

RESEARCH REPORTS

Reviews of new research at public agencies and private institutions

"Recent Trends in Economic Inequality in the United States: Income vs. Expenditures vs. Material Well-Being."

Paper delivered at a conference on poverty in America, sponsored by Bard College's Jerome Levy Economics Institute, June 18-19, 1991.

Authors: *Susan E. Mayer and Christopher Jencks*

The late 1970s and '80s are widely seen as hard times for poor families. While the average American family's real income rose by 11 percent between 1979 and '89, for example, the real income of families in the bottom fifth fell by four percent. The poverty rate increased from 10.5 percent to 11.4 percent.

But all these figures are misleading, contend sociologists Mayer, of the University of Chicago, and Jencks, of Northwestern University. While the cash income reported by poor families was stagnant (after adjustment for inflation) during the 1970s and '80s, their reported *expenditures* jumped.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys indicate that between 1973 and '85, average consumer spending by the poorest tenth of American households went from \$2,829 per person (in 1987 dollars) to \$4,545—a whopping 60 percent increase. Meanwhile, similar households were reporting to the Census Bureau an average per-capita income in

1984-85 of only about \$1,400—virtually the same as it had been more than a decade earlier. (According to different, and dubious, Bureau of Labor Statistics data, the income of the poor plummeted by half, down to only \$900.)

The gap of more than \$3,000 is partially explained by the fact that Census Bureau researchers did not ask people to report certain kinds of income (e.g., from savings, loans, payments by boarders, or even illegal drug sales). Even so, the poor clearly did not give a full account of all the money they received from licit or illicit employment, family members, and other sources.

"There may be a few households getting by on such amounts [the reported \$1,400 annually per capita], especially if they live in subsidized housing, get food stamps, and have Medicaid," Mayer and Jencks acknowledge. But they note that researcher Kathryn Edin, who interviewed 50 mothers receiving welfare (as well as food stamps and other aid) in

Chicago in 1989, found that none of the women spent less than \$500 per month in cash. Not one of the mothers was living entirely on her welfare check—and not one was reporting all her outside income to the welfare department. The average mother's unreported cash income amounted to as much as her welfare check.

This hardly means that the poor are rolling in money. Still, Mayer and Jencks note, there are other indications from decennial census data that belie the image of worsening poverty. In 1980, at the end of a decade in which their real per-capita income supposedly did not increase, poor families were less likely than in 1970 to live in crowded housing and more likely to have a car, a telephone, an air conditioner, and a "complete" bathroom.

Available statistics on income, the authors conclude, do not provide an accurate picture of how the poor are faring. That throws into question all assessments of government programs to aid them.

"Watching America: What Television Tells Us About Our Lives."

Prentice Hall Press, 15 Columbus Cir., New York, N.Y. 10023. 322 pp. \$24.95.

Authors: *S. Robert Lichter, Linda S. Lichter, and Stanley Rothman*

Television dramas, movies, and sit-coms, once "the servant of the status quo," in recent decades have become "an agent of social change," contend the Lichters, directors of the Center for Media and Public Affairs, and Rothman, a

Smith College political scientist. Their study of 620 prime-time shows broadcast between 1955 and '86 indicates TV "now fosters populist suspicions of traditional mores and institutions."

The way in which business-

men are portrayed is a case in point. Before 1965, there were twice as many "good guys" as "bad guys" in TV's version of corporate America. In the ensuing decade, however, the proportion was reversed. Now, the men in gray flannel suits

are villains, responsible even for much of the violent crime in TV-land. (And it is a violent place: Since 1955 the murder rate has been 1,000 times higher, per 1,000 inhabitants, than in the real world.) Next to professional criminals, in fact, businessmen commit the largest share of TV crimes, including one-third of the homicides. That gives new meaning to the term "hostile takeover."

Sex is another realm in which TV entertainment has challenged traditional views. In TV-land today, "sexual repression [is presented] as a barrier to human fulfillment."

