for student/parents. Further, he noted strength of the educational program and its certified viability. Within this eight year period, College-wide self-studies led to the approval of all teacher education programs for the maximum period of ten years for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS).

The Board of Trustees, following the acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Berry, moved to establish a broadly representative Search Committee and to establish procedures that will result in the selection of President Berry's successor.

## Black Men May be More Likely to Marry Than Black Women

About 91 percent of young Black men and 84 percent of young Black women now age 15 are likely to marry during their lifetime, according to a Census Bureau study.

The study indicates that at every level of education, Black men are more likely to marry than Black women. The differences narrow considerably as education increases, however. For example:

- Black men with less than nine years of schooling have a 91 percent chance of ever marrying compared with 74 percent of Black women with the same education, a difference of 17 percentage points.
- The gap between the percentages narrows to 91 percent and 84 percent for Black men and women with four years of high school.
- At four years of college there is only 1 percentage point difference — 91 percent for Black men and 90 percent for Black women.

Both percentages drop at five or more years of college, however, to 84 percent for Black men and 79 percent for Black women.

Black and White men will achieve similar levels of marriage — 91 percent and 93 percent. The major differences are for Black and White men with four years of college, 91 percent and 97 percent, and those with five or more years of college — 84 percent and 95 percent.

Black and White women have a much larger difference in the proportion likely to marry — 84 percent and 92 percent. This gap is fairly constant across education levels, with a 5 to 7 percentage point difference except for those with five or more years of college, where the difference is 11 points.

These results appear in a paper prepared by Jeanne E. Moorman, a Census Bureau demographer, who used conventional demographic life table techniques to project the marriage experience of young men and women.

Copies of the paper, "The History and Future of the Relationship Between Education and Marriage," are available at no charge from Jeanne Moorman, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 (telephone: 301-763-7950).

## Black Population Grows by 10 Percent Since 1980

The nation's Black population grew by 2.6 million or 10 percent from 1980 to 1986, according to the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The bureau's latest annual population estimates by age, sex, and race indicate that Blacks totaled 29.4 million in 1986 compared with 26.8 million in the 1980 census. Only 15 percent of the growth was from immigration.

The Black population has been growing faster than the total population and its proportion rose from 11.8 percent in 1980 to 12.2 in 1986.

The report shows the White population grew from 195.1 million to 204.7 million during the period, an increase of 5 percent. Most of the gain came from natural increase.

Here are other findings from the report for 1986:

homelessness.

The Food Research and Action Center will use its \$175,000 grant for a combined study/action program. One aim of the project is to increase local participation in the School Breakfast Program.

Other grants directly involve people affected by poverty and economic dislocation. For example, one grant will be used to help Native Americans better utilize the natural resources of reservations in the Southwest.

Mr. Rogol added, "We believe that it is crucial to keep these problems in the forefront of the national dialogue. We encourage individual citizens, as we did following the Hands public demonstration, to stay involved and support programs in their communities which address the problems of hunger, home-

## Real Estate Speculators Arraigned For Fraud

Henry Berg, Regional Inspector General for Investigation (RIGI), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Seattle, Washington, announced today that Laura Harbert, age 34, and Marlyce Erhart, age 52, doing business as Ventures Unlimited of Laumar, were arraigned in United States District Court, Spokane, Washington, for five counts of Mail Fraud and one count of Wire Fraud, on December 1, 1987. Michael Harbert, age 29, ex-husband of Laura Harbert, was previously arraigned on the same charges on November 27, 1987. All three had been previously indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Yakima, Washington on November 18, 1987.

Investigation by HUD/Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the Postal Inspection Service disclosed Ventures Unlimited acquired over one million dollars from investors to purchase real estate. Most of the investors' money is alleged to have gone for other than the intended purpose of purchasing real estate.

Ventures Unlimited acquired approximately 70 small inexpensive houses utilizing low down payments and "creative financing." HUD Title I Home Improvement Loans were taken out on many of the properties. The properties were rented to tenants. Investors were told the properties would generate a positive cash flow after paying mortgage and maintenance obligations.

Investors were allegedly continually misled that they were earning money on their investments and did not learn all their money was lost until Ventures Unlimited filed bankruptcy. Investors then learned most homes had been foreclosed and returned to lenders. Other loans, such as the HUD Title I loans had been returned to HUD for payment on the insurance or were many months in default. Inspection by HUD personnel later disclosed most of the intended improvements to the properties had not been done.

