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Folder Title:

Joycelyn Elders [1]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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Alexis Herman
OA/Box Number: 2645

FOLDER TITLE:

Joycelyn Elders [1]

2012-0741-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

JOYCELYN ELDERS

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

JOYCELYN
ELDERS

Myager
Ben
Amy
Steve

BMH
JE/F

The United Methodist Church

Pine Bluff District

Chester R. Jones, District Superintendent

July 29, 1993

AUG - 2 1993

Ms. Alexis Herman
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Alexis:

I am writing on behalf of Dr. Elders and her family to say a big thank you for all the assistance you gave us during her confirmation hearing before the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. I thought the entire day went well. I know a lot of work is involved in planning such an event. Our family, (even though from the country of rural Arkansas) felt at home in the big city of Washington all because you were such a great host. Thanks again for helping us with all the arrangements that made a hard day for our family special.

Finally, I am so pleased that God has given my sister the opportunity to serve in President Clinton's administration. I know he will make the nation as well as those of us in Arkansas real proud of him. May God continue to bless you in all that you do.

I am grateful!

Chester Jones

Chester Jones
District Superintendent
Pine Bluff District United Methodist Churches

CRJjs

M. JOYCELYN ELDERS

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this is only
a draft Index

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

ALLEGATIONS

Divider Title: _____



Democratic National Committee

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Alexis Herman

COMPANY: _____

FAX #: 456-2983

FROM: Research

DIVISION: _____

DIRECT DIAL: (202) 479-_____

FAX #: (202) 479-5193 ..

OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET) 3 DATE: _____

COMMENTS: Replacements. (7:15 PM)

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS**LAWSUIT****ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES**

ALLEGATION: Dr. Elders late last month settled a lawsuit filed against her and four other former directors of this bank. The suit alleged that she had voted to give herself and other directors an unsecured \$230,000 line of credit and that she and her colleagues had improperly moved to transfer money to an Illinois savings and loan to cover bad lending practices in which they had engaged.

RESPONSE: Dr. Elders served on the board of the National Bank of Arkansas from 1979-1989. There was no law suit by any governmental agency for malfeasance or negligence. The suit was brought by certain shareholders against the bank's board members and its president in connection with a struggle for control of the bank.

The lawsuit has been settled with Dr. Elders admitting nor receiving any liability for any of the action claimed by the plaintiffs.

The allegation that directors had voted to give themselves unsecured lines of credit is totally false. In fact, in order to be more conservative than they were legally required to be, the Board imposed a voluntary limit of \$230,000 -- less than what was legally required -- on the amount of normal credit that directors could get, on the same terms extended to other borrowers.

The allegation on the lawsuit relating to a supposed tying arrangement in connection with a loan made to an official of a bank in Illinois is totally baseless and was never proven. If fact, not a shred of evidence was ever put forward in the lawsuit to support this allegation.

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS
DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACEPTIVES
ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES

ALLEGATION: In 1991, the Arkansas legislature adopted prohibition on the use of state money to distribute contraceptives at school-based health clinics. Shortly after the restriction was adopted, Dr. Elders announced that the school-based would continue to distribute contraceptives using federal and local money. But a pending lawsuit filed by Rep. Tim Hutchinson (R-AR) alleges that state funds are being used in violation of the ban.

RESPONSE:

- ◆ The law specifically prohibits the use of state funds for the distribution of contraceptive.
- ◆ No state funds have been used for distribution of contraceptive.
- ◆ The law does not speak to the use of federal funds for the distribution of contraception.
- ◆ Only federal money has been used for distribution of contraceptives which is not in violation of the law.
- ◆ Outrageously and irresponsibly, the Republicans failed to note that "pending" lawsuit filed by Rep. Tim Hutchinson is no longer pending: it has been decided -- Hutchinson lost the case! In an opinion and order handed down on February 16, 1993 ruling completely in favor of Dr. Elders, Chancellor Annabelle c. Imber found Hutchinson's claims to be totally baseless and his position "illogical." She ruled that:

Although the Arkansas legislature could have enacted a provision prohibiting the use of state funds for the operation and maintenance of school-based health clinics which elect to distribute contraceptives, it did not... With regard to the Arkansas Department of Health's current practice using federal funds to pay for all family planning services in school-based health clinics, this Court must find that no violation of [Arkansas law] has been demonstrated. (emphasis added)

(Order, Hutchison v. Elders, No. 91-6004, Chancery Court of Pulaski County Arkansas, 6th Div. (Feb. 16, 1993).

OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

COMMUNICATION SLIP

DATE: 4/20/93

TO: ALEXIS HERMAN

FROM: STEVE HILTON

I have forwarded the attached to your attention for the following purpose and priority:

PURPOSE:**PRIORITY**INFORMATION URGENT ADVICE IMPORTANT ✓ ACTION ✓ ROUTINE MEETING **COMMENTS:**

*Lobby Thornton has made her
decision to pursue an opportunity at
the Department of Commerce.
She also has requested your assistance.*

*SPH**REC*

ELIZABETH R. THORNTON

8750 Georgia Avenue, #822A
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
(301) 585-5737

April 13, 1993

Ms. Alexis Herman
Assistant to the President,
Director of the Office
of Public Liaison
The White House
Second Floor-West Wing
Washington DC., 20500

Dear Alexis:

Thank you for the opportunity to interview for the position of Executive Assistant. It was truly a pleasure spending the day with you!

Although I admire you greatly and would be honored to work for you, financially I am unable to make the kind of long term commitment I would want to make and surely you would require.

As we discussed, I am anxious to commit my educational background and professional experience to the Clinton-Gore Administration. Specifically, I have identified the Department of Commerce as the Agency where my skills will add the most value.

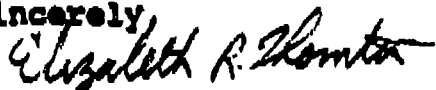
In fact, I have interviewed with Commerce's Office of White House Liaison. I met with Luyann Jackson, and Dave Katz Thursday, April 8, 1992. The interview was successful. I am being considered for a Deputy Assistant Secretary level position within the Business Liaison, Minority Business Development and Economic Development offices.

Monday, April 12th I had a breakfast meeting with Bill Morton. He has agreed with the assessment of my potential placement and has advised that I "keep stirring the pot".

Although Bruce Lindsey has received a great letter of recommendation from Harry Thomason on my behalf, a phone call from you to Secretary Ron Brown and/or Chief of Staff Rob Stein supporting my candidacy will be most helpful. Bill has also advised that I meet with Jim Hackney. A meeting has been scheduled for Thursday, April 22, 1993.

Alexis, I feel strongly in my ability to add value to the Department of Commerce. I will greatly appreciate any support you can provide.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth R. Thornton

July 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM

To: Alexis Herman, Director of Public Liaison
From: Ann Walker, Director of Communications
Subj: Dr. Joycelyn Elders and Consulting Fees

FACTS:

- Elders now employed as health director, Arkansas; under a three month contract from July 1 to September 30.
 - ◆ Still technically an employee of University of Arkansas, Medical School.
 - ◆ Salary on July 1 to Sept. 30 contract: \$42,119.
 - ◆ Last year salary: \$105,371 on a contract ending June 30.
- On paid vacation from her job while advising HHS.
 - ◆ Federal government is currently paying for Little Rock to Washington travel.
- Consulting for HHS.
 - ◆ April 18 - 2 days/week; after July 2, full time.
 - ◆ \$550/day; \$135/day for expenses.

SIMULTANEOUS HOLDING OF FEDERAL AND STATE POSITIONS IS NOT BARRED BY LAW:

- Bill Goodman, head of Arkansas Bureau of Legislative Research, said that Arkansas law prohibits the holding of two state positions, but that there is not "anti-double dipping" rule barring the holding of state and federal positions.

STATEMENTS CURRENTLY ON WIRE IN SUPPORT OF ELDER'S SITUATION:

- "State officials said there apparently was no prohibition to bar Elders from serving during her vacation as a federal consultant to Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala." AP Newswire 7.15.93.
- State officials said they could find no law or policy that would specifically prohibit what Mrs. Elders is doing spending her vacation time advising the federal health program that she hopes to join." AP Newswire 7.15.93.
- "A spokesman for the U.S. Public Health Service said it was not unusual for presidential nominees to receive government consulting fees while awaiting nomination." AP Newswire 7.15.93.
- "Federal spokesmen said government ~~said government~~ appointees routinely take jobs advising the agency they will join prior to their confirmation." AP Newswire 7.15.93.

BUSH JUSTICE NOMINEE ALSO REIMBURSED FOR TRAVEL

- During the appointment process for William Lucas, proposed-head of the civil rights division, Justice Department spokesperson David R. Runkel said, "nominees for Justice Department positions normally do not have their travel or lodging expenses paid for by the department, but it is not unprecedented. . . [w]hen the Post hires a consultant they probably pay his traveling expenses, and that's what the government does." *Justice Dept. Nominee as Consultant*, WASHINGTON POST, March 21, 1990 at A19.

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Voices

On thin ice with Dr. Elders

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton thinks he has the abortion issue figured out, but his old friend Dr. Joycelyn Elders may pull him right out of his self-styled demilitarized zone.

The president believes most Americans are tolerant of abortion, but not permissive.

(Never mind for the moment that some dictionaries label them synonymous. "Tolerant" implies passively accepting something you disagree with. "Permissive" implies indulgence and encouragement. At least in the New Clinton Unabridged.)

Clinton believes most Americans generally support his lifting of the ban on the use of fetal tissue in research, since there are medical benefits. He thinks they generally support his lifting of the ban on abortion counseling, since they accept it as an option suitable for some young women. That's tolerance.

But Congress recently denied Medicaid funding for abortions. That implied permissiveness and encouragement. The White House stayed out of that one. Clinton and the leading pundits see Americans as pro-choice, not wanting the government to deny a woman the right to decide, but personally anti-abortion, not willing to choose it for themselves or their daughters unless circumstances force it.

Now the Religious Right — the commonly accepted name for zealous and intolerant intolerables — has targeted Dr. Elders, the health director from Arkansas whom Clinton has nominated for U.S. surgeon general.

Dr. Elders sees teenage pregnancy as a health issue. Poor kids are giving

John Brummett



birth to poor kids and neither generation gets decent health care. In the AIDS era, doing what you do to give birth can get you killed. So Dr. Elders advocates state distribution of condoms, both to control the pregnancy rate and protect the health of those engaging in sexual intercourse. Handing out condoms falls somewhere between Clinton's tolerance, which is politically safe, and his permissiveness, which is politically unsafe.

Then there is the matter of what Dr. Elders has said. Two comments are more than tolerant, maybe permissive, but certainly candid, brutally so.

Americans "need to get over their love affair with the fetus" — that's one of them. Even I grimace. Would-be parents ecstatic about starting a family do not need to get over their love affair with the baby-in-making.

Naturally, we need context. But in the sound-bite era, you're in peril if you're reliant on context. What Elders was talking about was the attitude of some intolerant intolerables that has them seemingly more in love with a fetus, which they call an unborn child, than with the actual child that is born into a cycle of poverty.

She was saying that these people should fixate less on the fetus and more

on the child. It's good advice. I agree. But as she makes that point at her confirmation hearing, she may jerk her president out of his haven.

Then there is the other comment, which I paraphrase: If young girls are going to have sex for money to buy drugs, then they ought at least to have a condom with them.

The question is whether Dr. Elders expressed so much tolerance in that one remark — for sex, for prostitution, for drugs, for vice — that the cumulative effect is permissiveness. She will explain — and she will be right as always — that the health risks are so great in these inevitable activities that the issue isn't tolerance or permissiveness, but public safety. She'll be relying on risky context again.

Dr. Elders, it seems, defies political equations. Always has. She's a black woman doctor who serves as the Arkansas health director, preached school-distributed condoms and survived for more than five years in a state with a healthy contingent of intolerant intolerables, several of whom serve in the state Legislature. Clinton always stood with her in Arkansas. He'll do the same in Washington. I admire him for it. But his little political equation probably won't survive.

David Gergen better hold strong to the political center. With Joycelyn tugging on the left, Clinton could get hurt.

John Brummett's column appears every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. Write him at 5485 Nebraska Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20015, or call 202-244-1351.

Big bucks for social programs

Anyone who still believes that Bill Clinton is a "new" kind of Democrat who doesn't believe in taxing and spending, needs to reread Wednesday's story out of Detroit about how Al Bore, a/k/a Al Gore, promised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People \$40 billion in new social spending.

That's \$40 billion, which is about how much Bill Clinton is going to raise taxes on the middle class. It's the second half of the tax and spend definition of "old" Democrats. We already knew about the taxes, but Clinton had told us the money was going to reduce the deficit.

I'll bet struggling middle-class Americans, who were promised the tax cut by the con-man candidates Clinton and Gore, are really thrilled about the prospect of tightening their belts so that those who don't work and don't play by the rules can have \$40 billion more.

It's almost as if Clinton and Gore and others who think like they do believe that more welfare-type spending will reduce poverty. We've spent \$4 trillion (with a t) on social programs in the last 30 years, and poverty is more widespread than ever.

And are those who got the \$4 trillion grateful? Ha!

All we ever hear from them is that the country hasn't done enough and the social engineers must continue to push to subvert the American ideal of equal-

John R. Starr



ity of opportunity into equality of result. As one wag has observed, the War on Poverty that Lyndon B. Johnson declared in the mid-1960s is over, and poverty won.

Clinton promised a new kind of welfare, but so far, he hasn't hit a tap to bring it about.

Gore picked the NAACP as the forum for telling the truth about Clinton's spending programs because if Clinton doesn't get the support of the House's Black Caucus, he's not going to have any kind of economic program. The Black Caucus is in revolt because the Senate cut a little social spending out of the House's budget bill.

Kweisi Mfume, a Maryland Democrat who heads the Black Caucus, reacted favorably but skeptically to Gore's promises. He said he was "heartened to hear the vice president talk about the programs as if they'd already survived compromised negotiations."

Position 'stabilizing'

Alas, the rosy picture that the press painted of Clinton's "success" at the

Tokyo summit didn't trickle into the minds of the public.

A USA Today-Cable News Network poll conducted last weekend, while Clinton was vacationing in Hawaii, showed that public approval of his handling of foreign affairs actually dropped following the Tokyo meeting — to 49 percent from the 56 percent it reached following the June 27 bombing attack on Iraq.

Only 34 percent of poll respondents approved of Clinton's effort to restructure the economy. That figure was about the same as in late May. Clinton's overall approval rating stayed at 45 percent. White House Chief of Staff Mack McLarty said the steadiness of that number shows a "strengthening" of Clinton's position after three months of diminishing support.

McLarty always was an optimist. A realist would have said Clinton's position was "stabilizing."

As might be expected, GOP pollster Linda DiVail took an opposite view of the lack of movement in the polls. She said it was an indication that the public's opinion on Clinton is becoming "entrenched" and that he's going to have to convince an as yet unconvinced public that he knows how to handle the economy.

John R. Starr is the former managing editor of the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette. His column appears every day.

Stance on teen pregnancy may spark fiery hearings on surgeon-general pick

By Elizabeth Neuffer
GLOBE STAFF

WASHINGTON — The fate of a key Clinton nominee could rest on a choice as explosive as this: Should the US surgeon general battle teen-age pregnancy by urging schools to distribute condoms or by preaching abstinence instead?

As Senate lawmakers prepare for tomorrow's hearings on the nomination of Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders, President Clinton's choice for the highly visible office, they are bracing for a congressional version of the sort of debate that has riven families and school districts across the nation.

Although conservatives appear unlikely to defeat the nomination, they argue that a doctor who stridently supports giving Norplant birth control implants to prostitutes and condoms to students is too radical for the post. Some critics have dubbed her the "condom queen."

But many in the American medical community and in the liberal camp argue that Elders is the perfect 1990s surgeon-general. They argue that, as head of the Arkansas Department of Health, Elders was a pioneer in advocating no-nonsense family planning combined with abstinence to deter teen-age pregnancy.

"Elders has taken radical positions in favor of abortion, in favor of condom distribution," said Sen. Don Nickles, Republican of Oklahoma, the only senator so far to oppose Elders publicly. "She is a radical candidate with radical views."

Backed by Kennedy

"Her leadership has been recognized by organizations from the PTA to the AMA, which are not radical," countered Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. "Those organizations concerned about health, education, women and minorities have all joined together in support of Dr. Elders, as do I." Almost 80 national groups declared their support for her this week.

The two sides will square off before the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, which Kennedy chairs.

Although each side has accused the other of mudslinging, just how damaging the Senate debate on Elders could be for the administration remains to be seen. Unlike the nomination of lawyer Lani Guinier to the Justice Department — which Clinton withdrew after conservatives assailed her position on voting rights — the White House has prepared for an attack and is firmly behind the nominee.

"There has been an all-out rounding up of the

troops," said a White House source. "This is someone the president has worked with and believes in."

Conservatives admit they probably lack the votes to block Elders.

The usually outspoken Elders has been generally silent in this case as the controversy over her nomination has escalated. But her previous comments have raised many eyebrows.

In an interview aired Tuesday on NBC, Elders, who supports a woman's right to abortion, said antiabortion activists "love little babies as long as they are in somebody else's uterus."

Supports access to abortion pill

She vowed in the same interview to make the abortion pill RU-486 "available in this country." She has told reporters she endorses the medical use of marijuana to relieve symptoms produced by major illnesses such as cancer and AIDS.

Supporters say the 59-year-old pediatrician, the eldest of eight children of an Arkansas sharecropping family, has always confronted obstacles. She scrubbed floors to get through college, and was the first black woman student at the University of Arkansas School of Medicine.

Nor is controversy a stranger to the surgeon-general's post. Debate over the nomination of C. Everett Koop, who was President Reagan's choice for surgeon general, dragged on for seven months over many similar issues.

Although the surgeon-general's job carries no policy-making authority, the post is often used as a moral bully pulpit, a position from which the administration and the officeholder can set health priorities and guide social values. For example, Koop during his tenure became a figure of national stature.

Larger role eyed

Conservatives are also expected to attack the administration's desire for Elders to have broader responsibilities than previous incumbents. Donna Shalala, secretary of Health and Human Services, has asked that Elders have "a beefed-up role" in the department, overseeing issues of minority and women's health and promoting health matters, according to a department spokesman.

Privately, some moderate Republicans say they are more concerned about Elders' loose tongue than her views on family planning. "Our concern is that she barges into situations and is very controversial and divisive," said a Senate Republican staff member.

Her stance on contraception and sex education

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has led to the most heated debate. She believes schools should have clinics and provide birth-control services if communities and parents will support them.

"Our opposition is really channeled on this core question: What is it should we be teaching children in a free society about love and sex?" said Gary Bauer, head of the Family Research Council. "We think her position on that question is a prescription for tragedy."

Supporters say conservatives take Elders' statements out of context and interpret her positions too narrowly. While Elders does support distributing contraceptives in schools, she also favors abstinence.

"Abstinence is always the first thing she talks about," said Arthur J. Kropp, president of People for the American Way, a liberal advocacy group.

While Elders supports local condom distribution, she does not advocate a federal distribution program for teen-agers, as some critics have charged.

Supporters point to her record in Arkansas, where only four of the many school-based clinics distribute condoms, all do so because local communities voted in favor of the concept.

"She has always said that parental consent is necessary and that a family planning program has to be with support of local community," Kennedy said.

But conservatives suggest Elders' philosophy is riddled with disrespect for parental authority.

"She has declared that we've taught teen-agers what to do in the front seat — now it's time to teach them what to do in the back seat," said Carrie Harrison, of Concerned Women for America. "Has this appointee never thought to teach teen-agers to stay in the front seat and to keep their seat belts on?"

Elders' supporters say that of course she has, but opponents warily maintain their doubts.

The controversial Dr. Elders

Tomorrow, Dr. Joycelyn Elders will sit before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee for a hearing on her nomination as Surgeon General. Since 1987, Dr. Elders has been director of the Arkansas State Health Department. She has also been the focus of virtually uninterrupted controversy. Why?

For one thing, she has been involved in some rather hazy financial machinations. Her salary as Arkansas health director, for example. The maximum salary (\$69,395) set by state law for the position would have meant a pay cut for Dr. Elders. So then-Gov. Bill Clinton arranged for her to take the job "on loan" from the University of Arkansas Medical Center, where she is a tenured professor, and to continue drawing her university salary, in addition to the state income, which brought her salary up to \$103,297 in 1988. (Dr. Elders seems to have brought this sort of creative public-service accounting with her when she followed Mr. Clinton to Washington after his election. She now reportedly is paid by the Arkansas medical school, the Arkansas Health Department and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, where she serves as an assistant to Secretary Donna Shalala.) She is also currently the target of a lawsuit for alleged malfeasance as one of five former directors of the National Bank of Arkansas, a case that will come to trial in August; among other things, the five are accused of giving themselves unsecured lines of credit of \$230,000 each.

Then there was her involvement in the case of Arkansas State Medical Examiner Fahmy Malak. Dr. Malak's chief claim to fame is that he declined to investigate charges in 1981 that Bill Clinton's nurse-anesthetist mother had contributed to the death of a patient in her care. By the time Dr. Elders came on the Arkansas health scene, Dr. Malak had been a medical examiner for some eight years, and his competence was being seriously questioned by many. Special juries had overturned his findings an unheard-of three times; in 17 other cases his work had been challenged by other pathologists. Nevertheless, in 1988, Dr. Elders stood by him and even recommended him for a raise. Three years later, she appointed him head of the health department's AIDS program, despite his lack of experience in the field. Today Dr. Malak heads the Arkansas Health Department Laboratory, to which position he was appointed by Dr. Elders. She denies that any pressure was brought to bear in her preferential treatment of Dr. Malak, though top aides to then-Gov. Clinton were present when Dr. Malak was offered the AIDS job.

Disquieting as these ethical vagaries may be, however, it is her positions on public health, as well as her

unequivocal outspokenness in advocating those positions, that have aroused the greatest outrage in her home state. Dr. Elders's pet peeve is teen-age pregnancy, and her prescription for dealing with it includes unrestricted and tax-funded abortion, sex education beginning in kindergarten and free distribution of condoms in schools.

Abortion, she declared in Senate testimony in support of the Freedom of Choice Act, "was the single most important factor in the significant decrease in neonatal mortality between 1964 and 1977." Those who would limit Medicaid payments for poor women to prenatal care and delivery of a baby, and exclude abortion, in her opinion have a master-slave mentality and have found "a way to keep people poor, ignorant and enslaved."

Sex-education programs for 5-year-olds, Dr. Elders argues, "combat not just teen pregnancy, but also drug and alcohol abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, and apathy and depression among teens."

"I tell every girl," Dr. Elders has said on national television, "that when she goes out on a date, put a condom in her purse." Virtually her first act as Arkansas health director was to announce that she favored school-based medical clinics that would distribute condoms — and she set about establishing those clinics. When the General Assembly passed legislation several years later specifically written to ban use of state funds for the purchase or distribution of condoms at the clinics, Dr. Elders and her mentor, Mr. Clinton, made an end-run around the wishes of the elected representatives of the people of Arkansas by using federal money for the condoms.

Not that her condom-distribution program had the desired effect on teen-age pregnancy in Arkansas. On the contrary, teen pregnancy rates, which had dropped by 10 per cent in the early 1980s, have risen by 17 per cent since Dr. Elders took over the health department. And the incidence of sexually transmitted disease has also increased on her watch. A recent study by the American Public Health Association ranked Arkansas as worst in the nation in every public health category.

By what reckoning does Dr. Elders qualify to be surgeon general of the United States? Granted, it is not a position of any substantial political or bureaucratic power. But as chief presidential spokesman on the nation's health, and as official caretaker of that health, the surgeon general wields a different sort of power: the power of ideas. In choosing Dr. Elders, whose radical ideas on social policy set her far outside the mainstream, Mr. Clinton has once again managed to take a step away from the beliefs and concerns of ordinary Americans.

*Republ
fail as
G. H. H.*

A Vote Against Teen Pregnancy

Joycelyn Elders, daughter of Arkansas sharecroppers and nominee for U.S. surgeon general, should be confirmed, if only because she speaks out on an urgent social question that most public figures don't dare mention.

Elders's views about how to confront teenage pregnancy, which has reached catastrophic proportions, have gotten her into trouble with conservatives, and also with others who think it is possible to be rational and still have reservations about abortion.

In her native Arkansas, where Gov. Bill Clinton appointed her head of the Health Department, Elders conducted an aggressive birth control campaign. She favored condom distribution in high schools, sex education from the start, Norplant for crack-addicted prostitutes. She also preached sexual abstinence as mandated by Arkansas law. She pulled no punches with pro-lifers. She said they "must give up their love affair with the fetus." She seems of the persuasion that holds that only "extremists" could oppose abortion. The notion was somewhat dented recently by the stunning vote in the House for the Hyde amendment which prohibits most public funding of abortion.

The amazing outcome suggested that while Americans think a woman should have the right to choose, they do not want to be party to abortion, which about half the population regards as murder.

But that is beside the point, which is that Elders is willing to talk about teenage pregnancy, and nobody else is. The rates have more than tripled since 1964 when Daniel Patrick Moynihan wrote his famous warning, "The Negro Family," a study showing that 25 percent of black babies were born out of wedlock. For his efforts, he was excoriated and shunned by the black elite. Since then, Democrats, who fear being critical of a constituency they have always counted on, have kept quiet; likewise Republicans, leery of being called racist. Blacks do not wish to hammer on unwed parenthood because it gives whites an unwarranted feeling of superiority and lets them off the hook about the causes of casual teenage procreation.

The most prominent politician in years to bring up the subject was Vice President Dan Quayle, who used the example of Murphy Brown, the television hussy and single mother.

There were howls of derision, hosannas to the single parent, no end of cackling about how little he knew. The fact is that just because Quayle said children have a better shot at the good life if they come from stable, two-parent homes did not make it wrong.

Says Gary Bauer, president of the Family Research Council, which has led the opposition to Elders, "Dan Quayle had to use a fictional white woman to make his case, so he wouldn't appear antiblack."

Bauer was a policy adviser to President Ronald Reagan, who was notably mum about the problem. Politicians know that to remedy the situation—to deal with the tangle of problems of employment, education, morality and race—would take billions of dollars. No one wants to contemplate the consequences of the skyrocketing rate of what the politically correct call "nonmarital births." Indescribable strains are put on cities, schools, hospitals and prisons by poor children who, like their mothers before them, grow up unschooled, unskilled and without hope. If there is an alternative to having babies or guns, it hasn't been forcefully presented to them.

Elders wants to face the problem, and more power to her. Her vigorous experiment in Arkansas didn't make a big change. In fact, the pregnancy rate went up, but, her proponents note, at a rate lower than the national average. Abortion, the ultimate form of birth control, is not the answer. The rate has climbed steadily since it was legalized. Many pregnant teens actually think they want their babies—until they arrive.

The conservative solution, "Just say no" to extramarital sex, causes bitter hilarity in knowing circles. Bauer says that Elders's alternate preaching of abstinence and handing out of condoms is "a slap in the face" to teens who at home are explicitly told to be virtuous, while at school the implicit message of the condoms is that everyone knows you're going to do it.

Unless Republicans make it a party matter to oppose Elders, she will be easily confirmed. After the Lani Guinier brouhaha, President Clinton wouldn't dream of abandoning her. Republicans make noises about opposition, but they have their searing memories of Anita Hill. Besides, they have no clue about what to do about teenage pregnancy. Clinton deserves full marks for raising the subject.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

REPRIMAND

Former Director

National Bank of Arkansas, North Little Rock, Arkansas

The Comptroller of the Currency of the United States of America (Comptroller) has determined, through his National Bank Examiners and the examination process, that, during the time of your service as a director of the referenced bank, you caused, brought about, participated in, counseled, or aided and abetted violations of 12 U.S.C. §§ 84, 161, 24(7), 371c, and 371d, and unsafe and unsound practices and breaches of fiduciary duty arising from these violations. The details of the violations are specifically set forth in the Report of Examination, dated November 30, 1990.

The seriousness of the referenced violations would ordinarily justify the assessment by the Comptroller of a civil money penalty. Based on information presently available, however, the Comptroller has determined to issue this REPRIMAND. The issuance of the REPRIMAND will be deemed a formal, prior, supervisory warning should you be involved in future violations as a director, officer, employee, agent, or other person participating in the conduct of the affairs of any national bank.

WHEREFORE, the Comptroller, by and through his authorized representative, whose hand appears, below, hereby issues this REPRIMAND.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, my hand this 9th day of February, 1993.



Jerry H. Corn
Director for Bank Supervision
Southwestern District

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS

LAWSUIT

ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES

ALLEGATION: Dr. Elders late last month settled a lawsuit filed against her and four other former directors of this bank. The suit alleged that she had voted to give herself and other directors an unsecured \$230,000 line of credit and that she and her colleagues had improperly moved to transfer money to an Illinois savings and loan to cover bad lending practices in which they had engaged.

RESPONSE: Dr. Elders served on the board of the National Bank of Arkansas from 1979-1989. There was no law suit by any governmental agency for malfeasance or negligence. The suit was brought by certain shareholders against the bank's board members and its president in connection with a struggle for control of the bank.

According to Gary P. Barket, the attorney who represented the bank against the previous director, "Dr. Elders was sued only in her representative capacity as a director of the bank and holding company." In his statement, Barket said, "there were no allegations of personal wrongdoing against her individually and no allegations against her or any other defendants. Both the bank and its attorneys have a high regard for Dr. Elders personally, professionally, as a doctor and a public servant." [Washington Post, 7/17/93]

Even the Washington Times has printed a story that calls the banking lawsuit "a routine squabble between management factions." [Washington Times, 7/18/93]

The allegation that directors had voted to give themselves unsecured lines of credit is totally false. In fact, in order to be more conservative than they were legally required to be, the Board imposed a voluntary limit of \$230,000 -- less than what was legally required -- on the amount of normal credit that directors could get, on the same terms extended to other borrowers.

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS

DR. MALAK

ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES

ALLEGATION: In September 1991, Dr. Elders named Dr. Fahmy Malak, an embattled medical examiner for the State of Arkansas, to a senior post in her department. Dr. Malak had been under fire since 1985 for a host of controversial autopsy results, several of which were later reversed by grand juries.

RESPONSE: Dr. Elders believed in Dr. Malak and gave him a second chance. He has been very successful in Dr. Elders department. According to Dr. Malak's supervisor, Robert L. Horn,

"He is a knowledgeable clinician and relates well to laboratory clients. He screens selected laboratory results to assure that values are consistent with expectations. His consultations with users have satisfactorily resolved client's questions when rare or unusual results were reported."

"Dr. Malak is the first clinical consultant available to the laboratory and his function in this capacity has been most beneficial."

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS

HONORARIA

ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES

ALLEGATION: Dr. Elders has been speaking all over the country and receiving thousands of dollars in honoraria. It is against the law to receive honoraria in Arkansas as a state official.