No pre-1970 program the authors studied justified extramarital sex without qualification, but of the subsequent shows, 41 percent presented "recreational" sex as perfectly okay. "On the TV screen," the authors note, "sex is usually without consequences, without worry, and with rarely a bad experience." In part, they acknowledge, television is just following society's changing mores. "But [it] also seeks to accelerate these changes, by championing causes like gay rights, which the mass audience still opposes."

Given the "left populist

themes" of recent TV entertainment, it should come as no surprise that the authors' survey of 104 leading TV producers and other creative types reveals them to be very liberal in their political and social views. "On such issues as abortion, homosexual rights, and extramarital sex, they overwhelmingly reject traditional restrictions." Despite TV's portrayal of businessmen, however, most of the creators favor free enterprise and think people with greater ability should earn more. *They* certainly do: Two-thirds make more than \$200,000 a year.

"Exploring the Moon and Mars: Choices for the Nation."

Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9325. 104 pp. \$5.

President George Bush has proposed sending Americans back to the Moon to establish a permanent lunar base, and then mounting a mission to Mars by the year 2019, the 50th anniversary of the Apollo Moon landing. Congress' Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) is skeptical: "It is far from clear what the United States would gain from demonstrating leadership in human exploration" of Mars.

Bush's idea is reminiscent of President John F. Kennedy's 1961 pledge to land a man on the Moon. But times have changed. The United States then was in the midst of the Cold War. Today, there is no race to send humans to the Moon or to Mars. The European Space Agency has expressed an interest in explor-

ing Mars—but with robots. The Japanese plan to send unmanned craft to the Moon.

The cost of Bush's proposal, according to very tentative estimates, could reach \$300–550 billion. Human exploration of such extremely harsh environments, OTA says, may cost 10 to 100 times as much as unmanned exploration.

In the Apollo era, the state of automation and robotics technology was primitive, and the astronauts went to the Moon with little robotic support. Today, specialists believe it will soon be possible for robots, acting largely on their own, to carry out many space exploration activities. Small "rovers," for example, could move about on Mars, making observations and collecting and analyzing soil samples.

Sticking to Bush's timetable, however, may mean giving short shrift to these new technologies, OTA notes, if resources are channeled into technologies to support the human crews.

Future decisions about space exploration, and about the relative roles of humans and robots in it, may have an important impact on the economy. "The experience gained in applying [automation and robotics] technologies to tasks in space could assist their development in other parts of U.S. industry and help the United States to compete . . . in the world economy," OTA says. Given Washington's budget woes, putting men on Mars may not seem as urgent as putting a man on the Moon did 30 years ago.

COMMENTARY

We welcome timely letters from readers, especially those who wish to amplify or correct information published in the Quarterly and/or react to the views expressed in our essays. The writer's telephone number and address should be included. For reasons of space, letters are usually edited for publication. Some letters are received in response to the editors' requests for comment.

What Schools Cannot Do

The articles by Chester Finn ["The Ho Hum Revolution", *WQ*, Summer '91] and Patrick Welsh ["A Teacher's View"] are interesting when viewed against the backdrop of the school reform initiative, *America 2000*: six national goals to be measured by tests and attained by the year 2000.

Welsh focuses on what Finn (and *America 2000*) ignore: cataclysmic shifts in the moral fiber and supportive infrastructure of the culture surrounding schools. For Welsh, the answer lies in a culture that makes students work harder.

Finn's answer is to hold schools accountable for performance, presumably on the tests envisioned for *America 2000*. Are such schools to create the work ethic in a culture that will then produce students who work harder in schools? Caution is warranted when a major remedial role in the health of a nation is proposed for schools.

Regarding the role of schools in the economy, Finn mentions Lamar Alexander's argument for reform: "Better schools mean better jobs . . ." I am more persuaded by those specialists who strongly dispute the presence of a direct link between excellent schools and a continuing robust economy. The links with most other elements of a culture are even weaker—especially in a culture such as ours where so many disparate forces teach, as Welsh documents.

The two pieces cancel each other. Together they pose the agenda: simultaneously addressing the curricula and instructional core of schools and the conditions in the surrounding culture needed to sustain them. To believe, however, that the six national goals and a system of tests will put our schools and our nation—in that order—right again is to assume the most mythical and mystical relationship in our long and misguided history of pretending for schools what they cannot do.

