#### US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

#### MEETING

#### FRIDAY, 14 JULY 1995

#### OPEN SESSION

The meeting was held in Conference Room 500, 624 9th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. at 9:30 a.m., Mary Frances Berry, Chair, presiding.

#### Present:

Mary Frances Berry
Cruz Reynoso (via Telephone)
Carl A. Anderson
Arthur A. Fletcher
Robert P. George
Constance Horner
Russell G. Redenbaugh
Charles Wang
Mary K. Mathews

Chairperson
Vice Chairperson
Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner
Staff Director

#### ·Also Present:

#### Staff Present:

Carol-Lee Hurley Conner Ball Jacqueline Johnson Anthony K. Wells Frederick Isler Betty Edmiston Barbara J. Brooks Edward Darden James Cunningham Nadia Zalokar Tami Trost Christine Plagata-Neubauer Stephanie Moore William Lee Miguel Sapp George Harbison Franklin Chow Rosalind D. Gray Charles Rivera



## Summer interns Present:

Bonnie Shen Alex Eule Jennifer Parry Nicola Marzek

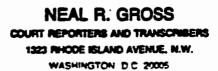
# Commissioners' Assistants Present:

Ron Brown
Dennis Teti
Stella Youngblood
Krishna Toolsie



## I-N-D-E-X

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(9:41 a.m.)

First of all, the CHAIRPERSON BERRY: first item on the agenda is approval of agenda. we had a suggestion for an addition to the agenda. It came from Commissioner Anderson, which I'm inclined to add to the agenda.

It concerns the "Allegations of racist behavior by agents," it says here, "of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in Tennessee." I'm reading from Commissioner Anderson's memo to the staff director.

I suggest that we add this to the agenda. After we discuss Title VI, if there's no objection, although under the rules I am allowed to add it to the agenda, I think it should be added. Okay. any kind of objection, we'll do that right after we do Title VI.

Does anyone have any other suggestions or additions to the agenda? Commissioner Anderson?

I have another COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: item related to religious liberty which I'd like added.

> CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Could we --VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Madam Chair?





1	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Opposed?
2	(No response.)
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No opposition. It was
4	unanimous.
5	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The next item is the
6	approval of the minutes of June 9, 1995. Could I get
7	a motion for the approval of the minutes?
8	COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: So moved.
9	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right. It has
10	been moved and seconded. Does anyone have any
11	discussion of the minutes of the last meeting?
12	(No response.)
13	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No discussion. All in
14	favor of approval of the minutes indicate by saying
15	"Aye."
16	(Whereupon, there was a chorus of "Ayes.")
17	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Opposed?
18	(No response.)
19	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Unanimous approval.
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Now we come to the
21	item of announcements. You have been given
22	information which notes that the markup of our budget
23	has taken place in the House. Why don't you make
24	these announcements?
25	STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: I'll be glad to.



You're the staff CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 1 I'm not. 2 director. is making staff director The 3 announcements, Vice Chair. 4 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: On June 28th the 5 Commission's House Appropriations Subcommittee held a 6 markup session. And the markup for the Commission for 7 Fiscal '96, the upcoming fiscal year, was 8.5 million. 8 This compares with our current appropriation, which is 9 9 million, by being a \$500,000 reduction. 1.0 The full House Appropriation Committee is 11 this bill. the take up scheduled to 12 Commerce-Justice-State bill, this coming week, on July 13 We will be getting back to you with results 14 after that occurs. 15 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Do you have any other 16 announcements? 17 Can COMMISSIONER WANG: 18 question? What is the rationale? 19 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Sure, yes. 20 COMMISSIONER WANG: What is the rationale 21 for the reduction? 22 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Commissioner, as 23 you know, there's a big concern about funding in 24 general and reducing the deficit and paring back where 25

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it appears needed.

A lot of other agencies were reduced dramatically. This is not a dramatic reduction, but it's a reduction that would severely impact us. And, as a result, we are hopeful that the money will be put back in and that we'll end up with some increased number.

COMMISSIONER WANG: You're still hopeful?

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Yes, I'm still hopeful.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The civil rights agencies under the jurisdiction of the same subcommittee, how did they fare, Staff Director? Do you know?

of that if you'll give me just one minute here. All of them received reductions with the only exception being EEOC. I'm doing this without the document here in front of me. I believe the EEOC was -- their mark was exactly what their current appropriation is. But I believe all the others have a serious reduction.

The Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice, the House subcommittee mark is the same as the Fiscal '95 level. So they were not reduced.





CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So level funding for 1 EEOC and Justice. 2 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Level funding for 3 EEOC and Justice. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: How about the others? 5 These other STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: 6 agencies are the key civil rights components of the 7 other agencies under different House Appropriation 8 Subcommittees. Department of Education, the House 9 subcommittee mark was a seven percent cut from the 10 current Fiscal '95 level, approximately 54 million, as 11 compared to the administration's request of 62.748. 12 Just give us the CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 13 percentages. 14 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Okay. Health and 15 Human Services, a 40 percent cut from the current 16 level. Department of Labor, 7.0 percent cut from the 17 current level; and the Fair Housing Office at HUD, 18 House subcommittee mark frozen at the '95 level. 19 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So that they all given 20 the budget environment fared well compared to some 21 other reductions we've heard except HHS OCR, which is 22 the smallest staff. 23 I'm inclined to have a discussion with the 24 Secretary over there about that agency. It has the

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most minuscule civil rights office with the largest number of programs that are recipients of federal funds on the domestic side. And, yet, they have this tiny, little OCR, which in my memory the whole time I've been in Washington — and it used to be HEW and I used to be in it — has always had this small staff. And it's almost never been able to accomplish very much. And they get a 40 percent reduction. It's interesting. I don't know what the Secretary did about that or whatever.

But, anyway, the rest of them seem — compared to the paring we know about elsewhere not to be too bad. So that puts our budget mark a little bit in perspective, but, remember, this is only the beginning of the process. You've got the full Committee and the House floor and the Senate and all the rest of it. Okay. Any other announcements or any comment about that?

(No response.)

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The next item on the agenda if there are no announcements — any commissioners, any announcements?

(No response.)

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No. Is the staff director's report. What about the New York hearing

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briefing book, Staff Director? Do you want to tell us 1 about that first? Is it in your report? 2 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: I'd like to 3 mention something about the New York hearing briefing 4 book. We have developed briefing books. They will be 5 put in the mail to each of the commissioners today. 6 The briefing --7 Excuse me. VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: 8 This is Cruz. I can't hear Mary Mathews too well. I 9 can hear Mary Berry very well. 10 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Okay, Cruz. I 11 now have two microphones. 12 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thanks. 13 I'm amplified. STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: 14 15 Okay. VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you. 16 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: All right. 17 briefing books for the upcoming hearing in New York 18 City on July 26th have been prepared. They will be 19 put in the mail to each commissioner today. 20 They contain typical information. There's 21 a background briefing paper. There's information on 22 each of the individual witnesses. And, as you know, 23 the predominant group of witnesses is witnesses who 24 are custodians of records, who will be coming to 25

provide the Commission with records.

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CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And I think we should point out to the commissioners, although it's in one of the briefing papers we got, that these people who are coming as custodians are not necessarily experts on the subjects. They are merely the people who are

custodians of the records. And the subpoena duces

tecum is directed at getting the records from them.

And they have to attest to us that these are the right records, that they have been kept properly and the like and that's their purpose in being there, and that also some of this information is

We have agreed in getting the information and getting the information about the information from the EEOC that we would not publicly identify these people when we, in fact, write the report.

We'll analyze the information. We'll analyze the data. But this is not designed to try to target some particular individual in terms of them providing the information to us.

And I'm just telling you this so that when we go to the hearing we will understand that the person who comes in with the record may not be some expert who can answer all sorts of questions about the



record. They can merely authenticate them, attest to their validity and that they've been kept in the proper manner and the like.

### Commissioner Horner?

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Does that mean that the line of questioning will get not to the substance of them but simply the authentication of the documents?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Right, precisely.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: May I ask why we're inviting the mayor in that case, rather than simply his designee responsible for the documents?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Because, as the briefing paper explains to us, the mayor told us last time when we were there. He offered to give us a later report on certain items within his jurisdiction, some of his programs and activities and some of his policies. And he's been asked to provide information concerning the policies and to give us an update on the things he promised he would give us an update to.

so that's why the mayor is in the -- he's not a custodian. And he's to discuss some of the policy matters that he said he would update us on, bid match program. I remember he told us that he would tell us next time we came how that policy had worked

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out, what he thought about it, and matters like that.

So he is in that category, although some documentation will be provided. But the other people, there are some union people who are also bringing documents who may be asked some questions. They're not custodians, about two or three of them. And that's because the line of questioning the last time over there lends itself to updates.

But the rest of these people, all of these people from the brokerage houses and all of those places, they're just bringing data as the custodian that they will present to us so the staff can analyze it.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Could we have a sense of the flavor of the questions?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: They'll be in the briefing book. The entire line of questions will be in.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Okay. I'm going to be traveling between now literally and the day of the hearing. Is it possible to get the briefing book today?

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Great.

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Yes. They're







ready. COMMISSIONER HORNER: Okay. 2 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: So, I mean, they 3 could be handed to your special assistant today or put 4 in the mail this afternoon, either one. 5 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner George? 6 Thank you, Madam COMMISSIONER GEORGE: 7 Chairman. 8 Can you still hear, CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 9 Cruz? 10 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: 11 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Let me get a shot, 12 ·Cruz. 13 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Okay. 14 The GEORGE: COMMISSIONER 15 institutions that I see on the list for the morning 16 and afternoon obviously represent a very large number 17 of financial firms, but far from all that do major 18 business in New York. And I was wondering how these 19 firms were selected. 20 Was it done on a kind of random basis or 21 because of some particular activities that they have 22 been involved in or how was the decision made to 23 request the records from some and not others? 24 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: There is a memo in 25

Madam Chair, I think it's important to make sure that we honor the confidentiality. This is a kind of a cooperation between this agency and the EEOC that I've never quite heard of before. So I'd like to see it continue.

So let's make sure that we go an extra mile in protecting that confidentiality because the records as we go into this extreme battle over whether we should have affirmative action and many of the

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civil rights legislation, it is very clear to me as I 1 go across the country speaking that folk do not know 2 the record. They have no idea as to the record where 3 housing opportunities are concerned, as to the record 4 where employment opportunities are concerned, any of 5 those vital areas. 6 Somehow the data seems to kind of just 7 disappear, and it's hard to make a strategical plan of 8 any kind without the numbers. So we must protect that 9 confidentiality if they're going to trust us with the 10 numbers. 11 Commissioner CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes. 12 Horner? 13 Madam Chair, I COMMISSIONER HORNER: 14 understood the purpose of this hearing was to remedy 15 deficiencies in the hearing we held last September. 16 I understand from Commissioner Fletcher's comment that 17 we may be responding to a request from the EEOC to 18 supply information they are unable to get --19 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No, no, no, no. 20 COMMISSIONER HORNER: No? 21 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No, no, no, no. They 22 shared information --23 COMMISSIONER HORNER: What 24 referring to? 25

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CHAIRPERSON BERRY: In your briefing memo and in what I said to you and in the earlier memo you were sent, the EEOC gave us data which we used at the New York hearing on the profiles of various firms.

There was a staff report that the lawyers prepared that was handed out at the meeting based on the EEOC data. We got the data from them. They collected it under the EEO 1 forms I think they're called.

COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Correct, right.

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: That's right.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: But in New York we did
not ask enough precise questions of the firms for the
staff to be able to analyze for our purposes this
data. So now what we're doing — and we with the EEOC
in giving us the data that we're using and in giving
us the information, which is explained in the memo, we
have an understanding that we're not trying to betray
the confidentiality of any particular firm by
targeting or identifying them. We're just interested
in profiles and how the picture looks and the like.
And that was the understanding we had.

And the firms are cooperating by presenting their own individual information, which we may compare to the EEOC data, which we may -- and





information on recruitment practices and the like, with the understanding that we're not out to target them, but we're just interested in how this works.

commissioner Horner: How many firms all told are we collecting data from? The reason I'm asking is: Will it be possible to identify these firms simply by virtue of the open hearing at which they have presented information when we reach our conclusion?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes. They know, yes. Their names are here.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And they know they will be identified at the hearing.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: But we're not going to discuss the data at the hearing. So they're satisfied that we will analyze the data. But people will know that they testified and that they brought data, their custodians brought data. They don't mind that.

But after that and when we analyze and do the report, we won't say, for example "X Bank," by name, "told us Y, Z" and the like. Okay? We will simply without saying the name of somebody and targeting them and saying, you know, "These people are

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give you the record, you ain't finding no facts.

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COMMISSIONER HORNER: Gotcha.

commissioner fletcher: So what I'm trying to do is basically we could cut this move right now saying "Yeah. You could have our records provided you live up to your agreement with us." That's basically what I was saying.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: You're welcome.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Under the "Staff Director's Report," which is where we are on the report, you note that we have already agreed to dates for the hearings in Miami and the Mississippi Delta.

We agreed earlier to have a hearing on affirmative action at some time or other. The question is whether the Commission wants to hold a hearing in affirmative action in October or whether they want to hold it in December or they want to hold it in January. In other words, when does the Commission wish to?

Now, there are proposed dates. One proposal is for the week of October 16th. And I might explain to those of you who may be a bit concerned about the heavy agenda of hearings that since we have been able to hire a number of lawyers under our appropriation last year and staff up the General

Counsel's Office, my understanding is that the lawyers are working in teams. And so it is possible for us to be much more productive and execute many, many more activities than we are accustomed to based on being able to hire some more lawyers.

So we can, in fact, if you want to do a hearing on affirmative action in addition to the ones, Miami and -- and also depending on the commissioners' schedules because you all have your own schedules to keep.

And so the question is: Do we want to do it in October, do we want to do it in December, or do we want to do it in January? And how do these dates look? Commissioner Wang?