RESPONSE: All of the money that Dr. Elders received in honoraria, which totaled \$45,487, was deposited into the University of Arkansas Foundation Fund. Interest payments of \$1,692 have accrued since the account was established in 1989. Total expenditures from the account over a four-year span (from 1990-1993) are approximately \$13,000.

The five major categories for which expenditures total \$11,939 have been made are:

1. Reimbursement to Dr. Elders for out of pocket expenses (air fare and lodging) associated with speaking engagements. Checks deposited into the foundation fund included honoraria payment from the foundation plus reimbursement for expenses. Dr. Elders had to request payment from the foundation fund in order to be reimbursed for these expenditures.
\$1,651.00
2. Chartered air flights to speaking engagements in-state
\$1,758.00
3. Board of Health and employee recognition and appreciation (includes plaques, pins, refreshments for awards ceremonies, employee receptions and other types of recognition)
\$5,673.00
4. Staff lunch and dinner meetings with health officials or state legislators/Luncheon meeting for recruitment of medical staff
\$2,294.00
5. Supplies for audio visual presentations \$ 563.00

The allegation on the lawsuit relating to a supposed tying arrangement in connection with a loan made to an official of a bank in Illinois is totally baseless and was never proven. If fact, not a shred of evidence was ever put forward in the lawsuit to support this allegation.

Dr. Elders sent a letter to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, in the Department of the Treasury, requesting that the report documenting what took place during the lawsuit in 1987 be released to the Committee.

M. JOYCELYN ELDERS, M.D.

Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders is a native of Schaal, Arkansas, a small community located in the southwest part of the State. The eldest of eight children, she has had a distinguished career in medicine. Upon graduation from college at age 18, she entered the U.S. Army where she received training as a physical therapist. She attended the University of Arkansas Medical School on the G.I. Bill. After graduating from UAMS in 1960, she worked as an intern at the University of Minnesota Hospital and as a pediatrician at the University of Arkansas Medical Center in Little Rock, Arkansas. Upon completion of her pediatric residency at UAMS, she obtained a Master of Science degree in biochemistry. In 1976, she joined the faculty at UAMS as a professor of pediatrics. She received board certification as a pediatric endocrinologist in 1978. Based on her studies in growth in children and the treatment of hormone-related illnesses, she has written over 150 articles for medical research publications.

In December of 1992, then President-elect Bill Clinton announced his intention to nominate Dr. Elders as the next U.S. Surgeon General. Dr. Elders currently serves as the Director of the Arkansas Department of Health, having been appointed to that position in October of 1987 by Governor Clinton. She was selected President of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers in August of 1992 after having served on that organization's Executive Committee for several years. She is a member of many health related organizations, boards and commissions including the National Advisory Commission on Rural Health, the Secretary's Advisory Committee for Infant Mortality, the Editorial Board for the Journal of Pediatrics, the Southern Regional Education Board, the Endocrine Society and many more.

In addition, she has established an equally impressive civic record with board memberships and service to the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, Northside YMCA, and Youth Homes, Inc. The list could go on. She has been recognized in 100 Outstanding Women in Arkansas, Personalities of the South, Distinguished Women in America, Worthen Bank's Arkansas Professional Women of Distinction Award, the Arkansas Democrat's Woman of the Year, the National Governor's Association Distinguished Service Award, AMA National Congress on Adolescent Health Award for Outstanding Efforts on Behalf of America's Youth, the National Education Association Mary Putrell Award for Creative Leadership in Women's Rights, the Southern Health Association's Charles Jordan Award, the AMA Dr. Nathan Davis Award, the De Lee Humanitarian Award, the Nation Coalition of 100 Black Women's Candace Award for Health Science and the Alvin C. Ehrich Award (Academy of Educational Development). Dr. Elders has received Honorary Doctorate of Medical Sciences degrees from Moorehouse College, the University of Minnesota and Yale University.

Until his recent retirement, she was her husband Oliver's most outspoken supporter at Hall High School basketball games. The Elders have two grown sons, Eric and Kevin.

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS

SALARY

ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES

ALLEGATION: Dr. Elders was pocketing a paycheck as a full-time consultant to federal agency while still drawing her salary as a state health director.

RESPONSE:

- ◆ Dr. Elders was violating no state or Federal law.
- ◆ It is common place for nominees to Federal positions to retain their former positions until their confirmation by the Senate. Nominees may be employed by their prospective departments in a consulting capacity and may receive Federal compensation for periods of service to their agencies prior to confirmation.
- ◆ Dr. Elders is a consultant to the Department of Health and Human Services. Her title is Expert on an Intermittent Basis. HHS pays her \$443/day plus expenses.
- ◆ Dr. Elders used her paid vacation time to come to Washington, D.C. to work at HHS in order to prepare for her Federal employment upon confirmation. She used annual leave accrued while employed as Director of the Arkansas Department of Health for the time in which she was engaged in Washington.
- ◆ Dr. Elders used 28 days of annual leave during the period of her consultancy with the Federal government. In accordance with the Arkansas Uniform Attendance and Leave Policy Act, Dr. Elders earned 15 hours annual leave per month. Under Arkansas law, employees are entitled to carry over 30 days (240 hours) of annual leave from one calendar year to the next. Dr. Elders began 1993 with 30 days of leave and has earned approximately 90 additional hours since the beginning of the year, bringing her total leave accumulation to approximately 41 days of annual leave available to her.
- ◆ Dr. Elders resigned as Director of the Arkansas Department of Health on July 18, 1993.

DISCOURAGING ABORTIONS

Charge: Dr. Joycelyn Elders is a vocal advocate of abortion.

Response: Wrong. Dr. Elders is a vocal advocate for making abortions unnecessary. She has said hundreds upon hundreds of times that preventing unwanted pregnancy is the most sure path towards preventing abortion.

Both sides of this debate have had to grapple with the emotional nature of the issue. Dr. Elders has tried to decrease the number of abortions and most of all increase the number of wanted loved babies. As she often says, her first priority is to make every child born in America a planned, wanted child. Her battle has always been for the children. She will fight in any way she can to make sure that they can live better fuller lives with less poverty, illness and loneliness.

ON MARIJUANA FOR MEDICINAL USE

Charge: Elders supports use of marijuana for medicinal use — a first step towards total legalization of the drug.

Response: Dr. Elders has not advocated changing current law. She has said that she is open to a discussion of the medicinal use of marijuana if physicians feel marijuana "would be beneficial for use the patient," especially in cases of people who suffer with a painful terminal illness. The Administration has no plans to change current law.

SLAVERY TO CIRCUMSTANCE

Charge: Elders said that poor teen-agers who are having babies are "slaves" and that they are "breeding another class of slaves."

Response: Dr. Elders said that teen pregnancy often leads to poverty and a powerlessness over one's destiny which is a kind of enslavement. Barriers to education, cyclical poverty, a fragmented family structure lead to a servitude of circumstance which a generation of young people risk falling into.

Dr. Elders has worked ceaselessly to undermine this terrible cycle, and believes that improvements in preventive care and public health can help teen-agers in crisis rise above the difficulties of their circumstances.

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS

DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES

ALLEGATION: In 1991, the Arkansas legislature adopted prohibition on the use of state money to distribute contraceptives at school-based health clinics. Shortly after the restriction was adopted, Dr. Elders announced that the school-based would continue to distribute contraceptives using federal and local money. But a pending lawsuit filed by Rep. Tim Hutchinson (R-AR) alleges that state funds are being used in violation of the ban.

RESPONSE:

- ◆ The law specifically prohibits the use of state funds for the distribution of contraceptive.
- ◆ No state funds have been used for distribution of contraceptives.
- ◆ The law does not speak to the use of federal funds for the distribution of contraception.
- ◆ Only federal money has been used for distribution of contraceptives which is not in violation of the law.
- ◆ Outrageously and irresponsibly, the Republicans failed to note that "pending" lawsuit filed by Rep. Tim Hutchinson is no longer pending: it has been decided -- Hutchinson lost the case! In an opinion and order handed down on February 16, 1993 ruling completely in favor of Dr. Elders, Chancellor Annabelle C. Imber found Hutchinson's claims to be totally baseless and his position "illogical." She ruled that:

Although the Arkansas legislature could have enacted a provision prohibiting the use of state funds for the operation and maintenance of school-based health clinics which elect to distribute contraceptives, it did not... With regard to the Arkansas Department of Health's current practice using federal funds to pay for all family planning services in school-based health clinics, this Court must find that no violation of [Arkansas law] has been demonstrated. (emphasis added)

(Order, Hutchinson v. Elders, No. 91-6004, Chancery Court of Pulaski County Arkansas, 6th Div. (Feb. 16, 1993).

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES

ALLEGATION: Dr. Elders was on the board of an AIDS organization. As a member of that board, she wrote a letter on behalf of the organization to receive a grant from the state. This grant would be determined in part by the Arkansas Department of Health, of which Dr. Elders was the director.

RESPONSE: The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) had \$50,000 available in 1991 to fund AIDS education projects. ADH received these federal funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The funds are used to support Community-Based Organizations (CBO) in their efforts to provide AIDS education to the people they serve.

Thirteen applications were received. All applications were reviewed by a seven-member Independent Review Committee. Four of the seven members were not members of the Arkansas Department of Health. Of the three who were ADH employees, one was an accountant (to ensure budgetary compliance), one was a Health Educator and the third was a CDC Federal Advisor.

The Review Committee recommended four organizations for funding in 1991. The top three applicants requested a combined total of \$45,253 in funding. These three were fully funded. The fourth highest score by an applicant CBO was that of Planned Parenthood of Greater Little Rock. They requested \$15,000. The Review Committee recommended the remaining funding of \$4,747 (of the total \$50,000 total available funding) be provided to them.

Dr. Elders did write a letter on behalf of Planned Parenthood of Greater Little Rock, which is enclosed. She was not, however, a member of the board of Planned Parenthood of Greater Little Rock at the time.

Dr. Elders provided no input into the selection of the contract recipients. Her participation was limited to the final administrative review.

ALLEGATION: The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) continued to distribute condoms in health clinics and schools after learning that the condoms were defective.

FACTS: After receiving four complaints and suspecting a problem the ADH took swift action to discontinue dispensing of Ansell Inc. condoms on July 16, 1992 and on July 21st the ADH ordered the recall of these condoms.

On July 24, 1992 the ADH notified the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Upon completing their own tests and confirming a pattern of defective condoms, the FDA notified the company and began seizure procedures in August 1992. On August 17, 1992 the company decided to voluntarily withdraw from the market the defective condoms.

It was the judgement of Tom Butler, deputy director of ADH, that a public announcement might have undermined public confidence in condoms in general. This decision was balanced against the greater risk to public health which non-use of condoms would have posed. Dr. Elders was advised and concurred in this judgement.

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ALLEGATION:

The State of Arkansas places a cap on how much state employees can be paid. For several year the Health Department has transferred the money it has available to pay Dr. Elders to the University of Arkansas Medical School (UAMS). UAMS has then paid her a considerably higher sum as professor of pediatrics, even though her position as state health director is a full-time, full-year job.

RESPONSE:

Acts 1991, No. 974, @20, provided: "The University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences shall be allowed to hire adjunct professors who are currently providing professional and consulting services to the State of Arkansas, providing that they are not in a position to influence decisions regarding the awarding of grants or contracts, and providing that the term of their employment with the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences does not exceed 25% of that required for a full time employee.

- ◆ Dr. Elders, in full compliance with Arkansas law, was only a consultant at the Arkansas Department of Health while maintaining her professorship at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.
- ◆ Though Dr. Elders maintained the title of Director of Public Health, she never received a salary from the Arkansas Department of Health.
- ◆ Dr. Elders fully performed all her duties and responsibilities as a professor at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.

EDUCATION ON PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE IN EARLY GRADES

Charge: Dr. Elders supports telling kindergartners about sex.

Response: No. Dr. Elders believes in comprehensive health education in public schools beginning in kindergarten and continuing through twelfth grade. She believes such education should provide children with age appropriate information on a wide variety of challenges they can encounter. Dr. Elders primary goal has been to educate children on issues which will keep them healthy and prevent them from engaging in harmful behavior. The school based health clinic she set up in some of Arkansas' schools reached many of the poorest children with health care they would not otherwise have received.

Dr. Koop believed in teaching about sexuality as early as kindergarten. He said "My feeling is that if sexuality is taught gently and gradually from an early age, it is part of your life and it doesn't come as a shock" and "The issue is not just AIDS, it's sexually transmitted disease and its pregnancy and low birthweight babies and it's a tremendous big hunk of what public health is all about.... I suggested sex education in the third grade and you know what furor that brought. I still think if we did it right, had the right coalition of parents, churches, civic organizations, working together not fighting each other you could raise a generation of preteens to become adolescents who are less sexually active." [Washington Post, 6/20/89]

ADVERTISING CONDOMS ON TELEVISION

Charge: Dr. Elders supports advertising condoms on television.

Response: Dr. Elders along with many public health experts has said time and time again that "We are facing a crisis in this country" with AIDS. She believes as do many others that because the use of condoms helps prevent the spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

One of the hallmarks of former Surgeon General Koop's tenure was the encouragement of increased condom use to fight AIDS. He was very outspoken on this issue talking "at every opportunity about using condoms. On television and radio, in newspapers and magazines, on posters in subways, in church and community centers, on billboards, in schools... in English and Spanish." [Washington Post, 3/24/87]

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BIOGRAPHY

Divider Title: _____

M. JOYCELYN ELDERS, M.D.

Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders is a native of Schaal, Arkansas, a small community located in the southwest part of the State. The eldest of eight children, she has had a distinguished career in medicine. Upon graduation from college at age 18, she entered the U.S. Army where she received training as a physical therapist. She attended the University of Arkansas Medical School on the G.I. Bill. After graduating from UAMS in 1960, she worked as an intern at the University of Minnesota Hospital and as a pediatrician at the University of Arkansas Medical Center in Little Rock, Arkansas. Upon completion of her pediatric residency at UAMS, she obtained a Master of Science degree in biochemistry. In 1976, she joined the faculty at UAMS as a professor of pediatrics. She received board certification as a pediatric endocrinologist in 1978. Based on her studies in growth in children and the treatment of hormone-related illnesses, she has written over 150 articles for medical research publications.

In December of 1992, then President-elect Bill Clinton announced his intention to nominate Dr. Elders as the next U.S. Surgeon General. Dr. Elders currently serves as the Director of the Arkansas Department of Health, having been appointed to that position in October of 1987 by Governor Clinton. She was selected President of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers in August of 1992 after having served on that organization's Executive Committee for several years. She is a member of many health related organizations, boards and commissions including the National Advisory Commission on Rural Health, the Secretary's Advisory Committee for Infant Mortality, the Editorial Board for the Journal of Pediatrics, the Southern Regional Education Board, the Endocrine Society and many more.

In addition, she has established an equally impressive civic record with board memberships and service to the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, Northside YMCA, and Youth Homes, Inc. The list could go on. She has been recognized in 100 Outstanding Women in Arkansas, Personalities of the South, Distinguished Women in America, Worthen Bank's Arkansas Professional Women of Distinction Award, the Arkansas Democrat's Woman of the Year, the National Governor's Association Distinguished Service Award, AMA National Congress on Adolescent Health Award for Outstanding Efforts on Behalf of America's Youth, the National Education Association Mary Futrell Award for Creative Leadership in Women's Rights, the Southern Health Association's Charles Jordan Award, the AMA Dr. Nathan Davis Award, the De Lee Humanitarian Award, the Nation Coalition of 100 Black Women's Candace Award for Health Science and the Alvin C. Ehrich Award (Academy of Educational Development). Dr. Elders has received Honorary Doctorate of Medical Sciences degrees from Moorehouse College, the University of Minnesota and Yale University.

Until his recent retirement, she was her husband Oliver's most outspoken supporter at Hall High School basketball games. The Elders have two grown sons, Eric and Kevin.

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL

The Surgeon General serves as the health advisor to the Nation on health related matters and manages the Public Health Service' Commissioned Corps.

Throughout the years, the Office of Surgeon General has occupied various positions in the Department of Health and Human Services and the Public Health Service. Prior to 1966, the Surgeon General was responsible for the administration of the PHS and for exercising the numerous authorities contained in the PHS Act. By 1968, all authorities formerly delegated to the Surgeon General had been transferred to the Assistant Secretary of Health. Dr. Julius B. Richmond served as both the ASH and Surgeon General from 1977 until 1982. However, in 1982, the dual title was again divided. In 1987, an Office of Surgeon General was officially established under the Assistant Secretary of Health (ASH).

In addition to the administration and management of the commissioned corps, the Surgeon General provides leadership to the 6,500 active duty commissioned personnel, advises the ASH on policy matters pertaining to the PHS, directs a wide range of special initiatives as directed by the President, Congress or the Department and serves as the focal point for dialogue with health professional societies.

The Surgeon General has the following responsibilities vested by law:

Release of various Surgeon General's Reports under the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (15 U.S.C. 1337)

Serves as a member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS). Other Board responsibilities include the National Library of Medicine, Seamen's Health Improvement Program, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Gorgas Memorial Institute on Tropical Medicine, Executive Committee of the Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S. and the PHS representative to the American Medical Association House of Delegates.

Issues warnings to the public on health hazards associated with products in the United States.

Reviews the particulars of Department of Defense plans for transportation, open testing and disposal of lethal chemicals and biological agents and recommend precautions necessary to protect public health and safety.

Under a proposed reorganization within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, the Offices of Women's Health, Minority Health, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion and Population Affairs will be under the direct supervision of the Surgeon General.

Model letter in support of Joycelyn Elders
For newspapers:

I'm writing to express my strong support for Joycelyn Elders M.D., a pediatrician, a public health professional and a superb advocate for children. Dr. Elders has the determination and the ability to persuade Americans to take better care of their health, and she should be quickly confirmed as President Clinton's U.S. Surgeon General.

As the nation's top health advisor and the manager of the Public Health Service's 6,500-member Commissioned Corps, she would make dramatic and enduring changes to better the health of all Americans. In the five-and-a-half years since then-Gov. Clinton appointed her as the director of the Arkansas State Health Department in 1987, she helped raise the immunization rates of pre-school children in the state and has been instrumental in attracting more health professionals to practice in underserved rural areas.

In addition, her programs have led to a downward turn in the teenage pregnancy rate and helped lower the infant mortality rate.

Dr. Elders has always been willing to tackle the tough issues head on. One of her major goals "is preventing unplanned and unwanted pregnancies," and she is disturbed that in America, "Our children are having children." She is provocative and she gets results.

We urgently need Dr. Elder's leadership nationwide to help prevent the spread of disease, to curb smoking and drinking among teens and adults, and to help conquer the AIDS epidemic.

As a professor of pediatrics at the University of Arkansas Medical School and a researcher into the causes and treatment of hormone-related illnesses, she has authored more than 150 articles for medical research publications. Her resume points to a life-time of achievement, and a breadth of experience that uniquely qualifies her for public office. Among her many accomplishments, she served as a 1st Lieutenant in the U.S. Army and was chief resident and a research fellow in Pediatrics at the University of Arkansas Medical Center. She is a board-certified pediatric-endocrinologist.

Among numerous distinctions, she received the AMA National Congress on Adolescent Health Award in 1990 for Outstanding Efforts on Behalf of American Youth, the National Education Association's Mary Futrell Award in 1990 for Creative Leadership in Women Rights, the American Medical Association's Dr. Nathan Davis Award in 1990 and the National Coalition of 100 Black Women's Candace Award in 1991 for Health Science.

She currently serves on the boards of a dozen councils and

commissions in the public and private sectors, including the National Institute of Medicine's Health Promotion Disease Prevention, the Robert Wood Johnson Generalist Physician Initiative Advisory Commission, and the Council on Government Affairs for the Academy of Pediatrics.

Dr. Elders will be a phenomenal role model to children and adults across the country. Undoubtedly, she will be an exceptional model to African-Americans, who are vastly underrepresented in the medical profession.

The daughter of sharecroppers, Dr. Elders knows what it is to be poor. She will fight to ensure that children and teenagers of all races have the opportunities all of America's young people deserve. As Surgeon General, I'm sure she will inspire a new generation of young health providers to bring the same compassion and idealism to their work as she has displayed throughout her career.

She should be confirmed quickly. Thank you.

CITY	NEWSPAPER	ADDRESS	PHN FX
Birmingham, AL	<i>The Birmingham News</i>	Ron Casey 2200 4th Ave. N. P.O. Box 10127 Birm, AL 35202	205-325-2222 205-325-3246
Mobile, AL	<i>The Mobile Press, The Mobile Register</i>	TMP = Ralph Poore TMR = Bill Sellers 304 Government St. PO Box 2488 Mobile, AL 36630	205-433-1551 205-434-8662
Montgomery, AL	<i>The Montgomery Advertiser</i>	Ken Hare 200 Washington Ave. PO Box 1000 Mont, AL 36101	205-262-1611 205-261-1501
Phoenix, AZ	<i>Arizona Republic, Phoenix Gazette</i>	AR = Paul Schatt PG = James Hill Phoenix Newspapers, Inc. PO Box 1950 Phoenix, AZ 85001	AR 602-271-8000 602-271-8500 ----- PG 602-271-8000 602-271-8911
Tucson, AZ	<i>The Arizona Daily- Star</i>	Jim Kiser Star Publishing Co PO Box 26807 Tucson, AZ 85726	602-573-4400 602-573-4107
Miami, FL	<i>The Miami Herald</i>	Jim Hampton 1 Herald Plaza Miami, FL 33132	305-350-2111 305-376-2677
Jacksonville, FL	<i>The Florida Times Union</i>	Lloyd Brown Morris Communications Corp. PO Box 1949 Jack. FL 32231	904-359-4111 904-359-4400
Tampa, FL	<i>The Tampa Tribune</i>	Edwin Edwards 202 S. Parker St. PO Box 191 Tampa, FL 33606	813-272-7711 813-272-7823

CITY	NEWSPAPER	ADDRESS	PHN FX
St. Petersburg, FL	<i>The St. Petersburg Times</i>	Bill Gailey Times Publishing Co. 490 1st ave. S. PO Box 1121 St., FL 33731	813-893-8111 813-893-8673
Orlando, FL	<i>The Orlando Sentinel</i>	Manning Dynn Sentinel Communications Co. 633 N. Orange Ave. Orlando, FL 32802	407-420-5000 407-420-5661
Atlanta, GA	<i>The Atlanta Journal Constitution</i>	TAJ=S. Tucker TAC=Jim Wooten 72 Marietta St. NW Atl, GA 30303	TAJ 404-526-5431 404-526-5610 ----- TAC 404-526-5431 404-526-5611
Savannah, GA	<i>The Savannah Morning News</i>	Tom Barton PO Box 1088 Sav, GA 31402	912-236-9511 912-234-6522
Columbus, GA	<i>The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer</i>	Billy Winn PO Box 711 Columbus, GA 31994	706-324-5526 706-576-6210
Wichita, KS	<i>The Wichita Eagle</i>	David Owbre 825 E. Douglas Wichita, KS 67202	316-268-6000 316-268-6609
Topeka, KS	<i>The Topeka Capital Journal</i>	Mike Ryan 616 Jefferson St. Topeka, KS 66607	913-295-1111 913-295-1198
New Orleans, LA	<i>The Times Picayune</i>	Malcolm Forsyth Times-Picayune Publ. Corp. 3800 Howard Ave. NO, LA 70140	504-826-3300 504-826-3007
Shreveport, LA	<i>The Times</i>	Frank May 222 Lake St. Shreveport, LA 71130	318-459-3200 318-459-3301

CITY	NEWSPAPER	ADDRESS	PHN FX
Baton Rouge, LA	<i>The Advocate</i>	Doug Manship, Jr. Capital City Press 525 Lafayette St. BR, LA 70802	504-383-1111 504-388-0129
Bangor, ME	<i>The Bangor Daily News</i>	Mark Woodward Bangor Daily News 491 Main St. PO Box 1329 Bangor, ME 04402	207-990-8000 207-941-0885
Minneapolis St. Paul, MI	<i>St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch</i>	Ron Clark 345 Cedar St. Saint Paul, MN 55101	612-222-5011 612-229-5268
Lincoln, NE	<i>The Lincoln Journal</i>	Kathy Rutledge Journal Star Printing Co. 926 P St. Box 81589 L, NE 68501	402-473-7325 402-473-7291
Omaha, NE	<i>The Omaha World- Herald</i>	Frank Partsch World-Herald Sq. Omaha, NE 68102	402-444-1000 402-345-0183
Nashua, NH	<i>The Nashua Telegraph</i>	Claudete Duropher 17 Executive Dr. Hudson, NH 03051	603-882-2741 603-882-5138
Portland, OR	<i>The Oregonian</i>	Bob Landauer Advance Publ. Inc. 1320 SW Broadway Portland, OR 97201	503-221-8327 503-294-4199
Portland, OR	<i>The Portland Press Herald</i>	George Newvoll The Portland Newspapers 390 Congress St. PO Box 1460 Portland ME 04101	207-780-9000 207-780-9499
Eugene, OR	<i>The Register Guard</i>	Don Robinson Guard Publishing Co. 975 High St. Box 10188	503-485-1234 ext. 450

CITY	NEWSPAPER	ADDRESS	PHN FX
Philadelphia, PA	<i>The Philadelphia Inquirer</i>	David Boldt Philadelphia Newspapers, Inc. 400 N. Broad St. Phil, PA 19101	215-854-2000 215-854-4794
Pittsburgh, PA	<i>The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette,</i>	Mike McGoguh Box 957 50 Blvd. of Allies Pitts, PA 15230	412-263-1343 412-263-2014
Harrisburg, PA	<i>The Harrisburg Country Journal</i>	Peter Fossel Cowles Magazines 6405 Flank Dr. Box 8200 Harrisburg, PA 17105	717-657-9555 717-657-9526
Scranton, PA	<i>The Scranton Times</i>	Pat McKenna 149 Penn Ave. Box 3311 Scranton, PA 18505	717-348-9100 717-348-9145
Erie, PA	<i>The Erie News, The Erie Times</i>	EN = Bob Gurrien ET = Pat Howard Times Publ. Co. 205 W. 12th St. Erie, PA 16534	Both 814-870-1600 814-870-1808
Providence, RI	<i>The Providence Journal</i>	Robert Witcomb 75 Fountain St. Providence, RI 02902	401-277-7433 401-277-7461
Columbia, SC	<i>The Columbia State</i>	Tom McLean The State-Record Co. Box 1333 Columbia, SC 29202	803-771-6161 803-771-8430
Greenville, SC	<i>The Greenville News Piedmont</i>	Tom Inman 305 S. Main St. Box 1688 Greenville, SC 29602	803-298-4100 803-298-4137
Burlington, VT	<i>The Burlington Free Press</i>	Candy Page 191 College St. Burlington, VT 05401	802-863-3441 802-862-5622

"Clearly, she is not a child of politics, which requires a certain artistic command of compromise, doublespeak and cave-in ability. Rather, Elders comes off more like a woman fed up with bureaucracies and all the time and money they waste. Moreover, she's impatient with good intentions that fail to produce good results ..." [Salt Lake City Tribune, 12/27/92]

DR. JOYCELYN ELDERS: CHARGES AND RESPONSES

SOUND POLICY AND STRAIGHT TALK

Charge: Dr. Joycelyn Elders is a "radical" with dangerous ideas. Critics assert that Dr. Joycelyn Elders advocates ideas of the far left "fringe."

Response: Throughout her career in public health, Dr. Joycelyn Elders has been a fearless voice for children and she has always insisted in dealing with the reality they face. Like Harry Truman she speaks the truth, and some don't like to hear it.

Dr. Elders is an advocate of sound public health policies the objectives of which few disagree. Leading public health experts including former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, an appointee of President Ronald Reagan, have advocated many of the same policies -- early childhood education, including education on sexuality, condom distribution, and candid talk about AIDS and prevention strategies.

Dr. Elders is nationally reknowned for her work on children's health, but she has been active in many spheres of health care:

Expanding Home Care Services

- Dr. Elders initiated a plan to expand home health care in Arkansas allowing senior citizens or medically fragile patients to remain in their communities.

Increasing Early Childhood Screening

- In 1990, Dr. Elders instituted a new born sickle cell screening program that now covers 40,000 infants.
- Under Dr. Elders leadership the number of early childhood screening in Arkansas went from just over 4,000 in 1988 to over 45,000 in 1992.

Dramatically Improving Arkansas' Immunization Rate

- The immunization rate for Arkansas' two year olds went from 34% in 1989 to 60% in 1992.

PREVENTING BABIES FORM BEING BORN DRUG ADDICTED

Charge: Dr. Elders has advocated giving Norplant to prostitutes so they may continue to use sex to buy drugs.

Response: Dr. Elders has always fought tirelessly for the health of children, and has worked to prevent babies from being born addicted to crack and other drugs. In response to a question about "crack-addicted women who sell sex to buy drugs, get pregnant, and have crack addicted babies" Dr. Elders acknowledged that this was a real problem. She suggested that providing Norplant was one way to ensure that children were not born into such a tragic situation.

Dr. Elders understands that there are some very difficult realities that challenge public health officials, and has not shirked from facing these realities.

This remark, now being used in isolation by several far right groups opposed to her confirmation, was taken entirely out of context.

CONTRACEPTIVES IN SCHOOLS

Charge: Dr. Elders argues for distributing condoms in schools.

Response: Dr. Elders has championed family planning as a means of preventing abortion, AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, and poverty -- many of the worst public health problems.

One of Dr. Elders most notable and widely praised achievements was the establishment of innovative school-based clinics in Arkansas, raising the number from one to twenty six during her tenure. Linking public schools with the Arkansas health department, Dr. Elders was able to successfully bring to those who most needed them services that increase childhood immunization and early childhood screening, and reduce teen pregnancy, substance abuse, sexual abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, and other dangers in those communities. She said: "I'm talking about comprehensive primary preventive health care service on the school campus where the children are." ["Today", December 30, 1992]

Dr. Elders believes that local school boards should have the jurisdiction to make decisions about distributing contraceptives and providing sex education.

EDUCATION ON PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE IN EARLY GRADES

Charge: Dr. Elders supports telling kindergartners about sex.

Response: No. Dr. Elders believes in comprehensive health education in public schools beginning in kindergarten and continuing through twelfth grade. She believes such education should provide children with age appropriate information on a wide variety of challenges they can encounter. Dr. Elders primary goal has been to educate children on issues which will keep them healthy and prevent them from engaging in harmful behavior. The school based health clinic she set up in some of Arkansas' schools reached many of the poorest children with health care they would not otherwise have received.