*John I. Goodlad, Director
Ctr. for Educational Renewal
Univ. of Wash.*

Parents Who Care

Perhaps we are asking too much of our schools and not enough of ourselves, the parents of the students. If my local school board were to call a par-

ents' meeting to discuss the "philosophy of education," or the "theoretical impact of education," there would be no one in attendance. However, if the Taylor School Board were to announce "no football in 1991-92," the board office would be jammed with angry parents.

I believe that we, the parents, educators, principals, and ordinary taxpayers, have not really asked ourselves, "What do we want the schools to do?" Nor have we asked, "What *exactly* is education?"

*Robert D. Hatfield
Taylor, Mich.*

Asking the Wrong Question

"Why Our Schools Still Don't Work" is the wrong question to ask. Instead, we must ask, What makes our schools work? And, we must understand that our public school system is the engine of our democracy and a vibrant economy.

The National PTA has discovered that parent involvement is the difference between mediocre schools and great ones. More importantly, parent involvement in schools is the link between lessons and learning. It has been proven to increase academic achievement in spite of socioeconomic conditions and across racial/ethnic barriers.

Our schools today must try to educate all who appear at the classroom door. This was not always the case. Our competitive, information-based world requires an educated citizenry. The impediments to obtaining this education are many. Now, students come to school with all the problems that society refuses to address—they are hungry, homeless, abused, neglected and ignored, angry, and scared. These children may live in violent inner-city communities or in rural isolation.

The problems of our schools are, in reality, the problems of society. Now is not the time to replace the educational engine that drives our society simply because it needs a tune-up. Yes, our schools need to improve. Established in the 1800s, our public schools desperately need to adapt to the 21st century. And, they definitely must have more parents involved. These are challenges to be overcome; not reasons for abandonment.

*Pat Henry, President
The National PTA
Chicago, Ill.*

The Naming of Hinduism

It is clear from "Hinduism and the Fate of India" [WQ, Summer '91] that the nominalist controversy still flourishes, at least among Indologists, historians of religions, and other students of "Hinduism." Yet the adversaries in this longstanding debate continue to formulate their differences in ways that are not terribly productive, and it would seem they are talking past each other about two rather different "Hinduisms," or rather, about two very different paradigms of Hinduism.

For all its longevity and original interest, this debate has been fairly sterile for some time, and the current situation in India demands something better. Ideally, I should like to see a rethinking of how nation, state, and religion have interacted throughout Indian history, which could help us to understand how a religion that was constructed for the nation by the colonial state, has now come to serve as the most important instrument through which much of that nation is mobilizing itself, not just for another round of a seemingly interminable conflict with other religious groups, but also in opposition to the workings of a neo-colonial state and the westernized elites that have dominated that state since its inception.

The struggles that wrack India have never been simply and straightforwardly sectarian, and nationalism in the Third World is always complex, with social, political, and economic dimensions to it, however much these may be inflected by religious concerns. Those in the West who feel their interests to be threatened by such movements often dwell on their religious character in alarming and even lurid terms as a way to tilt public opinion against them. In light of such propagandistic excesses, it seems to me all the more important that we exercise the most critical judgment when talk turns to "Hinduism and the Fate of India."

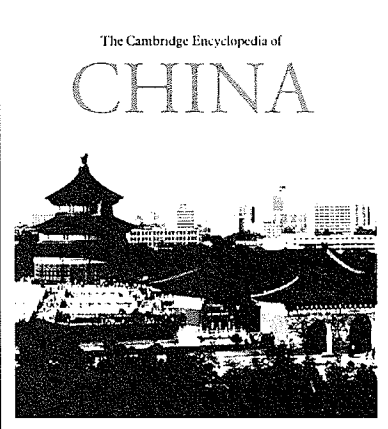
Bruce Lincoln
Prof. of Comparative Studies in Discourse & Society
Univ. of Minn.

Correction

In the article "Who Killed Hollywood" [WQ, Summer '91], the "total national population" is given as approximately 79½ million in 1946. The U.S. population in 1940 was 131.7 million; in 1950 it was 150.7 million.