COMMISSIONER WANG: If you say that the staff time would permit such a hearing on affirmative action, I think the sooner the better. The October date, Madam Chair, would be I think a favorable time frame from my standpoint.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The staff proposed the week of October the 16th as a possibility.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: I am free only one day that week, unfortunately, Tuesday.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Have we discussed





previously how many days we want to devote to this? 1 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, it would seem to 2 me we did not absolutely, but we talked in the range 3 of two or three days. It's a big topic, you know, we Δ all know, lots of very key people wanting to testify 5 covering all the bases. So I don't think one day will 6 do it or two days. I don't know. We'd be lucky if we 7 do it in three days. 8 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Can we just rehearse 9 the dates of Miami and Mississippi Delta? Miami is in 10 the middle of September? 11 Miami is September CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 12 14th and 15th. And the Mississippi Delta is November 13 15th, 16th, and 17th, which is a meeting date. The 14 17th is a meeting date. 15 the What was COMMISSIONER GEORGE: 16 possible December date? 17 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: December the 13th, 18 14th, and 15th, which is about as late as you can get 19 toward the --20 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: The holiday. 21 COMMISSIONER HORNER: I can do that. 22 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. What do people 23 think about December? 24 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Would it be here in 25



CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Unless people have 1 another time in November that they can do another one. 2 You know, in the early days the Commission used to 3 have hearings about every week, people would --4 COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: I would like to be 5 in on this, but my problem is my term expires in late 6 I won't be a commissioner. November. 7 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: November the what? 8 COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: November 24th, I 9 believe. 10 I'd like to be in on that hearing. 11 testify if I can't be a member. 12 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: We know that. 13 Is it out of the COMMISSIONER GEORGE: 14 to switch Mississippi Delta and the question 15 affirmative action hearing? They're one month apart. 16 Let me throw the staff off completely. 17 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, I don't -- Mary, 18 do you know whether the logistical arrangements for 19 the Mississippi Delta hearing are at such a point that 20 if we were to switch the dates it would create some 21 problems? 22 It could be STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: 23 easily switched. We have not committed in writing to 24 25

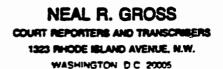
1	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: To hotels and things.	
2	STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: to hotels and	
3	all.	
4	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So that's a	
5	possibility.	
6	COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: We're going to	
7	have four new commissioners.	
8	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: If that switch is	
9	possible, that might solve the	
10	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: That might solve the	
11	problem. Okay. Well, is there anyone who I guess	
12	everybody was assuming they were coming to the one in	
13	November. So it shouldn't be a problem.	
14	COMMISSIONER HORNER: The problem will be	
15	finding a time to do the Mississippi one.	
16	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: In December.	
17	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Could we do it in	
18	that December date?	
19	COMMISSIONER HORNER: Oh, I see, yes.	
20	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Just do a switch.	
21	COMMISSIONER HORNER: In other words, do	
22	it December	
23	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Thirteenth, 14th,	
24	15th.	
25	COMMISSIONER HORNER: Yes, 15th.	
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COMMISSIONER GEORGE: In a warm climate. 1 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Why don't we agree, 2 then, to do Mississippi Delta in December and to do 3 the affirmative action hearing November on the same 4 dates we were planning to do the Mississippi Delta? 5 COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: So moved. 6 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Need a second. 7 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Second. 8 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Madam Chair? 9 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes? 10 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: What date in 11 November? 12 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: November the --13 Thirteenth, 14th, COMMISSIONER HORNER: 14 15th. 15 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No, Cruz. November 16 the 15th and 16th for affirmative action. We have a 17 meeting already on the 17th. 18 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Okay. 19 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And that will be in 20 Washington. 21 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Okay. 22 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And then December the 23 13th, 14th, and 15th -- and I think for us academics, 24 I think we'll probably be finished with classes by 25



1	that time to have the Mississippi Deita.	
2:-	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: That's good.	
3	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Okay.	
4	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So was it seconded?	
5	I forgot.	
6	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: It was.	
7	COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: I move the motion	
8	and the second.	
9	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Moved by	
10	Fletcher. Seconded by?	
11	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Redenbaugh.	
12	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Redenbaugh. All in	
13	favor indicate by saying "Aye."	
14	(Whereupon, there was a chorus of "Ayes.")	
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Opposed?	
16	(No response.)	
17	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Unanimous. And so	
18	that takes care of that schedule.	
19	Now, is there anything else under the	
20	"Staff Director's Report" that commissioners would	
21	like to discuss?	
22	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes.	
23	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Commissioner	
24	Redenbaugh?	
25	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: This is my	



annual question to whichever staff director we have at that time, which is: Do we have a report on the progress of the electronic communication project in the agency?

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: I would be glad to give you a report.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Or just a date by when we will actually be able use these things.

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Well, they're operational at the current time, Commissioner Redenbaugh.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Oh, good. I have never received any messages.

staff DIRECTOR MATHEWS: We are up and running. And, as with any kind of new exercise, I think we're still in a transition period in terms of employee training. We've had training, but in terms of familiarity and the like. But we are already identifying issues that can be more effectively used by electronic —

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: That is, the directory of addresses, would that be sensitive or classified? Might I have that?

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Absolutely. I believe that a directory, a draft, has been prepared

and is under final review at the current time. 1 So I would COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: 2 expect it in early August, then? 3 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Or maybe before 4 that. 5 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Okay. And also 6 is it your intention to have communications go among 7 and between commissioners on this or --8 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: I would think 9 that might be --10 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: -- is this a 11 closed loop staff thing? 12 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Each commissioner 13 was given, as you and the others probably received, a 14 package from us. Each commissioner was given software 15 and opportunities for training if you felt the need 16 for it. So most definitely it could be utilized among 17 the commissioners. 18 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Okay. Yes. I'm 19 told the only thing I'm missing now is the directory. 20 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: And we will 21 definitely be getting a final directory developed in 22 the next couple of weeks. 23 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: And any early 24 reports of how this has shown up? I mean, I've just 25



been waiting for five years for this. I'm kind of 1 ready to hear you get the people who like it, don't 2 like it, it looks promising, too soon to tell. 3 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Is anybody using it? 4 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: It is being used, 5 and we are incorporating new utilization of it as time 6 goes by. I mean, it's in the transition stage would 7 be the way I would generalize it at the current point. 8 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH, I do recall you 9 and I having conversations about this. And I'm very 10 pleased that it has been implemented in the Commission 11 this year. 12 have BERRY: we CHAIRPERSON So 13 commitment that by early August, meaning like the 14 first week in August, there will be a directory. 15 that right, Staff Director? 16 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: That's correct, 17 Madam Chair. 18 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Any other 19 report? director's staff the 20 guestions on Commissioner Anderson? 21 COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Can we have a 22 little bit more thorough update on the civil rights 23 journal and where we are with that, the articles, the 24 editorial staff, et cetera? I mean, if you can do it 25

We have received articles from various individuals. We had a Commission meeting some months ago where we discussed the types of articles and we had some names in front of us. We've received some excellent articles.

We're in the design and layout phase right now, putting the pieces together in an interesting fashion, and are looking forward to having the final document out and available at the end of September.

The first issue, which is what this is, since 1989, I believe, does require the design layout aspect to it. But subsequent issues for the upcoming fiscal years we will have a layout already developed. And it will be actually a quicker production schedule for the future.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Any others? Okay. Yes, Commissioner Horner?

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Madam Chair, could

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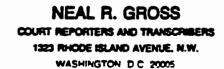
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we also have from Mary Mathews an update on our public service announcement script? I'm wondering if that's a result of the briefing we got, we decided that our original conceptual approach of institutional advertising might not be the best way to start, and if you're revisiting that or just haven't gotten to it or I just don't know where we are.

an informal agreement with the Department of Interior to provide the services we discussed the last time we had a discussion on this point at a Commission meeting. By that I mean they are very kind and generous to offer to us at no cost to the Commission utilization of their in-house studio and a staff member who has expertise in this area.

And it's my understanding that the individual staff members working on this project have met with him, have received agreement that he will assist in drafting the script, but that his time has been tight of late. And we had hoped to have a script finalized working with him this week, but I don't have it yet.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Mary, we were supposed to get the script a few weeks after the briefing for our review.



STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Right.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: And you're talking about finalizing script.

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: I'm not changing that point you're making, Commissioner Horner. What I'm driving at is that the staff here in the Commission felt the need for additional expertise.

And this individual has a lot of experience in this type of creative words to get the message across. And they felt he could be of great assistance in developing a script that would then come to me, would be sent to you all for your review.

And I had hoped that the staff would have a copy to me before now, but we're working on it as fast as possible. We are still shooting for having a radio spot aired before the end of this fiscal year.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Well, we won't meet.

We will have only one meeting at which to discuss the script if you have one between now and then.

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: There is only one meeting, but, yes, we could certainly forward it to you in the mail. That's another option.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Well, I think it's important that we see the script.

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Yes.





COMMISSIONER HORNER: We have no idea what 1 this is about to say. 2 Right, STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Yes. 3 right. 4 it's our COMMISSIONER HORNER: And 5 institutional --6 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Right, right. 7 -- reputation at COMMISSIONER HORNER: 8 stake here. 9 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Mary, why don't you 10 send us a script in August? And if any discussion is 11 necessary, it can take place at the September meeting. 12 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: That sounds fine 13 to me, too. . 14 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So that's what we'll 15 Okay? Send it to us, and we'll discuss it in 16 do. September. 17 the other questions on Any 18 director's report? 19 (No response.) 20 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Then we go to 21 Title VI, the Title VI report. Could I just for 22 purposes of discussion have somebody introduce a 23 motion for approval? And then we will discuss it. 24 COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: So moved.

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COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Second.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Why don't we discuss this report? Mary, do you have anything to say by way of introduction or do you want anybody to say anything by way of introduction before we begin discussing it? We plan to go through it from beginning to end.

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: I have the staff members who worked on this here who would be available for questions, but I believe that the report has been before the Commission for some time now. And I'm not sure that it may need any introduction.

I think it's an excellent -- I will make a few remarks. I think it's an excellent, a comprehensive look at Title VI programs. It's the very first time that the Commission has taken a look at Title VI in approximately 20 years.

And the comprehensiveness of the report I think was very appropriate given that time span of the Commission not addressing this issue before and given the fact that Title VI is an aspect of the activities of quite a large number of cabinet departments and federal agencies.

I think it's organized in a very effective way designed to enable individual agencies to take a





All

look at the chapter that relates to their particular 1 program. And so it would give them a very easy way to 2 access the information, our analysis, and the findings 3 and recommendations related to their particular 4 program. 5 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Who are the 6 staff members, just for the record, who worked on 7 this? 8 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: We have Frederick 9 Isler, the Acting Assistant Staff Director for our 10 Civil Rights Evaluation Office; and Tami Trost, a 11 civil rights analyst; and Nadja Zalokar, civil rights 12 analyst; and this is a new employee who has a very 13 interesting name, Christine Pagata-Neubauer. 14 15 right. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Pagata-Neubauer. All 16 right. 17 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: We're very glad 18 to have you, Christine, with us. 19 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: They're all sitting 20 there in a row? 21 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Correct. 22 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. All right. I'm 23 inclined unless someone has an objection to do the 24 Arthur Fleming style of reviewing this report, which 25

is to go page by page and see if anybody has any questions on any part.

I don't want anyone who has something that they want to discuss ignored. So does anybody have any questions on -- instead of doing it page by page, does anybody have any question on the executive summary, any pages that you would like to discuss or changes you would like to have made? Commissioner Horner?

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Madam Chair, I wonder if it's a good use of our time to go through this page by page.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Last time at the Commission meeting when we considered a report a commissioner objected that we were not sufficiently looking at the report and that we were approving it without going through it.

And in the past, years ago, when I first came on the Commission, we used to read reports. We used to sit here all day and read them page by page and go over them.

I don't really have to do that, and I'm suggesting that we could take them section by section.

But I do want to be sure that I don't overlook some point that somebody wanted to make.





So I would prefer unless you object --1 there are numbered sections -- at least if we could do 2 it section by section to make sure that somebody 3 doesn't overlook something that they meant to mention 4 or something like that. 5 COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: I move the section 6 by section approach. 7 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes. 8 COMMISSIONER HORNER: Are we going to vote 9 on this procedure? 10 COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: We can if we want 11 to. 12 COMMISSIONER HORNER: There's a motion. 13 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Anybody want to second 14 the motion? 15 COMMISSIONER WANG: I second the motion. 16 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Anybody opposed 17 or does anybody want to discuss whether we should go 18 section by section? 19 All right. COMMISSIONER HORNER: 20 have a vote on whether we should do it section by 21 section. 22 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right. Can you 23 hear us, Cruz? 24 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes. Is a vote 25



going to be taken about --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: If you wanted to have discussion, you can before we take a vote.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Well, no. I'd like to say that I spent considerable time on the Title VI report. And I think that it's an excellent report, a little bit depressing in terms of what had been done, but I think an excellent report. And I'm prepared to vote to accept it.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. But right now we're asking whether the Commission wishes to discuss it section by section. I don't care one way or the other.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Madam Chair? Madam Chair, I'm prepared to vote and to say succinctly why I'm going to vote how I'm going to vote now. And, therefore, from my point of view it's not necessary to go through it section by section.