Dr. Koop believed in teaching about sexuality as early as kindergarten. He said "My feeling is that if sexuality is taught gently and gradually from an early age, it is part of your life and it doesn't come as a shock." and "The issue is not just AIDS, it's is sexually transmitted disease and its pregnancy and low birthweight babies and it's a tremendous big hunk of what public health is all about.... I suggested sex education in the third grade and you know what furor that brought. I still think if we did it right, had the right coalition of parents, churches, civic organizations, working together not fighting each other you could raise a generation of preteens to become adolescents who are less sexually active." [Washington Post 6/20/89]

ADVERTISING CONDOMS ON TELEVISION

Charge: Dr. Elders supports advertising condoms on television.

Response: Dr. Elders along with many public health experts has said time and time again that "We are facing a crisis in this country" with AIDS. She believes as do many others that because the use of condoms helps prevent the spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

One of the hallmarks of former Surgeon General Koop's tenure was the encouragement of increased condom use to fight AIDS. He was very outspoken on this issue talking "at every opportunity about using condoms. On television and radio, in newspapers and magazines, on posters in subways, in church and community centers, on billboards, in schools... in English and Spanish." [Washington Post 3/24/87]

DISCOURAGING ABORTIONS

Charge: Dr. Joycelyn Elders is a vocal advocate of abortion.

Response: Wrong. Dr. Elders is a vocal advocate for making abortions unnecessary. She has said hundreds upon hundreds of times that preventing unwanted pregnancy is the most sure path towards preventing abortion.

Both sides of this debate have had to grapple with the emotional nature of the issue. Dr. Elders has tried to decrease the number of abortions and most of all increase the number of wanted loved babies. As she often says, her first priority is to make every child born in America a planned, wanted child. Her battle has always been for the children. She will fight in any way she can to make sure that they can live better fuller lives with less poverty, illness and loneliness.

ON MARIJUANA FOR MEDICINAL USE

Charge: Elders supports use of marijuana for medicinal use -- a first step towards total legalization of the drug.

Response: Dr. Elders has not advocated changing current law. She has said that she is open to a discussion of the medicinal use of marijuana if physicians feel marijuana "would be beneficial for use the patient," especially in cases of people who suffer with a painful terminal illness. The Administration has no plans to change current law.

SLAVERY TO CIRCUMSTANCE

Charge: Elders said that poor teen-agers who are having babies are "slaves" and that they are "breeding another class of slaves."

Response: Dr. Elders said that teen pregnancy often leads to poverty and a powerlessness over one's destiny which is a kind of enslavement. Barriers to education, cyclical poverty, a fragmented family structure lead to a servitude of circumstance which a generation of young people risk falling into.

Dr. Elders has worked ceaselessly to undermine this terrible cycle, and believes that improvements in preventive care and public health can help teen-agers in crisis rise above the difficulties of their circumstances.

*Ans
Duffy
seeth*

ELDERS NOMINATION CALL LIST:

non-public
Support

Public List

Point

my

American Academy of Pediatrics
Jackie Noyes
202/662-7460

yes

yes

my

Am. Assn. of Retired People
Jon Rother/Nicole Duritz
434-3704
Fax 434-3714

yes

yes

my

Am. Assn. of University Women
Anne Bryant
785-7700

yes

yes

American College of Obstetricians
and Gynecologists
Wendy Turnbull
202/638-6677

yes

yes

American Medical Women's Assn.
Lois Schoenbrun/Teresa DePineres
703/838-0500

yes

yes

American Nurses Assn
Donna Richardson (x440)
Ginny Betts (x100)
202/554-4444
fax 554-2262

yes

yes

American Public Health Assn.
Barbara Levine
202/789-5600
fax 202/789-5661

yes

yes

American Schools of Public Health
Mike Gommell
202/289-8274

yes

yes

Assn of Black Sociologists
Dr. Florence Bonner
202/806-6853

yes

yes

fax 806-5101

Assn. of Maternal and Child Health Directors Susan Campbell 202/775-0436	yes	yes	
Assn. of Reproductive Health Professionals Joel Quine 202/466-3825	yes	yes	
Assn of State/Territorial Health Officials George Degnon 202/546-5400 fax 544-9349	yes	yes	yes
Assn. of State/Territorial Public Health Social Work	yes	yes	
<i>my</i> Campaign for Women's Health Anne Kasper/Alice Weiss 202/783-6686 Fax 638-2356	<i>yes</i>		
Catholics for Free Choice Francis Kissler/Denise Shannon 202/986-6093 Fax 202/332-7995	yes		
Catholics for Renewal Bill Thompson 617/665-5657 Fax 617/665-5657	yes		
<i>Spoke</i> Child Welfare League of Am David Liederman 202/638-2952 Fax 638-4004 Lead for children's groups.	yes	yes	yes

Citizen Action Cathy Hurwit 775-1580 fax 296-4054	yes	yes	
Consumer Federal of America Gene Kimmelman 202/387-6121 Fax 265-7989 Lead for other consumer groups.	yes	yes	yes
Doctors Ought to Care	yes	yes	
Generation United (100 groups) called by David Liederman			
Linda Lader Fax 202/638-4141	yes		
Metropolitan Washington Public Health Assn.	yes	yes	
Mexican American Women's Nat. Assn.			
Mississippi Conference on Social Welfare	yes	yes	
NAACP Wade Henderson 638-2269 fax 638-5936	yes		
NARAL Kate Michelman 828-9300	yes	yes	
Nat. Assn. of County Health Off. Nancy Rawlings 202/783-5550	yes	yes	
Nat. Assn. of Social Workers Sue Hoechstetter 336-8200 fax 336-8327	yes		

National Black Nurses Assn. yes
Sadako Soto Holmes
202/393-6870
Fax 202/347-3808

Nat. Black Women's Health Project yes yes

National Collaboration for Youth
(15 groups)
Called by David Liederman

National Council of Churches yes
Joan Campbell
212/870-2141
fax 212/870-2817

National Council of Jewish Women yes yes

National Council of Senior Citizens
Larry Smedley
347-8800
Fax 624-9595

Nat. Education Assn. yes
Debbie Delee/Jerry Caruthers
822-7300
Fax 822-7741

National Medical Assn. yes yes
Rosemary Davis
202/347-1895
fax 842-3293

Susan Ness yes
fax 301/654-5429

Older Women's League
Joan Kuransky
783-6686

People for the American Way yes yes yes
Lesley Harris
202/467-2390
Fax 293-2672

Planned Parenthood yes yes
Pamela Maraldo
785-3351

Produce for Better Health Found.	yes	yes	
Public Voice for Food Policy and Health	yes	yes	
Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S.	yes	yes	
United Methodist Church & Society Jane Hall-Harvey/Bishop May 202/488-5654 fax 202/488-5619 Lead for other church groups.	yes	yes	yes
United Methodist Women Anna Rhee 488-4660 Fax 488-5681	yes		
Urban League Bob McAlpine 202/682-1604 Fax 682-0782	yes		
Wisconsin Commissioner of Public Health, Paul Nannis	yes	yes	
Women's Legal Defense Fund Judy Lichtman 986-2600 fax 986-2539	yes	yes	

DR. JOYCELYN ELDERS

DR. ELDERS

Biographical

Dr. Elders was appointed director of the Arkansas Health Department of Health in October 1987. A graduate of Philander Smith College, Dr. Elders earned her medical degree from the University of Arkansas Medical School in 1960. She worked as an intern at the University of Minnesota Hospital and as a pediatrician at the University of Arkansas Medical Center. Dr. Elders became a professor of pediatrics at UAMS in 1976 and received board certification as a pediatric endocrinologist in 1978. She has authored several publications and is a member of many health organizations. Dr. Elders is the recipient of several honors and awards, including the National Education Association's Mary Futrell Award for Creative Leadership in Women's Rights. She received an Honorary Doctorate of Medical Services from Yale University. [Aetna African-American Medical History Calendar, 1993]

Ideas

"Dr. Joycelyn Elders... favors sex education as early as kindergarten, condom distribution in schools, taxpayer-funded abortions and medicinal use of marijuana." [The Saturday Oklahoman, 5/29/93]

"Restraint is not a word in Dr. Elders' dictionary. This is a woman, a 59-year-old pediatrician and sharecropper's daughter who's called her right-wing opponents 'mean, ugly and evil,' who's labeled anti-abortion leaders 'very religious non-Christians,' who's told members of Congress they were 'slave masters' who have to get over 'their love affair with the fetus.'" [Baltimore Sun, 5/22/93]

"Elders said too much money is spent keeping people alive during the final years of their lives and not enough on primary health care that will improve their lives much earlier." [Las Vegas Review Journal, 6/12/93]

"Clearly, she is not a child of politics, which requires a certain artistic command of compromise, doublespeak and cave-in ability. Rather, Elders comes off more like a woman fed up with bureaucracies and all the time and money they waste. Moreover, she's impatient with good intentions that fail to produce good results -- like the wailing cry for abstinence, which, as she notes, preachers (like one of her brothers) and other moral chieftains have been promoting for years while young girls and boys continue their haphazard baby-making." [Salt Lake Tribune, 12/27/92]

For Internal Use Only

"We have not instituted comprehensive health education programs in our schools, from kindergarten through 12th grade. Here, 12 years later, we are still trying to legislate morals. We have not developed a national prevention program." [CNN, 11/17/92]

What Elders Has Accomplished In Arkansas

"In five years of shaping Arkansas' health policy, Elders has:

- Opened school-based clinics that can distribute contraceptives as a means of reducing the state's high rate of teen-age pregnancies, which stands at 78 births for every 1,000 teen-age girls age 15 to 19.
- Persuaded legislators to set aside \$2 million to help poor women get Norplant, a contraceptive.
- More than doubled private funding to the health department, to \$561,000 from \$208,000, and expanded public health programs."

- St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 2/1/93

Focus on Children

"Novello targeted youthful drinking. Her predecessor, Dr. C. Everett Koop, railed against smoking. Elders will focus on children's health. Some say that, based on her record in Arkansas, Elders will not only wake up but also shake up Americans." [St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 2/1/93]

"If I could ensure every child born in America is a planned, wanted child, I could cut poverty in half." [Washington Times, 2/1/93]

"Elders said too much money is spent keeping people alive during the final years of their lives and not enough on primary health care that will improve their lives much earlier." [Las Vegas Review Journal, 6/12/93]

OPPOSITION

What They're Saying

CONCERNED WOMEN FOR AMERICA

Concerned Women for America (CWA) is an anti-gay, anti-choice, anti-sex education grassroots organization. Founded in 1979, CWA has 600,000 members in 1,200 chapters nationwide and is run by Beverly LaHaye. CWA has lobbied against the Freedom of Choice Act and led fights against sex education curricula that is not abstinence based. They also oppose anti-drug and alcohol abuse programs that emphasize self-esteem. The group monitors state legislation, organizes Prayer/Action chapters and coordinates a grassroots congressional lobbying program. [People for the American Way]

"Dr. Joycelyn Elders will be the quintessential lightning-rod candidate for the Clinton administration," Janet Parshall said of the surgeon general-designate. Ms. Parshall is an official with 600,000 member Concerned Women for America (CWA). [Washington Times, 6/27/93]

"CWA, the country's largest women's group, has met with conservative, Christian and other groups to plan a strategy to oppose the nomination of Dr. Elders, who favors sex education starting in kindergarten, condom distribution in schools, abortion rights and the availability of the Norplant contraceptive for all women, including prostitutes." [Washington Times, 6/27/93]

"CWA initiated its anti-Elders effort by distributing handbills featuring statements Dr. Elders has made on several controversial subjects." [Washington Times, 6/27/93]

AMERICAN FAMILY ASSOCIATION

The American Family Association (AFA) is a non-profit organization whose activities include public school censorship, boycotting sponsors of television shows with "excessive" sex and violence, and attacking the National Endowment for the Arts. Run by Rev. Donald Wildmon, AFA has 650 local chapters nationwide and over 89,000 members. [People for the American Way]

Pat Trueman, director of governmental affairs for the American Family Association, said Norplant is not the answer for women who sell sex to buy drugs. "She should be discouraging prostitution and drug abuse...Joycelyn Elders has an agenda that's nonmedical and unbecoming for the position of surgeon general," Mr. Trueman said. [Washington Times, 6/27/93]

WESTARK CHRISTIAN ACTION COUNCIL

Westark Christian Action Council is a conservative religious organization based in Fort Smith, Arkansas. The group filed a case with the Arkansas Supreme Court accusing Dr. Joycelyn Elders of violating an Arkansas law by attending a pro-choice rally at the state capital. Dale Morfey is chairman of the organization. [Reuters, 3/8/93]

"She's always spoken with great disdain about pro-life Christians," said Dale Morfey, chairman of the Westark Christian Action Council in Fort Smith, Ark. "She is a strong proponent of sex education for schoolchildren at all grade levels, including kindergarten," Mr. Morfey said, adding: "There is no legitimate reason for sex education in kindergarten." [Washington Times, 2/1/93]

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE

The National Right to Life Committee (NRLC) is the nation's largest anti-abortion rights organization. The organization is also active with such issues as euthanasia, infanticide, fetal experimentation, and in vitro fertilization. NRLC opposes RU-486 and some forms of contraceptives, including the pill. Wanda Franz runs the organization which has 7 million members and chapters in all 50 states. [People for the American Way]

Douglas Johnson (National Right to Life Committee): "Just very recently Elders was quoted as saying, and I quote, 'Abortion foes love little children as long as they are in someone else's uterus.' And I wonder who Dr. Elders thinks she's talking about. It's--it's a very--type of sweeping, really bigoted statement which fails to recognize, I think, a lot of the activities that people opposed to abortion are engaged in across this country, to help both women and their children." [National Public Radio, 12/31/93]

"She's a very dangerous lady...and we're very upset she's going to be surgeon general," Anne Dierks, president of Arkansas Right to Life. [Washington Times, 2/1/93]

OTHER GROUPS OPPOSING DR. ELDERS

Other groups that have joined the campaign opposing the nomination of Dr. Elders are the Eagle Forum, the Family Research Council, the Traditional Values Coalition and Pat Robertson's Christian Coalition. [Washington Times, 6/27/93]

EAGLE FORUM

The Eagle Forum, which is run by Phyllis Schlafly, opposes abortion rights, AIDS education, sex education that is not strictly abstinence-only, self-esteem programs in public schools, the Equal Rights Amendment, and federal support for daycare and family leave. Founded in 1972, the Eagle Forum has 80,000 members and a political action committee. Phyllis Schlafly founded the Republican National Coalition for Life and played a great role in shaping the Republican party's anti-choice platform. [People for the American Way]

FAMILY RESEARCH COUNCIL

Family Research Council is a Washington-based group which lobbies against reproductive freedom and civil rights for homosexuals. Founded in 1981, the organization is run by Gary Bauer and has 125,000 members. [People for the American Way]

TRADITIONAL VALUES COALITION

The Traditional Values Coalition is a coalition of churches nationwide which oppose reproductive freedom, the teaching of evolution in the public schools and sex education that does not stress abstinence and exclude information on birth control and disease prevention, and gay rights. The group was instrumental in convincing the California State Board of Education to reject a health education curriculum which touched on subjects like homosexuality and AIDS. Founded in 1981, the coalition is run by Rev. Louis Sheldon and is represented in 17 states. [People for the American Way]

CHRISTIAN COALITION

Pat Robertson founded the Christian Coalition in 1989 to take working control of the Republican party by working from the grassroots up and to elect "Christian candidates" to public office. The group has focused on opposing gay rights, reproductive freedom and equal rights for women. Ralph Reed is executive director of this non-profit organization which has 350,000 members. [People for the American Way]

SUPPORT

"Groups such as Planned Parenthood and the Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S., a prominent sex education advocacy organization, are fighting strenuously against the abstinence-only movement, saying the texts rely on fear and shame to discourage sex." [The Morning News Tribune, 6/13/93]

THE ISSUES

Sex Education

"In her appearance on 'Talk Live,' Dr. Elders, a pediatric endocrinologist, also said that poor teen-agers who are having babies are 'slaves' and that they are 'breeding another class of slaves at a time when we don't need any more slaves.' She believes the answer to ending such 'slavery' lies in comprehensive sex and health education, starting as early as kindergarten, and both 'pre-conceptual counseling' and easy condom availability for teen-agers." [Washington Times, 6/27/93]

"An integral part of a comprehensive school-based health clinic today is that we have sexuality education beginning in kindergarten." [Arkansas Gazette, 7/3/88]

"We taught them what to do in the front seat {of a car}. Now it's time to teach them what to do in the back seat." [Evening Times, West Memphis, Ark., 3/4/92]

"Some people say parents should educate children about health care and sex education, but many parents are uneducated." [Log Cabin Democrat, Conway, Ark., 10/24/91]

"'We've spent all our time fighting each other about whose values we should be teaching our kids,' she complains. 'We've allowed the right to make decisions about our children for the last 100 years, and all it has bought us is the highest abortion rate, the highest nonmarital birth rate and the highest pregnancy rate in the industrialized world.' But Elders is no advocate of values-free instruction. 'Proper sex education would be teaching kids how to develop relationships and about the consequences of their behavior. Kids can't say no if they don't first learn how to feel good about themselves.'" [Time, 5/24/93]

Abortion

"'We've got to get over our love affair with the fetus and start investing in our children so they can grow up healthy, educated and motivated to have hope for the future,' she said." [Las Vegas Review-Journal, 6/12/93]

"If we had good contraceptive measures, with good education, there would never be a need for an abortion. And I've often said, 'I've never known a woman to need an abortion that was not already pregnant.'" [CNN, 5/4/93]

"One of the most serious social ills, Elders said, are the millions of unplanned and unwanted pregnancies. 'Every child in America should be a planned, wanted child,'...American women spend more than half their lives trying not to get pregnant.' But the issue of reproductive health care too often gets lost in the emotional debate over abortion, she said." [Las Review-Journal, 6/12/93]

"In Elders' view, preventing pregnancy -- through services that are 'user-friendly' to adolescents and 'age-appropriate' sex and health education that begins in kindergarten -- is the key to tackling many of the nation's social ills and would make moot the issue of abortion. 'If we prevent unplanned, unwanted pregnancies, then abortion becomes a nonissue,' says Dr. Elders, who, nonetheless, strongly supports the inclusion of abortion in a basic health benefits package. 'I'm about prevention. I'm not about abortion.'" [Baltimore Sun, 5/22/93]

"'I'm not about abortion,' she said. 'What I'm about is preventing unwanted and unplanned pregnancies. If I can teach Congress the difference between abortion and unwanted and unplanned pregnancies, we'll get somewhere. There will never be a need for another abortion if there aren't unplanned pregnancies.' That means education about sex and contraceptives beginning in school, Elders said. 'We can't just keep saying, 'Just say no.' We know that's not worked,' she said. 'It's time for us to get our heads out of the sand and teach our young people how to be responsible.'" [Las Vegas Review-Journal, 6/12/93]

"Elders said 57% of children born today in the United States were the result of unwanted and unplanned pregnancies. Too many programs now target helping teens cope with unplanned pregnancies, when what really needs to be the focus is preventing pregnancy in the first place, she said. 'We don't want any more programs for pregnant women,' she said. "We do lots of 'too littles, too lates' in America.'" [Milwaukee Journal, 6/10/93]

"'I'm ashamed about what's happening,' said Joycelyn Elders. 'We have been very good at increasing funding for pregnancy, but we have not tried to increase funding for family planning to prevent pregnancy.' The results of these policies, Elders told a conference sponsored by the University of Kansas School of Nursing, have been high rates of teen pregnancy and abortion and unwanted children. 'What we've inherited is for women to be barefoot, pregnant and in the kitchen. We have a system that could only have been designed by a white male slave owner who wanted more slaves.'" [Kansas City Star, 5/14/93]

"Elders said some people oppose school-based health clinics because they believe distribution of contraception is a license for sex and will lead to on-site abortion services. But she maintained that abortion services would not be necessary if contraception were available to young people." [Indianapolis News, 3/27/93]

"Elders views abortion as necessary to attain the goal of planned and wanted children and that has anti-abortion activists stirred up. They protested her activities in Arkansas and they've spoken against her current nomination." [National Public Radio, 12/31/93]

Medicaid and Abortion

"If Medicaid does not pay for abortions, does not pay for family planning, but pays for prenatal care and delivery, that's saying: I'll pay for you to have another good, healthy slave, but I won't pay for you to use your brain and make choices for yourself... It's a way to keep people poor, ignorant and enslaved. If you are poor and ignorant, you are a slave." [American Medical News, January 1993]

Norplant

"On CNBC's 'Talk Live,' a caller from Alabama asked Dr. Elders what she planned to do about crack-addicted women who sell sex to buy drugs, get pregnant and have crack-addicted babies. 'That's a real problem,' Dr. Elders replied. 'I would hope that we would be able to provide them Norplant, so they could still use sex if they must to buy their drugs and not have unplanned babies.'" [Washington Times, 6/27/93]

"I would hope that we would provide them {prostitutes} Norplant so they could still use sex if they must to buy their drugs." ["Talk Live," CNBC, 6/19/93]

AIDS

"'In relation to the AIDS crisis, anything that we can do that will make a difference and reduce the spread of this disease we need to do,' Elders declares." [Baltimore Sun, 5/22/93]

"'If we are sincere about trying to do something about the spread of AIDS we must begin to fund educational activities that will make will a difference and reduce the number of people who are becoming infected,' said Elders." [Associated Press, 12/30/92]

"We are not reaching the majority of our citizens. ... We don't reach our young people, our poor people, our uneducated people. And that's where we're seeing the greatest spread, where we're seeing the epidemic grow. Every day 5,000 people become infected with HIV and if you prevent just half, look at how much money you'd save." [Associated Press, 12/30/92]

"I think there's still a role for any kind of campaign that we can use that will get the attention of our people. We still have a lot of mixed messages, erroneous messages, and we still have a lot of people feeling that it only affects certain groups, and it cannot touch them." [National Public Radio, 4/20/93]

"Yes, I support condom advertising on television. We've got a crisis in our country." [Washington Times, 1/1/93]

Tax on Alcohol and Tobacco

"We can't continue to sell (our children) to the tobacco industry, the alcohol industry," she said. She advocated additional taxes on tobacco products, noting that some people disapprove of this action because it may put tobacco companies out of business. 'I want you to know I want to tax them out of business,' she said." [Indianapolis News, 3/27/93]

"Elders said she will continue to push for a tobacco tax to fund children's health programs. Elders told Little Rock Rotary Club members she would advocate a 5% increase in federal cigarette taxes to pay for a comprehensive school-based health program." [Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, 3/25/93]

"Dr. Elders is already on the record taking a dim view of advertising for alcohol or tobacco." [Advertising Age, 1/18/93]

"'You sold our children to the tobacco industry,' Elders railed at Arkansas lawmakers after they rejected a tax on cigarettes last month. 'I guess I go to be surgeon general and raise the federal cigarette tax \$2.'" [USA Today, 4/6/93]

DR. C. EVERETT KOOP

DR. KOOP

Ideas

"... C. Everett Koop turned the office (of Surgeon General) into an outpost for advocacy on certain hot-potato health issues like abortion, AIDS and condom usage, and, the perennial favorite of surgeons general, cigarettes. As surgeons general go, Koop was something of a tent preacher where others had been scholarly priests." [Salt Lake Tribune, 12/29/92]

"...Koop, who won widespread praise for his no-nonsense approach to AIDS education, comes across as a prim conservative who refuses to recognize that abstinence and monogamy may not be realistic choices for everyone." [Los Angeles Times, 10/11/92]

"For eight years as U.S surgeon general, C. Everett Koop was alternately criticized and hailed for speaking his mind-launching an aggressive anti-smoking campaign, opposing abortion, promoting the use of condoms to prevent the spread of AIDS." [Los Angeles Times, 6/3/91]

"Our biggest health-care problem is that we have no health system." [Los Angeles Times, 6/3/91]

"Part of that might stem from the fact that very early I said that if I was ever put into a situation of saying what I didn't believe or not being able to say what I did, I was going home." [Washington Post, 6/20/89]

Sex Education

"My feeling is that if sexuality is taught gently and gradually from an early age, it is part of your life and it doesn't come as a shock." [Washington Post, 3/24/87]

"Former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop advocated teaching about AIDS 'at the lowest grade possible' as part of a continuing sex education curriculum." [Insight Magazine, 10/12/92]

"Grandfather, religious fundamentalist, pediatric surgeon, arch foe of abortion: Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, 70, has shaken the nation's political establishment-surprising his supporters as well as his critics. All because he is adamant about the need for sex education in the schools as early as kindergarten. And he wants to talk at every opportunity about using condoms. On television and radio, in newspapers and magazines, on posters in subways, in church and community centers, on billboards, in schools. He wants to get out the message in English and Spanish." [Washington Post, 3/24/87]

"If girls and boys understood their own sexuality, we would have a lot fewer than the 1 million teen-age pregnancies. And one of the tragic human complications of the million teen-age pregnancies is 400,000 abortions and all the family tragedy that goes with those. I think there are spinoffs of sex education that have a lot more to do than with AIDS." [Washington Post, 3/27/93]

"I think that everybody in the world who deals with AIDS has the same serious question and that is how much can education affect behavior, especially of teenagers...The issue is not just AIDS, it's all sexually transmitted disease and it's pregnancy and low birthweight babies and it's a tremendous big hunk of what public health is all about. I recommend and I wonder about creative, innovative ways of teaching teenagers...I suggested sex education in the third grade, and you know what furor that brought. I still think if we did it right, had the right coalition of parents, churches, civic organizations working together, not fighting each other, you could raise a generation of preteens to become adolescents who are less sexually active." [Washington Post, 6/20/89]

Abortion

"'I don't think there has ever been an issue that can rival this one for the psychological overlay, the emotional response of the people who are on one side or the other,' he said. 'That makes any scientific argument extremely difficult.'" [Washington Post, 4/24/89]

"{I'm} opposed to abortion...but suppose you got rid of Roe v. Wade. You'd then have 50 little Roe v. Wades because the 50 states will then go back to where they were...One thing this country has to face and never has faced is that if you want to get rid of abortion you have to practice the same public health preventive model that you do for smoking or alcoholism or any other thing that has to do with health...Everybody...no matter whether they {are} pro-choice, pro-abortion, pro-life, anti-abortion-nobody disagrees with the fact that every abortion is a failure of some part of the support system for the woman who is pregnant. It might be family, it might be church, it might be friends, it might be social, it might be economic." [Washington Post, 6/20/89]

For Internal Use Only

"If you want to get rid of abortions you'd better get rid of the reasons for them. The reasons are unwanted pregnancies. To prevent an unwanted pregnancy, you have to educate people in a way we have never done. You have to start in schools and teach people about their own sexuality. You have to teach them to fear the fact that they might get a sexually transmitted disease or might get pregnant, but you {also} have to teach them some kind of a moral, ethical principle that recognizes the worth of each individual's own body and a similar respect for the fathers and mothers. That of course moves into the teaching of contraception...There are many people who are totally opposed to abortion who would do anything they could to provide adequate family planning. And there are people who are as opposed to contraception as they are to abortion. We have to have that discussion out in the open. If we are going to commit ourselves to the preventive model for abortion, there's no doubt about the fact that there has to be research into contraceptive methods, male and female, and much greater openness about this issue than ever before. We can't continue to say that's something we can't discuss." [Washington Post, 6/20/89]

AIDS

"We are fighting a deadly disease. We are not fighting the people who have that disease. Homosexuality does not produce AIDS." (February, 1988, at Cardozo High School)

"The threat of AIDS should be sufficient to permit a sex-education curriculum." (October, 1986, in releasing a report to the nation on AIDS)

"The thing that is causing a stir on my position on AIDS has really nothing to do with the disease. It has to do with the fact that we have no cure, we have no vaccine on the horizon and, therefore, our only weapon is information and education. And you can't talk about AIDS education without talking about sex education." [Washington Post, 3/24/87]

Critics

"In winning many early critics' approval, Koop antagonized those he calls 'arch conservatives' and some White House officials, in part for his frank approach to AIDS education and prevention. Yes, I have lost the constituency that I had...I have always been a conservative, but I certainly was not the arch conservative that certain very right-wing politicians thought I was...All I have done is face the issues that were there and deal with them with as much integrity and honesty as I could, and I'm somewhat surprised that everybody thinks I am so unusual..." [Washington Post, 6/20/89]

"I've had a lot of criticism from the right political wing, I've had a lot of criticism from the right religious wing. I can tell you on the basis of my experience with AIDS that the right religious wing is much more amenable to intelligent conversation and changing of opinion than those motivated by pure political drive." [Washington Post, 6/20/89]

C. EVERETT KOOP CONFIRMATION PROCESS

FACTS ABOUT THE PROCESS:

- ◆ The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee chaired by Orrin Hatch held hearings on C. Everett Koop's nomination to be Surgeon General on October 1, 1981.
- ◆ The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee recommended C. Everett Koop to be Surgeon General by an 11-5 vote on October 28, 1981.
- ◆ The full Senate voted to confirm C. Everett Koop as Surgeon General of the United States by a vote of 68-24 on November 16, 1981 after less than one hour of floor debate.
- ◆ "Koop's nomination was delayed until Congress passed a rider to a budget bill last summer removing the age restriction of 64 and the requirement that the surgeon general be a member of the Public Health Service." [UPI, 11/17/1981]
- ◆ Senator Charles Mathias (R-MD) placed a hold on the nomination of pediatric surgeon and abortion foe C. Everett Koop as surgeon general until he met with HHS Secretary Richard Schweiker who allayed his fears that Dr. Koop was incompetent in the area of public health administration. [UPI, 11/13/1981]
- ◆ Those opposing Koop were: Sens. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., Harrison Williams, D-N.J., Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, and Donald Riegle, D-Ohio.
- ◆ Those favoring Koop were: Sens. Hatch, Robert Stafford, R-Vt., Dan Quayle, R-Ind., Paula Hawkins, R-Fla., Don Nickles, R-Okla., Gordon Humphrey, R-N.H., Jeremiah Denton, R-Ala., John East, R-N.C., Jennings Randolph, D-W.Va., Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., and Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo. [UPI, 10/28/1981]
- ◆ Orrin Hatch managed the nomination of Koop in the Senate. [UPI, 11/17/1981]
- ◆ "The hearing was stacked in favor of Koop, who as chief of surgery at Philadelphia's Children's Hospital, became one of the nation's leading opponents of legalized abortion. Twelve of 14 witnesses, including medical colleagues and two state health officers, testified in support of his nomination. They heaped praise on his compassion, professional skill, dedication, and pioneering medical spirit. In addition, the Reagan administration, which selected Koop on the advice of several anti-abortion groups, distributed a 29-page report on his background. It credited him with helping identify cancer as a major health problem for children, reducing infant mortality, developing a host of health programs and facilities in Third World nations, and helping rid the United States of X-ray machines used to fit children's shoes." [Washington Post, 10/2/1981]

QUOTES OF NOTE:

- ◆ Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee who managed the nomination in the Senate, and Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., called Koop "world-renowned." [UPI, 11/17/1981]
- ◆ Sen. Roger Jepsen, R-Iowa, said Koop has been subjected to "vicious attacks ... all unfounded." He said the criticism is ideological, having "nothing to do with the office of surgeon general." [UPI, 11/17/1981]
- ◆ "Hatch noted the opposition to Koop had focused in part on his views on abortion and women's rights. 'These are matters of great public debate and I can conceive of no reason why advocacy on these issues should affect Dr. Koop's fitness to be surgeon general,' Hatch said." [UPI, 10/28/1981]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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M. Joycelyn Elders, M.D.