David S. Croyder
Bethesda, Md.

Editors' Note: We should have said that the 1946 population was approximately 141 million.



The Cambridge Encyclopedia of
CHINA

**The Cambridge
Encyclopedia
of China**

SECOND EDITION

Brian Hook, Editor
Denis Twitchett, Associate Editor

A revised edition of the authoritative, illustrated account of China's rich and colorful history, its people, and its culture. Here is updated information on the most recent developments in China including the crisis of 1989 and its aftermath.

512 pages/250 photographs/60 maps
\$49.50

ALSO AVAILABLE

**The Cambridge
Handbook of
Contemporary China**

by Colin Mackerras and Amanda Yorke

Here are thousands of important facts and figures on all aspects of Chinese life since 1949 — from population statistics and economic figures to biographies of important people.

276 pages/10 maps/96 tables and figures
\$37.50

Available at bookstores or from
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011

WASHINGTON ON VIEW

The Nation's Capital since 1790

by John W. Reps

This magnificent book reproduces more than 150 engravings and lithographs. Together with contemporary published descriptions, these views provide a vivid history of Washington through the years.

14 3/4 x 11 1/4,
308 pp.,
160 color
illus., 12
b&w illus.,
\$49.95



available at bookstores or from

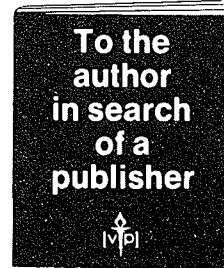
The University of North Carolina Press
Post Office Box 2288 • Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288

Toll-free orders: 1-800-848-6224

Authors... **LOOKING FOR A PUBLISHER?**

**Learn how to have
your book published.**

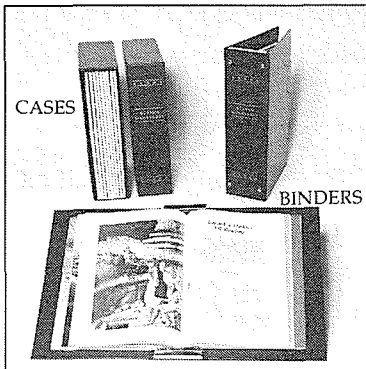
You are invited to send for a free illustrated guidebook which explains how your book can be published, promoted and marketed. Whether your subject is fiction, non-fiction or poetry, scientific, scholarly, specialized, (even controversial) this handsome 32-page brochure will show you how to arrange for prompt publication.



Unpublished authors, especially, will find this booklet valuable and informative. **For your free copy, write to: VANTAGE**

PRESS, Inc., Dept. RD-6, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001

Organize and Protect Your Copies of Wilson Quarterly



These custom made cases and binders are the perfect way to organize and protect your valuable copies of the **Wilson Quarterly**. Beautifully crafted from reinforced board covered with durable leather-like material in maroon with gold logo, the cases are V-notched for easy access, and the binders have a special spring mechanism to hold individual rods which easily snap in. Each binder or case holds 2 years (8 issues) of the **Wilson Quarterly**.

Cases	1- \$7.95	3- \$21.95	6- \$39.95
Binders	1- \$9.95	3- \$27.95	6- \$52.95

The Wilson Quarterly

Jesse Jones Industries, Dept. WQ
499 East Erie Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19134

Enclosed is \$_____ for ___ cases, and
___ binders. Add \$1 per case/binder for
postage & handling. Outside USA add
\$2.50 per case/binder (US funds only).
PA residents add 6% sales tax.

PRINT NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

CHARGE ORDERS (\$15 min): AMEX, VISA, MC, DC accepted.

Send card name, account number, and expiration date.