RIGI Berg announced this investigation was part of a continued emphasis by HUD to combat FHA fraud in the Single Family Loan Programs.

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range from computers to audio and video systems and materials.

"Teachers must be at the forefront of efforts to restructure public schools," notes NFIE Board Chairman Terry Herndon. "The new Christa McAuliffe Institute will give them an opportunity to use their creativity and leadership to do so."

The Institute is supported by a \$400,000 Christa McAuliffe American Education Fund established by the National Education Association. NEA created this fund as a living memorial to NEA member Christa McAuliffe after her tragic death in the explosion of the Challenger spaceship in January 1986.

The theme for the inaugural year of the Christa McAuliffe Institute's awards competition is "Preparing All Students for the 21st Century: Creative Uses of Technology in Education." The competition is open to

also support the development of educational products that result from the work of the fellows, according to NFIE Executive Director Donna Rhodes.

"The life of teacher-astronaut Christa McAuliffe was characterized by creativity, innovation, risk-taking, leadership, and a dedication to the pioneering of uncharted frontiers," says Rhodes. "The Institute is designed to encourage teachers to exhibit these same attributes for the improvement of education."

The National Foundation for the Improvement of Education was founded by NEA in 1969. Additional information on the Christa McAuliffe Institute Fellowship program and applications for it may be obtained from NFIE at 1201 16th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. (Telephone: 202-822-7840).

## 1980 Census Report Shows Social and Economic Data on Black Americans

A 1980 census report consolidating previously published socioeconomic data on the Black population for the United States, regions, census divisions, states, and selected counties and places has been issued by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Tables provide information on population growth and distribution, age and sex, household and family characteristics, educational attainment, labor force participation, unemployment rates, and income and poverty. Black population counts for 1970 also are included.

Geographic areas covered are counties and places with 50,000 or more Blacks in 1980, places of 1,000 or more total population with a Black population of at least 50 percent, and counties with a Black population of 50 percent or more.

Here are some facts from the report:

### Money Income:

- States with the highest Black family median income in 1979 were Vermont (\$20,750), Alaska (\$19,280) and New Hampshire (\$18,870). States with the lowest were Mississippi (\$9,010) and Arkansas (\$9,050).

- Black family median income in Gary, Ind., and Flint, Mich., at \$19,000 was the highest for cities with 50,000 or more Blacks.

- The Maryland counties of Montgomery and Prince Georges (suburbs of Washington, D.C.) had the highest Black family median income, at \$23,000, among all counties with 50,000 or more Black population.

### Poverty Status:

- Mississippi had the highest poverty rates for both Black individuals (44 percent) and families (39 percent).

- The poverty rate for Blacks varied from 16 percent in Inglewood, Calif., to 44 percent in East St. Louis, Ill., among the cities with 50,000 or more Black population.

- Prince Georges County, Md., had the lowest poverty rates — 7 percent for Black families and 9 percent for Black individuals.

### Labor Force Participation:

- About one-fourth of Black families in West Virginia had no members in the labor force, the highest proportion of any state.

- Among counties with 50,000 or more Blacks, labor force participation rates for Black men were highest in the Maryland counties of Prince Georges and Montgomery (about 82 percent), and lowest in St. Clair County, Ill., and New York County, N.Y. (both 58 percent). Labor force participation rates for Black women ranged from 43 percent in St. Clair County, Ill., to 76 percent in Prince Georges County, Md.

### Education and Family Composition:

- Black adults in Inglewood, Calif., recorded the highest level of high school completion at 84 percent for cities of 50,000 or more Blacks. Macon, Ga., and Miami, Fla., were lowest at about 37 percent.

- Wisconsin had the highest proportion of Black families maintained by women at 48 percent; the lowest was North Dakota with 6 percent.

### Population:

- Wisconsin had the youngest Black population and the District of Columbia had the oldest — with median ages of 21.7 years versus 29.2 years.

- Black females outnumbered Black males in 31 states. Hawaii had the highest sex ratio with 212 males per 100 females while New York had the lowest with 84 males per 100 females.

- The states with the highest proportion of Blacks were Mississippi (35 percent), South Carolina (30 percent), Louisiana (29 percent), Georgia (27 percent), and Alabama (26 percent). The District of Columbia's population was 70 percent Black.

- From 1970 to 1980, California had the largest numerical Black population gain of about 420,000, while Hawaii had the highest proportional gain of 129 percent.

The sample data presented in the report are subject to sampling variability and response errors.