If the staff would like elaboration subsequently, I would be glad to provide it in a meeting or in writing.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I would rather you vote on it so that if we don't go it section by section and there are later complaints that people didn't get a chance to mention something because I



1	rushed it through, at least you will have an
2.	opportunity
3	COMMISSIONER HORNER: Call for the
4	question.
5	COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Call for the
6	question.
7	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: to state your view.
8	COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Call for the
9	question.
10	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All in favor of
11	looking at this report section by section indicate by
12	saying "Aye."
13	(Whereupon, there was a chorus of "Ayes.")
14	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Opposed?
15	COMMISSIONER HORNER: No.
16	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Anybody else care to
17	vote, one way or the other?
18	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I don't care how
19	we proceed.
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You don't care how we
21	proceed.
22	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I mean, there
23	are various ways to do it. They're all fine.
24	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: But we're taking a
25	vote. Three if I count you. Why don't we do it by a

1	show of hands? How many people are in favor of doing
2	it section by section?
3	(Whereupon, there was a show of hands.)
4	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: One, two, three. How
5	about you, Cruz? I didn't hear.
6	VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I'm abstaining
7	because I'm prepared to vote for the report.
8	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Three, one
9	abstention. One this side of the table? I'm asking
10	for your vote.
11	COMMISSIONER HORNER: No.
12	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. One no.
13	·Commissioner George?
14	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Abstain.
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: One abstention.
16	Commissioner Anderson?
17	COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Abstain.
18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: One abstention, but
19	the vote
20	COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Madam Chair?
21	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes?
22	COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: It sounds like to
23	me that folk are ready to vote now.
24	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: They want to vote now?
25	COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: That's what it
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sounds like to me if that's --1 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: We should have some 2 discussion, I think. I mean, I don't care how we have 3 it, but --4 COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: I'll tell you what 5 we'll do. I'll move that we accept the report. 6 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. 7 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Well, that's already 8 been moved. 9 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Let me conclude the 10 count. Okay? The count is three in favor of section 11 by section; one, two, three abstentions; and one no, 12 which in point of fact means that voting section by 13 section prevails in terms of voting. 14 COMMISSIONER HORNER: What? 15 Of voting or COMMISSIONER GEORGE: 16 discussing? 17 said You COMMISSIONER HORNER: 18 "discussing," Madam Chair. 19 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Voting on whether to 20 discuss section by section. 21 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Oh, yes. 22 COMMISSIONER HORNER: And we decided --23 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Voting on whether to 24 go section by section. 25

Right, in GEORGE: -COMMISSIONER 1 discussion. 2 COMMISSIONER HORNER: The proposition was 3 to go section by section. 4 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Right. 5 COMMISSIONER HORNER: And that proposition 6 has just failed. 7 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Three voted in favor. 8 COMMISSIONER HORNER: Right. And that's 9 We need five. not five. 10 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Three abstained. One 11 I vote in favor, which makes four. voted no. 12 COMMISSIONER HORNER: Four, but we need 13 five. 14 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Four, three, one. No. 15 We need four. We need a majority of the number of 16 commissioners voting in favor in order for a motion to 17 pass. 18 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Majority. That's 19 She's right. right. 20 COMMISSIONER HORNER: Oh, okay. 21 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So it passed. Yes. 22 Now, that doesn't mean that we have to read the 23 sections. I just mean that I say to you: Does anyone 24 have any questions on Section Number 1 or is there



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one

anything anyone wishes to discuss on Section Number 1? . 1 If you do not, say "No." If you do, say "Yes," and 2 we'll move on. 3 Commissioner George? 4 Just GEORGE: COMMISSIONER 5 clarification, which might make the whole thing 6 straight. In other words, all we're doing section by 7 section is discussing. We're not going to vote 8 section by section. 9 No. We're going to CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 10 ask. 11 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: We're going to vote 12 on the report as a whole. 13 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Precisely. 14 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: We're not going to 15 vote for just Section A. 16 Precisely. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 17 question before us was whether we would discuss it 18 section by section. So I am asking: Is there any 19 something discuss to commissioner who wishes 20 concerning the executive summary of the report? 21 Commissioner Horner? 22 COMMISSIONER HORNER: Yes, Madam Chair. 23 Thank you. Because the executive summary summarizes 24 the report, this would be a good opportunity for me to 25

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make an overall point, which I'll make very quickly.

I can't vote for the report. And I can't vote for the report because in its totality it takes a 21-year-old baseline problem and --

COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Excuse me, Connie.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Yes?

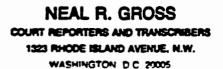
COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: I've been on the other end trying to hear way out there. May I suggest that you pull that --

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Oh, thank you. I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Okay. There we go.

commissioner Horner: Sure. I'm not able to vote for the report because in its totality it does not take account of the fact that 21 years have past and redefine the problem in terms of today but presumes the utility of a now I think potentially outdated baseline definition of the problem. In other words, I think we need conceptually to revisit the issue.

Secondly, in its treatment of the Reagan years, Reagan presidential years, it presumes that the basis for judgment is more personnel means commitment to civil rights. Absent that, there's no policy







alternative, no legal or constitutional alternative, interpretation of what constitutes good enforcement.

I don't see any evidence that interviews were conducted with significant players from that period. It's kind of presumed that that was a time of simple bad odor. And I think it's not a fair assessment of that period.

Third, there is advocacy for race-based scholarships.

And, fourth, there is a presumption, an unexamined presumption, of the value of disparate impact theory. And these are all areas where I think there needs to be a more balanced presentation and more of a presumption of good faith for people of opposing points of view.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Anybody else want to say anything? We can come back to the executive summary again at the end. I plan to because it is a summary. Would anybody at this time want to say anything about it? Yes, Commissioner Wang?

commissioner Wang: Madam Chair, I understand fully Commissioner Horner's concern, but I think until such time that we have changed the baseline — at this very moment we have not changed the baseline. This is a discussion.

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So since all the data collected were on the basis of the past, whatever happened in the last 20 years or so, if we were to wait for whatever is going to happen down the road, then we cannot do anything anymore. Let's just stop and don't write anything.

I think on that basis we need to -- I take note of what you're saying, but, on the other hand, given the current, at least up to this moment, framework, I think this document presents one of the best written documents that we have ever produced. I felt, I mean, from that standpoint, not talking about predicting the future, I think that part you're absolutely correct, whatever the future holds may totally be a different story.

But at this very moment, based on what we currently have in terms of a point of reference, I mean, that's where we can go by it. So I would make that point.

> VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Madam Chair? CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Vice Chair?

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: You know, I've been in this business of enforcement of civil rights laws on and off I guess professionally since 1965. I think we've learned how some effective ways of







enforcing civil rights are.

and it seems to me that this is a very sophisticated report that takes into account those procedures and programs that we know have worked. And it seems to me that there is some burden on those who are critical of those programs that have worked to come up with alternatives.

It's not enough, it seems to me -- with due respect, Connie, today is the 1990s, not the 1960s and the 1950s, not the 1970s. But there's some responsibility to come up with a more effective way of implementing those ideals found in the legislation.

and I just found this, based at least on my own experience, to be a very well-done report, suggesting in detail what these agencies can do better to enforce the civil rights law that Congress has passed.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Could I just say to those who are not aware or just remind all of us what the purpose of these reports is and what the staff mandate was in doing all of this work that they did. Enforcement reports have been done by this Commission ever since the Commission was involved in getting the civil rights laws passed.

The first task for the Commission was to

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do fact-finding, to sort of recommend what kind of laws should be passed. After that, one of the Commission's missions was to evaluate the enforcement.

Enforcement studies have been done by this Commission over and over, year in and year out, until recent years, no matter what administration was in office, no matter what.

And the question always asked by the Civil
Service staff was: How well are they enforcing the
laws that are on the books, the laws that are there?
The question asked by the staff is not: Should there
be other laws or is this an old problem, new problem,
different problem, or whatever?

But if the legislature doesn't change the law, how well are these agencies doing the job of enforcing the law that is there and, looking at each agency and its responsibility, is it doing what it is supposed to be doing, not that the staff would ask: Well, should they be doing this or do we think it's a great idea? And for years Civil Service staff and this agency have done this job.

We have started again in this Commission trying to do enforcement reports again to evaluate enforcement. And what the staff has done is followed the model to the best of their ability, to get the





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which we as a Commission may recommend that the law should be changed or we think the law isn't the way it should be or that the problem isn't being addressed.

But this report has a narrower purpose of

information, and to say that until the law changes,

But this report has a narrower purpose of looking at enforcement. Now, I see the staff members nodding their heads. I mean, that's the question they were asked to do. And they went out, and they did this work. And they did it.

so I would hope we would keep that in mind, whether we like the report or don't like the report. I can't influence anybody to like or dislike it. But at least understand what the question was that they were asked and what they were trying to answer as we go through it and as we respond to their work.

Does anybody want to make any more comments on the summary before I ask you if you want 1 through -- and I'll go through the whole thing and then come back again.

COMMISSIONER GEORGE: On the summary,

Madam Chairman -- well, let me say just generally

since I think all of us have to preface our remarks

with a more general comment I think it's very

difficult to do a report that would be satisfactory

from the point of view of all the commissioners representing the diverse viewpoints that we have.

and I believe that this report is a comprehensive one. And it's technically really a very good one. When we get to the approval of the West Virginia SAC report, I'm going to vote to approve that report, which has now had the technical improvements that I suggested and that we've now made a matter of policy. But this report does an even better job at that and as a sort of model.

And if the report embodied a philosophy that I agreed with, I would be very happy to vote for it because it's a very good report. And for those of you who do agree with the philosophy of the report, I think you should vote for it because it is an excellent job. I can't complain about the technical accomplish of the report. It's very good.

I wish I did agree with the philosophy, but I don't. And I think it is difficult to write a purely technical report that doesn't embody a philosophical view about civil rights or matters like civil rights.

So that's something that throughout the report gives me trouble, although respecting, as I do, that reasonable people have different views of civil





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rights than my own, I can see why the report would be very impressive to people who do take a different view.

Now, to restrict my comment here to the executive summary, one place where I have a disagreement is on the whole issue of block grants and the potential of block grants for good, as opposed to harm.

The executive summary is very critical of block grants. I understand responsible people have the criticisms that are mentioned here, but --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What page are you referring to?

COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Well, it's on Page 4, again on Page 14. For example, on Page 14, "Congress has complicated civil rights enforcement by increasingly converting federal financial assistance programs into state-administered block grants without requiring sufficient and consistent federal oversight of civil rights enforcement."

chairperson Berry: Would you like to suggest some different language? That's the other purpose of going through this section by section? So if you would like to say something else, tell us what you would like it to say.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I'm sorry.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The exchange concerns

Page 14 of the executive summary, where Commissioner

George has a problem with the discussion of block

grants. And I said --

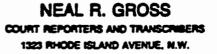
VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I heard your expression of concern on block grants, --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What I said was -VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: -- not your

reaction to that concern.

charperson berry: What I said was that one purpose for going through the report in this way is that if commissioners have changes that they would like to suggest in the language, we can see if other commissioners would agree and we can agree on language changes that may satisfy people so that we can get some agreement. So I asked him if he had any language changes he would like to pose.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: That makes sense. I must say that my reaction was not that the report was critical of block grants but that if we're going to have a block grant, we have to recognize that there's a special responsibility of the federal agency to lay down ground rules and guidelines for the states



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to follow and that the federal agencies had failed to do that.

I didn't view it as critical to block grants. I viewed it as simply presenting different issues for enforcement of civil rights. And the report was critical that the federal agencies had not taken that into account.

so it wasn't, it seems to me, a policy statement for or against block grants. It was simply, again, looking at what Congress had intended with respect to Title VI and then saying "Look, the agencies need to take this into account."

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So if you would like to propose some language -- I agree with the Vice Chair. When I read it, I didn't take it as criticizing block grants. I took it wondering what was going to happen with civil rights enforcement.

COMMISSIONER GEORGE: I understand that, but I'm not persuaded of the truth of the claim that's made that there's a danger of failure of civil rights enforcement because of failures of Congress to impose sufficient requirements on the states to whom block grants are made. I don't see that that's been established in the report.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: In other words, you

don't see anywhere in the report where it shows that there is insufficient federal oversight of civil rights enforcement?

COMMISSIONER GEORGE: In the area of block grants.

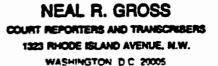
CHAIRPERSON BERRY: But do you see anywhere in the report where there is evidence of insufficient federal oversight of civil rights enforcement at the state level?

commissioner George: I can't speak to that right now. I'll have to go through my notes. But in the area of block grants, which is what I'm focused on now, I don't see the argument made.

chairperson berry: There is a discussion in the report -- I can't think offhand of the page; maybe staff can tell me -- of block grants that are already in place where there is insufficient enforcement already.

I recall reading some department already has block grants. I don't know whether it was Labor or somebody. And there was a question about the Office of Civil Rights in that agency having the resources.

And in HHS there are already block grants, if I recall correctly. And the text under those







agencies talks about the problems of civil rights enforcement.

And so I read this as saying that given what we know already, we're worried about this, not that we're worried about block grants, but we're just worried about making sure that there's enough civil rights enforcement.

Could the staff help us a little bit here and try and -- that's the other purpose of doing this -- to find where in the report there's a discussion of block grants?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Chapter 3?

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Chapter 3, Page

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Page 38. Chapter 3, Page 38, "Application of Title VI to Block Grants" on Page 38, Chapter 3. And there's a whole discussion here of the problems that arise with block grants.

And the discussion doesn't criticize block grants. It just talks about how the civil rights agencies haven't been able to keep up and haven't issued guidelines and haven't done the things that they're supposed to do.

And so maybe staff can answer this, but I am sure that people would be willing to write the

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executive summary in any way you please to show that they're not objecting to block grants. They just want to make sure that civil rights enforcement takes place and sufficient guidelines as to what the responsibility is exists.

so if you want to propose language, I mean, I would be happy to entertain it and I'm sure others would, too.

COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Madam Chair?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Commissioner

greatest failures of the block grant approach is in Commissioner Roby's state with reference to HUD. If you take a look at how HUD carries out that mandate in some of those communities, in New Jersey it's a joke. And I think the record will show it, not only where civil rights are concerned, but where some other responsibilities are, too.

Block grants turned out to be one of the biggest political boundoggles playing partisan politics at the grass roots level that you ever want to see. And civil rights is not excluded from the process.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So that if you would





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like the executive summary to state that the Commission is not criticizing block grants but is concerned about civil rights enforcement, I don't see anything wrong with doing that because it's not the intent to do that, if I understand the staff correctly. They're all nodding their heads.

Commissioner Anderson?

commissioner George's language on this subject if he has some, but a problem that I see in many of our reports — and it is reflected in this report, and it is perhaps only a problem that I see — that we are confronted with very what I would call complicated and significant questions which we discuss for two or three minutes. And then we hammer out some type of language.

And I don't think that's how to go about this. I think the question of civil rights enforcement vis-a-vis block grants is a significant question. And I don't think the Commission in terms of the commissioners has engaged the very serious discussion about the implication of block grants vis-a-vis civil rights enforcement, what the role of the federal government is generally with block grants, and how that should affect civil rights. That's one

issue under many others.

This report makes an argument for new litigation authority on the part of the Department of Justice. I think that's a matter that we could take a considerable amount of time to discuss. Yet, we're going to take about two or three minutes to review that issue and move on to something else. That's what I don't like about the way the process works on this Commission. It's not the first time I've raised it.

We'll go back to the benchmark problem.

I don't recall this Commission saying that the benchmark for all of our reports will begin in 1980.

We never voted on that. Yet, time after time that becomes the benchmark in our reports. It was the benchmark in our last report. I objected to it. I was in the minority.

But we have no philosophy adopted by this Commission which says 1980 is the benchmark. I think it raises significant questions. I mean, what has happened in the last 15 years has been an attempt to make government more efficient, have fewer federal staffing positions, try to bring reductions into the budget at all levels. And so I think that's a question that we could discuss.

Now, we're going to disagree on that. And







some of us are going to say effective enforcement is measured by these sorts of things. And others of us are going to say there can be efficiencies brought to government. And so it doesn't necessarily means you're doing a worse job by doing a leaner budget and staffing office.