CALL TOLL FREE (7 days, 24 hours): 1-800-825-6690

SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED

RATIONALISM IN POLITICS AND OTHER ESSAYS

NEW AND EXPANDED EDITION

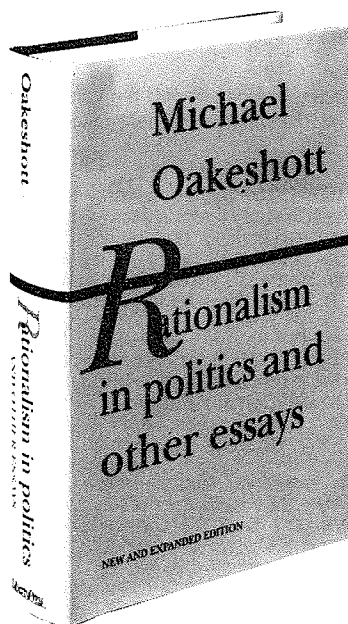
By Michael Oakeshott

Foreword by Timothy Fuller

"Socialism and communism are now plausibly thought to be dead. The genius of these witty and profound essays is in revealing the misconceptions of rationalism which underlie such doctrines. Communism may well be dead; rationalism seems more alive than ever before. Oakeshott's account is only now coming into its own."

—Kenneth Minogue, *London School of Economics and Political Science*

Rationalism in Politics has established Michael Oakeshott as the greatest British philosopher of conservative disposition. First published in 1962, this new and expanded edition includes six additional essays (one previously unpublished) and a foreword and bibliography by Timothy Fuller.



558 + xxvi pages. Preface to the 1st Edition, foreword, bibliography, index.

Hardcover \$24.00

0-86597-094-7

Paperback \$ 7.50

0-86597-095-5

LibertyPress, 1991

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

In Two Volumes

By David Ramsay

Edited and annotated by Lester H. Cohen

"David Ramsay's premier work of American historiography is now available for the first time in a well-edited reprint. Lester Cohen's foreword is an invaluable guide."

—Arthur H. Shaffer, *University of Missouri*

Volume I — 334 + xlv pages. Foreword, bibliography, editor's note, preface to the 1st edition.

Volume II — 365 + xii pages. Index for both volumes.

Hardcover \$45.00 the set

0-86597-078-5

Paperback \$15.00 the set

0-86597-081-5

LibertyClassics, 1991

Prepayment required on all orders not for resale. We pay book rate postage on prepaid orders. Please allow approximately 4 weeks for delivery. All orders from outside the United States *must* be prepaid in U.S. dollars. To order, or for a copy of our current catalogue, please write:

Liberty Fund, Inc.
Department H105
7440 North Shadeland Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46250

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

For information on an ad in the Wilson Quarterly Classified Section, please write to Advertising, The Wilson Quarterly, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W., Suite 704, Washington, D.C. 20024, or call (202) 287-3000, ex. 223.

HOME STUDY COURSE in economics. A 10-lesson study that will throw light on today's baffling problems. Tuition free—small charge for materials. Write Henry George Institute, 121 E. 30th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

BOOK ASSOCIATES: Specialists in out-of-print books. World-wide search—No fee. Contact: Bob Snell, P.O. Box 687, Orange, Conn. 06477. (203) 795-3107. Catalogs issued.

If you are a serious reader who wants to stay informed, subscribe to **THE WILSON QUARTERLY** today. One year/\$24, two years/\$39. Use the postage-paid card in this issue or write to THE WILSON CENTER, Membership Department, P.O. Box 52211, Boulder, Colo. 80321.

BOOKLOVER'S SMORGASBORD

for a pittance! Tempting book bargains to enrich your library. Write for free catalog. **IRON KETTLE BOOKS**, 85 Hancock Road, Williamstown, Mass. 01267.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL: 20 years of his lectures at the Esalen Institute on audio tape... plus Bly, Bateson, Watts, Huxley and more. Catalog. **BIG SUR TAPES**, P.O. Box 4-F, Tiburon, CA 94920. (800) 688-5512.

A limited number of back issues of THE WILSON QUARTERLY are available at a cost of \$7.00 each. Contact: Business Manager, THE WILSON QUARTERLY, 370 L'Enfant Promenade S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024.

ATTENTION WILSON CENTER ASSOCIATES: Are you aware that as a subscriber to the *Wilson Quarterly*

you are entitled to many exciting benefits? Write to the addresses listed below to obtain the desired items. Please include your membership number or a copy of your membership card.