#14 Marcia Cove
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HOME PHONE (501) 888-7809
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BORN: August 13, 1933, Schaal, Arkansas

MARRIED: February 14, 1960 to Oliver B. Elders, Jr.

CHILDREN: Eric D. Elders, (b)(6) Kevin M. Elders, (b)(6)

OFFICE ADDRESS:

Arkansas Department of Health
4815 West Markham Street
Mail Slot #39
Little Rock, AR 72205-3867

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: (b)(6)

EDUCATION:

DEGREE

Philander Smith College, Little Rock, AR.	1949-1952	B.A.
Brooke Army Medical Center, U.S. Army,	1953-1956	R.P.T.
University of Arkansas Medical School, Little Rock, AR.	1956-1960	M.D.
University of Minnesota Hospital Minneapolis, Minnesota	1960-1961	Ped. Intern
University of Arkansas Medical Center Little Rock, AR.	1961-1964	Ped. Resident
University of Arkansas Medical Center	1965-1967	M.S. (Biochem)

POSITIONS HELD:

U.S. Army, 1st Lieutenant, Brooke Army Med. Center	1953-1956
Intern in Pediatrics, University of Minnesota Hospital	1960-1961
Resident in Pediatrics, Univ. of AR Medical Center	1961-1963
Chief Resident in Pediatrics, Univ. of AR Med. Cen.	1963-1964
Research Fellow in Pediatrics, Univ. of AR Med. Cen.	1964-1967
Assistant Professor in Pediatrics, Univ. of AR Med. Cen.	1967-1971
Associate Professor in Pediatrics, Univ. of AR Med. Cen.	1971-1976
Professor in Pediatrics, Univ. of AR Medical Center	1976-1987
Director, Arkansas Department of Health, Little Rock, AR	1987-present
J.S. Surgeon General Designate	1993

ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL HONORS AND RECOGNITION

Alumni Academic Scholarship - Philander Smith College,	1949-1952
Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society	1951
B.S. Magna Cum Laude - Philander Smith College	1952
USPHS Postdoctoral Research Fellow	1964
USPHS Career Development Award	1967-1972
Alpha Omega Alpha	1972
Personalities of the South	1972-1975
AKAs Distinguished Women in America	1973
Distinguished Women in Arkansas	1975
"Horizons" (book) 100 Outstanding Women of Arkansas	1980
Worthen's Bank's Arkansas Professional Women of Distinction Award	1987
Arkansas Democrat's Woman of the Year	1988
National Governor's Assn. Distinguished Ser. Award	1989
AMA National Congress on Adolescent Health Award for Outstanding Efforts on Behalf of America's Youth	1990
National Education Association's Mary Futrell Award for Creative Leadership in Women's Rights	1990
Southern Health Association's Charles Jordan Award	1990
American Medical Association's Dr. Nathan Davis Award	1990
Chigago's De Lee Humanitarian Award	1991
National Coalition of 100 Black Women's Candace Award for Health Science	1991

NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

① Association of State & Territorial Health Officers (ASTHO)	- 1987-present - <i>Letter</i>
ASTHO President - <i>By the way, I was</i>	1992-present <i>Chairman</i>
National Advisory Commission on Rural Health	1991-present
Secretary's Advisory Committee for Infant Mortality	1991-present
National Institute of Medicine's Health Promotion Disease Prevention	1991-present
② Council on Government Affairs for Academy of Pediatrics	1991-present - <i>Letter</i>
Office of Technology Assessment's Health Insurance Advisory Committee	1991-present <i>Chairman</i>
Southern Regional Educational Board	1991-present
Alan Guttmacher Institute Board	1991-present
National Institute of Medicine	1991-present
Robert Wood Johnson Generalist Physician Initiative Advisory Commission	1992-present
Journal of Pediatrics (Editorial Board)	1981-present
Sigma Xi - President Elect 1977-1978; President 1978-1979	
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority	
American Association for the Advancement of Science	
Southern Society for Pediatric Research, Council Member	1969-1977
President	1979-1980
Day Care and Child Development Council of America	1972
Society for Pediatric Research	
The Endocrine Society	
Associate Member FEBS - Am. Physiological Society	
Lawson Wilkins Endocrine Society Membership Committee (Chair)	1976)
American Federation of Clinical Research	
Academy of Pediatrics	
Human Embryology and Development Study Section - DHEW NIH	1976-1980
National Advisory Food and Drug Committee of FDA DHEW	1977-1980
National Pituitary Agency	1977-1980

NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS (Cont.)

Human Growth Foundation	1974-1978
Maternal and Child Health Research Committee - DHEW NIH	1981-1985
Examiner, American Board of Pediatrics, subspecialty in Endocrinology	1987-1989

HONORARY DEGREES

Philander Smith College - Little Rock, AR - Doctor of Science	1989
Connecticut College - Doctor of Science	1990
Hendrix College - Little Rock, AR - Doctor of Laws	1990
Yale University - Connecticut - Doctor of Science	1992

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS AND BOARDS

Central Arkansas Academy of Pediatrics	
American Diabetes Association	
North Little Rock Workman's Compensation Committee	1975-1979
Arkansas Science & Technology Commission	1975-1976
Governor's Commission on the Status of Women	1972
Elizabeth Mitchell Children's Home (Board)	1972-1975
Youth Homes, Inc. (Board)	1973-1975
United Cerebral Palsy Association of Arkansas (Board)	1971-1973
Volunteers in Public Schools	1973
Northside YMCA (Board)	1973-present
Civil Service Commission, N.L.R. (Board)	1973-1975
Central AR National Foundation Med. Advisory Comm.	1975-present
Arkansas Women's Political Caucus	1975
Arkansas Diabetes Association	
Arkansas Economic Development Commission	1975-1980
Board of Directors, National Bank of Arkansas	1979-1989
Little Rock Chamber of Commerce (Board)	1980-present
Arkansas Science & Technology Commission (Secretary)	1983-present
Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrine Society (Director)	1985-1989
Arkansas Public Health Association	1988-present
Little Rock Rotary Club -- Paul Harris Fellow - 1991	1989-present
Arkansas College Board	1992-present

BOARD CERTIFICATION:

American Board of Pediatrics	- 1965
Pediatric Endocrinology	- 1978

COMMITTEES & ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES: UNIV. OF AR MED. CEN.

Honors and Awards Committee	1971-1976
Medical Student Admissions Committee	1972-1976
Council Academic Affairs Committee	1974-present
Clinical Laboratory Advisory Committee	1974-1976
Human Relations Committee	1975
IDEA Committee (Idea Development Educational Awards)	1978-present
Research Council	1978-present
Minority Student Recruitment Committee	1973-present
College of Medicine Appeals Board	1975-1976
Liaison Committee Medical Education (LCME)	1979-1980
Faculty Affairs Committee, Chairman	1980-1981

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CHICAGO WEEKEND

Week of July 29 - Aug. 01, 1993

Vol. 21, Number 28

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1993 NNPA
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U.S. Senate Set To Vote On Elders

by BILLY MONTGOMERY
City Editor

The United States Senate's Labor and Human Resources Committee is slated to vote on whether the nation will have its first Black female Surgeon General on July 30.

The long-awaited, much debated issue over whether Dr. Joycelyn Elders can adequately run the office of the nation's most widely known health advocate will spark controversy on both sides of the political fences.

Elders, who served a five year stint as health director for the State of Arkansas, while President Clinton was the state's governor, has been both applauded and attacked for her aggressive ideas on sex education and stance against the tobacco industry.

Conservative lawmakers, mostly from the Republican end of the Senate have challenged her position on distributing condoms in Arkansas schools.

During her confirmation hearings, she defended her position by indicating that parents must sign a release statement before their child can receive family planning counseling, in addition to the contraceptives from the clinic.

A controversy arose over condom distribution in Arkansas when a small percentage of them

were found to be defective, and the general public was not notified for some time.

Indiana Senator Dan Coats (R) grilled Elders by questioning whether she would want information withheld from her children, of a defective condom had been passed out to them.

She rebutted, "The decisions I make as a health director are not always the one's I would make as a parent."

Incidentally, Elders has two

adult children.

Prior to her appointment at the Arkansas Department of Health, she was a professor in Pediatrics at the University of Arkansas Medical Center, for more than 20 years.

The U.S. Surgeon General's office is most popularly known for its warning label on the side of cigarettes.

However, Elders' past sharp attacks on the tobacco industry have characterized her as a thorn

in the side of the billion dollar industry.

When asked about her position on some tobacco companies which disproportionately target Blacks and Hispanic communities, she stated it would be one of her planks to look into, upon her expected confirmation.

C-SPAN generally carries live coverage and re-broadcasts Senate proceedings.

Consult cable guides for listings.



PLEADING HER CASE-U.S. Surgeon General Nominee Dr. Joycelyn Elders confers with President Bill Clinton, as she awaits the Senate's decision to confirm her nomination on July 30. Elders, an advocate of teens using condoms, has come under fire from some Senate leaders who think her ideas around planned families are too radical.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Hope Group Calls For Gun Crackdown

by BILLY MONTGOMERY
City Editor

With statistics showing firearm violence being the leading cause of death of Black males, 15 - 34, a community based anti-violence coalition is calling for a ban on the sale of high powered, lethal assault weapons.

Uzi's, Mach 10's, Tech 9's and other paramilitary weapons are often the weapons used in gang drive by shootings and if the sale of them were banned statewide, more lives would be saved, according to Target HOPE.

"These high powered weapons have a magazine of 30 - 35 nine millimeter shells, which can be emptied in a span a few seconds. While you can't buy a gun in Chicago, under the law, it is still permissible for people to go anywhere outside of the city limits and bring the weapons back to the city," stated Joseph Gardner, spokesperson for Target Hope and a Water Reclamation District Commissioner.

In conjunction, for calling upon state legislation to ban the weapons, the group is also seeking a law which would allow shooting victims or their families to file product liability suits against the gun manufacturers.

"If you bought a hair care product, used it and it took your hair out, you would be able to sue the manufacturer. People should have the same right to sue the manufacturers of these guns," Gardner stated.

He added, "You don't use an Uzi to hunt ducks. The only thing these guns are used for is to hunt people."

State Senator Margaret Smith and State Representative Lou Jones both expressed interest in being the sponsors of the legislation.

Gardner also stated the group will be seeking a meeting with the Alcohol, Fire and Tobacco (ATF) unit, to implement a stronger monitoring over the sale of the guns.

Target HOPE also acknowledged the actions of other groups in the city, working to keep street organizations in a truce established in October.

There was an outbreak of violence about two weeks ago in the Robert Taylor Homes, which resulted in the death of a seven year old and several others were shot.

Members of the United In Peace effort moved in to calm the situation and things have been pretty quiet since then.

However, the Peace group still receives little recognition as a factor in stopping the violence.

"Chicago officials say there is no gang truce. Well, the fact is that people pray for peace, but when it happens they become afraid of the peace. We know ourselves that the truth is working because God is at the table," stated Wallace "Gator" Bradley, international spokesperson for United In Peace.

According to statistics, 1 in every 28 Black males born in 1987

is likely to be murdered. For White males the ratio is 1 in 205.

• A young Black male is 9 times more likely to be murdered than a young White male.

• In 1990, 93 percent of the Black murder victims were slain by Black offenders.

• Nearly half (48 percent) of all Black teenage males who died in 1988 were killed with guns, compared to 10 percent among White teenage males.

• One of every 22 Black boys will die before reaching manhood.

"People have given up hope. They feel there's nothing to do but hide in the bathtub when the bullets start flying. We should not have to live like that in 1993, and we must work to take our streets back," Gardner said.

The group expects strong opposition from gun group, such as the National Rifle Association.

For more details call (312) 751 - 5640.

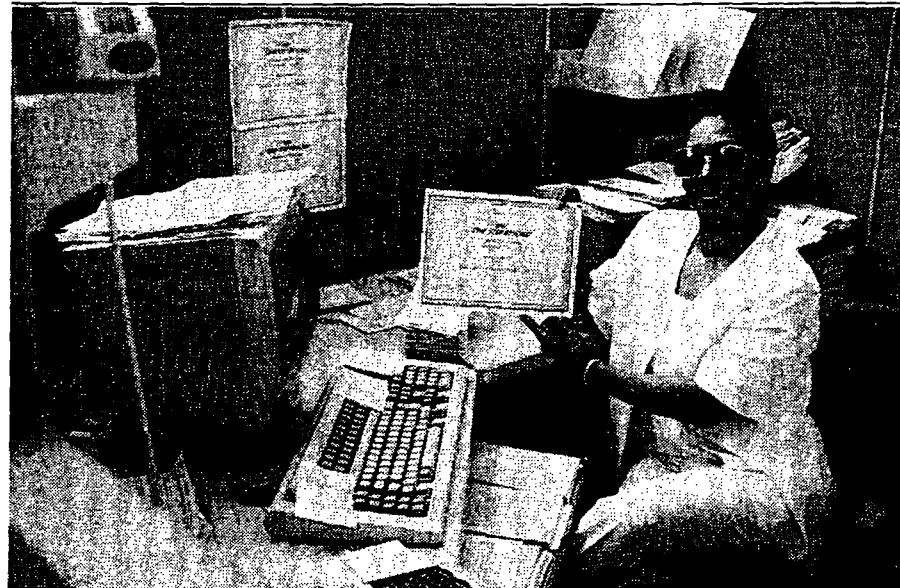
N. N. P. A.

The Citizen Newspaper
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of the National Newspapers
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Chicago Citizen Newspapers
Publishers of:

The Chatham - Southeast
Citizen

The South End Citizen



AWARD WINNER--Bettye Berry, a resident of the Oakton area of Chicago, and Customer Service Representatives at Boulevard Technical Services, recently received an award for customer service from Boulevard Bancorp, the parent company of Boulevard Technical Services.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Banks/Community Must Work Together



Dr. Joycelyn Elders (2nd, r), U.S. surgeon general nominee, attends White House briefing with (l-r) Avis Lavelle, assistant HHS secretary; Alexis Herman, assistant to President Clinton; Mack McLarty, White House chief of staff, and Jerry Klepner, assistant HHS secretary.

Alexis Herman Steering The White House Confirmation Push For Joycelyn Elders

The first Black woman to manage a national Democratic convention was given a stiff White House assignment—to oversee the Capitol Hill confirmation hearing for one of President Clinton's most controversial political nominees—Dr. Joycelyn Elders.

Highest ranked Black on the White House staff, Alexis Herman, was picked to head the effort to mobilize support and coach Dr. Elders for her crucial Senate hearings in Washington, D.C.

In week-long sessions, the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, headed by Sen. Ted Kennedy (D., Mass.) this week is slated to grill the Arkansas doctor and first Black woman ever to be considered for the post of surgeon general. Scores of witnesses will testify before and against the Black woman who suddenly has

become the number one target of a newly revived conservative coalition. "The hearing definitely will be unpleasant" a Senate insider told JET. "But the decision was made by the President himself to stand by his longtime state political ally."

Preparing for the ultimate test, more than 70 organizations have been mobilized to support the Arkansas doctor who rankled conservatives by her views on distribution of condoms, AIDS education, and health clinics in public schools.

Among the groups backing Dr. Elders are the NAACP, American Academy of Pediatrics, B'nai B'rith, Catholics for Free Choice, National Urban League, United Methodist Women, and the YWCA.

Also siding with Dr. Elders are Cabinet members Attorney General Janet Reno and Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary Donna Shalala.

July 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO ALEXIS HERMAN

FROM: Flo McAfee 
RE: Media Report (Week of July 4-10)

Most of the media activity focused on the upcoming Joycelyn Elders nomination with heavy emphasis on getting information to the African-American media.

Here is a summary of the OPL media activity for the week of July 4-10, 1993:

1. Newspaper teleconference interview focusing on the Joycelyn Elders nomination with the following four newspapers:

Amersterdam News---Zambge Brown
Washington Afro American---Francis Murphy
Philadelphia Tribune---Linn Washington
Atlanta Inquirer---John Smith

Following the interview, each paper received, via fax: (1) Joycelyn Elders bio; (2) description of surgeon general position; and (3) a list of supporters, to date.

2. WTOP: Telephone radio interview with WTOP radio in Houston, Texas. Focus: Joycelyn Elders nomination.
3. BET: Taping 10-minute segment for BET's news program, "Lead Story." Air date July 11. Focus: Clinton Administration and African Americans; Joycelyn Elders nomination; Haiti; budget.
4. USA Today: One hour background interview with DeWayne Wickham, USA Today columnist.
5. Jet: Sent via Federal Express, photo and photo release of Joycelyn Elders and meeting with Mack McLarty. The photo should run in the upcoming issue.
6. Wrote and gave to Maria Tio to mail (7/9/93), a photo release to black newspapers about Mack McLarty briefing Joycelyn Elders along with additional background information. (See attached.)

7. American Urban Radio Network: AMH telephone interview with Bob Ellison on Friday, July 9 to air on Tuesday, July 13. Focus: Joycelyn Elders. This will be picked up by a majority of black radio stations throughout the country.
8. Los Angeles Times: Thirty-minute background interview scheduled with Ron Harris, LA Times columnist, for AMH on Friday, July 9 in Los Angeles. Focus: Joycelyn Elders.
9. Central Waves Publications: Fifteen-minute telephone interview by Hector Gonzalez with AMH on Friday, July 9. Focus: Joycelyn Elders. Article to run in papers during the week of July 11. Black and white photo of Joycelyn Elders sent to Hector on Friday.
10. From Inside Out: Sent the information alert written by Amy Billingsly to White House legal for review (July 12) before mailing to 500 African-American organizations.

cc: Steve Hilton

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 9, 1993

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:
Flo McAfee (202) 456-2930

Photo Release

DR. JOYCELYN ELDERS PREPARES FOR UPCOMING CONFIRMATION

(Washington, D.C.)---White House Chief of Staff Mack McLarty and other Clinton Administration officials brief Surgeon General nominee Joycelyn Elders in preparation for her upcoming confirmation hearing. Seated during the White House meeting are (from left to right): Avis Lavelle, Assistant Health and Human Services Secretary; Alexis Herman, Assistant to the President; Mack McLarty; Dr. Joycelyn Elders; and Jerry Klepner, Assistant Health and Human Services Secretary.

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M. JOYCELYN ELDERS, M.D.

Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders is a native of Schaal, Arkansas, a small community located in the southwest part of the State. The eldest of eight children, she has had a distinguished career in medicine. Upon graduation from college at age 18, she entered the U.S. Army where she received training as a physical therapist. She attended the University of Arkansas Medical School on the G.I. Bill. After graduating from UAMS in 1960, she worked as an intern at the University of Minnesota Hospital and as a pediatrician at the University of Arkansas Medical Center in Little Rock, Arkansas. Upon completion of her pediatric residency at UAMS, she obtained a Master of Science degree in biochemistry. In 1976, she joined the faculty at UAMS as a professor of pediatrics. She received board certification as a pediatric endocrinologist in 1978. Based on her studies in growth in children and the treatment of hormone-related illnesses, she has written over 150 articles for medical research publications.

In December of 1992, then President-elect Bill Clinton announced his intention to nominate Dr. Elders as the next U.S. Surgeon General. Dr. Elders currently serves as the Director of the Arkansas Department of Health, having been appointed to that position in October of 1987 by Governor Clinton. She was selected President of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers in August of 1992 after having served on that organization's Executive Committee for several years. She is a member of many health related organizations, boards and commissions including the National Advisory Commission on Rural Health, the Secretary's Advisory Committee for Infant Mortality, the Editorial Board for the Journal of Pediatrics, the Southern Regional Education Board, the Endocrine Society and many more.

In addition, she has established an equally impressive civic record with board memberships and service to the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, Northside YMCA, and Youth Homes, Inc. The list could go on. She has been recognized in 100 Outstanding Women in Arkansas, Personalities of the South, Distinguished Women in America, Worthen Bank's Arkansas Professional Women of Distinction Award, the Arkansas Democrat's Woman of the Year, the National Governor's Association Distinguished Service Award, AMA National Congress on Adolescent Health Award for Outstanding Efforts on Behalf of America's Youth, the National Education Association Mary Futrell Award for Creative Leadership in Women's Rights, the Southern Health Association's Charles Jordan Award, the AMA Dr. Nathan Davis Award, the De Lee Humanitarian Award, the Nation Coalition of 100 Black Women's Candace Award for Health Science and the Alvin C. Ehrich Award (Academy of Educational Development). Dr. Elders has received Honorary Doctorate of Medical Sciences degrees from Moorehouse College, the University of Minnesota and Yale University.

Until his recent retirement, she was her husband Oliver's most outspoken supporter at Hall High School basketball games. The Elders have two grown sons, Eric and Kevin.

DR. JOYCELYN ELDERS—NOMINEE FOR U.S. SURGEON GENERAL

Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders is one of our nation's preeminent public health officials, and has amassed a tremendous record of achievement as a pediatrician, a public health official and a groundbreaking researcher in the study of growth in children. In recognition of her accomplishments, Dr. Elders' peers last summer elected her President of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers.

Dr. Elders, currently the Director of Arkansas' Department of Health, is a tireless champion for the health of children. She has dramatically changed her state's approach to public health, emphasizing preventative health care and early intervention, aggressive outreach, and innovative educational programs. Dr. Elders is an innovator and a pioneer, and her record is a clear testament to her qualifications to be our nation's Surgeon General:

Fought for Education Programs

- ◆ Dr. Elders understands that in order to be healthy, children to have high self-esteem and a positive environment. She believes in preventative education for children on dangers such as HIV, drugs, sexual abuse, and violent behavior. Dr. Elders has recruited churches, civic groups, other government agencies, and private industry to form partnerships to promote healthy behavior.

Aggressively Pursued Preventive Care

- ◆ **Led Campaign for Healthier Babies.** Dr. Elders worked with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to develop the Arkansas Campaign for Healthier Babies, which is increasing the number of pregnant women who receive early and regular prenatal care as an effort to combat infant mortality. Her department improved prenatal services by upgrading standards of care, increasing clinic hours, revising health education classes, instituting high risk pregnancy management services, and implementing a toll-free information line for women's health facts and referrals. The maternity caseload increased 17% between 1990 and 1992.
- ◆ **Improved Immunization Rate.** Dr. Elders increased the childhood immunization rate by instituting after hours clinics, introducing simultaneous injections -- giving all doses in one visit -- and implementing a policy to ensure that every child who visited a health clinic for any service would receive immunization if necessary. Dr. Elders implemented a statewide computerized network -- similar to the model being proposed on the national level -- that assesses and tracks children for age-appropriate immunization status. As a result of Dr. Elders' innovative approach, Arkansas' immunization rate for two-year olds increased from 34% in 1989 to 60% in 1992.
- ◆ **Expanded Childhood Screenings.** Under Dr. Elders, the number of early childhood screenings in Arkansas increased from just over 4000 in 1988 to over 45,000 in 1992. The screenings include physical examination, immunizations, assessment of developmental and nutritional status, vision and hearing screening, laboratory testing, parent education, and referral. Dr. Elders also promoted hearing and speech clinics

which provide evaluation and therapy services for children with speech, language and/or other hearing problems.

- ◆ **Launched Sickle Cell Screening Program.** In 1990, Dr. Elders initiated an innovative newborn sickle cell screening program that now covers 40,000 infants in Arkansas.
- ◆ **Expanded HIV Prevention Services.** Dr. Elders expanded HIV testing and counseling services to include every Arkansas county through local health units. These services have more than doubled since 1990. Dr. Elders established a Minority AIDS Education Task Force to target efforts in the minority community.
- ◆ **Expanded Cancer Prevention Services for Women.** Dr. Elders expanded cancer screening services for women, including mammograms for low income women, pap smears for cervical cancer screenings, and follow-ups in all public health clinics in Arkansas.
- ◆ **Focussed on Heart and Lung Disease Prevention.** Dr. Elders organized community health projects to promote smoking cessation, healthy eating habits, and exercise to combat heart and lung disease.
- ◆ **Established Division of Adolescent and School Health.** Dr. Elders established an office in the Health Department to assist schools in improving their health education programs and health services for adolescents.

Dramatically Expanded Access to Health Services

- ◆ **Established School-Based Clinics.** Linking public schools with the Arkansas Health Department, Dr. Elders has established school-based health clinics, which are in great demand. She has argued that if children weren't coming to public health clinics, clinics should be put in schools. Currently 29 schools have clinics, which provide services to increase childhood immunization and early childhood screening, and other dangers in those communities. Another 26 are on the waiting list to receive them.
- ◆ **Local Choice.** Dr. Elders instituted a policy, later enacted into law, that requires that all children obtain parental consent before receiving services at school based clinics. Local school districts in Arkansas that decide whether to have a school-based clinic decide which services to offer.
- ◆ **Community-Based Services and Transportation.** To improve access, Dr. Elders has implemented community-based health services at the work place, in senior centers, in Head Start centers, and in shopping malls. She has pushed for increased availability of transportation, and often says that training a bus driver is cheaper than training a doctor.
- ◆ **Expanded Home and Hospice Care Services.** Dr. Elders initiated a series of programs to expand home health care in Arkansas to allow senior citizens and medically fragile patients to remain in their communities. These programs emphasize hospice care and skilled home health care to care for the acutely ill and the chronically ill, and offer personal care for people who need help with daily living. The Health Department

5:50 - 7:00

wed. cabinet - OCB

Reconciliation

cc 20
7/12/93



OFIELD DUKES & ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSELOR

JUL 12 1993

To: Alexis Herman
Director
White House Office of Public Liaison

From: Ofield Dukes

Subject: Black Media Contacts on Behalf of Dr. Joycelyn Elders

Date: July 12, 1993

As a followup to conversations with you and Flo McAfee, here is a summary of black media initiatives taken:

1. Arranged through the Washington office of NNPA (National Newspaper Publishers Association) for your tele-conference briefing with four editors and publishers on Thursday;

2. Tried to reach Robert Bogle, NNPA president, regarding a strong NNPA editorial on black mobilization in full support of Dr. Elders. He was out of his office. Called Frances Murphy, publisher, Washington Afro-American, who suggested sending her a rough draft of an editorial that she would edit, use, and share with other NNPA newspapers. That was done.

3. Contacted Simeon Booker, Bureau Chief, Jet Magazine, about major story in preparation for your call to him. Simeon called after he spoke with you to say he was doing a major piece.

4. Contacted Betty Lee of the American Urban Radio Network regarding telephone interview with you. Since you did not have time on Thursday, Betty is interested in an interview on Tuesday morning, with you or an appropriate person;

5. Spoke with Minyon Moore of DNC about quotes from civil rights leaders and any other prominent blacks for inclusion in news release to black newspapers, urging blacks to write their senators in support of Dr. Elders. We need to send this story to NNPA by the end of today.

Today, I will call Bob Bogle again to get his active leadership support, possibly sending out an "action alert" to all NNPA newspapers. We just need to spell out what that "action alert" should consist of and during what time period.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

CALL LIST

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AMH

Last nite, Paul Richards called
for John Podesta. Podesta talked
with Wade Henderson to get
prominent AAs to talk to Dole re
scheduling Dr. Elders for a Floor
vote.

Wade's office number is 638 2269
home " " 483 3053.

r
8/1/93

Marilyn:

Wade Henderson suggests the following prominent Blacks, most of them are Republicans, to call and pressure Dole on the Elders nomination this week:

Dr. Lewis Sullivan
Art Fletcher
Gloria Toote
Jewel La Fontana Macures (sp)
Dr. Dorothy Height

There is a press conference in 485 Russell Senate Building at 10:30 a.m. today. Wade cannot attend.

ruby

8/2/93

cc: Alexis Herman

AMH: Marilyn said that Paul Richards will cover this press conference as Marilyn has become too visible to press.