But that's something we can disagree on.
But it is an assumption that permeates this report at
all levels of it chapter after chapter.

And to me it makes very little sense to go on Page 12 and then Page 18 and then Page 21 and then Page 37 and try to discuss all of those reflects of that what I would call philosophical bias, which, like I say, permeates the report.

There are other problems. Now I'm moving on beyond the block grants, but there are other things like this that give me real serious problems. So I don't think from a technical level I am as satisfied with it as, say, Commissioner George is.

For example, jump ahead to the Justice Department for one minute. There apparently is an unwritten policy under the Reagan administration to downplay civil rights enforcement, which we have on the assertion of, what, a GS-12, a GS-14, whose department apparently was the one that was affected by

the unwritten policy.

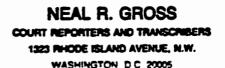
But, to my knowledge, there is no indication in this report from what I can tell that the Assistant Attorney Generals for civil rights at that time were interviewed in the making of this report, that the Attorney General was interviewed for this.

And we have an assertion by one staff member as far as I can tell. That's adopted by the report, which in any other kind of circumstance would be considered hearsay or completely not accepted without any kind of collaborating evidence.

so it's those kinds of questions that cause me real problems from a technical aspect. And we can go through page after page after page and point them all out, but I think they are sort of pervasive problems that unless we're going to take three or four days to rewrite this thing here I don't think from my standpoint are going to be solved.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, Commissioner Fletcher?

COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: I'm inclined to agree with some of the points that Carl made except I wouldn't start at 80. I'd start with the beginning of the second Nixon administration. During the last two







years of the first Nixon administration, it became evident that there was a way to enforce the civil rights legislation.

My memory of civil rights legislation goes back to '64, when we were trying to get it on the books. It became very clear in the House and the Senate that the last thing they wanted was enforcement.

They didn't mind having the statutes on the books, and they didn't mind having all that lovely language, but the thought of enforcement hung up the '64 Civil Rights Act for 100 days in the longest filibusters in the history of the Congress at that time. And the issue was all about whether there would be enforcement or not.

It was very clear that liberals, conservatives, and middle of the road were all of one mind when it came to civil rights legislation. They didn't want it enforced.

And one of the first things the first Nixon administration managed to do was come up with a way to start the enforcement process and set some standards. And the minute it became evident that those standards would work at the beginning of Nixon 2, we began to see a diminishing desire to carry on

the enforcement process.

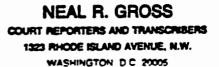
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And I might just add it permeated the Carter administration, too. The real desire to get into the trenches and go to the site where the action was and determine whether enforcement was, in fact, the order of the day became very clear that it wasn't.

So if you're talking benchmark, let's go back to the beginning of Nixon 2. That's when they decided to bail out on enforcement.

the historian. I keep trying to put context in. If commissioners would read the history of this agency and read its reports, they will find that the Commission has consistently criticized the lack of enforcement of civil rights, no matter which party was in power. And it has also done so by looking at the work and the reports from Civil Service staff in order to not ask political officials to make political judgments about their own behavior.

This has been a persistent pattern. It has been done in season and out. And the Commission has always found what Commissioner Fletcher just said, a lack of political will, not because the politicians were evil people or anything like that, but because of the way the political process works and to put the





kind of resources into civil rights enforcement into kind of attention.

But using people who are civil servants and data, paper, documents as a basis for analysis has been consistently the way this has been done to avoid being influenced politically by political officials who will tell you, as they're supposed to, that they're doing a good job, that everything is just fine.

I mean, what political official is going to tell you that "I'm doing a lousy job. And everything is awful. And we're not enforcing" whatever it is, whether it's beef quotas or civil rights?

So I think that, again, we're being unfair to the staff. I myself am willing to stay here all day if necessary, two days, three days, whatever, to go through this report.

I also think commissioners have a responsibility if they object to something in the report to propose new language, to say what they object to. I mean, the staff worked very hard on this report. It's our only statutory report for this year.

And so I read it very carefully. I'm sure you did. If you don't like something in it, say what

you don't like, and let's do some language if it takes all day. And let's move on.

But just to say "Well, we don't like it.

So, therefore, let's forget it," I just don't think
that's fair to all the work that was done.

.VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Madam Chair?
CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Vice Chair?

vice Chairperson Reynoso: Following up on your statements and Commissioner Fletcher, I just wanted to indicate that I had the opportunity to work with EEOC in '67 and '68. And we had more than our share of problems with the Justice Department, which at that time had the enforcement power with the EEOC and, if you will, within the Johnson administration. And those are now historically viewed as some of the golden years of civil rights.

But the reality is that the way civil rights was enforced and wasn't enforced then seemed to have fallen short of the ideals incorporated in the legislation. What this report has done, it seems to me, irrespective of the party in power, is to show how administratively the government can be better if getting a little bit closer to the ideal of enforcing, of implementing the ideal sound in the legislation.

And it seemed to me that it was a very





effective report in bringing that to the attention of the administration and Congress. Then it's up to them, obviously, what they pick up on.

I thought it was particularly valuable that the report was able to show that some administrative agencies have, in fact, done pretty well and pointed to the techniques that those agencies have done.

And those that are not doing well if there's the political administrative will to do so will hopefully pick up on those other experiences and implement them and thereby get full circle to the ideals incorporated in the congressional mandates and I think thereby serve the American people well.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Anderson?

make two points. One, obviously a report like this has to interview staff. And it should interview staff at agencies of all levels in my opinion. But I would simply reiterate that the comment of one staffer that there is an unwritten policy that is taken at face value and then becomes the leitmotif for the report as far as I'm concerned is not adequate scholarship. And it's not adequately substantiated in the report.

Now, in terms of not hearing from the

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thing I thought we were not going to do. But, I mean, if we can do it with Henry Cisneros, we ought to at least be asking Brad Reynolds and Chuck Cooper and John Dunn "These are the allegations on the record. Was there or wasn't there or why did you shift down from Title VI to shift toward personnel towards the Americans With Disabilities Act enforcement of '90?" So I don't know how Brad Reynolds was gearing up for that seven years before and some of these questions.

Anderson, if you have points in the report where you would like the staff to go back and ask questions, you should note those pages. And if we don't vote on this today, the staff can go back. Any comments any commissioner has that you want reworked or you want changed or you want us to discuss again, that's entirely appropriate for you to raise questions about or any part you want to raise questions about, although my reading of this section is that it is very critical of HUD. And he hadn't quoted that, and there are quotes in here other places from other political officials.

So the point is not that you don't say anything about political officials. It's that you do rely very heavily on what Civil Service people say.

And the example you gave us of the civil servant, if you want somebody to go back and find corroborating evidence on that point or you have something you'd like to have dropped there, you should simply note it.

In other words, our discussion should be about the substance of the report and changes that commissioners would like to have made in order to see if the report is viable and it could pass, not "I don't like this, that or the other." So the heck with it."

This report cost the taxpayers -- I had a memo somewhere here that tells me -- \$365,000. Now, that to me is a lot of money and the staff time put into it.

so if we have problems with things in the report, we ought to say what they are. We ought to ask the staff to go back to do more work on specific points. And we should not just dismiss it out of hand and say "Well, I don't like it."

Yes, Commissioner Anderson?

not to give the appearance of dismissing it out of hand. The point I would like to make is that I have a very strong concern that you look at a component within a department or within an agency that has been



downsized and you hear the complaints of the effect of persons who have had their component downsized.

They have interpretations. They cast a certain interpretation on the motivations of the people in that department who are making those decisions. And we don't hear from their superiors as to why under certain budgetary constraints or certain new policy directives or certain new civil rights laws

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Carl, you're

commissioner Anderson: Well, Cruz, I'm sorry. I'll try better, but I must say --

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I heard just about all of that.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You were just beginning to fade, he said.

COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: You know, I think it's very unfair to have a process that does this and doesn't hear from some of these individuals as to what components went into some of these decisions. And so I don't think it is dismissing it out of hand.

And I'm not sure it is a problem that can be cured by saying "On Page 35 delete this quote and add this." I think perhaps if the process were fixed

so that we did get some type of input from some of the decision-makers in terms of these matters, instead of just the affected and "agreed" individuals to some of the decisions, we might have written an entirely different report that might have emphasized entirely different things.

COMMISSIONER WANG: Madaim Chair, could I?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes.

commissioner wang: The other thing we did on the college admission, you remember we reached certain decisions. But we did allow the president of Harvard, the president of UC Berkeley to attach their different views. And that was part of the report.

so I think on that, Carl, I think you're absolutely correct. If we do have this quote saying in this respect some of the opposite views could be attached as an addendum, if you want to go for it, I think, I mean, it's --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER WANG: Yes?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Wang, let us remind ourselves of the process. This report was sent to the agencies --

COMMISSIONER WANG: Right.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: -- for comment. This





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report was not written without being sent.

Thank you, Commissioner Fletcher.

I appreciate your help. This report was sent to the agencies for comment. If we want to write a report based on what political officials have to say about what they did, we can do such a report. This report was sent to the agency officials and the civil servants there, many of whom who have been there for years.

We sent all of our reports to the agencies for affected agency review. And we include any letters we get from people in the agencies in there.

And there is also a given in this process that we keep forgetting. There is a statute, which has certain requirements in it, no matter who is in office. And there are regulations that have been there for years — some of them go back to the 1970s — that haven't been changed by various people who have come and gone.

So there is a statutory basis. This is not entirely a matter of different people coming to an agency or deciding they want to do one thing and others do another. The Congress hasn't changed the statute.

So there is a given. But if we want to do

a report where we ask and we want to add to our process -- and, besides, the commissioners approved the proposal for this project. We act as if we didn't approve it. It was outlined in terms of how we were going to do it, what was going to happen. And, again, the staff relied on the proposal as we approved it.

If we didn't like it, we didn't want to do it that way, we should have said so. If we want to change the process to now get political officials in each agency to comment going back in time, in addition to people who are there, we ought to say so.

Yes, Commissioner Anderson?

COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Well, I mean, number one, no proposal that I saw that I voted on stated we would not receive information from former officials of these departments who are making decisions. I'm just unaware that that was indicated on any of the proposals.

And, as far as receiving information from political officials, I mean, this report relies, for example, on memoranda to you from the current Assistant Attorney General on the performance of the department. So, I mean, he is a political official.

I'm saying that an accurate, a fair process would have taken into account factors in terms





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of decision-making from former officials in this department during the time in which the report is studying their actions. And I think not to have done that is unfair.

and I don't think that to point that out now is to say I am urging that we change the procedures under which this Commission has acted. If it has acted like that in the past, I think those procedures in the past are inaccurate and inadequate.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Mr. Redenbaugh?

I'm kind of COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: reluctant to say anything, but I always overcome that, I think there's something that's as you know. important that's not being said but that was alluded to by Commissioner George in his preamble. And that is that a couple of things: one, that we have come to a fork in the road about the whole question of civil rights, affirmative action, and preferences and that legitimate, caring people have and honest disagreements about how to proceed, even though we might agree, have agreed, that the path that we've taken up until now has been on average pretty I think everybody's kind of stepping effective. around that one.

And the other thing is that, well, to

extend that further, without repudiating past policies, saying "No. That was a big mistake," say "No. Those policies got us where we are now. Now what do we need?"

And there's a kind of -- this report as framed in sort of the tone and mood of it ignores the opportunity to reframe the question or reexamine "Well, now what?"

I'm troubled by the metrics that are used in the report, but I'm also troubled, as Commissioner George is, that only one philosophical point of view with respect to this topic is represented in the report. And I think that can be remedied with an edit, a reedit.

And I think it's important for us to use this report as an opportunity to reframe some of the questions about civil rights and about preferences. And some of the policies implicitly recommended in the report I don't agree with. And I think they may have been good policies up until about now.

so those are the objections that I have to this report. And I wouldn't want us to lose the opportunity that this report is to really improve this report and to open up some additional way of looking at: How do we solve the problems we have of





opportunity in this country?

COMMISSIONER WANG: Madam Chair?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Wang?

commissioner wang: Commissioner, I think your point focused on one aspect where I think the chair had tried to respond earlier that this document is not in a sense a philosophical document. This is a factual document of what each department had tried to reinforce or carry out or implement, the law that's

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: But, if I could

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on the book.

commissioner wang: Shall we say we're not in our coming up hearing them on affirmative action. And their report will give us ample time to debate and to kind of really pass judgment on what should we look at from the past and what we hope to go for the future. So I think this one is not I think a philosophical document.

So based on that, I think this is where I think I differ a little bit with you to the extent, I mean, we have an enforcement document based on what is currently -- I mean, earlier I think Commissioner Horner made a similar point I think we tried to come to grips with.

This document is a limited document. This document looks at from that narrow standpoint based on the law that's on the books and whether each agency has fulfilled its mandate and its obligation on that framework, rather than say, "Look, okay" because I felt I would agree that if we were to have, again, time to really allow the other sort of a different view to be attached so as to give the previous political appointees a chance to differ and to defend themselves, which I think that may just give us a kind of a fairness presented, which we always wanted.

But, on the other hand, saying "Look, let's use this document to start debating whether there's the pros and cons of the law that's already been passed," I think we're never going to get anywhere. We'll just be forever here, I think, and continue the discussion.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: May I respond to

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CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Commissioner Redenbaugh?

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes. Thank you.

Every document is a philosophical document because every document carries with it the embedded assumptions that the writers and editors have about

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the subjects which they may think they are describing but they are really only interpreting. Then everything is a philosophical document.

And I've studied enough philosophy to be able to convince my butcher that the meat doesn't exist. I don't want to trivialize it, but they are all important.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Fletcher, did you have your hand up?

commissioner fletcher: Before I make my observation, I'm going to vote for the report. I want staff to know. I'm going to go get a raise, a crack maybe, but that's about it.

Let me say this, Madam Chair. As we talk right now, I'm scheduled to appear on 138 campuses. And the number is growing. And I'm finding that the kids want to find out and the faculty want to find out what in the world is this thing called civil rights. We had no idea.

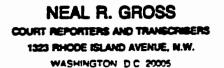
And when I put the number up in terms of the trillions of dollars that we have spent the last 30 years trying to remove this flaw from the American culture so America can be America and its citizens free to be free, the kids love to hear it. So does the faculty.

This is one of the reports that I intend to use as soon as we get it out of here to conduct my lectures and to make sure that young people know just how difficult it was to decide to put the law on the books to begin with and how much more difficult it has been to get it enforced in spite of all the trillions of dollars we've spent.