The Wilson Center Calendar of Events, The Wilson Center Reports, Publishing Program, Calendar/Reports, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, Suite 704, Washington, D.C. 20024.

Smithsonian Foreign and Domestic Study Tours, Associates Reception Center, Department WCA, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Smithsonian Gift Catalog, Smithsonian Institution, Gift Catalog, Department 0006, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Free Catalog Bargain Books

Choose from recent publishers' overstocks, remainders, imports and reprints—up to 8,000 titles each month, including 600-1,500 new arrivals—most at savings of 50% to 80%.

We publish a new catalog every 4 weeks, each offering an immense selection from all major publishers, and with more books at \$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.95 than you'll find anywhere else: Fiction. Biography. Science. Art. Literature. Politics. Health. Movies. Nature. Gardening and more. Something for everyone, from yesterday's best sellers to titles you never knew existed, most in limited supply. We normally ship within 24 hours with a moneyback guarantee.

Send me your FREE Catalog of Bargain Books.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

HAMILTON Box 15-600
Falls Village CT 06031

Credits: Cover, pp. 21, 117, Bru Associates illustration; p. 1 (top), p. 46, Courtesy, Chase Manhattan Archives; p. 1 (middle), pp. 67, 71, 74, 76, The Granger Collection; p. 1 (bottom), p. 59, UPI/Bettmann Newsphotos; pp. 9, 54, 107, The Bettmann Archive; p. 14, Copyright © 1986 by William Hamilton, from the book *The Men Will Fear You and the Women Will Adore You* and reprinted with permission from St. Martin's Press, Inc., New York, N.Y.; p. 16, AP/Wide World Photos; p. 20, Reprinted permission of *New York Newsday*; p. 23, Courtesy, Lyndon Baines Johnson Library; p. 26, Courtesy, The Peddie Institute Archives; p. 27, Amherst College Archives; p. 33, Courtesy, Max Holland; p. 35, Courtesy, Dwight D. Eisenhower Library; p. 39, Copyright © 1949 Time Warner Inc. Reprinted by permission; p. 44, Courtesy, Council on Foreign Relations; p. 49, Courtesy, The Brookings Institution; p. 50, The National Archives; p. 52, Courtesy, The Heritage Foundation; pp. 78, 89, 102, 104, 111, Reproductions from the collection of the Library of Congress; p. 83, Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society; p. 88 (top), from *Florentine Codex* (Med. Palat. 220, c. 406), photo by Isabella Sansoni, courtesy of the Biblioteca Medicea, Laurenziana, Florence; p. 88 (bottom), p. 97, from the Art Collection of the Folger Shakespeare Library; p. 93, Linda Hawkin-Israel, *Women in Law*, 1985, The National Museum of Women in the Arts, Gift of the Foundation for Women Judges In Honor of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor; p. 100, from *Mythologies*, Volume II, compiled by Yves Bonnefoy, translated under the direction of Wendy Doniger; p. 113, William H. Walker Cartoon Collection, Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library, Princeton University Libraries; p. 128, Drawing by Hashime Murayama © National Geographic Society; p. 134, Tate Gallery, London/Art Resource, N.Y.; p. 136, The [vanguard] of *perestroika*, by Natalia Levitina, 1988, in *The Posters of Glasnost and Perestroika* (1989), Sovietyky Khudozhnik Publishers, Moscow.



THE WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL
CENTER FOR SCHOLARS presents . . .

Mozart and the Riddle of Creativity

A Symposium to Commemorate the 200th Anniversary
of the Death of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756-1791)

December 2-5, 1991

December 2, Museum of American History

Keynote by Anthony Burgess, Novelist, Composer,
and Author of the forthcoming *A Paean for Mozart*
"Mozart and the Wolf Gang"

December 3, National Gallery of Art

The Nature of Creativity

David Feldman, Department of Psychology,
Tufts University:
"Mozart and the Transformational Imperative."

Howard Gardner, Graduate School of Education,
Harvard University:
"How Unique is Mozart?"

Neal Zaslaw, Department of Music,
Cornell University:
"Mozart as a Working Stiff."