PUBLIC ENDORSEMENTS FOR DR. ELDERS

as of 12:00 PM July 15, 1993

9 to 5

A. Phillip Randolph Institute
Adolescent AIDS Program of the
Montefiore Medical Center
AIDS National Interfaith Network
AIDS Action Council
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.
Ambulatory Pediatrics Association
American Academy of Family
Physicians
American Academy of Pediatrics
American Association of School
Administrators
American Association of University
Women
American Cancer Society
American College Health Association
American College of Obstetricians and
Gynecologists
American College of Physicians
American College of Preventative
Medicine
American Cyanamid Company (Lederle
Laboratories)
American Dietetic Association
American Foundation for AIDS
Research
American Friends Service Committee
American Home Economics Association
American Jewish Congress
American Library Association
American Medical Association
American Medical Student's Association
American Medical Women's Association
American Nurses Association
American Orthopsychiatric Association
American Pediatric Society
American Psychiatric Association
American Public Health Association
American School Food Service
Association

American School Health Association
American Schools of Public Health
American Society for Clinical Nutrition
American Society for Parenteral and
Enteral Nutrition
Americans for Democratic Action
Arkansas Advocates for Children and
Families
Arkansas Chapter of the Society for
Public Health Education
Arkansas Hospital Association
Arkansas Medical Society
Arkansas PTA
Arkansas Public Health Association
Arkansas State Board of Health
Asian/Pacific AIDS Coalition
Association for the Advancement of
Health Education
Association for Vital Records and Health
Statistics
Association of Asian/Pacific Community
Health Organizations
Association of Black Sociologists
Association of Junior Leagues
Association of Maternal and Child
Health Directors
Association of Medical School Pediatric
Chairmen
Association of Reproductive Health
Professionals
Association of State and Territorial
Dental Directors
Association of State and Territorial
Directors of Public Health Education
Association of State and Territorial
Local Health Liaison Officials
Association of State/Territorial Director
of Nursing, Ruth Harrell
Association of State/Territorial Health
Officials

Association of State/Territorial Public
 Health Nutrition Directors
 Association of State/Territorial Public
 Health Social Work
 B'nai B'rith
 Tom Brown, State Health Official of
 South Carolina
 Business and Professional Women/USA
 California Teen Pregnancy and
 Parenting Coalition
 Campaign for Women's Health
 Joan Campbell, General Secretary,
 National Council of Churches
 Catholics for Free Choice
 Center for Population Options
 Child Welfare League of America
 Church Women United
 Citizen Action
 Coalition of 100 Black Women
 Commissioned Officers Association of
 U.S. Public Health Service
 Committee for Education Funding
 Consumer Federal of America
 Council of Great City Schools
 Barbara Debuono, State Health Official
 of Rhode Island
 Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.
 Doctors Ought to Care
 Environmental Defense Fund
 Larry Herbert, State Health Official of
 Louisiana
 Hispanic Nurses Association
 Human Rights Campaign Fund
 Illinois Maternal And Child Health
 Coalition
 International Coalition of Women
 Physicians
 Juvenile Diabetes Foundation
 International, The Diabetes
 Research Foundation
 Kansas Health and Environment
 Chronic Disease Control Division
 Dr. C. Everett Koop
 March of Dimes, Birth Defects
 Foundation

Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolent
 Social Change
 Metropolitan Washington Public Health
 Association
 Mexican American Women's National
 Association
 Milwaukee Department of Public Health,
 Commissioner Paul Nannis
 Minority Cardiovascular Disease
 Prevention Task Force
 Mississippi Conference on Social
 Welfare
 NAACP
 NAACP Legal Defense Fund
 National Abortion Rights Action League
 National Abortion Federation
 National Association for Equal
 Opportunity in Higher Education
 National Association of Children's
 Hospitals and Related Institutions
 National Association of Community
 Health Centers
 National Association of County Health
 Officials
 National Association of School Nurses
 National Association of Secondary
 School Principals
 National Association of Social Workers
 National Association of State Boards of
 Education
 National Black Child Development
 Institute
 National Black Nurses Association
 National Black Women's Health Project
 National Caucus and Center on Black
 Aged Inc.
 National Community AIDS Partnership
 National Council of Jewish Women
 National Council of Negro Women
 National Council on Family Relations
 National Council of Senior Citizens
 National Education Association
 National Family Planning and
 Reproductive Health Association
 National Gay and Lesbian Task Force

National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation
 National Medical Association
 National Minority AIDS Council
 National Network of Runaway and Youth Services
 National Organization of Women (NOW)
 National Organization of Women Legal Defense and Education Fund
 National Organization on Adolescent Pregnancy, Parenting and Prevention
 National Organization Responding to AIDS
 National Pan Hellenic Council
 National Political Congress of Black Women
 National Public Health Information Coalition
 National School Boards Association
 National Urban Coalition
 National Urban League
 National WIC (Women's, Infants, and Children) Directors National Women's Law Center
 National Women's Political Caucus
 North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Health, Promotion, and Education
 Nutrition Coalition for Health Care Reform
 Ogala Sioux Tribe
 Older Women's League
 Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.
 Operation PUSH
 Partnership for Prevention
 People for the American Way
 Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc.
 Physicians for Social Responsibility
 Planned Parenthood Federation of America
 Produce for Better Health Found.
 Produce Marketing Association
 Public Health Foundation
 Public Health Information Services
 Public Voice for Food Policy and Health

Samuel Rogers Community Health Center, Kansas City, Missouri
 Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S.
 David Smith, Commissioner, Texas Department of Health
 Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc.
 Society for Adolescent Medicine
 Society for Nutrition Education
 Society for Pediatric Research
 Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 The Association of Faculties of Graduate Programs in Public Health Nutrition
 The Coalition for Nutrition Services in Health Care Reform
 The Council for State and Territorial Epidemiologists
 The National Association of Black Psychologists
 U.S. Conference of Local Health Officials
 U.S. Conference of Mayors
 United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, AFL-CIO and CLC
 United Methodist Church & Society
 United Methodist Women
 Washington State Department of Health
 Washington Urban League
 Wider Opportunities for Women, Inc. (WOW)
 Women's Legal Defense Fund
 YWCA
 YWCA of the National Capital Area

July 8, 1993

105
COPY

MEMORANDUM TO MARILYN YAGER

FROM: DORIS MATSUI
RE: DR. JOYCELYN ELDERS
STATUS REPORT ON PHONE CALLS

The following are supporters:

AAUW: Yes, letter; yes, list

American Medical Women's Association: Yes, letter;; yes, list

Assoc. of Junior Leagues: Yes, letter; yes, list

NARAL: Yes, letter; yes, list

National Black Women's Health Project: Yes, letter; yes, list

National Council of Jewish Women: Yes, letter; yes, list

Arkansas P.T.A.: Yes, letter; yes, list

B'nai B'rith: Yes, letter; yes, list

Planned Parenthood Fed. of America: Yes, letter; yes, list

YWCA: Yes, letter; yes, list

School Boards: The California School Boards Assoc. is activating its network of sister boards around the country.
Yes, letter and faxes

Committee for Education Funding: Yes, letter; yes, list

National Assoc. of School Boards: Yes, letter both from organization and individuals

The following are supportive, but because of the nature of their organization, public support may be a problem. Will get back to me:

Girls, Inc.

League of Women Voters (They said that they would try to find other ways if they can't do it publicly)

National P.T.A.--this one is looking good; they will be getting back to me tomorrow.

Business & Professional Women/USA

The following organizations do not have their directors in town.
They will get back to me on Monday:

Older Women's League

Wider Opportunities for Women

Marcia Greenberger and I are just playing telephone tag. I am
sure it is just a matter of making the connection.

cc: Steve Hilton

R's copy

OFIELD DUKES & ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSELOR

To: Alexis Herman
Director
White House Office of Public Liaison

From: Ofield Dukes

Subject: Minority Media Activities re Joycelyn Elders

Date: July 8, 1993

I Tele-Conference Call

Shirley Blash of NNPA is calling a number of black editors in eight cities (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, Atlanta, and Houston) for the 11:30 a.m. briefing on the Joycelyn Elders confirmation hearing. The actual conference call should be set up by Ruby or Amy in your office. Shirley can be reached at (202) 588-8764.

II Separate Media Calls

Call Simeon Booker at Jet between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon. He is expecting the call. His number is (202) 393-5860.

Also, please call Betty Lee, American Urban Radio Network, at 1-800-456-4211, between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon. She, too, is expecting your call.

In Call
LA Sentinel
Carlton Goodlett

West Side Gazette *FT*
Afre
Phila
McL
Chgo

7701

2/6/92	Johnson City, Texas	Continuing Education Pro. School Health	Dr. Mary Michal (615) 926-4101
3/13/93	Houston, Texas	Ohio Council of Churches	David Leslie (614) 885-9590
3/11/92	San Antonio, Texas	NAPNAP	Nancy Barber (303) 343-9248
3/17/92	Beaumont, Texas	Texas Public Health Association	Terri Pali (512) 451-1846
1/28/92	Waco, Texas	Texas Family Planning Association	Peggy Rhomborg (512) 448-4857
8/15/91	Lubbock, Texas	Perinatal Symposium	
1/24/92	Houston, Texas	Teen Pregnancy and Parenting Conf.	Ginger Hester (713) 586-1100
9/19/92	Austin, Texas	Children in Crisis	Harry Middleton (512) 482-5137
9/4/92	Longview, Texas	Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Pro.	Retta Kelly (903) 757-3311
7/28/92	Dallas, Texas	Greater E. Dallas Chamber of Commerce	Judy Summers (214) 321-6446
4/23/93	Houston, Texas	Minorities Medically Underserved and Cancer Program	T.J. Dunlap (713) 798-4614
4/9/92	Dallas, Texas	Women's Health Care Project	Carolyn Sutton (214) 905-2131
4/4/92	Dallas, Texas	United Methodist Women's Quadrennial Mtg.	Marilyn Bolinger (214) 243-4817
6/24/91	Lynchburg, Virginia	Blue Ridge X Conf.	Del Moser (804) 225-2866
2/26/91	Arlington, Virginia		

7/29/91	Charlottesville, Virginia	The Values Institute	Dr. Sovereign
12/8/92	Seattle, Washington	Reg. X U.S. Pub. Hlth Service	Katherine Heck (206) 223-0128
2/1/91	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Legislative Conf. of Planned Parenthood	Barbara Lucksinger (314) 278-3522
5/6/93	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Planned Parenthood Health Care Refm	Nancy Martin (708) 627-9270

**PUBLIC APPEARANCES BY DR. JOYCELYN ELDERS
1991-1993**

4/30/92	Montgomery, Alabama	Alabama Council on Adolescent Pregnancy Conf.	Martha Jinright (205) 930-1427
7/10/91	Alabama	Emory University - Jeykell Island	Kathy Minor (404) 727-2928
	Anchorage, Alaska	DHHS Statewide Conference	
12/5/91	Anchorage, Alaska	Municipality of Alaska	Ms. Riley Hall
7/18/91	Phoenix, Arizona	NUCLEUS Club	
2/14/92	Los Angeles, California	OB/GYN Assembly of S. California	Jim Dauden (213) 285-1281
12/9-10/91	Irvine, California	Institute of Medicine	
9/16/92	San Bernadino, California	SB Department of Health	Linda Levison (714) 387-4882
4/4/91	Anaheim, California	Contraceptive Technology Conference	Susan Wysocki (203) 544-3208
5/3/93	Los Angeles, California	Shalom Zone	Rev. Frank Portee (212) 870-3820
5/20/91	San Diego, California	CDC AIDS STD Program	
11/8/91	Sacramento, California	California AllianceConf. School-Age Parents	Dr. Toomey
4/5/93	Santa Cruz, California	ETR Association for Introduction Page	Kathleen Middleton (408) 438-4060
10/11/92	San Francisco, California	American Academy of Pediatrics Board Mtg.	Jo Larget (703) 228-5005

2/7/92	Denver, Colorado	7th Annual Rocky Mountain Reg. Conf. AIDS	Peter Ralin, M.S. (303) 893-6000
5/22/93	Denver, Colorado	Uniform Services Univ. Hlth Sci.	Eleanor Metcal F, Ph.D. (301) 295 3413
5/24/92	New Haven, Connecticut	Yale University Commencement	Ann Jones (202) 432-2321
9/12/92	Wilmington, Delaware	DE Alliance for Health Care	Dr. Phillip Pollner (302) 834-9596
5/30/92	Miami, Florida	Planned Parenthood of Miami	Velma Valdez (305) 441-6677
2/5/93	Naple, Florida	Child Health Corporation of America	Donna Payne (913) 262-1436
1/29/93	Gainesville, Florida	Physicians for Social Responsibility	Dr. Parker Small (904) 392-0686
10/2/92	Amelia Island, Florida	Assn. of Academic Health Cnters	Roger Bulger, M.D. (202) 265-9600
4/10/91	Gainesville, Florida	Health Care Issues Conf.	Kimberly Krepp (904) 336-4976
19/9/92	Orlando, Florida	Amer. Schoo Health Assn.	Dr. Mary Michal (615) 926-4101
1/30/92	Orlando, Florida	Assn. Repro. Health Prof.	Martha Pidal (202) 466-3825
7/26/92	St. Petersburg, Florida	U of So. Florida School Hlth Ser. Pro.	Don Hollingsworth (501) 376-8015
5/14/91	Jacksonville, Florida	Planned Parenthood Federation of America	Gerald Cook (404) 262-1128
4/10/91	Gainesville, Florida	Health Care Issues Conf.	Kimberly Krepp (904) 336- 4976

1/10/93	Atlanta, Georgia	Primary Care Research Conference	Elaine Kokiko (301) 229-3000
5/20/93	Atlanta, Georgia	Morehouse School of Medicine Honorary Degree	Dr. Gary McGaha (404) 752-1747
2/27/93	Atlanta, Georgia	Leadership Conference	Dr. Gerald Noonan (404) 876-7535
5/20/93	Atlanta, Georgia	Emory University Pract. Mtg.	Bill Chamberlain (404) 616-3763
11/10/91	Atlanta, Georgia	National Black Women's Health Project	
3/2/92	Atlanta, Georgia	DeHaan Lecture	Kathryn Heath (404) 726-8720
11/30/92	Atlanta, Georgia	Business Responds to AIDS (CDC)	Yolan LaPorte (202) 466-7590
10/20/92	Atlanta, Georgia	Georgia Department of Human Services	Trudy Cain (706) 542-5654
4/20/91	Chicago, Illinois	Chicago Lying-In Hospital, BOD	
12/3/92	Chicago, Illinois	IL Caucus on Teen Pregnancy	Bunny Shupe (312) 427-4460
10/29/92	Urbana, Illinois	IL Public Health Leadership Institute	Shirley Randolph (217) 483-5257
7/31/92	Rosemont, Illinois	Adol. Preg. Prev. Rur. Resour. CDF	Alicin Ready (202) 662-3567
3/29/92	Chicago, Illinois	MCH Leadership Conf.	Mary K. Weber (312) 996-0724
11/19/90	Indianapolis, Indiana	Conference on Social Concerns	
3/26/93	Indianapolis, Indiana	Global Gathering	Rev. Chester (501) 227-9809

4/8/93	Indianapolis, Indiana	Flanner House Annual Celebration	Rosita Layrock (317) 920-4416
9/30/92	Indianapolis, Indiana	IN University Medical Center	Dr. Jim Lemons (317) 274-4716
12/3/91	Bloomington, Indiana	Planned Parenthood Annual Meeting	
11/28/90	Iowa	Iowa Department of Health (Promo Conf.)	Tim Lane
6/10/91	Storm Lake, Iowa	Buena Vista College Wellness Conf.	Thomas Davis (319) 277-6151
7/30/91	Wichita, Kansas	School Nurses	Joyce Markendorf
9/15/92	Louisville, Kentucky	KY Medical Association Meeting	Martha Coombs (502) 426-6200
11/21/91	Louisville, Kentucky	United Methodist Meeting	Gladys Campbell (212) 870-3831
3/20/92	Alexandria, Louisiana	Louisiana Public Health Assn.	Lisa Longfellow (504) 568-5129
1/23/93	New Orleans, Louisiana	Delta Sigma Theta Sorority	Mary Pruncha K. (202) 778-3200
8/8/91	St. Francisville, Louisiana	Comp. Health Summit	
11/10/92	New Orleans, Louisiana	AAMC Annual Mtg	Betty Atkins (202) 828- 0542
4/22/92	New Orleans, Louisiana	National HIV Conference Roundtable	Alice Foster (703) 358- 3323
6/10/92	St. Francisville, Louisiana	LA Assn. of School Executives	Richard Musemeche (504) 291-7457
1/21/91	New Orleans, Louisiana	HIV Reg. Summit	Ted Karpf (214) 767-3879

11/7/92	Baltimore, Maryland	United Methodist Women Annual Mtg.	Margaret Summerville (410) 542-6984
11/23/92	Bethesda, Maryland	Visiting Professor	Dr. Gail Gullickson (301) 295-1235
1/19/91	Baltimore, Maryland	State Teachers Association	Jane Stern (800) 448- MSTA
11/26/91	Baltimore, Maryland	Governors Council on Adolescent Pregnancy	
5/30/93	Baltimore, Maryland	American College Health Assn.	
5/23/93	Baltimore, Maryland	Johns Hopkins University Convocation	Alfred Sommer, M.D., M.H. (410) 995-3540
11/21/92	Boston, Massachusetts	Joyce Kelly-Lewis Thesis	(501) 372-0108
2/13/93	Boston, Massachusetts	American Association for the Advcmnt of Science	Heidi Erickson (617) 495-8193
1/16/93	Ann Arbor, Michigan	Medstart Conference	Kevin Hibbert (301) 761-7821
2/23/92	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Senate Hearing on Health and Human Services	Sue Rockne (507) 732-5433
6/4/91	Minneapolis, Minnesota	ASTPHN (Public Health Nutrition Meeting)	
2/11/91	Jackson, Mississippi	Mississippi Assn. of Educators	Peggy Peterson (601) 354-4463
6/13/91	Vicksburg, Mississippi	Foundation for Mid-South	Dr. Loda, Frank Tara Sandercock (601) 949-4804
9/5/91	Jackson, Mississippi	MI Conf. on Social Work	

4/1/93	Jackson, Mississippi	Millsaps Summers Lecture	T.W. Lewis (601) 974-1337
10/21/92	Biloxi, Mississippi	MS Public Health Association	
9/12/91	St. Louis, Missouri	Toward Better Health Program	Liz Vermer (314) 882-3243
8/20/91	Branson, Missouri	Missouri Legislative Conf.	Ms. Leyci
7/30/92	St. Louis, Missouri	Council of Chief State School Officers	Gordon Ambach (202) 408-5505
9/12/91	St. Louis, Missouri	Conference on Adolescent Development and Sexuality	Liz Vermer (314) 882-3243
11/20/91	Kansas City, Missouri	Adoption Resources Corp.Chdn Mercy Hospital	Dr. Grant
5/12/93	Kansas City, Missouri	Midwest Bioethics Center	Donna Blackwood (816) 756-2713
4/18/93	St. Louis, Missouri	Prevention '93 Conf.	Emily Slough (202) 842-1980
11/19/92	Hastings, Nebraska	Hastings College Chdn: Our Future	Mary Augustin (402) 463-6828
1/13/92	Lincoln, Nebraska	Board of Health Meeting	Steve Beal (402) 471-8000
3/18/92	Las Vegas, Nevada	Black Methodist Church Renewal	Rev. Tallulah Williams (312) 734-1368
9/19/91	Las Vegas, Nevada	Nevada Public Health Association Mtg.	
11/2/92	Syracuse, New York	Cen. New York Council on Adolescent Preg.	James Engle (315) 471-0564
1/15/92	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Rio Grande PP and UMC Forum	Betsy Schmidt (505) 265-5976

1/29/92	Albany, New York	Family Planning Adv. of N.Y. State	
3/23/92	Rochester, New York	Planned Parenthood of Rochester	Rachel Wicks (716) 546-2595
11/17/91	Rutherford, New Jersey	United Methodist Global Ministries	
5/4/93	Newark, New Jersey	Business Responds to AIDS Conference	Jean Ward (201)697-8421
2/4/91	New Jersey	New Jersey City/State College	Bill Reopell (201) 547-3425
6/8/92	Albany, New York	New York Perinatal Association	L. Stanley James, M.D. (212) 305-5827
5/15/92	Plandome, New York	Unitarian University Church	
6/6/91	Santa Fe, New Mexico	Reg. VI Health Officers	
10/27/92	Buffalo, New York	New York State Perinatal Assn.	Maggie Rosche (716) 658-2291
6/25/91	New York, New York	National Black Women's Coalition	
9/17/92	Greenville, North Carolina	East Carolina University	Henry Peel (919) 757-6862
3/5/93	Raleigh, North Carolina	Baby Love Conference	Carolyn Whitehead (919) 733-2040
5/10/91	, North Carolina	NC Coalition on Adolescent Pregnancy	Barbara Huberman (704) 335-1313
9/11/91	Fayetteville, North Carolina	NC Public Health Association	
5/10/91	, Ohio	N.E. Ohio University Human Values in Medicine	Nancy McDonald (216) 325-2511

10/25/92	Cleveland, Ohio	American Medical Student Assn.	Michael Jenq (216) 791-8164
11/134/92	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Primary Care Symposium	Jane Polite (405) 272-6382
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4/21/93	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Grand Rounds Children's Hospital	Dr. Thomas Shanley (215) 590-1464
11/5/92	Sioux Falls, South Dakota	Rural Health Conference	Loren Amundson (605) 339-6541
4/10/92	Knoxville, Tennessee	Rev. IV Pub. Hlth. Nutr. Education	Teleconference
8/23/91	Memphis, Tennessee	U of T Health Care for Poor/Uninsured	Dr. Kavanagh
10/5/92	Nashville, Tennessee	Meharry Medical College	Amy Cato, Ph.D. (615) 327-6279
2/18/92	Memphis, Tennessee	UT Black History Program	Jesse McClure
8/7/92	Memphis, Tennessee	Health Care for the Poor and Uninsured	Dale Johnson, M.S. 528-5547
5/16/93	Memphis, Tennessee	Lemoyne Owen College	Dr. Roosevelt Richardson (901) 942-7808
3/2/92	Knoxville, Tennessee	Reporters Seminar	Mark Littman (615) 974-5155
1/10/91	Memphis, Tennessee	Leadership Memphis	Nancy Lawhead (901) 576-3965
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	WLTZ	P.O. Box 12289 Columbus, GA 31995	Borden Black	(404)563-3471	
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	WGM E	P.O. Box 1731 Portland, ME 04104	Larry Hendricks	(207)797-9330 FX 878-3505	N
Bangor, ME	WABI	35 Hildreth St. Bangor, ME 04401	Bob Evans	(207)947-8321 FX 941-9378	N
	WLBZ	329 Mount Hope Ave. Bangor, ME 04401	Jeff Marks	(207)942-4822 FX 942-2109	Y
	WVII	371 Target Industrial Circle Bangor, ME 04401	Dave Gilbert	(207)945-6457 FX 942-0511	N
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	WOWT	3501 Farnam St. 68130	John Clark	(402)346-6666 FX 346-6740	N
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Manchester, NH	WMU R	P.O. Box 9 Manchester, NH 03105	Jack Heath	(603)641-9009 FX 641-9005	N
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Buffalo, NY	WKBW	7 Broadcast Plaza 14202	Steve Vanuliet	(716)845-6100 FX 845-8784	N
	WIVB	2077 Elmwood Ave. 14207	Kirk Varner	(716)874-4410 FX 874-8173	Y
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	WTXF	330 Market St. 19106	Roger LaMay	(215)925-2929 FX 592-1535	N
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	WVNY	100 Market Square 05401	Judy Simpson	(802)658-8022 FX 658-9976	N
	WNNE	P.O. Box 1310, White River Junction, VT 05001	Diana Jones	(802)295-3100 FX 295-9056	N
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	WVTM	Box 10602 Birmingham, AL	Perry Boxx	(205)933-1313	Y
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	WSFA	P.O. Box 250251 Montgomery, AL 36125-0251	Phil Grossman	(205)284-5276 FX 281-7509	Y

F6



OFIELD DUKES & ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSELOR

To: Alexis Herman
Director
White House Office of Public Liaison

From: Ofield Dukes

Subject: Minority Media Activities re Joycelyn Elders

Date: July 8, 1993

I Tele-Conference Call

Shirley Blash of NNPA is calling a number of black editors in eight cities (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, Atlanta, and Houston) for the 11:30 a.m. briefing on the Joycelyn Elders confirmation hearing. The actual conference call should be set up by Ruby or Amy in your office. Shirley can be reached at (202) 588-8764.

II Separate Media Calls

Call Simeon Booker at Jet between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon. He is expecting the call. His number is (202) 393-5860.

Also, please call Betty Lee, American Urban Radio Network, at 1-800-456-4211, between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon. She, too, is expecting your call.

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Straight Talk About Jocelyn Elders

By Al From

Dr. Jocelyn Elders' nomination as surgeon general has already done a public good. It has focused public attention on one of the most important and least talked about problems facing America: the explosion of teen-age pregnancies.

The dimensions of the problems are clear enough from the statistics. Every year, a million teenage girls get pregnant -- that is one in 10 girls under the age of 20, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. What's more, in 1992 about 65 percent of teenage births were out of wedlock.

As U.S. News & World Report recently reported: "48 percent of all adolescent girls will have been pregnant at least once by the time they turn 20. Black teens have the highest birthrate, but whites and Hispanics are closing the gap: In the last half of the 1980s, birthrates climbed by 25 percent for Hispanics, 19 percent for whites and 12 percent among blacks. It is clear that the problem cuts across racial, social and economic barriers."

The implications of this trend are staggering for society at large and government welfare programs in particular. As writer Barbara Whitehead pointed out in an April article in the Atlantic magazine, children in single-parent families are "six times as likely to be poor. They are also likely to stay poor longer." They are also more likely to drop out of school, get pregnant or abuse drugs.

Which is why it is a shame that Dr. Elders's foes seek to turn her nomination into a political sideshow instead of a full-fledged debate on this critical public health issue. Instead of seeing her nomination for what it is -- a signal of the Clinton administration's determination to teach teenagers how to say no to sex and teach those who won't say no how to avoid pregnancy -- they have chosen to caricature her work as Arkansas' public health chief.

Dr. Elders has stated a simple goal: make sure every child is "planned and wanted." To be sure, the government should encourage a Nancy Reaganesque "just say no" approach to sex at every available opportunity. As Dr. Elders herself prescribes, we should arm even young kids with the social values and self-esteem that enable them to put their bodies off limits. At the same time, we must also recognize the limits of this approach.

Dr. Elders has done just that. She would be the first to admit that her record in Arkansas isn't all that she would want. The teen-age pregnancy rate is still rising in Arkansas. But it is also important to note that it is rising slower than the nation as a whole.

To understand her record, and how it has been distorted, consider the case of the Lincoln, Arkansas, school district. The state of Arkansas offers local schools an array of public health services, from treatment of sports injuries to TB tests and nutritional counselling. It also offers services for family planning and sexually transmitted diseases.

The Lincoln school board in 1985 asked the state for help with immunizations. That same year, there were 10 pregnancies in the graduating class. The school board recognized the problem and subsequently requested the state to make reproductive health counseling and contraceptives available to students. In 1986-87, there was one pregnancy. Last year, there were two.

Local governance is an important part of the story. If the Lincoln school board had wanted immunization shots only, that's all they would have gotten. In fact, only three of the 24 school-based public health clinics in Arkansas offer services for family planning or sexually transmitted diseases. That may be short-sighted on the part of some school districts, but it is hardly evidence of a "condom Queen" public health official, as her critics would have you believe.

Let's get real. The outspoken Dr. Elders is not a glib politician who tip-toes softly around the daunting problem of unwanted teen pregnancies. When Dr. Elders advocates giving Norplant, the implant contraceptive, to crack addicts who are prostitutes, it is not because she wants them to sell their bodies, it is because she recognizes, realistically, that until we stamp out drug addiction we must use every means possible to prevent these pregnancies.

Dr. Elders' blunt manner can be an asset. We do not need a shrinking violet as surgeon general, not with our children's future on the line. There is a parallel between Dr. Elders and Dr. C. Everett Koop, Ronald Reagan's controversial surgeon general. Like Dr. Elders, Dr. Koop favored the gradual, early education of children about sexuality to, in Dr. Koop's words, "raise a generation of preteens to become adolescents who are less sexually active." He also urged the increased use of condoms to fight AIDS.

Dr. Elders' advocacy of similar, aggressive steps have become a rallying point for the opposition. But maybe that's not so bad. If it takes controversy to force the problem of teen-age pregnancy onto the front page, then bring it on. A dose of Jocelyn Elders's realism is just what the nation needs. The Senate should confirm her.

Al From is president of the Democratic Leadership Council.



Democratic National Committee

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Alexis Herman

COMPANY: _____

FAX #: 456-2983

FROM: Albie Copeland for Ermarin Cousin

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OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET) 8 DATE: _____

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DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS
DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACEPTIVES
ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES

ALLEGATION: In 1991, the Arkansas legislature adopted prohibition on the use of state money to distribute contraceptives at school-based health clinics. Shortly after the restriction was adopted, Dr. Elders announced that the school-based would continue to distribute contraceptives using federal and local money. But a pending lawsuit filed by Rep. Tim Hutchinson (R-AR) alleges that state funds are being used in violation of the ban.

RESPONSE:

- ◆ The law specifically prohibits the use of state funds for the distribution of contraceptive.
- ◆ No state funds have been used for distribution of contraceptive.
- ◆ The law does not speak to the use of federal funds for the distribution of contraception.
- ◆ Only federal money has been used for distribution of contraceptives which is not in violation of the law.
- ◆ Outrageously and irresponsibly, the Republicans failed to note that "pending" lawsuit filed by Rep. Tim Hutchinson is no longer pending: it has been decided -- Hutchinson lost the case! In an opinion and order handed down on February 16, 1993 ruling completely in favor of Dr. Elders, Chancellor Annabelle c. Imber found Hutchinson's claims to be totally baseless and his position "illogical." She ruled that:

Although the Arkansas legislature could have enacted a provision prohibiting the use of state funds for the operation and maintenance of school-based health clinics which elect to distribute contraceptives, it did not... With regard to the Arkansas Department of Health's current practice using federal funds to pay for all family planning services in school-based health clinics, this Court must find that no violation of [Arkansas law] has been demonstrated. (emphasis added)

(Order, Hutchinson v. Elders, No. 91-6004, Chancery Court of Pulaski County Arkansas, 6th Div. (Feb. 16, 1993).

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS
CONFLICT OF INTEREST
ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES

ALLEGATION: Dr. Elders was on the board of an AIDS organization. As a member of that board, she wrote a letter on behalf of the organization to receive a grant from the state. This grant would be determined in part by the Arkansas Department of Health, of which Dr. Elders was the director.

RESPONSE: The Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) had \$50,000 available in 1991 to fund AIDS education projects. ADH received these federal funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The funds are used to support Community-Based Organizations (CBO) in their efforts to provide AIDS education to the people they serve.

Thirteen applications were received. All applications were reviewed by a seven member Independent Review Committee. Four of the seven members were not members of the Department of Health. Of the three who were ADH employees, one was an accountant (to ensure budgetary compliance), one was a Health Educator and the third was a CDC Federal Advisor.

The Review Committee recommended four organizations for funding in 1991. The top three applicants requested a combined total of \$45,253 in funding. These three were fully funded. The fourth highest score by an applicant CBO was that of Planned Parenthood of Greater Little Rock. They requested \$15,000. The Review Committee recommended the remaining funding of \$4,747 (of the total \$50,000 total available funding) be provided to them.

Dr. Elders did write a letter on behalf of Planned Parenthood of Greater Little Rock, which is enclosed. She was not, however, a member of the board of Planned Parenthood of Greater Little Rock at the time.

Dr. Elders provided no input into the selection of the contract recipients. Her participation was limited to the final administrative review.

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS**SALARY****ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES**

ALLEGATION: Dr. Elders is pocketing a paycheck as a full-time consultant to federal agency while still drawing her salary as a state health director.

RESPONSE:

- ◆ Dr. Elders is violating no state or Federal law.
- ◆ Dr. Elders is a consultant to the Department of Health and Human Services. Her title is Expert on an Intermittent Basis. HHS pays her \$550/day plus \$135 for expenses. Dr. Elders uses her paid vacation time to come to Washington, D.C.
- ◆ Government appointees routinely take positions advising the agency they will join prior to their confirmation.

ALLEGATION: The State of Arkansas places a cap on how much state employees can be paid. For several year the Health Department has transferred the money it has available to pay Dr. Elders to the University of Arkansas Medical School (UAMS). UAMS has then paid her a considerably higher sum as professor of pediatrics, even though her position as state health director is a full-time, full-year job.

RESPONSE: Acts 1991, No. 974, @20, provided: "The University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences shall be allowed to hire adjunct professors who are currently providing professional and consulting services to the State of Arkansas, providing that they are not in a position to influence decisions regarding the awarding of grants or contracts, and providing that the term of their employment with the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences does not exceed 25% of that required for a full time employee.

◆ Dr. Elders, in full compliance with Arkansas law, was only a consultant at the Arkansas Department of Health while maintaining her professorship at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.

- ◆ Though Dr. Elders maintained the title of Director of Public Health, she never received a salary from the Arkansas Department of Health.
- ◆ Dr. Elders fully performed all her duties and responsibilities as a professor at the University of Arkansas Medical School.

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS**SOCIAL SECURITY****ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES**

ALLEGATION: Audrey Faye Ruffin, a nurse, was employed by Joycelyn Elders' husband's parents to take care of Oliver Elders mother, Leona Elders, who has Alzheimer's disease. When Oliver Elders' father died, Oliver took over the care and treatment of his mother. This included paying Audrey Faye Ruffin. Social Security and income taxes were not paid for the nurse.

RESPONSE: Oliver Elders said that he was totally responsible for this mother and that Joycelyn had nothing to do with it.

DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS**LAWSUIT****ALLEGATIONS & RESPONSES**

ALLEGATION: Dr. Elders late last month settled a lawsuit filed against her and four other former directors of this bank. The suit alleged that she had voted to give herself and other directors an unsecured \$230,000 line of credit and that she and her colleagues had improperly moved to transfer money to an Illinois savings and loan to cover bad lending practices in which they had engaged.

RESPONSE: Dr. Elders served on the board of the National Bank of Arkansas from 1979-1989. There was no law suit by any governmental agency for malfeasance or negligence. The suit was brought by certain shareholders against the bank's board members and its president in connection with a struggle for control of the bank.

The lawsuit has been settled with Dr. Elders admitting nor receiving any liability for any of the action claimed by the plaintiffs.

The allegation that directors had voted to give themselves unsecured lines of credit is totally false. In fact, in order to be more conservative than they were legally required to be, the Board imposed a voluntary limit of \$230,000 -- less than what was legally required -- on the amount of normal credit that directors could get, on the same terms extended to other borrowers.

The allegation on the lawsuit relating to a supposed tying arrangement in connection with a loan made to an official of a bank in Illinois is totally baseless and was never proven. If fact, not a shred of evidence was ever put forward in the lawsuit to support this allegation.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

HHS

Divider Title: _____

Department of Health & Human Services



A Fax Message from:

Avis LaVelle AL
Assistant Secretary
For Public Affairs
200 Independence Ave, SW,
Room 647-D
Hubert H. Humphrey Building
Washington, DC 20201

Phone: (202) 690-7850

Fax: (202) 690-5673

TO: Alexis Herman / Marilyn YeagerWH Public LiaisonFAX: 456-2983 / 6218PHONE: 456-6455DATE: 7-16-93TIME: 1120ATOTAL number of pages sent,
including this one: 3Remarks: Here's ^{final} ~~draft~~ version of Elders talking pts.~~Final version of Elders talking pts.~~Avis

TALKING POINTS FOR DR. JOYCELYN ELDERS

Pending Lawsuit Regarding Elder's Tenure as Bank Director:

Charge: Senate confirmation hearing has been delayed so that Senate Labor Committee Minority members can look into allegations that Elders and other Directors of National Bank of Arkansas engaged in improper lending practices and other improprieties.

Response: The Senate Labor Committee has delayed Dr. Elders' hearing until July 23rd so that committee members can gather and examine records that pertain to the period 1979-89 during which Dr. Elders was one of the directors of the National Bank of Arkansas and a lawsuit that was filed in the aftermath of a hostile takeover.

Social Security Taxes Unpaid on Home Health Aide:

Charge: Audrey Faye Ruffin, home health aide paid by Dr. Elders' husband without payment of social security taxes or income tax withholding on salary paid for care of Dr. Elders' mother-in-law.

Response: It was not initially clear to Dr. Elders or to us, based on our conversations with her, that the home health worker who cared for Dr. Elders' 97 year old mother-in-law was an employee of Dr. Elders. It is still not clear. The health aide was compensated with her mother-in-law's funds and was claimed as an expense on her mother-in-law's taxes, through an arrangement first made by Coach Elders' father and continued by Coach Elders after his father's death. Coach Elders has publicly stated that the social security taxes and any other appropriate taxes will be paid and is in the process of doing so. This would be in compliance with our policy.

Allegations Circumventing Arkansas State Salary Cap and of Double-Dipping from Arkansas state and Federal payrolls:

Charge: Dr. Elders has been receiving her full pay as Arkansas State Health Director while she has been working as a federal consultant to the Department of Health and Human Services.

Response: State Legislative Council approved an arrangement to allow Dr. Elders to remain an employee of University of Arkansas Medical School while she served as State Health Director because she still lectured and consulted at the Medical School. This arrangement allowed her to retain her salary but more importantly, to retain her tenure and protect her retirement investment that she began when she joined state government in the early 1960's.

Dr. Elders has worked as a paid expert to HHS for 2 days a week since April 18th using annual leave days accrued to her on her job in Arkansas. There is no prohibition in law against the use of her vacation days to work as a consultant. She is paid at the rate of \$550 plus expenses. She has been in Washington for an extended period since July 5th but she is still using vacation time she accrued.

Department of Health & Human Services

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Conflict of Interest on Planned Parenthood Contract:

Charge: Dr. Elders wrote a letter endorsing Planned Parenthood of Greater Little Rock which was one of 13 competitors for an AIDS Education grant from the Arkansas Health Department while Dr. Elders was director. The bid was successful and PPLR was one of three agencies awarded grants.

Response: The Arkansas Health Department had \$50,000 in federal funding for AIDS education projects made available through the CDC. The applications for grants were reviewed by a seven-person panel, 4 of which were not state health department employees. PPLR requested \$15,000 but received only \$4747.

Dr. Elders did write a letter on behalf of PPLR but she was not a board member and had no influence whatsoever on the grant award process. She had final administrative review only.

Honoraria for Elders Speaking Engagements:

Charge: Dr. Elders violated state law by accepting thousands of dollars in honoraria for speaking engagements all over the country.

Response: Dr. Elders turned over all honoraria to Univ. of Arkansas Public Health Fund, a foundation at her school. All expenditures from the fund required three sign offs -- University Chancellor Harry Ward, the fund administrator and the director of the foundation. All expenditures have been completely justified and absolutely aboveboard.

Elders Hired Controversial Medical Examiner

Charge: Dr. Elders hired medical examiner Fahmy Malak as State AIDS Consultant despite the fact that juries have reversed his findings and his work has been repeatedly challenged by outside pathologists. Malak's hiring continues Bill Clinton's pattern of covering up for Dr. Malak who together with his mother, Virginia, were defendants against an unsuccessful charge of medical malpractice in the death of one of Malak's patients.

Response: Dr. Elders hired Dr. Malak to consult on AIDS issues in 1991 and he has reportedly performed his duties effectively and efficiently. For several years before Dr. Malak retired as State Medical Examiner, his performance was reviewed by the Arkansas Crime Lab Board and/or the Medical Examiner Commission. It was their decision to retain him.



Memorandum

Date • June 21, 1993
From Carol L. Roddy *CLR*
Subject Materials for Confirmation of Dr. Joycelyn Elders
To Avis LaVelle

Pursuant to our meeting last week, attached are:

- (1) One page biography on Dr. Elders
- (2) One page description of the Office of Surgeon General
- (3) List of organizations expected to support her
- (4) Copies of clippings to assist in developing editorial

Please let me know if you think the biography needs to be expanded to mention some of her accomplishments. I am having some materials sent from Arkansas but they have not arrived yet. Also, we have the "contact list" left over from the transition time. It, too, is in Arkansas but I can have it sent if you need names, addresses and telephone numbers of colleagues, friends and neighbors.

Thanks for your review of this material. Please let me know of any revisions you feel necessary. Will you be forwarding this on to Alexis Herman?

Health Organizations

AIDS Action Council

American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

American Academy of Family Physicians

American Academy of Pediatrics

American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy

American College of Physicians

American College of Preventive Medicine

American Counseling Association

American Medical Association

American Nurses Association

American Psychological Association

American Psychological Society

Association of Schools of Public Health

Center for Population Options

National Association of Community Health Centers

National Minority AIDS Council

National Prevention Coalition

National Mental Health Association

National Association of Prevention Professionals and Advocates

Society for Adolescent Medicine

National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors

United States Conference of Local Health Officers

American Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

American Optometric Association

American Public Health Association

Association for the Advancement of Health Education

National Health Education Consortium

National Health Council

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

National Association of County Health Officials

National Medical Association

American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology

League of Nursing

Planned Parenthood Federation of America

National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners

Sex Information and Education Council (SIECUS)

American College of Emergency Physicians

American Medical Student Association

National Health Council

Education Organizations

American Association of School Administrators

American Federation of Teachers - AFL/CIO

American School Health Association

Council of Chief State School Officers

National Congress of Parents and Teachers

National Association of School Psychologists

National Education Association

National Parent Teachers Association*

Academy of Educational Development

American Association of University Women

National Alliance of Black School Educators

National Association of Boards of Education

National Association of Headstart Programs

Children and Youth

Children's Defense Fund

Child Welfare League of America

National Coalition for Youth

Member Organizations Include:

American Red Cross

Association of Junior Leagues International ✂

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America

Boy Scouts of America

Boys and Girls Clubs of America

Camp Fire

4-H Clubs

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.

Girls Incorporated

Junior Achievement, Inc.

National Network of Runaway and Youth Services

Salvation Army

70001 Training and Employment Institute

YMCA of the U.S.A.

YWCA of the U.S.A., National Board

Religious Organizations

American Jewish Congress

Catholics for a Free Choice

National Council of Jewish Women

Unitarian Churches

United Methodist Churches ✱

United Methodist Women ✱

American Conference of Christians and Jews

National Council of Churches

Methodist Episcopal Church

Christian Churches Disciples of Christ

Presbyterian Churches

American Baptist Churches

General Organizations

United States Conference of Mayors

National Association of Counties

Leadership Council for Civil Rights

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

League of Women Voters

National Black Women's Coalition

International Ladies Garment Workers Union

American Federation of Federal, State, County, and Municipal
Employees

Hospital Workers Union

American Association of Retired People ✱

THURSDAY

4D • THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1993 • USA TODAY

Colleges as health-care model

By Tamara Henry
USA TODAY

BALTIMORE — Surgeon General-designate M. Joycelyn Elders has challenged college health programs to become models for the nation since campuses struggle with alcohol and drug abuse, infectious diseases and many other health issues that plague communities.

"To look at college campuses as a model is perfect," Elders told about 1,500 health professionals at the American College Health Association meeting, which ended Tuesday.

"What better model do you want," since access to primary health care and health education is no problem at colleges, treatment is cost effective and college students typically are "best educated and most likely to



By Jeff Mitchell, Reuters

ELDERS: College health services deal with many community issues.

follow instructions," she explains.

About 80% of the nation's 14.3 million college students are treated at

college health centers, which spent about \$1.4 billion of the nation's total \$838.5 billion health-care bill in 1992.

Health issues facing colleges:

► Hepatitis B is a potentially deadly sexually transmitted disease that has increased 77% among young adults in the past decade. Mar-Jeanne Collins of the group's Vaccine Preventable Diseases Task Force is urging college health-care providers to vaccinate all U.S. college students.

► One in four college women report rape or attempted rape since age 14. One in 12 college men admit to acts that meet definitions of rape.

► College students have the greatest proportion of drinkers. An estimated 85% to 95% consume alcohol routinely and 20% to 25% have problems related to drinking.

2D • THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1993 • USA TODAY

BITTER PILL: A Food and Drug Administration advisory panel recommended Wednesday that more scientific information is needed before allowing the arthritis drug Naproxen to be sold over the counter. Available by prescription as Syntex Corp.'s Naproxyn since 1975, it's also prescribed in 62 other countries. Now it's up to the FDA to approve its over-the-counter use and labeling.

FDA Approves Cook Device That Can Undo Arteries

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration approved a Cook Inc. device designed to help keep blocked heart arteries open.

The Gianturco-Roubin Flex-Stent Coronary Stent was cleared for use with patients whose heart vessels close or threaten to close during balloon angioplasty, a procedure used to undo heart arteries in patients with atherosclerosis.

The Future of US Public Health

Joycelyn Elders, MD

Director, Arkansas Department of Public Health, Little Rock; President, Association of State and Territorial Health Officials; Surgeon General Designate

Public health is poorly understood—perhaps because when it is effective, nothing happens. That may be why, despite the enormous progress this nation has demonstrated in implementing public health programs, less than 3% of the health budget is spent on preventive care.¹ The results of this underfunding and neglect of basic prevention are uncontrolled and reemerging diseases such as human immunodeficiency virus infection, tuberculosis, and measles and an epidemic of teenage pregnancy.

The future form of public health policy was laid out in a 1988 publication by the Institute of Medicine,² outlining methods by which institutions can protect communities' health and setting objectives for health care interventions. It summarizes the role of public health agencies as (1) needs assessment, (2) policy development, and (3) assurance that needs are met. Using the report as a blueprint, the US Department of Health and Human Services examined major causes of morbidity and mortality in the United States to develop objectives for guiding policies in the next decade. The result was *Healthy People 2000*,³ a mammoth treatise directing the future of US public health.

Answering the challenges facing public health today comes down to refocusing the system toward prevention. We know the cost-effectiveness of many preventive measures. For every \$1 spent on immunizations, at least \$10 is saved in later medical costs; for every \$1 spent on prenatal care, at least \$3.38 is saved.⁴ Prevention entails education as much as it does services. With respect to patient education in prevention, physicians have done too little, too late.

Community access to services must also be addressed with broad-based prevention strategies. Take, for example, infant mortality. The nation has expressed dismay at the high US infant mortality rates compared with those of both European and less developed countries.⁵ Yet, guaranteeing payment for prenatal services is not the only answer. We must provide outreach services to women, particularly those at high risk. Health professionals may need to be the wheels that get clients in for care by brokering for the inclusion of transportation in health care reform. Physicians should work to link patients with services that address social and economic barriers, recognizing that these factors (eg, lack of transportation) influence health status as much as the ability to pay for services.

Teenage pregnancy is an alarming epidemic; the United States has the highest rates of teenage pregnancy and abortion of any country tracking these data.⁶ Teen parents are usually single and poor, factors that increase the likelihood of their bearing low birth-weight infants. In 1991, Southern states alone spent \$5.7 billion to support the families headed by adolescents⁷; the Alan Guttmacher Institute estimates that for every dollar spent on public family planning, more than \$4 in public funds for health and social services are saved.⁸ Purely from a cost-containment perspective, society must address the reality that

teens are sexually active and bearing children. Teenagers need access to contraceptive services in those places they frequent. This may require creativity—putting health clinics in schools, malls, and recreation centers as well as teaching skills in communication and self-esteem that will enable teens to make responsible choices.

Infectious diseases such as AIDS, tuberculosis, and even measles have attracted attention lately because they are increasing in incidence, potentially deadly, and preventable. They are on the rise because society refuses to acknowledge and to address the relationship between these diseases and the contexts in which they occur. Often, these diseases are linked with poverty, homelessness, and substance abuse, which may include exchanging sex for drugs. Since the spread of these diseases relates to the increase of social ills,⁹ these ills are all public health issues, and must be addressed with treatment and prevention.

Chronic diseases, too, can be mitigated by preventive measures. Tobacco and alcohol counseling and referral help prevent the secondary health effects seen in children exposed to parental substance use. Nutritional information prevents chronic disease and should be promoted by doctors and educators at all levels.

The greatest opportunities in public health lie in preventing injury and violence. Injury is the leading cause of death for children of all ages, with automobile accidents leading the list. Reliable use of infant car seats, seat belts, and bicycle helmets would save many lives every year, too many physicians do not think of these measures as routine health interventions and fail to provide information about them during clinical visits.

Violence is more than just a criminal justice problem. Children are learning to communicate only with violence; they learn that self-esteem is proportional to the caliber of weapon they carry. Prevention starts with education, before kindergarten. Early childhood education programs such as Head Start, the Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters, and Parents As Teachers can offset the impact on children's self-esteem of broken homes and poverty. Physicians, parents, and educators must work together to address the physical and mental health needs of children.

The way to meet these challenges and reach the ambitious year 2000 health objectives is to shun the bandage and reach for the scalpel. National funding priorities must support construction of a preventive infrastructure that documents and tracks problems and trends. This means that developing and funding surveillance, epidemiology, and data analysis are a priority. Public health should be the doctor for communities, diagnosing and assessing community needs to determine regional trends, and working with health care providers to meet those needs.

To refocus on primary care and prevention and create true access, our medical training institutions must recruit and train professionals to do primary work in underserved areas

task. Perhaps abortion opponents see exclusion as a way to marginalize these service providers and entire population.

Balt. Sun 5-22-93 1

Brash nominee for surgeon general seems ready to slip Washington's reins

By Susan Baer
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Arkansas Legislature had just rejected a cigarette tax that state health director M. Joycelyn Elders, the woman tapped to become the next U.S. surgeon general, had fervently lobbied for.

Knowing his boss' five-alarm temper, Tom Butler, the director's longtime deputy, pulled Dr. Elders aside and went through his usual routine with her in the face of defeat and a gathering press mob. "Are you calm? Are you OK?" he asked.

"Yep," she said. "No problem."

**"If we prevent
unplanned, unwanted
pregnancies, then
abortion becomes a
nonissue."**

M. JOYCELYN ELDERS
Surgeon general nominee

With that, the firebrand of Arkansas turned to the cameras: "They sold our children to the cigarette industry!" And she took off from there.

Restraint is not a word to Dr.

Elders' dictionary. This is a woman, a 50-year-old pediatrician and sharecropper's daughter who's called her right-wing opponents "mean, ugly and evil," who's labeled anti-abortion leaders "very religious neo-Christians," who's told members of Congress they were "slave masters" who have to get over "their love affair with the fetus."

This is a woman, a mother of two grown sons, who has made a

See ELDERS, 6A, Col. 2

(over)

...from a nearby
...smoking.
...her friends
...had wanted 45
...the smoking
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...the smoking
......ive

...ing "Heal!" in the manner of an
...gelical preacher, Ms. Lowen
...aid in her report to police.
...refused comment yesterday.
...her attorney, Craig Kadish, said
...Ms. Lowenstein recently had neck
...surgery and was undergoing medi-
...cal treatment.

"There is a possibility this inci-

...lawyer, Abra- see SMOKER, page A6

PAGE A2 / SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1993 *

Clinton nominee backs planned parenthood

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — Presi-
dent Clinton's nominee for U.S. sur-



Elders

geon general.
Dr. Joycelyn El-
ders, said her
top priority
is "to make ev-
ery child born
in America a
planned, wanted
child."

Mrs. Elders,
who heads the
Arkansas

Health Department, said Friday
during a tour of an AIDS clinic that
early-childhood education is one
way to decrease the likelihood of
teen-age pregnancies.

With 20 percent of the pop-
ulation in school every day, primary
preventive health services could be
worked into children's lives there,
she said.

Health education, of which sex
education is a small part, is a way
to reach her goal of making every
U.S. pregnancy a wanted one, she
said.

Health of Nation at Stake' Says Elders

AS THE Clinton administration moves toward providing some form of adequate health care for all, one of the president's more outspoken nominees for a major post in his administration is on public platforms reminding us: "We don't have a real system of health care. We have a lot of economists and health policy people trying to decide how much money it's going to cost to pay for a system that we don't have."

The speaker is Joycelyn Elders, MD, currently state health commissioner for Arkansas and Clinton's Surgeon General-designate of the US Public Health Service. Pending congressional confirmation, Elders is expected to take up her post by July 1. She gave one talk expounding her views during the fifth annual National Managed Health Care Congress, held in Washington, DC.

Elders' observations are of particular

interest because it seems apparent that they will serve as an outline of her forthcoming agenda as Surgeon General. Every indication is that she will have her hands full. But this practical physician leaves the impression that she is up to the challenge.

In brief, the Elders argument is that there is more to health care than care for disease. "The problems we have to fix are not related to emergency room

2486 JAMA, May 19, 1993—Vol 269, No. 19

Medical News & Perspectives

care or to health care costs," she says—they're social and organizational.

As she views these barriers to care, they range from thorny problems with no easy solutions, such as how to encourage the development and widespread national distribution of primary care physicians, to such seemingly non-health issues as transportation and education. In between are familiar issues that Elders' predecessors have striven to address: excessive infant mortality, teenage pregnancy, drug abuse, alcoholism, tobacco and its attendant ills, violence, and the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

As if this were not enough, she has added a new one—gun control. "Every day 135 000 youngsters take guns to school, more than 100 are shot, and 30 are killed," she says. The National Center for Health Statistics reports that more than 4000 teenagers were killed by firearms in 1990.

Elders calls for comprehensive health education for children from kindergarten to 12th grade, with emphasis on prevention. She would like to have health clinics located in or near schools. "If health services can be made available where the children are, it will make a difference," she says. When she made this proposal in Arkansas, says Elders, she was asked what education had to do with health. "I replied, you can't educate children if they're not healthy, and you sure can't keep them healthy if they aren't educated."

"We've also got to educate parents about how to take care of their children, and teach our young men

that there's more to being a father than donating sperm."

When Americans look at US infant mortality and teenage pregnancy figures, "we're ashamed," says this policymaker who practiced as a pediatric endocrinologist. "We have the best tertiary care system in the world. It's expensive, but it's the best; yet our infrastructure for preventing disease is the worst."

Dealing with the issue of universal vaccine purchase for childhood immunization, now a declared policy of the administration, Elders says that "while we provide funds to buy vaccines, we also have to develop the infrastructure that will enable people to get access to those vaccines."

Access to health care comes up repeatedly with Elders. "We could give everybody a gold credit card entitling them to health care but that wouldn't guarantee they had access to health care," she says. This is where improvements in the infrastructure are needed.

Transportation is one example she cites. "It's part of access," she notes. "Even if there were plenty of doctors, many people wouldn't have access to them because there's no way for them to get to the doctor."

"So," says Elders, "let's look into the transportation issue. It's cheaper to train a bus driver than it is to train a doctor. We need to look at other means of getting people access to health care than just providing more physicians."

Regarding health care personnel, especially physicians, Elders concurs with the opinion voiced by many that "we

have too many specialists, not enough generalists and they're in the wrong places."

In Arkansas, she says, 59% of the population live in rural areas but 65% of the physicians practice in the cities. "That's true all over the country," she says, admitting that "we can't just move doctors around, yet it's a problem we've got to solve. But it will take a very long time. If every doctor who graduated from medical school in the next 22 years went into primary care we still would not have enough primary care providers."

Part of Elders' solution to this problem is to increase the use of ancillary health care providers such as nurse practitioners and nurse midwives. She says she also wants all health insurance plans to cover such accepted screening procedures as mammograms and Papanicolaou smears. These do not get done she says, because many health insurance plans do not pay for them. "If we don't pay for them, they are regarded as unimportant, so we don't do them."

Elders advises her Washington audience to get involved in whatever health care reform package the Clinton administration comes up with. "If you don't like something, fight about it, don't just sit there. This is your opportunity, your chance to change the health care system in the United States," she reminds her listeners.

"We're trying to develop a health care system that will provide primary care for all. We've all got to win. The health of our nation and our society, as we know it, is at stake. If we don't succeed, we all lose."—by Charles Marwick

Houston Chronicle 4/25/93

unwanted pregnancies

Nominee says she'll be 'lightning rod'

By RUTH SORELLE
Houston Chronicle Medical Writer

When U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop took up the AIDS torch during the Reagan era, he brought to his post a new level of visibility and independence.

Those who heard the strong words of Dr. Joycelyn Elders at a Houston conference Saturday realized that as President Clinton's nominee for that post, she too intends to make the most of health care's "bully pulpit."



Elders

Elders' emphasis will be on "reducing the number of unplanned and unwanted children born in America," she said during an interview here Saturday.

A major part of that goal will be reducing the nation's high teen-age pregnancy rate (13 percent of all births), said the 59-year-old pediatrician who is currently the Arkansas health director. She will not assume her new duties until after June 1.

"Our children are having children," she said.

"We know that 'just say no' isn't working. We can't sit here and sacrifice our children," she said.

"If I can go to Washington, D.C., and teach the nation's politicians the difference between abortion and pregnancy, I will consider myself a success," she said. "My mission is preventing unplanned, unwanted pregnancies."

Many children at risk of becoming pregnant as teens have one or no parents at home, don't go to church and have few advantages or opportunities, she said. "They have only one chance and when that chance is blown, they've sacrificed their whole lives."

Much of the nation's poverty and crime can be attributed to children whose parents are too young and uneducated to rear them appropriately, she said. Left on their own, these children never develop the means to rise from poverty. Often, they resort to crime.

Elders knows that her stance will draw criticism.

As she has frequently said, "I don't mind being the lightning rod as long

as I know the thunder is out there behind me."

Her point position will put her in direct confrontation with those who oppose abortion and sex education in the schools. She faced such opposition frequently in Arkansas.

"It's time to stop trying to legislate morality and try to teach our children responsibility," she said.

"We have allowed the other side to educate the policymakers for too long," she said. Now she wants those who support sex education, family planning and abortion rights to make their voices heard as well.

Elders agreed to accept the surgeon general nomination only after she was assured that Clinton, with whom she has worked since 1987 as Arkansas' health director, would support her positions.

She also is seeking the aid of the nation's health-care establishment.

Doing that will mean more than providing family planning information when and where women and men can obtain it, she said during a recent Houston interview.

Her six-part prescription for affecting teen-age pregnancies includes:

- Early childhood education.
- Comprehensive health education that starts in kindergarten and continues through 12th grade rather than springing "sex education on them in the 10th," she said.
- Working with parents to teach them how to talk to their children about sex.
- Comprehensive school-based services that include mental and emotional health care, primary treatment as well as family planning.

■ The promise of hope for those children who are bright and do well so that they can look forward to college and a place in the work force.

A member of the presidential health care task force, Elders admits she has been out of the information loop for much of the month as she finishes her chores as the Arkansas health director.

Elders spoke at the fourth Biennial Symposium on Minorities, the Medically Underserved and Cancer: Cultural Diversity, Poverty and Health Care Reform sponsored by the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Hospital, Baylor College of Medicine, Methodist Hospital and the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation.

Elders' View on Health Care

Joycelyn Elders, MD, is more than just President Bill Clinton's surgeon general-designate. As the long-time Arkansas Health Director and close advisor to Clinton on health care, she has an insight into the healthcare reform activism that has been nurtured during the Clinton years in Arkansas. Edwin Black conducted a telephone interview with Dr. Elders at her Arkansas home on March 8, just as she was preparing to relocate to Washington, D.C. Here is an edited transcript of that exclusive interview.

What is on your personal agenda for healthcare reform?

It should be the right of every American to have primary preventive health care. That is something I would like to see. And I would like to see that every child born in America is a planned, wanted child.

And for the elderly?

The healthcare needs of the elderly are similar to the rest of America—except that, for this group, we must also look to alternate methods of providing their health care. We must go beyond nursing homes and spend more time on in-home services and hospices. Our elderly have Medicare, but Medicare does not take care of long-term care or in-home care. No question, in-home health services are far less expensive than nursing homes. If we can make this change, it would allow many of our elderly to stay at home longer. We could train many of our young people to provide personal care for our elderly in their own home.



Do your plans for long-term and in-home care include dentistry and podiatry?

If people cannot chew, they cannot eat. If they cannot move around on their feet, they cannot live normal lives.

So, in your opinion, non-MDs such as

podiatrists and dentists should be included in any ultimate healthcare package?

Absolutely. I feel very strongly about that. We need every available healthcare person. We need nurses, physician assistants, osteopaths, podiatrists. And, even if we have them all, we still won't have

Q&A

ough primary-care providers because they just don't exist in the numbers we need them. So we need to train MDs to use allied healthcare professionals, thus extending their services and allowing people to obtain better health care. We need to train MDs to use podiatrists, thereby allowing podiatrists to help people deal with painful feet and choose proper fitting shoes.

I detect that you know quite a bit about podiatric care.

I know my mother-in-law is 97 and lives with me and goes to her podiatrist at least once per year. One of my best friends is a podiatrist. I myself see a podiatrist regularly. You know, I am a pediatric endocrinologist, so I have quite an understanding of what a podiatrist can do for people with diabetes.

Would you say podiatrists should be the primary providers of foot care?

Yes.

Do you believe many general doctors have not yet learned to use podiatrists?

Yes, that's true.

Why?

Many physicians just grew up in a time when we didn't know about these services. So they don't know how to use them. That must change.

As Arkansas Health Director and a leading health advisor to President Clinton, perhaps you can give us an insight into the president's agenda.

I cannot answer for the president, but there is no question that the president, as much as anyone in the United States, wants to see health care available for all in the country.

Do you believe your two views are cut from the same cloth?

I feel very comfortable that his views and mine are quite similar. He helped to shape my views, and I have had some

influence on his views. After all, I have known the man for 15 years, ever since he was attorney general for the state of Arkansas.



A Down-home View of Dr. Elders

"Dr. Elders is a person who lives without any prejudices of any kind," says her podiatrist, Allan Gold of the Arkansas Foot Clinic in Little Rock. "She is highly analytical and very aware of all around her. I suggest that her respect for podiatry comes from her intensely analytical mind. She is brilliant that way."

"I have worked with her before," adds Dr. Gold, "on the state board of health, of which I am still a member. She was the director. And I can tell you she is extremely intelligent."

As a long-time Arkansan, Dr. Gold also has some knowledge of the Clintons' notions about podiatry. "I would suspect they have a knowledge-based respect for our profession," he says. "Both of the Clintons are extremely intelligent. Most importantly, they don't suffer from the prejudices—and that includes professional prejudices—of people who gather their information only from others."

"The Clintons and Dr. Elders are aware of podiatry and have made their evaluation strictly on whether it's efficacious. I know they think it is."

In a few days you will be joining Hillary Rodham Clinton on her healthcare task force. Tell us about the workings of the task force and what you expect to do.

I will be working on that part of the task force concerned with public health and underserved populations, such as the people who have no insurance, multiple-handicapped children, and the poor. But I haven't been there yet for even one session. I was supposed to have been going for some time, but I have been busy being the health director of Arkansas.

Everyone is talking about imminent healthcare change emerging from this task force, but tell me, honestly, when will reform see the light of day?

I expect there will be a healthcare reform package that will be presented by June. But I would not expect healthcare reform to take effect for several years.

Are you saying, then, that the reforms President Clinton may formulate and even put into place will not take effect until after he completes his first term?

The package will be ready by June, but it will take Congress time to pass it. We must be able to sell it to everyone from the podiatrists to the hospitals—everyone who will be influenced. I don't expect the policymakers will draw up a proposal one night and everyone will buy it in the morning.

Can the American people wait three to four more years for healthcare reform?

The American people already receive tertiary care. If you get sick enough, no matter who you are and where you are, you will get the best care your [health-care] facility can offer. Right now we have a system that pays for dying, not for health. The most important thing the American people can do is to be responsible for their own health. Exercise. Avoid high-risk behavior such as smoking and drinking. We do more to destroy our own health than to maintain it.

Do you see a universal benefits package coming?

Q & A

continued from page 57

don't know how they are going to package this. I wish I knew one perfect system. Even if someone told me to design the perfect system—and made clear I had unlimited dollars—I couldn't. We don't have enough primary-care physicians right now. We need fewer specialists and more nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, and other allied healthcare workers. We need to use the health providers we have, including podiatrists, more effectively.

So what plan is emerging?

I feel there is a big emphasis on managed care and managed competition.

What will that mean to the average patient?

We will have healthcare networks, each responsible for providing all healthcare needs to the public. Once again, I would hope it would include all healthcare professionals. And, yes, that would include podiatrists.

Thank you, Dr. Elders. ■



Washington News

Elders gives insurers preview of public health

Surgeon General-designee Joycelyn Elders, M.D., Feb. 23 gave a straight-shooting address on health care priorities that portends an active future for the woman who will fill the nation's top public-health post.

"We don't have a health care system in the United States," she said. "We have a 'sick care system.'"



Elders

Elders, who spoke during a meeting of the Group Health Association of America, Washington, DC, will likely take her post in June if the Senate confirms her appointment.

Although she detailed specific health care problems in Arkansas, where she is director of the health department, she also spoke at length about public-health needs nationwide. "We don't have enough primary care physicians to take care of our country," she said.

The health care system must become equitable, comprehensive and must maintain choice, she said.

Elders said preventing disease can cut costs and improve health, and she expressed frustration with tobacco-related disease and tobacco subsidies. She said pregnancy among teen-agers, child immunization, care for the aging and health education in schools need more attention.

"As health departments, we know when you're born and when you die," she said. "We need to find out the needs of people."

3-31-93

For The **PEOPLE** BY THE People



Doctrine. Joycelyn Elders, President Clinton's choice for surgeon general, often talks in favor of condom distribution with such fervor that it almost seems to be self-parody.

Take her re-

March 28, 1993

cent speech to the Association of Reproductive Health Professionals. Elders called for "comprehensive health education from K through 12th grade" and said that parents just aren't up to the job. "The parent is doing the best they can. They don't know how to do it."

Parents do have a role, Elders conceded, but they need training. "We've got to educate our parents so

they will know how to reach out and begin to educate their children." The goal is simple, she said. "We taught our children in driver's education what to do in the front seat. Now it's time to teach them what to do in the back seat."



Elders: Showing her bedside manner

March 28, 1993

Insight • 19

American Medical Association

Physicians dedicated to the health of America



News Release

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE: 3 p.m. (CST) TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1993

For further information, contact: Ray McNally, 312/464-4843

SURGEON GENERAL DESIGNATE OFFERS PRESCRIPTION FOR ADOLESCENT HEALTH NEEDS

CHICAGO--U.S. Surgeon General designate M. Joycelyn Elders, MD, says improving the health status of adolescents is critical to improving the health status of the population, according to an editorial published in this week's Journal of the American Medical Association.

In her editorial, Elders cites figures denoting some disturbing adolescent health trends:

- *Injury and violence account for three of four adolescent deaths.**
- *Homicide is the second leading cause of adolescent deaths, with a 186 percent increase among 15- to 24-year-olds from 1960 to 1989.**
- *Suicide is the third leading cause of adolescent deaths, with a 156 percent increase among 15- to 24-year-olds from 1960 to 1989.**
- *Infection with the human immunodeficiency virus is now the sixth-leading cause of death among 15- to 24-year-olds.**
- *About one in ten 15- to 19-year-old girls get pregnant each year.**

-more-

Jeff Muller, Director
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thirty-six percent of high-school students report current use of tobacco, 36.9 percent report binge drinking, 13.9 percent report current marijuana use, and 2.1 percent report current cocaine use.

•Adolescents are more likely to be sexually, physically, and emotionally abused than any other age group of children.

Elders writes: "Contemporary threats to adolescent health are largely the result of social environment and/or behavior. Recognizing the strong link between personal behavior and health, we must offer all our adolescents the educational foundation and opportunities they need to develop life-styles that incorporate health promotion and disease prevention practices."

Elders says as Arkansas' health director, she has proposed six prescriptions to respond to contemporary adolescent health needs.

1. Universal, early childhood education will prepare our children to learn and achieve, removing some of the disadvantages that hold them back.
 2. Comprehensive health education should be taught to all children, starting in kindergarten and continuing through high school.
 3. Parents need more support in fulfilling their parenting responsibilities.
 4. Male responsibility needs reinforcement. Family planning and sex education have traditionally focused on young females. This strategy tacitly absolves young males of sexual responsibility.
 5. School-based clinics can increase access to primary and preventive health care.
 6. Opportunities for higher education should be guaranteed. All adolescents who make good grades, exhibit good citizenship, and have a low family income should be guaranteed assistance at state-supported colleges.
- (MEDIA ADVISORY: M. Joycelyn Elders, MD, can be reached by calling 501/661-2111).

MEMORANDUM

TO: Avis LaVelle

FROM: Doug Boxer *DB*

DATE: 6/4/93

SUBJECT: Issues likely to be raised during Dr. Joycelyn Elders' confirmation

You have asked for a list of "hot button" issues that may arise during Dr. Elders' confirmation. Please find below the information you requested.

Condoms

Dr. Elders has promoted distribution of condoms in schools and keeps a condom-sprouting "Ozark Rubber Plant" on her desk. Recently, she spoke at an event where condoms were placed on the centerpiece of each table.

Needle Exchange

She stated that, if she had the authority as Surgeon General, she would declare a health emergency in Baltimore to allow Mayor Kurt Schmoke to experiment with a controversial needle exchange program.

Sex Education in School

She has pushed sex education for kindergartners.

Teen Pregnancy (Adolescent Family Life -- Title XX)

She has stated the best way to decrease the likelihood of teenage pregnancy is with early-childhood education.

Family Planning -- Parental Notification and Consent

School-Based Health Clinics

As Director of the Arkansas Department of Health, she has advocated the use of school-based health clinics that may distribute condoms as the best way to combat AIDS and teenage pregnancy. Critics argue that the programs are not successful and point to the large increase in the teen pregnancy rate in Arkansas.



Next Steps

- meeting at WH w/ Com Ranking - ~~done~~
- Kennedy visit - Jerry
- Senate Targets - Jerry
- Legislative Calendar - Sam
- report sent on Cap/Comm

AIDS Education

Right wing activists are likely to raise concerns about activities that promote/condone homosexual behavior.

Abortion

She has characterized abortion foes as part of "a celibate, male-dominated church, a male-dominated legislature, and a male-dominated medical profession" and she has said they need to get over their "love affair with the fetus."

I have a call into Michael Iskowitz, Counsel with the Labor and Human Resources Committee. Michael has worked on these issues for years and is quite familiar with the arguments Jesse Helms and other conservatives are likely to raise in opposition to this nomination. In the interest of time, I decided to send you this memo without his comments. However, I will forward his thoughts when I receive them.

≡

→→→→→

⊗

Afro - Centric Unit

- Stay - unity
- ⊗ - work compromise on principles
- Inflationist Standard
- = Don't Back down on conviction

Papers up at the end of the month

- Country calls in process
- Heavy out July

Health & Advocate Focus

Carol Roddy - State Health Officer

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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INFORMATION PKT

Divider Title: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AGENDA
WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING ON
THE SURGEON GENERAL NOMINATION

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1993
INDIAN TREATY ROOM
8:30 AM

*** * ***

WELCOME

Mack McLarty
Chief of Staff

OVERVIEW OF SURGEON GENERAL

Secretary Donna Shalala
Health and Human Services

REMARKS

Dr. Joycelyn Elders

CLOSING REMARKS

Alexis Herman
Assistant to the President
Director of the Office of Public Liaison

TALKING POINTS

DR. JOYCELYN ELDERS--NOMINEE FOR U.S. SURGEON GENERAL

Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders is one of our nation's preeminent public health officials, and has amassed a tremendous record of achievement as a pediatrician, a public health official and a groundbreaking researcher in the study of growth in children. In recognition of her accomplishments, Dr. Elders' peers last summer elected her President of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers.

Dr. Elders, currently the Director of Arkansas' Department of Health, is a tireless champion for the health of children. She has dramatically changed her state's approach to public health, emphasizing preventative health care and early intervention, aggressive outreach, and innovative educational programs. Dr. Elders is an innovator and a pioneer, and her record is a clear testament to her qualifications to be our nation's Surgeon General:

Fought for Education Programs

- ◆ Dr. Elders understands that in order to be healthy, children to have high self-esteem and a positive environment. She believes in preventative education for children on dangers such as HIV, drugs, sexual abuse, and violent behavior. Dr. Elders has recruited churches, civic groups, other government agencies, and private industry to form partnerships to promote healthy behavior.

Aggressively Pursued Preventive Care

- ◆ **Led Campaign for Healthier Babies.** Dr. Elders worked with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to develop the Arkansas Campaign for Healthier Babies, which is increasing the number of pregnant women who receive early and regular prenatal care as an effort to combat infant mortality. Her department improved prenatal services by upgrading standards of care, increasing clinic hours, revising health education classes, instituting high risk pregnancy management services, and implementing a toll-free information line for women's health facts and referrals. The maternity caseload increased 17% between 1990 and 1992.
- ◆ **Improved Immunization Rate.** Dr. Elders increased the childhood immunization rate by instituting after hours clinics, introducing simultaneous injections -- giving all doses in one visit -- and implementing a policy to ensure that every child who visited a health clinic for any service would receive immunization if necessary. Dr. Elders implemented a statewide computerized network -- similar to the model being proposed on the national level -- that assesses and tracks children for age-appropriate immunization status. As a result of Dr. Elders' innovative approach, **Arkansas' immunization rate for two-year olds increased from 34% in 1989 to 60% in 1992.**
- ◆ **Expanded Childhood Screenings.** Under Dr. Elders, the number of early childhood screenings in Arkansas increased from just over 4000 in 1988 to over 45,000 in 1992. The screenings include physical examination, immunizations, assessment of developmental and nutritional status, vision and hearing screening, laboratory testing, parent education, and referral. Dr. Elders also promoted hearing and speech clinics

which provide evaluation and therapy services for children with speech, language and/or other hearing problems.

- ◆ **Launched Sickle Cell Screening Program.** In 1990, Dr. Elders initiated an innovative newborn sickle cell screening program that now covers 40,000 infants in Arkansas.
- ◆ **Expanded HIV Prevention Services.** Dr. Elders expanded HIV testing and counseling services to include every Arkansas county through local health units. These services have more than doubled since 1990. Dr. Elders established a Minority AIDS Education Task Force to target efforts in the minority community.
- ◆ **Expanded Cancer Prevention Services for Women.** Dr. Elders expanded cancer screening services for women, including mammograms for low income women, pap smears for cervical cancer screenings, and follow-ups in all public health clinics in Arkansas.
- ◆ **Focussed on Heart and Lung Disease Prevention.** Dr. Elders organized community health projects to promote smoking cessation, healthy eating habits, and exercise to combat heart and lung disease.
- ◆ **Established Division of Adolescent and School Health.** Dr. Elders established an office in the Health Department to assist schools in improving their health education programs and health services for adolescents.

Dramatically Expanded Access to Health Services

- ◆ **Established School-Based Clinics.** Linking public schools with the Arkansas Health Department, Dr. Elders has established school-based health clinics, which are in great demand. She has argued that if children weren't coming to public health clinics, clinics should be put in schools. Currently 29 schools have clinics, which provide services to increase childhood immunization and early childhood screening, and other dangers in those communities. Another 26 are on the waiting list to receive them.
- ◆ **Local Choice.** Dr. Elders instituted a policy, later enacted into law, that requires that all children obtain parental consent before receiving services at school based clinics. Local school districts in Arkansas that decide whether to have a school-based clinic decide which services to offer.
- ◆ **Community-Based Services and Transportation.** To improve access, Dr. Elders has implemented community-based health services at the work place, in senior centers, in Head Start centers, and in shopping malls. She has pushed for increased availability of transportation, and often says that training a bus driver is cheaper than training a doctor.
- ◆ **Expanded Home and Hospice Care Services.** Dr. Elders initiated a series of programs to expand home health care in Arkansas to allow senior citizens and medically fragile patients to remain in their communities. These programs emphasize hospice care and skilled home health care to care for the acutely ill and the chronically ill, and offer personal care for people who need help with daily living. The Health Department

expanded in-home services to offer 24 hour, 7 day availability for frail to terminally ill patients, including intermittent to continuous care.

- ◆ **ElderChoices.** Dr. Elders implemented the innovative ElderChoices program to allow elderly recipients of Medicaid to choose alternatives to nursing home care.

Effectively Fought Against Teen Pregnancy

- ◆ Dr. Elders has emphasized repeatedly that teenagers should refrain from sex.
- ◆ Dr. Elders launched the award winning media campaign, "Teenage Pregnancy: Arkansas' Timebomb." The campaign, developed jointly with a local television station, was successful in focussing public attention on the social and financial costs of teen pregnancy. The campaign won both the George Peabody and the Edward R. Murrow Awards.
- ◆ The Arkansas teen pregnancy rate, while still too high, has been increasing at a slower rate than the national rate.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Avis LaVelle

FROM: Jennifer Smith
Doug Boxer

DATE: June 14, 1993

RE: **CONFIRMATION OF DR. JOYCELYN ELDERS**

Per your request, attached are:

- (1) An analysis of the level of public profile by C. Everett Koop preceding his confirmation hearings.
- (2) The recent Baltimore Sun article
- (3) List of targeted Senators who might oppose the nomination of Dr. Elders
- (4) A table of major media markets, tv, radio and print outlets in their home states

MEMORANDUM

TO: Avis LaVelle
FROM: Jennifer P. Smith
DATE: June 14, 1993
RE: **ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC PROFILE TAKEN BY DR. C. EVERETT KOOP
BEFORE HIS SENATE CONFIRMATION HEARINGS**

C. Everett Koop, former Surgeon General, changed his public rhetoric and curtailed his speaking engagements in the period before he was to face Senate confirmation hearings.

Before his nomination to be Surgeon General of the United States, C. Everett Koop, was a reknowned pediatric surgeon, known for, among other things, a successful separation of Siamese twins.

In the wake of rumors that he would be nominated, he was strongly criticized for his "radical" views on abortion and his lack of experience in public health matters. He spoke frequently on the "pro-life" circuit, making strong statements against abortion. He propounded the theory that it lead to "euthanasia." He accused religious denominations that approve of abortion of practicing "depravity" and called the procedure for testing unborn babies for birth defects a "search and destroy mission."

But he drew as much fire for his lack of experience in public health matters. Noteably, the American Public Health Association (APHA), the American Medical Association (AMA), and the New York Times editorial board (calling him "Dr. Unqualified") and others criticized him sharply for his lack of experience in public health.

In many news reports, his confirmation was cited to be among the most likely to run into difficulty. He faced a procedural roadblock early on when the House refused to amend a law which said the Surgeon General had to be under 64. He was not. The Senate lead by Senator Orrin Hatch quickly amended this law, but the House refused for quite some time and his nomination languished. President Reagan first signaled his intention to make Koop surgeon General in February of 1981, but his formal nomination did not come until September of 1981. [Most of the debate over his qualifications took place during this interim period.]

Koop Analysis
Page Two

Before this battle was begun, Koop spoke frequently on his opposition to abortion in public forums. [These speeches were not, for the most part, picked up by major media. Therefore it is difficult to document the "softening" of the rhetoric.] What can be shown however is that he stopped making these speeches. He also declined interviews on many of these issues.

In his hearing, he promised the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee that he would not use his new job as a "pulpit for... the pro-life circuit." At his first Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee hearing he made the following statements:

"I think I've said enough and written enough about the right to life."

"It's not my intent to use any government post as a pulpit for ideology ... It's not my intent to continue to be a speaker on the pro-life circuit."

"That is the way I have behaved since I've been here." [He had been deputy assistant secretary of health for six months.]

C. Everett Koop
October 1981

He was ultimately confirmed by the Senate 68-24 on November 16, 1981.

Balt. Sun; 5-22-93 p. 1

Brash nominee for surgeon general seems ready to slip Washington's reins

By Susan Baer
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Arkansas Legislature had just rejected a cigarette tax that state health director M. Joycelyn Elders, the woman tapped to become the next U.S. surgeon general, had fervently lobbied for.

Knowing his boss' five-alarm temper, Tom Butler, the director's longtime deputy, pulled Dr. Elders aside and went through his usual routine with her in the face of defeat and a gathering press mob. "Are you calm? Are you OK?" he asked.

"Yep," she said. "No problem."

"If we prevent unplanned, unwanted pregnancies, then abortion becomes a nonissue."

M. JOYCELYN ELDERS
Surgeon general nominee

With that, the firebrand of Arkansas turned to the cameras: "They sold our children to the cigarette industry!" And she took off from there.

Restraint is not a word in Dr.

Elders' dictionary. This is a woman, a 59-year-old pediatrician and sharecropper's daughter who's called her right-wing opponents "mean, ugly and evil," who's labeled anti-abortion leaders "very religious non-Christians," who's told members of Congress they were "slave masters" who have to get over "their love affair with the fetus."

This is a woman, a mother of two grown sons, who has made a

See ELDERS, 6A, Col. 2

Critics brand Justice Department nominee an extremist. 3A



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders

Wash. Times; 5-23-93 Clinton nominee backs planned parenthood **A2**

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — President Clinton's nominee for U.S. surgeon general,



Elders

Dr. Joycelyn Elders, said her top priority is "to make every child born in America a planned, wanted child."

Mrs. Elders, who heads the Arkansas

Health Department, said Friday during a tour of an AIDS clinic that early-childhood education is one way to decrease the likelihood of teen-age pregnancies.

With 20 percent of the population in school every day, primary preventive health services could be worked into children's lives there, she said.

Health education, of which sex education is a small part, is a way to reach her goal of making every U.S. pregnancy a wanted one, she said.

ELDERS, from 1A

name for herself during her five-year tenure as director of the Arkansas Department of Health by pushing contraceptive availability in schools and sex education starting in kindergarten, who keeps on her desk a condom-sprouting "Ozark Rubber Plant" for some yuks, who takes her coffee black and her talk straight and her battles loud.

"If I feel something's a problem, I say it's a problem," says Dr. Elders, who will speak tomorrow at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. "I think people understand that better, they appreciate you, and when you get through, they know what you've said."

So what's a bold, aggressive, blunt-speaking, wave-making woman like this doing in Washington, specifically in the control-crazed Clinton administration?

Going against the grain.

Throwing off the reins

As she splits her time between Little Rock and Washington waiting for Antonia Novello to relinquish the gold-braided Surgeon General's uniform next month, there's already evidence that Dr. Elders is resisting attempts to rein her in.

Last week, her new Washington handlers turned a reporter and photographer away from a scheduled interview at her office here, saying that Dr. Elders had decided not to speak to the press before her Senate confirmation hearings. But the next day, with Dr. Elders back in Little Rock, she immediately returned the reporter's phone call, willing to talk and unaware and displeased that her D.C. office had canceled the meeting.

"I'm new to them, and they're new to me," she says, suggesting it may take a while for the two to understand each other. "There are lots

of — I won't call them problems, but we've got to learn to work that out."

It's not surprising that the Clinton media machine is trying to muzzle its audacious nominee as she prepares for what could be contentious confirmation hearings this summer. Dr. Elders has never been shy.

She says if she has the authority as surgeon general to declare a local health emergency in Baltimore and allow Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke to experiment with a controversial needle exchange program as he has proposed, she will do so. The program has been rejected by the Maryland General Assembly twice.

"In relation to the AIDS crisis, anything that we can do that will make a difference and reduce the spread of this disease we need to do," she declares.

With directness like that, she has become so high-profile in her native Arkansas that, even though her husband, Oliver, is the winningest active high school basketball coach in the state, at the mention of the name "Elders," everyone thinks of Joycelyn.

She says she plans to pursue on a national scale the agenda she has pursued in Arkansas.

Depending on whom you talk to, that is either a blessing or a curse.

"She has been the most visible and ardent spokesman on behalf of women and kids that this state has had," says David Rickard, research analyst for the Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families.

"When you can't see the facts because you're blinded by your own agenda, you become a dangerous person. That is Joycelyn Elders," says Dale Morfe, president of the Westark Christian Action Council, who has tried unsuccessfully to bring lawsuits against the health director for her participation in abortion-rights rallies.

"I cannot imagine the damage she

would be able to bring if she's allowed to function as surgeon general."

Controversial school policies

Most of the extreme feelings and high-voltage confrontations Dr. Elders has generated have been related to her advocacy of school-based health clinics — which can dispense contraceptives if they choose to — as a way to combat AIDS and teen pregnancy. Arkansas has been one of the nation's leaders in teen-pregnancy rates.

In her view, preventing pregnancy — through services that are "user-friendly" to adolescents and "age-appropriate" sex and health education that begins in kindergarten — is the key to tackling many of the nation's social ills and would moot the issue of abortion.

"If we prevent unplanned, unwanted pregnancies, then abortion becomes a nonissue," says Dr. Elders, who, nonetheless, strongly supports the inclusion of abortion in a basic health benefits package. "I'm about prevention. I'm not about abortion."

To that end, she says the first thing she wants to do is make sure "every child born in America is a planned, wanted child."

Her critics, who have fought the school-based clinics and called for her resignation, point out that, during Dr. Elders' tenure as health department chief, the teen pregnancy rate in Arkansas has increased dramatically.

"If you were going to judge her success on the basis of one of the things she made a high priority, she was not successful," says Jerry Cox, sponsor of a 1988 amendment to the Arkansas Constitution prohibiting the use of state funds for abortion (and one of those she called "mean, ugly and evil").

But she and her supporters

counter that the national teen pregnancy rate has increased just as fast. More to the point, the clinics are in only 24 of the state's 1,200 schools, and only four dispense condoms.

"She's spent most of the last five years just getting the community comfortable with the fact that we have a problem," says Mr. Butler. "She was willing to put the health department and her own reputation out on the line."

Taking the bully pulpit

In many ways, Dr. Elders, who says she never laid eyes on a doctor until she was in college, personifies the socially liberal mindset the Clinton team has brought to town.

Likely to use the position as a high-profile, provocative bully pulpit, much as former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop did, she says she won't be out there "promoting and pushing things the president would really disagree with" and will only stick to things she knows about.

Poor people is one of those things. Born in the tiny farming town of Schaal, hidden away in the southwest corner of Arkansas, Minnie Joycelyn Jones and her seven younger siblings joined their parents in the fields, picking cotton, feeding the chickens and wild hogs, hauling water from the well.

College was hardly on young Minnie's agenda. But Philander Smith College, a historically black, church-supported school in Little Rock, offered a scholarship — and a job cleaning the dorm — to the valedictorian of her high school class. "That was me," says Dr. Elders.

With only an address and bus fare that her sisters and brothers scraped together from picking cotton, she took off.

When she came home, young Chester was shocked that his sister was asking people to call her "Negro" instead of "colored," and challenging

some of the discrimination they'd accepted as a way of life.

One night she started to leave a drive-in movie theater when an employee told her she had to park in the back, but her siblings wept — "We were not caught up in trying to change laws; we wanted to see 'Old Yeller,'" recalls one of her brothers, the Rev. Chester Jones, — so she moved the car back. A little.

After college, she joined the Army and became a physical therapist, and then in 1956, courtesy of the G.I. bill, enrolled in medical school at the University of Arkansas, where she was the only woman and one of three black students.

There, she rose through the ranks to full professor, and established herself as a renowned pediatric endocrinologist specializing in adolescent diabetes.

Contention with Congress

"Congress will have trouble dealing with her," concedes Mr. Butler. "Some will love her, but some will hate her."

Her most important tango with Congress will come sometime after June 1, when Dr. Novello is expected to step down and Dr. Elders will take her place before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee.

Committee staffers say she is expected to be confirmed, but not without some lively sparring between the zealous abortion-rights advocate and such anti-abortion conservatives as Strom Thurmond and Orrin Hatch.

With that in mind, she has not yet packed up her house in Little Rock.

Although she resisted accepting the job at first — some say she had her sights set on health and human services secretary — it's clear she's now hoping she and Washington will learn to like each other.

So far, she says, "I have not been uncomfortable... and I've been me."

MEMORANDUM

TO: Avis LaVelle

FROM: Doug Boxer

DATE: June 15, 1993

RE: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF SENATE OPPOSITION TO DR. ELDERS' CONFIRMATION

The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy (D - Massachusetts), is expected to consider the nomination of Dr. Joycelyn Elders to be United States Surgeon General sometime in July. It is likely that she will be reported out of Committee favorably with a vote along party lines. [It is possible that she could win support from Senator James Jeffords (R - Vermont) and perhaps Senator Nancy Kassebaum (R - Kansas)].

Once Dr. Elders' nomination reaches the floor, it is likely that the entire Republican delegation will oppose her nomination. (I have identified below, however, Republicans who may be persuaded to support the nomination.) Therefore, we should focus our efforts on the "swing" Democratic Senators. Please find below a list of those Democratic Senators ASL has identified as shaky in their support of the Elders nomination.

<u>Senator</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Major Media Markets</u>
Richard Shelby	Alabama	Birmingham, Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery
Howell Heflin	Alabama	same as Shelby
J. Bennett Johnston	Louisiana	New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport
John Breaux	Louisiana	same as Johnston
Sam Nunn	Georgia	Atlanta, Savannah, Columbus
Harris Wofford	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Scranton, Erie

Avis LaVelle
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<u>Senator</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Major Media Markets</u>
Dennis DeConcini	Arizona	Phoenix, Tucson, Tempe, Mesa
James Exon	Nebraska	Lincoln, Omaha
Ernest Hollings	S. Carolina	Columbia, Charleston
Bob Graham	Florida	Miami, Tallahassee, Tampa, Orlando, Pensacola, St. Petersburg

Please find below the Republican members of the Labor and Human Resource Committee and the major media markets from their states.

<u>Senator</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Major Media Markets</u>
Nancy Kassebaum	Kansas	Wichita, Topeka, Lawrence
James Jeffords	Vermont	Burlington, Montpelier
Dan Coats	Indiana	Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Muncie
Judd Gregg	New Hampshire	Manchester, Berlin
Strom Thurmond	S. Carolina	Columbia, Charleston
Orrin Hatch	Utah	Salt Lake City, Provo, Ogden
Dave Durenberger	Minnesota	Minneapolis

As mentioned previously, there are Republican Senator who may support the Elders' nomination. They are listed below:

Avis LaVelle
Page Three

<u>Senator</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Major Media Markets</u>
Nancy Kassebaum	Kansas	see above
James Jeffords	Vermont	see above
Mark Hatfield	Oregon	Portland, Salem, Bend
John Chafee	Rhode Island	Providence
William Cohen	Maine	Portland, Bangor, Augusta

MEMORANDUM

TO: Avis LaVelle
FROM: Jennifer Smith
DATE: June 15, 1993
RE: **MEDIA MARKETS**

Attached is a table including the largest media outlets in the home states of the designated Senators. I did not include Indiana and Utah.

	CITY	NEWSPAPER	TV	RADIO
Alabama	Birmingham	<i>The Birmingham News</i>	WBMG, WTTO, WBRC, WVTM	WZZK, WENN, WZRR
	Mobile	<i>The Mobile Press, The Mobile Register</i>	WALA, WEAR, WKRG	WKSJ, WBLX, WGCX
	Montgomery	<i>The Montgomery Advertiser</i>	WHOA, WSFA	
Arizona	Phoenix	<i>Arizona Republic, Phoenix Gazette</i>	KNXV, KPNX, KTSP, KTVK	KNIX, KTAR, KMLE
	Tucson	<i>The Arizona Daily-Star</i>	KGUN, KOLD, KVOA	KIIM, KWFM, KKLD
Florida	Miami	<i>The Miami Herald</i>	WPLG, WTVJ, WLTV, WSVN, WCIX, WSCV	WEDR, WLYF, WPOW
	Jacksonville	<i>The Florida Times Union</i>	WJXT, WTLV, WJKS, WAWS	
	Tampa	<i>The Tampa Tribune</i>	WTVT, WTOG, WTSP, WFLA	WQYK, WMTX, WWRM
	St. Petersburg	<i>The St. Petersburg Times</i>	Same as Tampa	
	Orlando	<i>The Orlando Sentinel</i>	WCPX, WFTV, WESH	WWKA, WJHM, WDBO
Georgia	Atlanta	<i>The Atlanta Journal Constitution</i>	WSB, WAGA, WXIA, WGNX	WVEE, WKHX, WPCN
	Savannah	<i>The Savannah Morning News</i>	WTOC, WSAV, WJCL	
	Columbus	<i>The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer</i>	WRBL, WTVM, WLTZ	

STATE	CITY	NEWSPAPER	TV	RADIO
Kansas	Wichita	<i>The Wichita Eagle</i>	KWCN, KSNW, KAKA, KLBY	
	Topeka	<i>The Topeka Capital Journal</i>	WIBW, KTKA, KSNT	
Louisiana	New Orleans	<i>The New Orleans Times Picayune</i>	WWL, WDSU, WVUE	WWL/ WSMB
	Shreveport	<i>The Shreveport Times</i>	KTBS, KSLA, KTAL	
	Baton Rouge	<i>The Baton Rouge Advocate</i>	WAFB, WBRZ, WVLA	
Maine	Portland	<i>The Portland Press Herald</i>	WPXT, WCSH, WGME, WMTW	WGAN
	Bangor	<i>The Bangor Daily News</i>	WABI, WLBZ, WVII	
Minnesota	Minneapolis/ St. Paul	<i>St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch</i>	WCCO, KARE, KSTP	WCCO, KUOM
Nebraska	Lincoln	<i>The Lincoln Journal</i>	KOLN, KHAS, KHGI, KSNB	
	Omaha	<i>The Omaha World- Herald</i>	KMTV, KETV, WOWT	
New Hampshire	Manchester	<i>The Manchester Union Leader</i>	See Portland Maine, Boston	
	Nashua	<i>The Nashua Telegraph</i>		
Oregon	Portland	<i>The Oregonian</i>	KATV, KOIN, KPTV, KGW	
	Eugene	<i>The Register Guard</i>	KVAL, KEZI, KMTR	

STATE	CITY	NEWSPAPER	TV	RADIO
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	<i>The Philadelphia Inquirer</i>	WPVI, WCAU, KYW, WTXF, WMGM, WFMZ	KYW, WWDB
	Pittsburgh	<i>The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, The Pittsburgh Press</i>	KDKA, WPXI, WTAE	KDKA, WTAE
	Harrisburg	<i>The Harrisburg Country Journal</i>	WHTM, WHP,	WHP
	Scranton	<i>The Scranton Times</i>	WNEP, WYOU, WBRE	
	Erie	<i>The Erie News, The Erie Times</i>	WSEE, WJET, WICU	
Rhode Island	Providence	<i>The Providence Journal</i>	WPRI, WJAR, WLNE	
S. Carolina	Columbia	<i>The Columbia State</i>	WLTX, WOLO, WIS	
	Greenville	<i>The Greenville News Piedmont</i>	WLOS, WSPA, WYFF	
Vermont	Burlington	<i>The Burlington Free Press</i>	WCAX, WPTZ, WVNY, WNNE	

Los Angeles Times

A Freedom Fighter Packs for Washington

■ **Health:** Children who have children constitute America's newest slave class, says Bill Clinton's surgeon-general designate, adding: It must stop.