I think the number right now is we have spent a trillion dollars since the '64 Civil Rights Act was passed to make equal employment opportunity, equal housing, and all those equalities a fact of life.

I think that this report does have some significant flaws in it, but not so much that we could end up with a better report by going any further. What I would like to do is see some kind of report come forward to show how the political climate changed political appointees and caused political appointees to play to the climate, as opposed to their responsibility, regardless of the party they were in.

Now, I think maybe an amendment or another report actually reviewing members of the Carter administration, for an example, to find out why in spite of the fact that they kept the numbers in the budget up to this point but the travel orders to go to







the site where the discrimination was taken place were cut back.

what was the political influence there that caused them to decide that they wanted to go with desk audits, instead of going to the site where discrimination takes place, to find out whether, in fact, the numbers on the desk audit were, in fact, what was going on in the plant?

so I agree. We do need to talk to it. In fact, I'd like to see a separate report, if possible, interviewing both the Republican and Democrat appointees since the '64 Civil Rights Act became the law of the land to find out just what kind of impact did the political climate have in terms of getting on with ending discrimination.

so to that degree I'm kind of inclined to go along with you. I wish we could do a special report and find out exactly what the political climate was and why did Nixon think for a fleeting moment he could get on with enforcement and why the second time around he thought maybe we'd better back away from this. I'd be curious to know.

I'd be curious to know why Jimmy Carter thought we'd better tippy-toe around this thing and not make anybody mad. I'd be curious to know.

I'd be curious to know exactly why Brad Reynolds decided to take a duplicates approach, his founding sense over on this side and over on this side doing something else. I'd be curious to know: What did the political climate have to do with you making them? We need to know this.

I think this is the greatest moment in the history of this country to deal with civil rights. Right now we can't get around it. And we're not going any further until we do. And that means that this agency for the first time since it's been in existence can come forth with the data that's needed to make the decisions that will get us up and into the Twenty-First Century.

I don't have any problems with what you're saying. I'm going to vote for this report, but I agree with you. Let's find out why the politicians preferred to play to the wind, instead of to the mandate that they inherit when they come into office.

We need to know that. And we need to know it because the political climate is going to change again and again and again and again. And we want to know what that political climate is going to do with respect to enforcing civil rights, the one thing that has kept this country from being what it ought to be.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The Commission has always permitted the staff who are responsible for a report to say something, however briefly. And the staff on this report is greatly energized by our discussion of their methodology and wishes to just briefly say something.

So I would hope that this Commission would be as generous as we have been in the past and permit the staffperson to at least have something to say, just however briefly, about the methodology, whether or not we agree with it.

so, if there is no objection, who is going to say something? Fred, you, or who, who is going to?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We may not like what you say, but we'll listen to you. We have --

Frederick Isler and Tami Trost have come forward.

MR. ISLER: First of all, I'd like to say that when we decided to do this report, we based our decision to recommend the report based on monitoring that we had done prior to deciding to submit a proposal to the Commission. And that monitoring was at several different federal agencies.

And the monitoring indicated that the Department of Justice and at several agencies no one were really enforcing Title VI. That monitoring went

on to show that they didn't even have staff that was trained to enforce Title VI. Several individuals that were responsible for enforcing Title VI didn't even know what Title VI was.

As a result of that, we decided to develop a proposal to look at the enforcement of Title VI. In developing that proposal, we were careful to make sure that we did not develop a proposal where we would deal with the philosophical, even the legal interpretation of Title VI in the regulations and statutes.

We developed a proposal that was approved to look at the enforcement mechanism to see if they were carrying out the mandate of the law, the present statutes and regulations that were approved by both Congress and the present administrations. And that is exactly what we did.

Also, when we decided to look at the time frame for this report, the time frame for this report was based on 1975 to 1995. And the reason we used a time frame of 1975 to 1995 is because our last report stopped at 1974. We decided to do a continuing — this report was modeled after the 1974 report, almost to the letter.

Also, when we decided to interview individuals to obtain facts for this report, a





decision was made to only interview officials at federal agencies. To give any other organization an opportunity to provide information, we sent out several letters to all sorts of organizations asking for input on this report, asking if they had studies, comments on this report.

And a mixture -- we did not base that decision on any political affiliation. When we went to the Department of Justice, we interviewed 54 individuals at the Department of Justice from the acting deputy -- acting assistant attorney general on down. And they all were consistent in indicating to us that from 1975 until the present time, 1994, they had abrogated their responsibility to provide oversight and guidance on Title VI enforcement.

COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: They had done what?

MR. ISLER: They neglected their responsibility.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Could I follow up with that? Who's saying this?

MS. TROST: The Assistant Attorney General.

MR. ISLER: All the way down to -COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: So they're

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making an assessment about the --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No, these were not political appointees, were they?

MR. ISLER: These individuals were there from 1970 to 1994. These employees were there 20, 30 31 years.

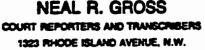
So they're COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: making an assessment about themselves?

MR. ISLER: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Okay, that's what I'm trying to -- okay.

individuals The MR. ISLER: interviewed, they organized and structured the They wrote the coordination and review section. the They wrote the proposals, regulations. guidelines. These were not individuals that just got to the Department of Justice. They had 25 years. Every last one of the persons we interviewed had at least 25 years of seniority in coordination and review.

to the agencies, the When we went directors -- we interviewed the directors. We interviewed general counsels. Those individuals had been in Title VI for up to 20 to 25 years. They gave us the same assessment that that agency for the --







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from 1975 on had failed to enforce Title VI. We not only relied on interviews, we analyzed enforcement documents, enforcement plans.

Those enforcement plans said the same thing. There was absolutely no mention of Title VI enforcement in those enforcement plans. With respect to the philosophical thrust, we have not one point in time said the Commission says you should do. What we're saying in this report is DOJ, it is your obligation to tell these agencies what to do.

You should first follow your guidelines and exactly of order 12250 and provide the leadership and the technical assistance that the President has delegated to you. What we have done here is look at enforcement mechanisms and expand on them very clearly so that we could give them a specific understanding of what the enforcement mechanisms are.

One of the problems we had in this report is the people that were responsible for enforcing Title VI didn't even know what a pre-award was. They didn't know what a compliance review was. So we defined it for them and told them here's what a pre-award is and here's what you're really supposed to be doing when you're doing a pre-award.

And DOJ, if they don't understand, then

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you should give them guidance. We do not have one recommendation in this report that takes a position on anything like disparate treatment, disparate impact, affirmative action. What we say in this report is Department of Justice, it is your responsibility to interpret disparate impact.

It is your responsibly to ensure that the agencies are complying with Title VI and enforcing Title VI. That is basically what this report does.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Now does -- do you want to say something?

ws. TROST: Well, I wanted to just follow up on the tone of the report. With respect to the interviews, the point of mentioning the unwritten policy — and I believe that we tried very hard to emphasize the fact that it was only based on the interviews that there was this unwritten policy, and that we attempted to get a written document to support the position.

And I think that we'd be very willing to either move what we have in the footnote up to the text and accommodate that. But that is just one reason why the staff felt that they weren't capable of enforcing their obligations under Title VI. And we — the point of raising that unwritten policy was simply



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to say whether or not it existed, this is what the staff believed existed, and this is why they operated the way they operated and didn't operate the way they should have operated.

And it's one reason along with the burden of the Americans With Disabilities Act and the decreased funding and all the other reasons that we give for their inability to enforce their obligations and --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Does any commissioner want to say something? Yes.

commissioner Horner: Madam Chair, first of all, I think we're very fortunate to have people who bring this degree of passion and intellectual force to the problem. And I want you to understand that that's my view of the work you do, because I'm going to have to disagree with you. But I hope that we can disagree on the basis of my respect for the work you do.

Mr. Isler, I think you just said that there was no statement that -- of preference for disparate impact theory. But in fact, there is a statement using the word crucial that it is -- that disparate impact theory is crucial to -- "crucial to ensure that all groups have equal access to

recipient's programs."

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CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What page are you reading?

chapter 15, pages 16 and 17. I don't want to direct you to that right now. You can look at it later if you want. But the point I want to make is that in spite of your obvious good faith and extraordinarily thorough work, there is — and I have to say, I think without your fully appreciating it from my point of view, embedded in this report — point of view that is widely held within the Civil Rights Commission staff, if not exclusively held, but very divergent from the point of view that many people out in the country have and that I share.

And when Commissioner Fletcher says there is -- you know, the correct way to think, and then there's nasty bad politics, I'd interpret that differently. I'd say that the political ferment represents in great measure -- not exclusively, but in great measure, people of good faith who have a different point of view on how to solve the problems that we're addressing.

And the reason I am tortured again and again by my inability to vote for these reports after







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all the work the staff has done is that I am tired of having my point of view represented in a one page dissent tacked onto the back, but the whole multi-hundred page work has embedded in it a different point of view.

And I'd like to address just one other point here. Chairman Berry has said that when we do these reports, we are only talking about the law and is the law being enforced or is it not being enforced. If I believed that were true, I would have to agree with her. But I don't believe that's what we're talking about here.

An enormous portion of what the government does takes off from the law and flies into the ether. I will give you an example. And a fact that's troubling to me in this report — of course we have to have the federal government enforcing Title VI. I don't question that, wouldn't dream of questioning that.

I'll give you an example from outside the realm of Title VI. The Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing at HUD, former Assistant Secretary, Roberta Achtenberg, brought suit against a group in California which had petitioned for a zoning -- San Francisco, thank you -- had petitioned for -- over a zoning

question.

And this group of citizens living in a neighborhood apparently did not want to have a -- I think a drug and alcohol halfway house in their neighborhood.

COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Berkeley.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Berkeley, thank you.

Did not want to have that in their neighborhood —

petitioned their government on it. And Ms. Achtenberg

brought suit as part of her responsibilities as she

saw them under the ADA to enforce the law.

Now, there's nowhere in the law that said she had to do that. This was in the realm of bureaucrat discretion. And she then reversed herself.

Now, did she reverse herself because initially she wanted to do the right thing and nasty politics interfered, or did she reverse herself because she was doing something grossly inappropriate and good policy interfered?

Well, there are two ways to look at it.

And that's what we're wrestling with in this report.

I cannot go through line by line as the Chairman would

like and explain every line where I would like

something changed. Because I see embedded in the

entire report unexamined or un -- yeah, unexamined

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assumptions with which I disagree.

And I know that you on the staff used to come to these meetings. It used to be open to all the staff. The Chairman changed that. When it was open to all the staff, you had the opportunity to come and hear from the commissioners their good faith explanations for different points of view.

you don't have that now. So all you get is what you read in the newspapers, I assume; much of it critical in the mainstream press. So I don't know where we go from here. I would like to ask you to take this report back as civil servants and say is — what is our duty here, and go back and look at the entire report and say are we being — are we giving the full benefit of the doubt to the people in the Reagan years?

Is it possible that they had some sincere, decent point of view that they were trying to express in their policies? Well, let's look back at their congressional testimony, for instance, when they explained what they were trying to do.

And as you write the report, instead of just presuming that they were bad guys or that certain policies that are widely debated like disparate impact have only one good guy answer, give us a sense of the

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liveliness and depth of the debate, and then go on.

Reach your conclusions. Fair is fair.

you have a point of view. You are entitled to it. And you can bring it to us for our deliberation. But kind of start the chapters by saying there's been a debate on these subjects. People with good faith have had different points of view. Here's what one group thought; here's what another group thought. Okay?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Staff, point of personal privilege. I am quite pleased to be regarded as omnipotent in all things. But I did not indeed issue any instruction concerning attendance at staff meetings. That is an erroneous — a false statement that my colleague has made, which I must correct for the record.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Madame Chair, many on the staff are -- have a misapprehension on this.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Excuse me, you're out of order, Commissioner Horner. You have made a personal remark concerning me which is erroneous, and I have now corrected it for the record.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: It was the staff director I'm told, Madame Chair.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The other point that

I would like to make is that I understand that the section that Commissioner Horner read which you didn't look at is in the findings and recommendations, Mr. Isler and Ms. Trost. So — and as you know, the findings and recommendations are to be reviewed by the commissioners who will decide whether they accept, reject and debate them.

They are not conclusions that are part of the body of the report. And the whole purpose of them being there is for us to discuss them. So I just wanted to point out for the record that section is in the findings and recommendations, and it is a matter for the commissioners to discuss among themselves and decide, and is not part of the substantive part of the report.

## Commissioner Anderson?

COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Thank you. I'd like to make a comment responding to Commissioner Fletcher that I was going to make before the staff made their presentation, then I'd like to say something about what the staff said.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Does anyone want to address the staff, or would you like them to leave now or -- I'm mean, to go back and sit where they were? Are we still engaged with them, Commissioner Anderson?

I didn't hear you clearly.

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COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I'm going to make a comment --

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: I'm going to engage with them after Commissioner Anderson.

commissioner and constant they relates to what they said. So if they can stay if they're comfortable. When I was in the Reagan administration, both at the Department of Health and Human Services and at the White House, I engaged Assistant Attorney Generals for civil rights arguing for greater civil rights enforcement — their interpretation of the law permitted them to argue for.

So while I talked about former holders of that office, it is not because I necessarily agree with their interpretation of civil rights enforcement or think that it is sufficient. But it is because I think in fairness we should have included their decision making, at least their input in this process. But I want to make that clear.

Something that I have related on a couple of occasions while I've served on this Commission, and I can't make it any more candidly than I have made it in the past, so I'll make it again. I see one of the roles of this Commission to try to reach segments of



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our community with our reports -- our national community with our reports and our work product that, for various reasons, does not have entirely high regard for the work product of this Commission.

And they see it as philosophically motivated. They see it as partisan. And while we are -- easily sit here and criticize people who are not on the Commission for being partisan, there are people in responsible positions of this government that look at our work product as partisan, as biased, as philosophically oriented in a way which predetermines the outcomes of our recommendations, regardless of what the facts are.

amendments to our reports at times to try to present an argumentation in the reports that doesn't automatically turn off a segment of the public policy influencers or decision makers in this country that I think we need to have a dialogue with and I think we can have a dialogue with if we don't unnecessarily engage in the kind of rhetorical discourse that at the beginning turns them off.

Now, what I would say to you, Mr. Isler, is that what I've heard you just say about taking a 20 year view of this and interviewing officials who have

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been at this for 25 years who have seen a consistent pattern over the 25 year period -- a downplaying of ineffective enforcement of Title VI, is a very different interpretation, very different impression, that I received reading this report.

I didn't read this report seeing it as a 20 year snapshot. I read this report as seeing about a 12 year snapshot, a 14 year snapshot, and that has a very different impact on a number of people I think should read this report and should be influenced by it and who are not going to do it, because they are going to have a very different interpretation of the motivation behind this report given the way it is written now.

said about it, and I would like us to have a work product that takes steps to make stronger Title VI enforcement and more accurate Title VI enforcement. And I must say that during the years that I worked at the largest department in this government, I was astounded time and again, not just in the civil rights area, in other areas, that very fundamental aspects of what one thought in employees — a governmental employee's job description included was entirely—that the person was entirely ignorant of his



responsibilities in that area.

about people who are supposed to be enforcing Title VI who have no idea about the most fundamental aspects of Title VI enforcement, because I saw it in other areas in the government. Which also leads me to believe that their inability to deal with Title VI may not be based entirely or solely or primarily on a disposition of their superiors that we are not going to have Title VI enforcement.

It may be a more pervasive problem. It may, in many cases, also be that. I don't know. But anyway, I would say that if the report reflected more of what you had just said to us, I would be much more disposed to voting for it.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Any other commissioner have comments concerning the staff and what the staff had to say? Yes, Commissioner Redenbaugh?

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yeah, I -- good,
I want to agree fully with what Carl just said. I
would very much like to see more of your remarks you
made today in the report. I think that's the most
telling set of assertions that one can make about the
topic of enforcement over this 20 year period.

My other comment really goes to the whole

us.

question of the process and the way in which staff interact with us as commissioners. And I feel disconnected from the process of the work that the staff does, and other commissioners may feel differently. But for me, I'm unaware of what's happening until it's in the form of a report before

when we're doing -- when staff is doing reports of this magnitude, the Title VI report, to have briefings along the way from staff to -- the people actually working on the report -- to give a little report -- not a project plan like well, we're halfway done; but sort of a sense and a flavor of the content and the

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Do you think that would be useful in guiding you in preparing such a thing?

tone and mood of the thing.

MR. ISLER: At the present time, we do give the staff regular briefings.

MS. MATHEWS: If I might interject -Fred, I hope you don't mind if I interrupt you for a
minute. Commissioner, I would hope that I might get
a chance to respond to this prior to one of my staff
members.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Well, I didn't





anticipate starting the question with you, but if you insist on that, please do so.

MS. MATHEWS: Okay. If the Commission wishes to have updates up and beyond what is contained in the Staff Director's written report which is intended to provide the kind of periodic update that you suggested, if the Commission in interested however in addition information, we would be glad to provide that.

commissioner Redenbaugh: Well, I'm actually not interested in information, and I think the Staff Director's reports are to me more based on well, here's the activity that we're undertaking. Here's when it might be done, we're hopeful about this and that.

But it gives me no flavor for the content of the project under question. So I was asking something beyond mere information about the status.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What are you suggesting, Commissioner Redenbaugh?

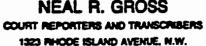
COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Well, this idea is not well formed, so I offer this as speculation, and I'd like to --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Are you suggesting a briefing -- interim briefings?

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COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yeah, I think 1; But I would have been so, in an informal way. 2 fascinated as we were going through this process say 3 maybe a ywar or two ago to hear what Fred has told us 4 today, that again and again, with these 25 year 5 veterans, people were not up to speed on what they 6 should be doing or the role they had. 7 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, Staff Director, 8 why don't you consider how the Commission might have 9 interim briefings on --10 Well, I don't COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: 11 want to move to that without concurrence of my 12 I offer that as a speculation from one colleagues. 13 commissioner who feels kind of separated from the 14 process. 15 Well, what I was CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 16 suggesting was not that we have a vote on it, but that 17 she might think about it and we could have some more 18 discussion of how it could be done since it's just an 19 idea that emerged today. 20 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes, yes -- a 21 really bad one. 22 And she could think CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 23 about it and see how that would work out, and we could 24 discuss it again. Yes? 25



COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Fred, as the drafter of the report, you know, what do you think about the idea of some kind of briefing like that? I would like to hear what you were about to say.

MR. ISLER: We would have to discuss that with the Staff Director and think about it myself before I make a decision or make a recommendation.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: You wouldn't even have a speculation now?

(Laughter.)

MR. ISLER: I will say --

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: First amendment being what it is.

MR. ISLER: The first amendment will get you killed.

(Laughter.)

Throughout this process and Title VI enforcement, we do brief the Staff Director on the contents and what we our preliminary findings are, the direction we're going. And we also give the Staff Director an update report on where we are.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: But that's like a progress report, right?

MR. ISLER: No, no; we engage the Staff Director in discussion.

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COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Okay, I see. So she's like really aware of the content and tone and mood of the thing?

MR. ISLER: She's aware of both the content and how we're progressing.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Wang?

commissioner wang: I support the suggestion. If we had such a — sort of interim discussion, it may help. And also avoid some of the future potential differences. But my question is that I think we have come to a point — we want to vote on the report. I think a couple of suggestions I feel is a good one.

If we were to go back and solicit some comments from some of the individuals cited, is that possible? Is there time to do that?

MR. ISLER: I would have to think about that. I'm not too sure that would change the contents or the findings and recommendations in this report at all.

COMMISSIONER WANG: Right. But just to allow the other -- those who have cited -- you know, a chance to present their views so as to make everybody feel that we have done our due diligence.

MR. ISLER: Well, could we do that in time





to have a statutory report published and printed this year or not?

wish to consider as a matter of policy for the future whether everyone who is mentioned in reports should be sent copies of the material or asked to be interviewed. That's never been done. The Commission has always sent agency review materials to the agency, and has never, in my memory, gone back to people who are no longer around or talked to everybody who was cited. And that may be a good idea.

I have -- the historian in me thinks that's great. I'd like to have everybody say something all the way back to the Nixon -- 1974. And I pick on historians when they don't do that. Somebody wrote a book about the Philadelphia plan and didn't interview -- you Art and I castigated him up and down in the Journal of American History.

He got mad at me. So the historian in me says that's terrific. The Commission has never done that. It does take a great deal of time. It might be something worth considering. But I think Fred is right in terms of -- you know, do we want to start that now with this report that's finished? Yes?

COMMISSIONER WANG: Madame Chair, one

possible remedy is that we can always publish a supplementary report after this -- we add on this, right, and then we come back with a supplementary -- whatever. You know, a reason. That could be six months, a year later.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Or we could have a briefing on the report and have all the officials from every administration who were ever in office come and say what they think about what they did and publish it. There are a lot of things to do, but what we have before us now is what we do about this report.

COMMISSIONER WANG: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Commissioner?

commissioner fletcher: I have a question of you, Mr. Isler. Knowing the fear pervades these agencies, I have to ask you a question. How did you get them to be so frank with you? I'm serious. How did you get them to be so frank with you and tell you exactly what the situation was in terms of carrying out the civil rights mandate?

Now some of them -- I'll preface that by saying I get all kind of calls at night. I get Lord knows what you can imagine left in my mailbox with reference to what is not happening, with people saying please don't call my name. What's that saying we got





that we -- we call it the -- I can't think of the name of the term -- whistleblower.

I get every kind of whistleblowing piece of information you could think of in terms of carrying out civil rights. But I've never had one who was willing to say to me all right, I'll go on the record on this. Because if I do, I lose my job or whatever, and I'm not going to get a shot. I'm curious to know,

MR. ISLER: You have individuals that are cited in this report that's been in the civil rights area and are attempting to enforce Title VI for 20 some years. And they're real frustrated --

COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: About to retire?

MR. ISLER: No.

(Laughter.

They're really frustrated and they understand the importance of these programs and the making sure that everybody benefits from these programs — federal assisted programs equally. And they themselves feel personally that all of us are not benefiting from these programs. And they themselves feel that because they haven't been doing their job, there are all sorts of violations of Title VI out there that's not being uncovered because they're not

doing their job.

and I don't want to give the impression that the reason they're not doing their job is necessarily because of their superiors. They're also not doing their job because they're not trained and they haven't taken the initiative to ensure that they have the skills and abilities to do their job. And some of the directors have not taken the initiative to do the things that they should do to ensure that they deploy their resource appropriately.

And we indicated that very strongly in this report.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: In the report. Yeah, it's in there in chapter and verse -- in every chapter. I was impressed with that.

MR. ISLER: Also, we did not -- we were very forefront in saying hey, just getting more resources and staff is not going to do it. You're not even using the staff that you have. You're not even using the resources that you do have. You have to justify more resource. They should not give you more resources unless you can justify why you need more resources.

That's in this report. We're not saying give department 100 more bodies. What we're saying,

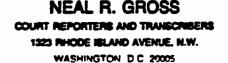




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was whether the ADARAND decision was -- would have an

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sufficiency review ---Trost And Ms. MS. MATHEWS: 2 " 3 attorney. you're BERRY: Oh, CHAIRPERSON attorney, okay. Vice Chair? 5 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes? Go ahead. 6 Since you're a CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 7 justice, I was about to ask you whether --8 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Can you hear 9 me? 10 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes. 11 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Oh, I had 12 contemplated this question in going over the report. 13 And of course, I've read the ADARAND case. 14 seemed to me that this report would not be influenced 15 by the ADARAND case as it reads, because it reads in 16 terms of what the federal agencies themselves are 17 doing. And of course, the ADARAND case just set a 18 constitutional standard that the course will take a 19 look at in the future. 20 In fact, even the ADARAND case was -- sent 21 back for the district courts to take a second look at 22 as to whether they met that standard or not. So it 23 seemed to me that in terms of a review of how these 24

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laws have been working and suggestions for the -- what

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to do differently, that the ADARAND opinion was not just this report.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Any other questions for the staff? Okay, thank you very much. My suggestion to go section by section even though approved is not getting anywhere. Anybody have any questions on Section 1? Anybody have any questions on Section 2 or comments? I'm going to do this — Section 2, Chapter 2 of the report.

Anybody have anything on Chapter 3 of the report, coordination enforcement role of the Department of Justice? Anybody have anything on Chapter 4, requirements and key elements of the Title VI program? Anybody have anything on five, on the Department of Education chapter?

Anybody have anything on six, the Department of Health and Human Services chapter? Anybody have anything on the Department of Agriculture, Chapter 7? On HUD, Chapter 8? Chapter 8, the Department of Labor? Chapter 10, Interior? 11 is EPA. Anybody have any points they'd like to make or suggestions or anything else?

12, the Small Business Administration; 13, the Office of Justice Programs -- Department of Justice; 14, the U.S. Department of Transportation;





and Chapter 15, the overall Title VI enforcement efforts in the federal agencies, which is findings and recommendations. Would anyone like to delete, change, amend, make comments about any finding or any recommendation beyond the one that Commissioner Horner has already addressed, which is on page 15 and 16 of the report -- that one or anything else? Yes?

commissioner wang: Madame Chair, I don't know how this could be phrased. I think one experience I find in the whole area is that the information flow -- sometimes many of us don't get the information about the programs or the participation has totally been excluded, because information doesn't reach to the level.

Department of Health and Human Services started this reach out program on SSI, out of all the program funding in New York City, they funded 22 programs. Not a single one covers the Asian community. And so, the public — has a state — I mean, no Asian program of this outreach, and cannot responsive immediately the next week, and they started one.

But not until I asked them, and then there's no -- but information wasn't actually flow into our community. So many of the times, the program

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exists which we don't -- recently, just last November, SBA issued a national RFP -- minority -- Women's Business Assistance Center program. And SBA intended to set up 12 Women's Business Assistance centers throughout the country.

and we didn't get any of those information until a week before the deadline by accident. So that's the kind of -- I think problem that actually exists I think in all the different areas. So this is where I find it -- even though in one week I was able to get one of the Asian women's groups in New York file an application and we were funded.

And they were actually awarded the contract. But I think this is where — if we could in some way at the opening or whatever, I think the information of all the different programs that are supposed to be widespread — supposed to be disseminated — I mean broadly, are not being done, particularly to some of the emerging groups that are not traditionally included in this whole process.

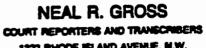
CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Go ahead, Fred.

MR. ISLER: We have a very strong recommendation in Chapter 15, page seven, on outreach and education that would address your concern.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Outreach and

Okay. All right, anyone else have any education? 1 other comments? Yes? Somebody said something. 2 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: No, I was 3 thinking to have a comment, but I restrained myself. 4 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: He doesn't actually 5 Yes, Commissioner Anderson? have one. 6 COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I just want to say 7 that maybe it's apparent from what I've said earlier, 8 but I mean, we've gone through this and I made a 9 decision that rather than go through and try to talk 10 about specific recommendations, my objections are more 11 fundamental than that. And so, that's why I did not 12 .go through page by page on the report or the 13 recommendations on the report. 14 Okay. Yes, CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 15 Commissioner? 16 COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Madame Chair, would 17 there be any inclination among people who are prepared 18 to support the report to remove the endorsement of 19 disparate impact theory 20 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And that's the one on 21 page 15? 22 Or affirmative COMMISSIONER GEORGE: 23 action or race based scholarships. 24 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Give me the --25

1	1
1,	· COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Well, I'm afraid
2	they're peppered around here quite a
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay, disparate impact
4	is on page 16 and 17.
5	COMMISSIONER WANG: Commissioner, would
6	you care to give us your recommendation?
7	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: I don't think that
8	the Commission should endorse the use of disparate
9	impact theory.
10	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: In other words, we
11	would simply drop finding number 13 and recommendation
12	number 13.
13	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Well, I don't know.
14	I mean,
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: It can be just
16	dropped.
17	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: But it may appear in
18	dozens of locations. We can't
19	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: The trouble is so
20	much is peppered around. But I just want I mean,
21	I'm just trying to gauge to see whether there's any
22	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Oh, you mean well,
23	sometimes what the Commission does is to approve
24	reports contingent upon the removal of all language
25	referring to X or recommendations referring to Y or



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I'm not suggesting any particular one, but I'm just saying that has been done in the past. Yes?

commissioner fletcher: In response to his observation or suggestion, may I remind you, my friend, that ADARAND did not say disparate impact didn't have an impact. It simply said you can't prove the disparate impact alone. So that, as far as I'm concerned, does not mean that the report is out of bounds.

What ADARAND said is you -- if you think you're going to carry the day with disparate impact alone, not so. You have to draw an affirmative action program that is much tighter than that. It can't rest of disparate impact. You can include it, but then you have to prove that the disparate impact is discrimination.