Commentator: Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi
Department of Education,
The University of Chicago

Afternoon Film Showing: *The Magic Flute*,
Directed by Ingmar Bergman

Introduced by Stanley Kauffmann, Theater and Film
Critic; Visiting Professor of Drama, City University of
New York Graduate Center

December 4, National Gallery of Art

Mozart in History

William Baumol, Department of Economics,
Princeton University, and Hilde Baumol:
"On the Economics of Musical Composition
in Mozart's Vienna."

Michael P. Steinberg, Department of History,
Cornell University:
"Don Giovanni Against the Baroque, or,
The Culture Punished"

Leon Botstein; President, Bard College and
Conductor, American Symphony Orchestra:
"Nineteenth-Century Mozart."

Commentator: Carl Schorske
Department of History
Princeton University

Afternoon Film Showing: *Don Giovanni*,
Directed by Joseph Losey
Introduced by Stanley Kauffmann

December 5, National Gallery of Art

Genius Within and Beyond Tradition

Wye Allanbrook, Department of Music,
St. John's College:
"Mozart and the Comedy of Closure."

Maynard Solomon, Department of Music,
New York University:
"Mozart: The Family Treasure."

Joseph Kerman, Department of Music,
University of California, Berkeley:
"Mozart's Concertos and Their Audiences."

Commentator: Martin Mueller
Department of English
Northwestern University

Afternoon Film Showing: *Marriage of Figaro*,
Directed by Peter Sellars
Introduced by Stanley Kauffmann

All events are open to the public free of charge,
but to ensure admission please request tickets by
writing to:

Mozart Symposium
The Woodrow Wilson Center
1000 Jefferson Drive S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560

Please specify which sessions you wish to attend.
For information call (202) 357-4335.

This project is made possible by generous gifts from the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.



A FEW COMPELLING REASONS FOR DOUBLE-HULLED OIL TANKERS.

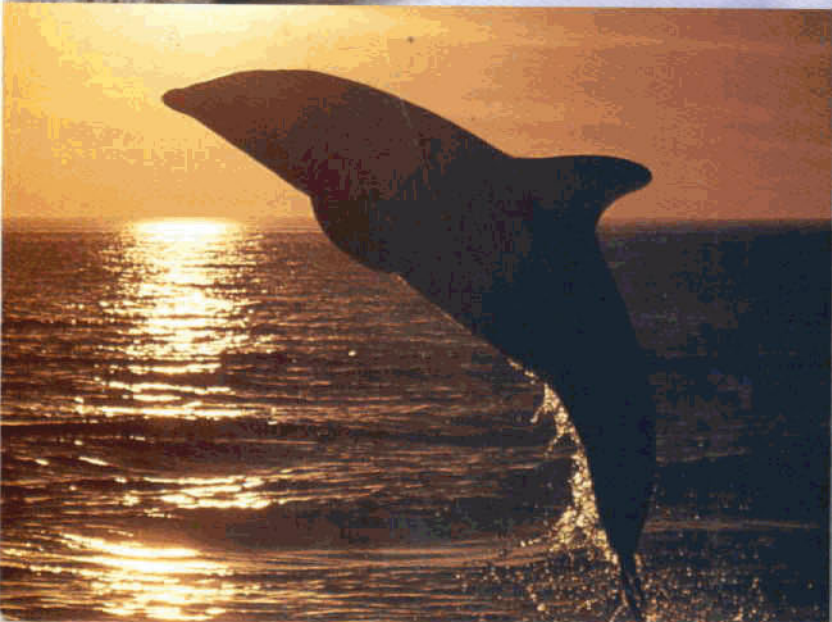


Last year, DuPont announced that its energy unit, Conoco, would pioneer the use of new double-hulled oil tankers to help safeguard the environment.

Estimates indicate that they'll cost 50 million dollars each—about 15% more than conventional oil tankers. And, they'll carry about 10% less oil.

But estimates also indicate they could eliminate or significantly reduce the damage from oil spills, saving thousands of sea birds, otters, sea lions, dolphins and other sea life.

The reaction has been overwhelmingly positive.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING.