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MR. ANGLIN: First of all, I'd like to thank the Eisenhower Foundation for keeping the issue at the forefront.

As many of you know, poverty and race are not issues that we deal with as a society on a day-to-day basis. In fact, as many have commented, we try and sweep it underneath the rug. And so what I'm going to do in the face of seven minutes is just give some observations.

As a social scientist I'm trained to be objective. As a person I tend to be optimistic. Unfortunately, I can't be optimistic about the way we're going as a society.

You've heard the numbers and I could spit them out again, but I won't do that. We all know what's happening in Newark and now we have now regionalized poverty.

We're not two societies. We're three societies. We not only have African American poverty that's being concentrated, we now have Hispanic poverty that's being concentrated, and it's being regionalized in the Newark metropolitan area.

The last census told us something quite startling. If you look at the figures for segregation, we are -- the Newark metropolitan area is perhaps the fifth most segregated metropolis in America. In fact, some have called it hyper-segregation.

Now, what does hyper-segregation mean on the ground. Well, it means that many young people in Irvington, Newark, and East Orange will never ever come in contact with someone that is not like them. They will never come in contact with ideas that are different, and that is, quite frankly, startling and unconscionable as a society because if a young person is only exposed to bad neighborhood conditions, dysfunctional neighborhood conditions, how can one expect them to do anything different.

Now, in terms of life chances, if you are a young person living in any of these communities and the school that you attend is a school based on an old style of education, how can we expect that young person to take a job in the new information economy. The economy has moved past the manufacturing phase of our industrial -- of our evolution as a country, and there are so many young people that can't take advantage of that, and so they're consigned to nothing.

The official statistics for a young African American male in the Newark metropolitan area hovers around six percent. That's the official. The unofficial is uncalculable. I would say it approaches 50 percent and up.

You can't form a family. You can't expect people to consider you marriageable material if you don't have a job, and now it's becoming a fact for young women the same as young men.

So the situation is gearing towards, quite frankly, the unrequitable individuals, and I'll sort of stop here with a story, a story that I find compelling and sad.

I try and speak to high school students often in places like East Orange and Newark. I think it's important for them to see people that look like them and have persevered.

Well, I spoke in a high school, and I won't say the high school's name, and at the end of my talk I asked the students, tell me your dreams. And you would think -- well, I can only say when I was in high school, I had lots of dreams, some of them, quite frankly, not realistic. One dream was to become an MBA superstar. As you can tell, that did not happen.

And so I was looking for anything. Give me something. And, you know, none of those young people could even mouth a dream.

A young man stood up and he said, well, I can tell you my dream. I said, okay, great. Somebody. He said my dream -- and I'm not exaggerating because it's really sad and I started to cry. He said my dream is to be the biggest, baddest drug dealer in my neighborhood. I said, really, because I couldn't figure out what to say to this.

And so afterwards I approached him and I said why would you say that when my father and I think maybe people in your family strove to get the vote, to get out of bad circumstances, how could you do that, think about doing that to your own community, and he sort of innocently said, well, do you know where I live? Do you -- what do I see? I mean how can you expect me, he said this in his own words, to dream or think about anything different?

And I think that's the core of the Kerner Commission Report. The fact is that you can't. I can try and blame that young person, but I can't because that young person isn't being exposed to anything different or given the life chances to say I can make a decent choice, the choice between being the biggest, baddest drug dealer in this community or getting a job downtown as a data operating person. It's just not happening, and until we can find ways to give that young person a chance, I think we still will be talking about unequal societies here.

And I'll close by saying well, does this mean that young person that I'm talking about is eventually going to become a rioter, a rioter or a -- I don't think so. I think what's

happening is that poverty and hopelessness is being internalized in a way that we're seeing lives of quiet desperation.

We have cordoned off communities in which we allow crime to exist. We allow lots of bad things to exist, and as long as they don't spill over, that's okay.

I think that's being internalized in these communities and I think society has internalized that, and that's why the idea of a political reel is key here because we can only find movement on these issues if we find ways for the larger society to get past political helplessness and the communities that we are talking about can find ways to galvanize them.

So I thank you for your time and attention and hope you will have a productive day.
Thank you.