Copies of "Summary Characteristics of the Black Population for States and Selected Counties and Places: 1980," Series PC80-S1-21, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

## "ABC Afterschool Specials" Win Award

The "ABC Afterschool Specials" presentation, "The Gift of Amazing Grace," has won a NAACP Image Award for Best Children's Special. "The Gift of Amazing Grace," which aired on the ABC Television Network in November, 1986, was an inspirational family drama that starred Tempestt Bledsoe of the "Cosby Show" and Della Reese. Also, the program marked the 100th production of the prestigious "ABC Afterschool Specials."

The Image Awards are presented to individuals and companies that have made significant contributions in projecting positive images of Black people in television. Presentation of the award was made December 13 at the Wiltern Theatre in Los Angeles.

## Hands Across America Grants Seek Long-Term Solutions

LOS ANGELES, CA — The final Hands Across America grants were made November 24, 1987 as USA for Africa, the parent foundation of both Hands Across America and "We Are The World", announced the distribution of \$3,883,997 in awards.

The grants, made to 61 programs in 28 states and the District of Columbia, will focus on longer-term efforts to solve the problems of hunger, homelessness and poverty in the United States. The funds were raised in conjunction with the May 25, 1986, Hands Across America public demonstration in which more than 6 million Americans joined hands in support of the nation's hungry and homeless.

Hand Across America began its distribution of funds in November, 1986. By the first anniversary of the Hands Across America public demonstration, \$12 million had been awarded to nearly 1,700 organizations. Grants were made in 50 states and the District of Columbia. These earlier awards were made to programs providing direct services to hungry and homeless persons, and aimed at enhancing organizational capacity to provide such services. At the same time, groups were encouraged to address the problems collectively on a continuing basis.

Over 500 organizations nationwide submitted preliminary applications for the longer-term funding. After being reviewed by USA for Africa/Hands Across America staff and a 10-member advisory board of experts, eighty organizations were invited to submit complete proposals. Following staff and advisory board assessment, recommendations were sent to the USA for Africa/Hands Across America Board of Directors for final approval.

The 61 projects receiving today's grants submitted plans which were judged to be either particularly innovative or especially well-targeted to finding solutions for the problems.

Said USA for Africa/Hands Across America President Ken Krage, "Our domestic goals have always been the same: To make hunger and homelessness unacceptable to everyone in the nation; to take action to eliminate poverty and the problems of hunger and homelessness; and, to demonstrate the power and importance of individual participation and collective action in solving those problems."

"In May, 1986 we took a giant step toward that final goal when the Hands public demonstration built a national understanding that hunger and homelessness do exist in this country and began to build a consensus to do something about it. Our earlier grants built upon that consensus and helped identify and build the capacity to provide direct and continuing help. Today's grants are aimed at the mission of Hands Across America to have hunger and homelessness remain priority issues."

USA for Africa/Hands Across America Executive director Marty Rogol said, "We feel that this final round of Hands Across America grants will be effective in finding new ways, leveraging other resources, continuing to heighten awareness and in encouraging programs enabling people to help themselves."

The 61 grants are both national and local in scope and focus on supporting innovative efforts and self-help. The \$250,000 grant to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities is a good example of a national program. This highly-respected Washington, D.C.-based organization will undertake projects with the potential to increase income for large numbers of low-income Americans. In addition, the Center will provide recommendations on more efficient use of WIC food money; conduct a national outreach program to inform low-income families of their tax reform benefits; and, develop a series of papers and recommendations for the new national administration in 1989.

Most of the programs, however, are locally based. A number of grants address the health care needs of the nation's poor. One such grant will enable a Massachusetts health care coalition to seek improvements in access to and quality of health care services available to lower-income people in that state.

Collaboration characterizes many programs. For instance, the Pennsylvania Coalition on Food and Nutrition will use its \$100,000 grant to establish the Pennsylvania Public Research Interest Institute, a "think tank" that will organize the efforts of corporations, universities, foundations and organizations to develop and test ideas and programs aimed at eliminating hunger and

ness and poverty."

Noting that these are the final grants resulting from Hands Across America, Mr. Krage commented, "We are proud of all Hands Across America did in two years. Hand Across America conceived, organized and executed an event without parallel in memory. The issues of hunger and homelessness were raised to a high point in the nation's consciousness and priorities. A grant program was created that sent millions of dollars into direct services to the needy while encouraging the developments of networks of individuals and groups in many states. And now Hands Across America has announced grants designed to make a contribution to the most important goal of all, the elimination of poverty from our national life."