Okay, and that's basically what you said. That's what all five of them -- I also want to remind this Commission that the five judges that ruled on behalf of ADARAND also included the fact in each of their briefs that discrimination is alive and well. They simply said you can't prove it with disparate impact alone.

All four of the other judges also said discrimination is alive and well. They felt the

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disparate impact would probably carry the day. inclined to agree that disparate impact, which opens the door the tighter scrutiny, and I believe when we get through with the close scrutiny, we are going to eventually come up with just how bad discrimination really is.

And I would like -- I'm not going to propose it now, but I would like to see this Commission go all out -- all speed forward ahead to do some disparate studies. They call them disparity studies in city councils all over the country. what's happening with those disparity studies is is involved in else proving what they're discrimination besides disparity alone.

And those disparity studies are going to show exactly the total nature of the problem. And so, I for one am not inclined to believe that we should remove that just so we're not leaving the impression that disparate impact will carry the day alone. That's what the new civil rights and that's what the new affirmative action program -- whatever it's going to be -- is likely to turn out to be.

You can't prove it with that particular statistical data that shows disparate impact will not carry the day.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So are you suggesting that you want to say that disparate impact alone does not prove a discrimination --

COMMISSIONER GEORGE: No, I appreciate Commissioner Fletcher's comment very much. It really does drive me back to the position that I mentioned during the Chicago report. There are two ways to proceed with these things. We can try to water it down to a common denominator that we can all agree upon, and maybe those aren't such good reports.

Maybe it's better to have a strong report even if there's dissent and to have that dissent registered in the -- in a separate statement. Or if it's a concurrence, in a separate statement. So I think that's probably best.

It's a complicated issue. I appreciate that it's complicated, and that we shouldn't try to water it down.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I did try to negotiate. Did anyone want to say anything about the executive summary? Okay, no one does. Does anyone want to comment on anything, or do you want to call for the question?

COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: So moved.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Call for the question?

## COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON BERRY:

All in favor of

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approving the Title VI Enforcement Report indicate by

Sec. 20 (4) 32

4

saying "aye."

(Round of ayes.)

6

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Okay. All those opposed, indicate by

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saying no.

(Round of no's.)

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Okay. The report is four for. Four would

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be the vote. However, I will vote against the report,

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so that parliamentarily I can bring it up again on the

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floor, since you must bring it up again by someone who

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has voted against the report and not by someone who

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voted for it. So for that purpose, I will vote

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against it. Therefore, instead of being four-four, it

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Did you understand that, Cruz?

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VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: No, I couldn't

18

19

hear too well. I'm sorry.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, let me tell you,

will fail by my vote against it also.

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the vote was four against approval of the report, and

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would have been four for the approval of the report.

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However, I decided to vote against the report, so that

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under our parliamentary procedure I would be permitted to bring the report up again as the person who voted



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against the motion, which I could not do if I voted in favor of the report. Did you hear that?

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I understand you.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Yes,
Commissioner Fletcher?

COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Madam Chair, I have a question now. Given that you've done that, and the report will be brought up against, to the extent that the information that -- that Mr. Isler shared with us to show it more balanced, to show that -- make sure that it's clear that the failure to be committed to affirmative action in any of the civil rights efforts, and especially Title VI, that it didn't start or end with the Reagan administration, but actually goes all the way back from the time the law was actually enacted into being, and the extent to which all of the necessary resources, including training, were not a part of preparing the field staff to go out and do the job. Will the report now be amended to reveal that?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, let me say what my intent is, since I said that I gave you reasons for my voting. I intend to discuss with the Staff Director the possibility of revising the Executive

Summary and the findings and recommendations to reflect more clearly — the information is already in the report, which is that it goes back to 1970, since people were confused about even when it started — and that there is a significant problem of staff at the civil service level over 25 years, people not enforcing.

and to make it clear that this is not a partisan effort, that it is a sort of a pox on both houses sort of thing. And to then present it to the Commission again with taking into account some of the other comments that have been made here, in September. And if the Commission votes it down again, the Commission just votes it down again. I can't do anything about that.

But I do think with the great expenditure of money and time and effort, and the fact that we do not have another statutory report, and the importance of this subject, that it is worth a try to try to get it approved. So that's what my intent is.

Yes, Commissioner Redenbaugh?

commissioner redenbaugh: Yes, I very much support your intent, and I -- I think we, with the expenditure of a little more money, could produce a report that I would support, particularly along the





lines that you suggested, including the -- the 1 comments about philosophy and tone. 2 As an alternative, would there be any --3 would it make sense, and this is maybe more of an 4 administrative question or a procedural question, to 5 divide the report into -- it is very long -- to divide 6 the report into sort of the back section that's 7 background, or context, and then the -- another 8 section that -- or another report that is the analysis 9 of that, and findings and recommendations. I don't 10 know if that buys us anything. 11 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Do you mean two or 12 ·three? 13 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Well, I meant 14 15 two. One would be BERRY: CHAIRPERSON 16 background. 17 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yes, which I 18 We could think, you know, that's the record. 19 stipulate that and go ahead and publish that very 20 shortly. 21 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And then the other 22 would be --23 COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: The analysis of 24 that and findings and recommendations. 25

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CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So we could do the report and then do the findings and recommendations separately. I just want to make sure I understand.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Yeah, that's what I'm speculating. I don't know if that is even workable, but in a report of this magnitude --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, I think the only reason why we can't do that is because a statutory report has to have findings and recommendations. That's what the Congress, in the statute, required us to do.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Got it. Okay.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: However, I do think,
and I may be wrong about this, but I do think that
with some work, if people have fairly -- and I have no
reason to believe otherwise -- represented their views
at this meeting, that there are ways to accommodate
some of the comments that have been made here without
doing violence to the thrust of the report, as Fred
has described it, and as the detail in each chapter
reflects what he said. And I do think that there
ought to be a way to do it, along with the findings
and recommendations, to make sure that it's not some
philosophical debate or some partisan --

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Or that it





1	includes both aspects of that.
2	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Or something.
3	COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Right.
4	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And so I think we
5	should take a shot at it. Yes?
6	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Madam Chairman,
7	would it be appropriate for those of us who'd like to
8	comment in a way that we hope would assist the staff
9	at this point, and I think your strategy is a very
10	good one, to submit memos to them through the Staff
11	Director? Is that the appropriate
12	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yeah. What you should
13	do is if you are moved to do so, you should give a
14	memo to the Staff Director with your comments, and do
15	it as soon as possible.
16	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: But for purposes of
17	sharing with the
18	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes.
19	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: staff, who will
20	be
21	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: She can discuss it
22	with them.
23	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: will be revising.
24	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yeah.
25	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Thank you.
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Anderson.

much.

COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Thank you very

I think most of us have seen the articles of the last several days on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, so-called annual good old boys roundup. I'm looking at The Washington Times from July 11th. The headline is, "The Racist Ways Die Hard at Lawmen's Retreat: Annual Good Old Boys Roundup Cited as Evidence of Klan Attitude at ATF." There is another front page story in today's Washington Times entitled "ATF Ignored Tales of Roundup and January Testimony Described Racism."

This linking of Klan attitude with law enforcement -- I mean, we've discussed this before. Commissioner Fletcher has been one who has raised it I think at least once or twice with us, and it was part of the reason why we were interested in what was going on in those jails in the south. It is, I suppose, one of the great ironies, that here we are spending how many hours debating federal enforcement of Title VI in grantees and beneficiaries, etcetera, when federal lawmen are acting -- allegedly are engaged in this kind of activity.

I must say, when I read this, my first

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reaction was, well, we're having all of these hearings here at the Commission. Why don't we have a hearing on it, and let's subpoena, starting with the Director, and all of the way down until we find out who is involved, who knew what, and then move back up the ladder and see what the deal is.

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I'm not sure that's the best way to go about it, but that's -- that's my initial reaction or what I'd like to propose, and we can discuss what we should do about it. I'd like to propose at the very least we send a letter to the appropriate committees and ask them for an investigation of it and a hearing into it.

I would not impose entirely sending a similar letter to the Department of Justice, but I would like to -- I think what we need is an open -something like this deserves an open accountability and people in front of the nation saying, "I knew I did nothing," or, "Gee, I didn't know about it. anything about it. And how could that be?"

But I -- that's where I'd like to see us go, so I'm going to move that we send a letter to the appropriate committee chairmen in Congress, urging them to entertain hearings on this event.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: I second the motion.





CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Discussion?

COMMISSIONER WANG: Madam Chair, if we were to invite them here for a little briefing, right, and I may also be more direct --

chairperson berry: Let me just say, if others don't have comments now, in speaking to the motion, that, of course, I am very concerned about these allegations. The Washington Post article this morning indicates that the -- this Ocoee, Tennessee -- I don't know if that's near where you are right now, Cruz, Ocoee, but watch out, man.

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: What part of .Tennessee?

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: O-C-O-E-E, Ocoee. I'm a Tennessean, you know, so --

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: -- you watch out over there in Ocoee.

Anyway, that this drew about 300 law enforcement officers from around the country. Some of them were BATF agents, and BATF agents apparently helped organize these things for years. But that there were law enforcement officers from various law enforcement agencies around the country.

commissioner Anderson is correct that these law enforcement agencies, including BATF, are recipients of federal funds. And, indeed, the Justice Department has a responsibility under Title VI to investigate the departments that may have been there, the law enforcement officials that may have been there, including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs — Tobacco and Alcohol people.

so I would, while I think it's fine to write to the Congress to ask them, I think we most certainly should write a letter to the Justice Department, reminding them of their responsibility under Title VI to get to the bottom of this whole thing.

a hearing about it ourselves, and I would be in favor of us taking time in September to have the staff generate questions that we could ask and to subpoena some of these people and have them come over here, if it's time to do that. I've forgotten what the deadlines are on subpoenas and notices and all of those other little things that you have to do.

But I would, at the very least, add to the motion, make sure that we send something to Justice on -- about the exercise of their Title VI

responsibility. So that's all I would say about it.

Yes, Commissioner Redenbaugh?

commissioner redensaugh: I fully support this motion. I have a concern if we proceed to a hearing or briefing that it — I don't understand how all of this works, but if there is an ongoing Justice Department investigation, and it may be a criminal investigation, would we be in some way interfering with that process?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Well, the only point I was directing it at is under Title VI. If there are departments that receive federal money — we have law enforcement officers who do this — there's a serious question about whether sanctions ought to be taken —

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: -- against them, and these would be civil sanctions and not criminal ones. However, it might be best, in light of what you just said, for us to send a letter to the committees, to the Justice, and then once Justice -- I know Justice will investigate in addition to what the committees do, although the committee thing I am afraid is going to get all involved in the general assault on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms for all kinds of other things they've been doing.

We could have some kind of hearing or briefing after the -- after the investigation is done, or something. But I think we are probably in a better position to do a balanced, given the balanced nature of the constitution of the Commission, inquiry into it than some of those other folks are. But I don't oppose asking them to do it.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: Well, I'm not opposed to asking them. I just raised the question of not --

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: When.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: -- not -- well, not interfering with what might be a criminal investigation.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Commissioner Anderson?

appropriate to amend my motion, and then without objection of the seconder and others, I think it could be amended so that we send a letter -- so that the motion would be we send a letter to the appropriate committee chairmen in Congress asking for a hearing. We send a letter to the Department of Justice asking for an investigation. And as part of that request to Justice we ask its opinion whether a hearing or a

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briefing by this Commission on the matter would impede or interfere with Title VI enforcement by the possible criminal Justice, or of Department investigation by the Department.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: No objection from the seconder.

I have a procedural CHAIRPERSON BERRY: objection to it. I have a substantive objection to that. We cannot be in the position ever of asking any agency whether we should do something, for any reason, since we sit high and look low as they say in my --

(Laughter.)

And the -- and we do not ask; we tell. And so we don't want Justice -- they might get in the habit of asking us something. I don't want to make too nice a matter of it. Maybe what we should do is just forget about us having a hearing, and then make a decision as soon as we see what comes back and what happens in the process whether we want to.

But I just know that if you ask people a question and they answer it, the next time they want you to ask them something they say, "Well, the last time you asked us. Why didn't you ask us this time?" And so I just -- maybe I'm just too concerned about the Commission's independence, but it's --

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COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Well, I share that concern. My thought was we'd get a response back from them that said, "Yes, it did," or "no, it didn't," and then we could make our decision. But I'm happy not to ask them the question.

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: So it's you're not asking for permission, then.

COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: No, I'm just asking to see whether or not in their opinion it would affect it, but I'm happy not to ask the question, too.

One time the BERRY: CHAIRPERSON Commission was told by the Kennedy administration that it should not go to Mississippi to do a hearing on voting rights, because it would interfere with the enforcement of the voting rights procedures, and wrote a long legal memo about why the Commission shouldn't.

In fact, it was because they didn't want the Commission to go to Mississippi, and the Commission went anyway. So we have a history in this agency, and so I don't -- I mean, I think that -- why don't we just forget about us having a hearing. Let's just do the rest of the motion, if that's okay with everybody, and ask Justice, you know, to investigate it, and ask the Congress to -- yes, Commissioner George?

and perhaps I should wait until we vote on this, but in addition to that, I would propose that we put out a press release immediately. Of course, not all of the facts are in; we know that. But I've already heard people dismissing this as the behavior of a bunch of overgrown children and idiots who were even on private time and after hours and off duty, and all of that stuff. And it was, you know, they're constitutionally protected, and everything else comes out here.

But it seems to me that this is an occasion where law enforcement, in general, just has to be reminded that the trust and good faith of Americans across the board, including in this case particularly black Americans, it crucially depends on them believing that the people who are enforcing the laws do not have prejudice against them and would not behave in this way. And this just undercuts — I think we need to support law enforcement as much as we can. It's so important in this country right now.

But to have law enforcement people undercutting them -- and I would hope law enforcement agencies across the country would denounce these people, because they -- they put a blight on the name

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of all law enforcement, and people will begin to think that this is the way all law enforcement behaves.

where the Commission really puts out a statement reminding law enforcement of just how crucial it is for them to have the -- maintain the good faith of all Americans, and that behavior like this, whatever is eventually proved and whether it was technically not illegal or whatever it is, it is damaging to law enforcement and to law enforcement efforts, and therefore to all of us.

restate the motion. The motion is to write to the committees of Congress, the appropriate committees of Congress, requesting an investigation into this widely reported matter, which is summarized in the newspaper account and which we've discussed here, and to ask the Justice Department, consistent with its civil rights enforcement responsibilities, to investigate these matters. That's the motion that's on the floor.

Commissioners who are in favor of that motion, please indicate by saying aye.

(Round of ayes.)

Opposed?

COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: I vote twice.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The vote is nine to --

no.

(Laughter.)

The vote is unanimous.

Now, the second part of that is Commissioner George's motion, which has three parts, which is we issue a press release which will express three sort of ideas. One is that we certainly support law enforcement and realize what a difficult job, you know, police officers have, and so on, but that it really is important.

we have done many on police practices — indicate how important it is for law enforcement officials to have the confidence of communities that they are fairly and equitably enforcing the law. And that the kind of behavior that is reported at least, whatever the results of any investigations, raises serious concerns about the credibility of law enforcement officials, and that they should be aware of this, and the Commission laments any such behavior —

COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Excellent.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: -- if it did occur.

Something like that.

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1	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Very well
2	summarized.
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You get the idea.
4	All right. Second for that?
5	COMMISSIONER HORNER: Second.
6	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All those in favor,
7	indicate by saying aye.
8 '	(Round of ayes.)
9	Opposed?
10	(No response.)
11	It is unanimous.
12	Now, there is a motion there is a
13	subject of religious liberty that Commissioner
14	Anderson wanted to raise.
15	COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Thank you, very
16	much. I'm not sure this will be so unanimously
17	accepted, but I have a draft statement that I'm going
18	to move the adoption of, and I'd like to just pass it
19	out as I read it into the record.
20	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Sure.
21	COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Would you just
22	hand these down?
23	I move the adoption of the following
24	statement. "According to the State Department, the
25	Chinese government intends to restrict the right of
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Americans and other foreign nationals to religious expression and the free exercise of religion during the United Nations World Conference on Women scheduled to take place in Beijing in September.

We believe that our government should not agree to send a delegation whose participation is conditioned on the relinquishment or attenuation of the right to religious freedom, including religious expression or the right not to be discriminated against based on religion or any other status included in this Commission's statutory mandate.

In addition, the Chinese government has arrested an American citizen, Mr. Harry Wu, apparently because of his laudable record in the field of civil rights for Chinese nationals and Chinese Americans. Since June 19th, he has been detained, apparently without benefit of counsel. We believe that Mr. Wu's rights to due process of law and the administration of justice have been grossly violated, and he should be released immediately.

The participation of the United States delegation in the Beijing Conference should be conditional on the release of Mr. Wu, and on credible assurance that the religious rights of Americans in China will be respected. If the government of China

rejects these conditions, we urge the administration to withdraw its delegation, and we urge Congress to cancel funding for American participation in the conference."

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Could we hear more about the -- first, we need a -- that's the motion. We need a second.

COMMISSIONER HORNER: Second.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Discussion?

Could we hear more about -- I'm familiar with the second paragraph.

COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I'm less familiar with the first.

commissioner and consists of the service of articles articles — for their own personal use. But they are not able to bring in articles which may facilitate a religious exercise, like a church service or articles when they may want to give to others when they arrive.

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There are news accounts in yesterday's paper, and earlier papers, that the State Department has now advised members of the delegation scheduled to go to Beijing for the World Conference on Women that they may not bring these articles because they will be seized, or possibly seized, by government officials as they attempt to enter the country.

in terms of religious expression of American governmental officials or agents of the government in Saudi Arabia, and I think it's something that we ought to send a clear message on, that we believe that Americans, particularly representatives of our government, should not be required to relinquish their civil rights in their own personal sense when they go on government business to another country.

I don't see that as necessarily affecting the way the governments of these countries treat their own nationals, but it certainly does send a tremendous signal, both overseas and at home, in terms of our commitment to certain civil rights when we accept such conditions.

And I think, you know, where would we be five years ago if we were sending a delegation to South Africa and we had the kind of conditions

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so that's international, and the Commission took positions on the Haitian, you know, refugee -- the business.

commissioner wang: I was asked personally of this many, many times. My response always is that this is the State Department's problem. The Civil Rights Commission always focuses on just domestic issues related to the civil rights of Americans, rather than international. So that's where I try to avoid — not get into it, not that I personally —

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Oh, you mean Mr. Wu's issue, not the first issue. Are you talking about Mr. Wu's?

commissioner wang: Yeah, Mr. -- well, in general. I just need an understanding whether are we -- I mean, like your earlier comment that we can do anything we want to. That's, I mean, a very blanket situation, if we are to enter into this area where the State Department, basically it is their jurisdiction. I need a little clarification on that.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Commissioner
Horner?

COMMISSIONER HORNER: I'm going to support the statement, and I asked the same question of myself that you asked of yourself. I think the answer is we

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are addressing our comments to American decisionmaking about its own participation, relating to its own self-definition of what's -- what's appropriate to our standing as American citizens.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes. We would not send anything to the Chinese government. That would be interfering under the -- I've forgotten which act it is -- the Logan Act, or something -- with the diplomatic relationships of the United States, which we're not permitted to do.

I just had one. I am going to support the motion if the -- I can get some clarifying language or something on the first issue. I don't have any problem with the Mr. Wu issue, and I don't have any problem with the issue that Commissioner Anderson explained, the way he explained it.

But the statement doesn't explain it. So for somebody who doesn't know what this other thing is about, maybe it would be possible to put something after your first sentence that characterized, just generally, what kinds of things we're talking about — you know, bringing in materials or having items for religious worship. That at least — in other words, this is a matter — the Chinese government has not officially stated this as far as we know, but there



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have been press accounts of this.

can help. It is my understanding that churches are right now open for people to come in to worship, but individuals are not to give literature or pamphlets or Bibles to anybody else, except for your own use. So the Chinese government will not permit on the street kind of passing out leaflets, or, you know, but there are organizations that are sending in — anyway, they don't just care about this, you do it.

But the government officially would not permit any open religious preaching and conversion.

But the churches are being attended, you know, in the cities in China. So worship on Sundays, you know.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Commissioner George?

COMMISSIONER GEORGE: I was just going to propose perhaps some language that would do the trick. After that first sentence which refers to generally the problem of research in some religious expression and free exercise of religion, perhaps we could make reference to restrictions on the importation or use of religious materials, liturgical or other religious materials. Would that —

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We could do that. Or

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1	having heard the rest of what was just said, I would
2 ;	even be satisfied if nothing else was changed except
3	to say, "According to the State Department, the
4	Chinese government may restrict the right of Americans
5	and other foreign nationals, and then to leave the
6.	rest of it as it is.
7	The reason why I would do that is because
8	it intends to
9	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Yeah.
10	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Mr. Wu has
11	happened. We know; that's done.
12	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Yeah.
13.	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: As far as we can tell,
14	the Chinese may do this other thing, and we need
15	credible assurance, which is down in the last
16	paragraph.
17	COMMISSIONER GEORGE: I'm happy with what
18	you're
19	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So if you changed it
20	to "may," then I would be happy to support it.
21	COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Strike "intends
22	to" and insert "may."
23	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: May restrict.
24	COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah.
25	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And then just leave
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the rest of it.

commissioner George: Madam Chairman, just for Charles, I have been told by the President of the Pueblo Institute that as far as the religious worship of delegates and NGO representatives from around the world, that the Chinese are going to restrict the worship services for the participants to what they call a spirituality tent, so that they, in fact, won't have access to any of the churches that are functioning, although apparently there are not independent churches functioning. But they — they couldn't — would not have an opportunity to rub shoulders with believers.

But anyway, this is the information I have from Pueblo.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So that would help.

Commissioner Redenbaugh, did you still

want to say something, or did that --

COMMISSIONER REDENBAUGH: No. '

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Vice Chair, can you hear all of this?

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Well, I heard the initial part, and the discussion has gone in and out. So I'd like, when the discussion is over, sort of a summary of where we are and what the -- and

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exactly what we're voting on. I take it it's on 1 Carl's statement, and there has been some discussion 2 about changing of the language. 3 Right. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: If -- when 4 there are no other comments, I'll read it as -- or 5. just summarize it again. I won't read it. 6 Cruz? 7 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes? 8 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What we would be doing 9 here now, we know that Mr. Harry Wu has been arrested 10 and detained. 11 s i. Right, yes. VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: 12 And I agree with you. I have no problem with that 13 aspect of the statement. 14 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: The first part of the 15 statement was about the intention to restrict the 16 right of Americans to religious expression. 17 Commissioner Anderson described it, and Commissioner 18 Wang, and then Commissioner George subsequently, there 19 were certain actions that the Chinese seemed to have 20 projected that would probably interfere with free 21 exercise, like the distribution of materials --22 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Okay. 23 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: -- meetings with . 24

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people, and so on.

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But my point was that that hasn't happened 2 : yet. VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: 3 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And so to say "intends 4 to restrict" was a little too strong. And that I 5 thought it should be changed to, "The State --6 S. M. F. L. A. according to the State Department, the Chinese 7 government may restrict the right of Americans. \* 8 Okay. VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes. 9 That makes sense. 10 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And then to simply say 11 that we want -- in order for the United States to 12 participate, we need a credible assurance that the 13 religious rights of Americans in China will be 14 respected, that that would be fine then. 15 VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Okay. 16 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: And that Mr. -- we 17 think Mr. Wu ought to be released, you know, and given 18 administration of justice. And so the motion now 19 reads in that way. 20 Okav. VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: 21 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So is everybody ready 22 for the question? 23 COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: 24 question. 25

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1	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You have a question?
2	COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Yes.
3	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Commissioner Fletcher
4	has a question.
5.;	COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Carl, I'm going to
6	support you, but I'm just curious to know I'm
7	curious to know about the second paragraph. Is he
8	being detained because of his religion?
9	COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: No.
10	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: No, no, it's
11	administration of justice.
12	COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Administration of
13	justice issue.
14	COMMISSIONER FLETCHER: Okay. All right.
15	CHAIRPERSON BERRY: So we have two issues
16	here the religious freedom issue and the
17	administration of justice issue, and both concern the
18	conference in Beijing, which is why they're in the
19	same resolution.
20	All those in favor of this resolution, as
21	amended, indicate by saying aye.
22	(Round of ayes.)
23	Opposed?
24	(No response.)
25	It is unanimous. However, I'd like to

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suggest that we not step on our press releases by issuing all of them at the same time. And it might be well to issue the one concerning the BATF thing first, since this is a little bit along of -- what do you think? What is your pleasure? Does that make sense to everybody? Not just put them all out at the same minute?

COMMISSIONER GEORGE: What would be the intelligent way to do that? I think that's probably right, that the ATF should probably come first.

commissioner Horner: I think we probably won't get a separate story relating to the Commission's activity for either of these, but that it would okay to release them simultaneously, because both statements feed into stories on the overall subject. In other words, I doubt it would step -- have the effect of stepping on --

COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Well, what if we could -- would it be appropriate to get Charlie Rivera's advice on this, since he is our expert on this?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Mary, can we ask
Charlie his advice? Would you ask him to give us his
advice?

STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: I'd be glad to

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call Charlie Rivera up and see what his comments might 1 be on this. He has excellent experience in this issue 2 3 that has been --And we know this is CHAIRPERSON BERRY: going to be Headline News in CNN or --5 (Laughter.) 6 MR. RIVERA: No, no, no. I -- I have to 7 agree with what Commissioner Horner said. 8: it's highly likely that we would get the biggest bang 9 for the effort to get both out as soon as possible, so 10 that they could be incorporated into whatever stories 11 are being written on these two issues. 12 All right. Okay. CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 13 Now, let's go to the SAC Committee report in West 14 Virginia, which we've had before us before, and we 15 only have it back before us again because of putting 16 the -- oh, what is it? Putting citations, references 17 to the recommendations. 18 . So we need a motion to approve the 19 Virginia-West Virginia SAC report. 20 So moved, Madam COMMISSIONER GEORGE: 21 Chairman. 22 I need a second. ' CHAIRPERSON BERRY: 23 COMMISSIONER WANG: Second. 24 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Okay. Any discussion?



25

Do we need -- I know one point we made in the transcript of the minutes, or somewhere I saw, was that once we got the report with the citations we would make a decision as to whether we wanted to actually include the citation in the printed report, or was it sufficient for us to discuss it. Remember that discussion?

COMMISSIONER GEORGE: Yeah, I do. I, again, propose that we -- that we just keep it in there. We've got it in. I think it's useful to the reader. My preference is to keep it in.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: What page is it on, do you know? Does anyone know what page that's on? It's in the back of the report. Where is it?

Commissioner George? Oh, page 35, is that right? I guess I'm right, then.

(Laughter.)

Vice Chair?

VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes?

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: We included the citation on page 35 in the finding. I guess on 37 also. It says Chapter 1, pages so-and-so. Do you have any feeling about -- you were the one who made the point about we'd take a look at it and see whether -- how it would look printed or decide whether we

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wanted to leave it in, or whatever. Do you have any 1 preference or --2 The citation simply says on page 35 of the 3 Virginia report, "Chapter 1, pages 3 through 12" as a 4 And Commissioner George says that he citation. 5 prefers to keep the citation in when we print it. I 6 just wondered if you thought this was -- was there any 7 reason to discuss this further. 8 I have no VICE CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: 9 That's fine. objection. 10 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: You have no objection. 11 Okay. Ready for the question. 12 All in favor indicate by saying aye. 13 (Round of ayes.) 14 Opposed? 15 (No response.) 16 It passed unanimously. Okay. 17 agenda items. Does anyone, beyond what we've already 18 discussed, have any future agenda items? Okay. 19 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: Madam Chair? 20 CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Yes, Staff Director? 21 STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: I would just like 22 to indicate that a proposed calendar for Commission 23 meetings for 1996 has been forwarded recently, and we 24 would be interested in any comments anybody would have 25



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if there are conflicts with your schedule.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: I missed one item on the agenda, because there is no -- I thought number 7 was -- there is no -- number 8 should be by the West Virginia, and number 7 is a SAC report.

You got the report of the SAC Chairs meeting, and we -- I think in September we should probably discuss the report, because we promised them that we would get a report, we would read it, and then we would have a discussion about how to respond to some of their concerns.

so we would appreciate it if you would read it between now and the next meeting, and see if you have some ideas about positive responses we might make to some of their concerns and recommendations. So we'll leave that at that, unless someone wants to discuss it further at this time.

Okay. Anything else, Staff Director?
STAFF DIRECTOR MATHEWS: No.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: Could I get a motion to adjourn?

COMMISSIONER WANG: So moved.

CHAIRPERSON BERRY: All right. It's not debatable, so we're adjourned. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the Commission

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meeting was adjourned.)

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