By CLAUDIA MORAIN
SPECIAL TO THE TIMES

LITTLE ROCK—Some of Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders' detractors have called her a mass murderer and "director of the Arkansas holocaust."

The nation's new surgeon general-designate, however, is more than willing to fight back.

She has called fundamentalists opposed to abortion "very religious non-Christians," accused them of operating from a "slave-master mentality" and once branded two of their leaders "mean, ugly and evil."

Favoring the dispensing of contraceptives in public schools, and unabashedly pro-abortion rights and pro-sex education, Elders epitomizes the sea change in Washington.



She may well turn out to be the most controversial physician yet to wear the surgeon general's gold-braided uniform. And the most influential in at least two decades.

Unlike recent predecessors, Elders will hold the concurrent post of assistant secretary of health for health policy, overseeing the federal offices of population affairs, adolescent health, women's health, minority health, and health promotion and disease prevention.

That's more power than any surgeon general has wielded since 1969, when President Nixon gutted the post of most responsibility, leaving it primarily a bully pulpit. Pending Senate confirmation, Elders will take over the jobs in June, when Dr. Antonia Novello, a Bush appointee, steps down.

"The first thing I can do is try to make sure every child born in America is a planned, wanted child," says Elders, 59.

She argues that unintended pregnancy, especially among teen-agers, is the root of nearly every other major social problem. Nine of 10 prison inmates are children of teen-age mothers, she notes, and pregnancy is the leading reason that adolescent girls drop out of school.

The public assistance tab for teen mothers and their children came to \$26 billion in 1991, up from \$19.3 billion four years earlier. Single, unemployed with no job skills and on welfare children who have children constitute America's newest slave class, she says.

"We do the sorriest job of any country in the world providing family planning. We're always running around hollering and screaming about abortion—and abortion is not the issue. The issue is providing family

'We do the sorriest job of any country in the world providing family planning. We're always running around hollering and screaming about abortion—and abortion is not the issue.'

Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders

Please see ELDETS, E2

ELDERS

Continued from E1

planner services for all women who need them. Right now, the rich have them, but we don't care about the poor."

Elders, a Methodist mother of two who favors demure blouses and conservative suits, works from her large corner office atop the sprawling, five-story complex housing the Arkansas Department of Health, which she heads.

While some appointees, wary of losing a nomination, have traditionally kept low profiles, Elders is not.

Why does she call those opposed abortion "slave masters?"

"If Medicaid does not pay for abortions, does not pay for family planning, but pays for prenatal care and delivery, that's saying, 'I'll pay for you to have another good, healthy slave, but I won't pay for you to use your brain and make choices for yourself,'" she explains.

Her voice, combining Maya Angelou's timbre and enunciation with the Rev. Jesse Jackson's anger and fervor, soars on the phone.

"It's a way to keep people poor, ignorant and enslaved. And if you are poor and ignorant, you are a slave."

What about calling people "non-Christians?"

Elders used the phrase in 1991 in reference to people whipping up opposition to school health clinics spreading false rumors the clinics would perform abortions. Offended Christian conservatives in

the Arkansas General Assembly demanded an apology. Elders complied in a contrite March 27, 1991, letter to lawmakers, but she still says it.

"It's non-Christian to deny health care to our children," she says. "Most of our society believes a baby is God's just punishment for fornication. Their attitude is, 'I'm not going to invest in this baby growing up healthy, educated, motivated and with hope. I'm going to keep using him to grind in that punishment for you.'"

"I don't think we are good enough to sit on God's judgment seat and make those kinds of decisions for other people."

"I don't feel that we know enough. And I certainly don't feel that we love enough." *hearts must be changed - to love.*

Last year, Elders took her message to 34 states where she addressed more than 60 groups, from a contraceptive technology conference in Anaheim to a Kansas school nurses meeting in Wichita.

"I've been on the same platform with her," says James S. Todd, executive vice president of the American Medical Assn. in Chicago. "She has an evangelical delivery that is very captivating and very effective."

Says David L. Rickard, research analyst for Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families in Little Rock: "I've heard that her brother, who is a Methodist minister in town, won't speak when she's on the program. She's the better preacher."

Even Jerry Cox, sponsor of Arkansas's successful 1988 right-to-life amendment and one of the men Elders once called "mean, ugly and

evil," admires her formidable oratorical skills.

"To be honest with you, I think she's very well suited for the [surgeon general] job," he says.

Other opponents aren't always so gracious.

Last year, the Westark Christian Action Council demanded the county prosecutor charge her with violating the state's right-to-life amendment because she had spoken at a rally to celebrate the 19th anniversary of Roe vs. Wade.

When an investigation cleared Elders of any crime, the group filed a civil suit demanding a special prosecutor be appointed. A circuit court judge denied the petition, but

means abstaining
"If I could ever get people to understand the difference between preventing pregnancy and performing abortion, then I'd be home free. I've never known a woman to need an abortion who's not pregnant."

No government agency can create love. Only God can change a heart.
DR. M. JOYCELYN ELDERS

Westark has appealed to the Arkansas Supreme Court.

Elders hopes the debate can move beyond abortion. "If I could ever get people to understand the difference between preventing pregnancy and performing abortion, then I'd be home free," she says. "I've never known a woman to need an abortion who's not pregnant."

Elders was born Minnie Joycelyn Jones in 1933 to a teen-age mother and sharecropper father in Schaal, a rural town of fewer than 100 people in southwestern Arkan-

sas. Seven more children followed.

"All we knew was work," recalls her brother, the Rev. Chester Jones, pastor of Hunter United Methodist Church in Little Rock.

Even the youngest took turns feeding chickens and hogs, milking cows, hauling water the quarter-mile from the well to the house and working in the cotton fields. Any money the family made went to pay rent on the land.

To earn cash for such extras as Christmas presents, Elders' mother, Haller, took several of the children on the back of a flatbed truck to Arizona in the summer, where they picked cotton as migrant workers.

College, an all-black, church-supported liberal arts school 100 miles away in Little Rock. To pay for her transportation, her brothers and sisters did chores for neighbors. And she scrubbed bathrooms in the college dormitory.

Her sights on the G.I. Bill, Elders joined the Army after graduation and enrolled in medical school at the University of Arkansas in Little Rock after her 1956 discharge. She was one of three black students and the only woman.

She became a pediatric endocrinologist and tenured professor of medicine at the university, landed several large research grants and became recognized as a regional expert on adolescent diabetics.

Elders and her husband, Oliver, a high school basketball coach, also raised two sons. And Elders found time to serve on the boards of several community organizations.

In 1987, then-Gov. Clinton appointed her health department director—the first woman and the first black to hold the job.

While supporters see her as principled and courageous, Elders' opponents view her as an intolerant zealot.

"She recognizes no sincerity on the part of people on the other side of the issue," says Douglas Johnson, executive director of the National Right to Life Committee.

Predicts Marilyn Simmons, Arkansas state director of Family, Life, America, God (FLAG), an anti-abortion group based in Little Rock: "If she offends people at the state level, I expect there would be more of the same at the national level."

Elders' defenders acknowledge

all poor are not ignorant!

One in a series of close-ups on President Clinton's appointees
for the Cabinet and other top administrative positions

Surgeon general nominee 'has that magic power'

By Mimi Hall
USA TODAY

Joycelyn Elders doesn't mince words.

"You sold our children to the tobacco industry," she railed at Arkansas lawmakers after they rejected a tax on cigarettes last month. "I guess (I'll go) be surgeon general and raise the federal cigarette tax \$2."

Strong threats from a woman who still faces a Senate confirmation hearing before she officially can call the job of surgeon general hers.

But waiting quietly doesn't come naturally to Elders, who has found herself in the strange role of appointee-without-confirmation, while waiting for current Surgeon General, Antonio Novello, to leave in June.

While she waits, Elders, a 59-year-old pediatrician who heads Arkansas' Department of Health, is blazing a trail around the country, speaking in two dozen states since her nomination last December.

Those speeches often include pitches for controversial causes such as sex education in schools, as well as health care for the poor and services for children "treated like biodegradable trash."

Elders, a sharecropper's daughter who earned a medical degree, is clearly wasting no time. And she doesn't rein herself in for a group of senators — or the president.

"He's had five years of me," Elders says with a laugh. "President Clinton knows what he's getting."

In Arkansas, Elders has made front-page news with her crusades against teen pregnancy and AIDS since then-Gov. Clinton named her state health director in 1987.

A health-care advocate who has angered conservatives with her straight talk and support for providing condoms in schools, Elders' crusading style attracted national attention long before Bill Clinton took the national stage.

Liberals call her a godsend. Conservatives call her a dangerous extremist.

"With Joycelyn Elders," says Little Rock columnist Max Brantley, "you've brought controversy."

THE ELDERS FILE

Age: 59

Position: Surgeon general

Number of employees: 6,000 doctors, nurses, social workers and others members of the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service who work in federal prisons, public health clinics, Native American programs and other facilities.

Background: Educated at Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., and Arkansas Medical School, Little Rock. Now is director of Arkansas Department of Health at \$124,000 a year.

Purpose: The surgeon general's primary role is to serve as a spokesperson, promoting public awareness of important health issues.

In Little Rock, Joycelyn Elders stories are legend.

Standing before reporters on the day she was appointed state health chief, Elders started a firestorm when she was asked whether she favored providing condoms in school-based health clinics.

"Well, we're not going to put them on their lunch trays," she said. "But, yes."

And in January 1992, Elders infuriated conservatives when she told an abortion rights rally in Little Rock that abortion foes need to get over their "love affair with the fetus."

Says Jerry Cox of Little Rock's conservative Family Council: "Her advocacy of abortion has really caused more controversy than anything else. I wonder how adequately she can represent all the American people as the nation's doctor."

It's not just Elders' views that rile some opponents: It's her take-no-prisoners style.

Last year, Elders characterized abortion foes as part of "a celibate, male-dominated church, a male-dominated legislature and a male-dominated medical profession."

That prompted Arkansas Democrat-Gazette editorial writers to remark: "The doc is political correctness on wheels. Even those she attacks should give her credit for spunk ... Keep talking, doc. We don't have to agree to enjoy the spectacle."

Opponents acknowledge Elders has the courage of her convictions.

Says Anne Dierks, former president of Arkansas Right to Life and a longtime Elders opponent: "I admire the spunk and the courage that she has. I dislike the policies she promotes, but I don't dislike her. I admire her for standing up for what she believes in."

That trait could make her one of the most influential surgeon generals ever, supporters say.

Says Stanford University professor Burt Harvey, former head of the American Academy of Pediatrics: "She speaks very forcefully ... like the Southern Baptist preachers speak. She has that magic power."

All the national attention still stuns Elders a little.

The oldest of eight children, Elders was raised in the small farming town of Schaaf, Ark., where her parents worked in the fields.

Growing up, she never saw a doctor, Elders says, and it never even occurred to her she could become one.

But there always was something "a little different" about Elders, says her younger brother, the Rev. Chester Jones of Little Rock.

He was amazed when she went off to college, at a time when segregation forced black people in Arkansas to use "colored" restrooms.

"I don't know where she got that from that she wanted to go to college," he says. "But once she broke through that line, she was like a missionary, coming back and telling us we could go, too."

Jones became a preacher; another brother, a veterinarian. "She was the inspiration," says Jones.

Elders says she never planned to attend Philander Smith College and went only because the school offered her a scholarship.

After college, she enlisted in the Army and became a physical therapist. While in the Army, Elders ap-

A Freedom Fighter Packs for Washington

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The nation's new surgeon-general designate, however, is more than willing to fight back.

She has called fundamentalists opposed to abortion "very religious non-Christians," accused them of operating from a "slave-master mentality" and once branded two of their leaders "mean, ugly and evil."

At the schools and unabashedly pro-abortion rights and pro-sex education, Elders epitomizes the sea of change in Washington.

She may well turn out to be the most controversial physician yet to wear the surgeon-general's gold-branded uniform. And the non-influential in at least two decades.

Unlike recent predecessors, Elders will hold the concurrent post of assistant secretary of health for health policy, overseeing the federal effort to control population growth, adolescent health, women's health, minority health and health promotion and disease prevention.

More any rival as wielded since 1968 when President Nixon granted the post to a Republican, making it primarily a ceremonial position.

Elders, 47, is a former nurse and a former director of the Arkansas Department of Health, but Dr. Clinton has made a bold appointment to surprise doctors.



**‘We do the
sorniest
job of any country
in the world
providing family
planning. We’re
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around hollering
and screaming
about
abortion—and
abortion is not the
issue.’**

Dr. M. Joycelyn
Elders

"The fun thing I can do is try to make sure every child born in America is a planned, wanted child," says Elders, 39.

She argues that unintended pregnancy, especially among teenagers, is the root of nearly every other major social problem. Nine of 10 prison inmates are children of teen-age mothers, she notes, and pregnancy is the leading reason that adolescents girls drop out of school.

The public assistance tab for teen mothers and their children came to \$26 billion in 1991, up from \$19.3 billion four years earlier. Single, unemployed with no job skills and on welfare, children who have children constitute America's newest slave class, she says.

"We do the sorniest job of any country in the world providing family planning. We're always running around hollering and screaming about abortion—and abortion is not the issue. The issue is providing family planning services for all women who need them. Right now, the rich have them, but we don't care about the poor."

Elders, a Methodist mother of three who favors decoupling blame and conservative moral works from her large corner office atop the sprawling, five-story complex housing the Arkansas Department of Health, which she heads.

While some appointees, wary of joining a nomination, have traditionally kept low profiles, Elders has not.

Why does she call those opposed to abortion "slave masters?"

"If Medicaid does not pay for abortions, does not pay for family planning, but pays for prenatal care and delivery, that's saying, 'I'll pay for you to have another good, healthy slave, but I won't pay for you to use your brain and make choices for yourself,'" she explains.

Her voice, combining Mays Angelou's timbre and enunciation with the Rev. Jesse Jackson's evangelism and fervor, soars on each "pay."

"It's a way to keep people poor, ignorant and enslaved. And if you are poor and ignorant, you are a slave."

What about calling people "non-Christians?"

Elders used the phrase in 1991 in reference to people whipping up opposition to school health clinics by spreading false rumors the clinics would perform abortions. Of famed Christian conservatives in the Arkansas General Assembly demanding an apology, Elders complained in a column March 27, 1991, better to lawmakers but she still says it.

"It's non-Christian to deny health care to our children," she says. "Most of our society believes a baby is God's just punishment for fornication. Their attitude is, 'I'm not going to invest in this baby growing up healthy, educated, motivated and with hope. I'm going to keep using him to remind me of that punishment for you.'"

"I don't think we are good enough to sit on God's judgment seat and make those kinds of decisions for other people."

"I don't feel that we know enough, and I certainly don't feel that we love enough."

Last year, Elders took her message to 34 states where she addressed more than 60 groups from a contraceptive technology confer-

ence in Anahaim to a Kansas school nurses meeting in Wichita. "I've been on the same platform with her," says James S. Todd, executive vice president of the American Medical Assn. in Chicago. "She has an evangelical delivery that is very captivating and very effective."

Even Jerry Cox, sponsor of Arkansas's successful 1983 right-to-life amendment and one of the men Elders once called "mean, ugly and evil," admires her formidable oratorical skills.

"To be honest with you, I think she's very well suited for the [surgeon-general] job," he says.

Other opponents aren't always so gracious.

Last year, the Westark Christian Action Council demanded the county prosecutor charge her with violating the state's right-to-life amendment because she had spoken at a rally to celebrate the 19th anniversary of Roe vs. Wade.

When an investigation cleared Elders of any crime, the group filed a civil suit demanding a special prosecutor be appointed. A circuit court judge denied the petition, but Westark has appealed to the Arkansas Supreme Court.

Elders hopes the debate can move beyond abortion. "If I could ever get people to understand the difference between preventing pregnancy and performing abortion, then I'd be home free," she says. "I've never known a woman

to seed an abortion who's not pregnant."

In 1987, then-Gov. Clinton appointed her health department director—the first woman and the first black to hold the job.

While supporters see her as principled and courageous, Elders' opponents view her as an intolerant zealot.

"She recognizes no neutrality on the part of people on the other side of the issue," says Douglas Johnson, executive director of the National Right to Life Committee.

Predicts Marilyn Sabione, Arkansas state director of Family Life America, God (FLAG), an anti-abortion group based in Little Rock: "If she offends people at the state level, I expect there would be more of the same at the national level."

Elders' defenders acknowledge tact is not her strength, but don't view that as a shortcoming.

"Why not tell the truth the way you see it? That's what the other side does. And then people have a rather clear-cut choice, don't they?" says Dr. Betty Love, president-elect of the American Academy of Pediatrics and a longtime Elders friend.

"I think we've been real nice to these people for a long time," says Nancy Lobb, executive director of Planned Parenthood of Greater Arkansas and another adviser. "It's time someone speaks out."

Los Angeles Times
3-8-93

Court clears Elders for speaking out

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — President Clinton's choice for U.S. surgeon general can't be prosecuted for speaking at a pro-choice rally in 1992, the Arkansas Supreme Court ruled yesterday.



Elders

Dr. Joycelyn Elders, who has made no secret

of her pro-choice position on abortion, spoke at an abortion-rights rally in January 1992.

She was accused by the Westark Christian Action Council of violating an Arkansas law for attending the rally at the state Capitol. The law forbids state officials from campaigning for candidates or ballot issues on state time or on state property.

A district attorney studied the religious group's complaint and reported there was no basis for prosecuting Dr. Elders. The group appealed that decision.

"I'm very glad it's over," Dr. Elders said, "since I never understood the lawsuit to begin with."

The Arkansas court said the issue was moot since the statute of limitations for any such violation had already expired.

2-24-93

Distribution Of Nicotine Patches Set

Thousands to Benefit From Free Program

Reuter

Two million free nicotine patches will be given out nationwide to help thousands of smokers kick the habit, Lederle Laboratories and President Clinton's Surgeon General-designate Joycelyn Elders said yesterday.

The free patches will be another incentive for smokers to enter a smoking cessation program and could be especially important for those who could not afford them on their own, Elders said at a news conference.

The giveaway of Lederle's ProStep will reach only a few of the estimated 56 million American smokers, but Lederle Laboratories President Edward Fritzky said the effort could be continued if successful.

Each Lederle-brand ProStep costs \$4 to \$4.50 and two must be used each day for six to 12 weeks.

The patches will be distributed by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO), headed by Elders, and will be used only as part of smoking cessation programs that include behavioral modification and counseling.

"Very often in some of our communities, some of our [program] participants may not be able to afford the patches. So this would encourage participation," Elders said.

At least 37 states have expressed an interest in obtaining the patches and some prisons with smoking clinics have said they would like to give them to prisoners. No test for ability to pay will be given, ASTHO said.

Elders, Arkansas Health Department director, is expected to take the post of surgeon general next summer once the current officeholder, Antonia C. Novello, steps down.

Teaching of abstinence faulted

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Teaching teen-agers sexual abstinence hasn't stopped them from getting pregnant or contracting AIDS, so schools should step in with other kinds of information, the nation's next surgeon general said yesterday.

"Every mother I know, every teacher I know, every minister I know has been teaching abstinence for a thousand years. We know they're not abstaining," said Dr. Joycelyn Elders, chosen for the health post by President Clinton.

Dr. Elders, now state health chief in Arkansas, will succeed Dr. Antonia Novello, who steps down in June.

In a speech to a National School Boards Association panel on school health programs and in later comments, Dr. Elders said many parents are ill equipped to properly teach their children about pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDS.

"People always say let the parents take care of it," she said. "Well, nobody ever taught them, so they don't know how to teach their children."

She said 52 percent of children don't go to church and can't receive instruction there.

Dr. Elders, 59, is an outspoken pediatrician

who has been a target of conservatives and pro-life groups since 1987, when then-Gov. Clinton made her the first black person and the first woman to head the Arkansas Health Department.

Her resolute support of condom distribution in schools as a means of combatting teen pregnancy and AIDS raised the ire of conservative and Christian groups in Arkansas, which has the nation's second highest pregnancy rate among teen-agers.

Dr. Elders said yesterday her primary goal as surgeon general would be a reduction in the teen pregnancy rate, a goal she never achieved in Arkansas.

"The agenda in my mind is to make every child born in America a planned, wanted child," she said. "If I take care of that problem. ... I will have done a lot."

But Dr. Elders said she promoted school clinics because they could reach one-fifth of the nation's population with primary preventive health services.

"You have a person in the White House who wants to push school health," she said. "You can't educate children if they're not healthy, and you can't keep them healthy if they're not educated."

USA SNAPSHOTS®

A look at statistics that shape your finances



By Mary B. Sullivan, USA TODAY

NEWS

In With The New: Clinton's First Choices For Health And Science

The praise is not universal—Republicans, licking their wounds from the presidential election, are priming themselves to challenge President Bill Clinton's top health officials as the new administration develops its policies. Donna Shalala as secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), brings a liberal reputation that may draw continual GOP opposition. M. Jocelyn Elders as surgeon general will also roil the waters with her outspoken views on preventing unwanted pregnancy. But John Gibbons as White House science adviser already has many friends in Congress. And the Friends of Bill (FOB) seem downright ecstatic about all three choices.

By the time of his inauguration, Clinton had not filled any other high-level health-policy posts—although NIH Director Bernadine Healy and Food and Drug Commissioner David Kessler were asked to stay on at least temporarily.

Dairyland FOB

Bill Clinton raised a few eyebrows when he announced in December that Donna Shalala would join his cabinet as HHS secretary. After all, Clinton had promised repeatedly to reform the U.S. health-care system and revitalize the country's scientific-research base. HHS has a major role in both areas. But Shalala, who holds a Ph.D. in political science, has not made her career in either health care or scientific research. After four years as assistant secretary for policy development and research in the Department of Housing and Urban Development under Jimmy Carter, she has spent the past 12 years in university administration, first as president of Hunter College in New York City, then, beginning in 1988, as chancellor of the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Let the eyebrows resume their normal position on the face of Noreen, vice chancellor



Bill Clinton tapped Donna Shalala as secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services.

lor for health sciences at the University of Wisconsin. When Shalala first came to Madison, one of the nation's largest centers of biomedical research, "one of the things people worried about was whether she would understand health sciences," he says. "She immediately took a very active role in getting to know the people involved in the health sciences here, and quickly demonstrated that she understands the issues of biomedical research very well." As chancellor, Noreen says, Shalala has dealt with everything from scientific misconduct to the creation of new laboratory space.

Shalala's support of affirmative action programs and other liberal policies earned her the title "the high priestess of political correctness" in some quarters. For example, she initially supported a university ban on racially motivated "hate speech" that was approved by the board of regents in 1989 but rescinded last

November. But Wisconsin's Republican Gov. Tommy Thompson and Rep. Scott Klug, R-Wis., whose district includes Madison, testified at Shalala's Jan. 14 confirmation hearing before the Senate Finance Committee that she is no knee-jerk liberal. "Neither Gov. Thompson nor I are in the habit of trying to sell Democratic appointments...but in this case, the president has chosen very well," said Klug.

At a Jan. 15 hearing before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kan., questioned Shalala closely about charges that the university had refused to cooperate with federal officials investigating misconduct allegations against Wisconsin researcher Hector DeLuca. Kassebaum seemed satisfied that Shalala and the university had acted properly. But critics may continue to press HHS to investigate Wisconsin's exonerated DeLuca.

Shalala brings a social scientist's perspective to HHS. In a 1990 speech at the Harvard University Graduate School of Education in Cambridge, Mass., entitled "New Paradigms: The Research University in Society," she called on universities to continue their support of basic scientific research—particularly biomedical research—but simultaneously to increase support for social-policy research. After celebrating the basic research that essentially eliminated the disease rickets from the United States, she went on to say that poverty and despair are "the rickets of our generation," which chemistry or medicine alone cannot cure. "We've done a terrific job of delivering miracles of pure science. We've done less well at delivering miracles of social science, and we need those more than ever." Social-science research "deserves as much recognition and fi-

financial support as research in the pure sciences," she said. "That change in where society chooses to funnel new research dollars will take vision and political will."

Arkky FOB

To find his new surgeon general, Clinton did not even leave Little Rock. M. Jocelyn Elders, director of the Arkansas



M. Jocelyn Elders is slated to become surgeon general in June 1993.

Health Department and president of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, will take over the reins of the commissioned Public Health Service (PHS) from Antonio Novello in June of this year. (Novello, a career PHS officer, will stay in the service after leaving the top spot, which she has agreed to vacate nine months before her term would have otherwise expired.)

In an interview, Elders made clear what she wants to accomplish as surgeon general. "I see myself as the people's representative to the president, the Congress, government agencies, and private corporations," she says. "I will advocate the things we need to do to improve the overall health of the people of America."

Unwanted pregnancy will be her first priority. "I feel the greatest cause of poverty in America is unplanned, unwanted children," says Elders. "I will fight for every child born in America to be a planned, wanted child." As part of this effort, Elders says she wants to

and, in public schools, which she un-

derstands will provoke a political controversy. "But I think with new leadership, we can learn to talk about sexuality and our children," she said. "We can eventually get over our fear of talking about sex."

Elders' other priorities include access to health care and social problems. "Access to health care should be a right of all Americans," she says. "And there is no way the surgeon general cannot deal with the social problems that affect the health of all of our citizens, such as drug abuse, smoking, and violence. We have the resources [to address these ills], but we also have to have the commitment."

Elders received her M.D. from the University of Arkansas Medical School in Little Rock in 1960, and she has published more than 150 articles on pediatric endocrinology in medical research journals. "I was a laboratory researcher, with NIH grants, for more than 20 years," she says. "I feel very strongly that we must continue to be the world leader in biomedical research." She says she is wary of trying to target basic research for AIDS, however. "The technology we need to cure AIDS, for example, may not come directly from AIDS research but from some other area we can't predict in advance."

DC FOB

Most observers agree that Clinton could not have done much better than get John Gibbons to be White House adviser on science and to direct OSTP. "Jack Gibbons is a superb choice," says H. Guyford Stever, a member of the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government, former director of the National Science Foundation under Richard Nixon, and the first director of OSTP under Gerald Ford. "I can't think of anybody with broader experience," says Stever. "He knows Washington well, and he has great credibility."

Gibbons has been director of Congress's Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), a bipartisan think tank that evaluates scientific issues, since 1979. He earned a Ph.D. in physics from Duke University in Durham, N.C., in 1964, and conducted research on nuclear reactions and stellar evolution at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) in Oak Ridge, Tenn., for 15 years. In 1969, he began a four-year stint as director of the ORNL environmental program. He then spent one year with the Federal Energy Administration in Washington, D.C., and, in 1974, became di-

rector of the Energy, Environment, and Resources Center at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Rep. George Brown Jr., D-Calif., chairman of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee, is also enthusiastic about Gibbons. "I expect him to take OSTP to new levels of excellence and effectiveness," Brown says. He adds that one of Gibbons' most striking traits while at OTA was his assiduous commitment to objectivity and nonpartisanship. "I've worked with [Gibbons] for years, and I still don't know what his politics are, although I assume they are reasonable," says Brown. "He has a remarkable talent for conciliation."

Even Rep. Robert Walker, R-Pa., the ranking Republican on Brown's committee, has good things to say about Gibbons. "He is very capable, and a good choice," says Walker. Walker adds, however, that "OTA, like other offices in the congressional stable, has been far more respon-



John Gibbons will direct the Office of Science and Technology Policy and serve as Clinton's White House science adviser.

sive to Democrats than Republicans over the years."

In Gibbons' new job, however, bipartisanship will be less important than hard-nosed diplomacy. "[Gibbons] will have to make some tough decisions as the Clinton administration determines America's scientific-research policy, and some researchers are bound to be unhappy," says Stever.

—ROBERT TAYLOR

Dr. Elders's Prescription for Battle



Outspoken and Upfront, Here's Clinton's Pick for Surgeon General

By Paul Hendrickson
Washington Post Staff Writer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.

You might say she's got a sense of humor. On her desk at the Arkansas Health Department is an "Ozark Rubber Plant." Its stalks are sprouting curled condoms. They look so odd, these little yellow circles of latex sitting in a fake clay pot on the desk of the surgeon general-designate of the United States. There's a note attached: *Blooms mostly at night. Blooms vary in length, depending on owner. Blooms may wilt in chilly atmosphere.*

You might say she's folks. Not for her the opera or a highfalutin Little Rock dinner party. Joycelyn Elders will take varsity basketball games at Hall High every time. That's where her husband, Oliver Elders, is head coach. He's the winningest active high school coach in the state, and nobody in the state calls him Oliver Elders. They call him Coach. And enough people call her "Coach's wife," no matter that she's been director of the 2,600-person state health department for the past five years and is due in several months—pending her confirmation—to move north to the capital of craftiness, where she'll serve as a goad to the country's health conscience, a kind of burr under the saddle of our medical-cum-moral complacencies.

Which is basically what surgeons general do.

(On game nights, Coach's wife is the one in the stands at Hall High screaming at the referees when a close call goes the other way. "She's got a mouth on her, I'll tell you that," is the way Little Rockinns invariably seem to describe Hall's number one fan. When TV reporters are hunting for the doctor, as they have been lately, they know where to take their cameras.)

You might say she's plain-spoken. She once described some of her antiabortion opponents on the Christian right as "very religious non-Christians." That got their hackles up, which seems to have been the idea. Here's something else she's said about various Arkansas antiabortion forces and Christians: "I've never known a woman yet who would abort a child who wasn't already pregnant. That's the problem you won't address."



Joycelyn Elders, "Coach's wife," and her brother, the Rev. Chester Jones, at a basketball game.

teenagers: "Yeah, they love little babies, as long as they're in somebody else's uterus."

That's fairly mild, as hip-shooting Eklerisms go. The doctor once called a conservative Christian foe "mean, ugly and evil." The fellow had tried to take her to court several times as a way of blocking her budget proposals before the state legislature.

Her battles with the legislature itself are legendary in Arkansas.

Not the least of her hot-potato proposals during her five-year tenure has been the dispensing of contraceptives from school-based clinics. According to Elders, no more than five high schools in the state currently have clinics that give out contraceptives to students, the chief reason being that the local school boards, which tend to be conservative, get to decide.

But the doctor keeps pushing.

"The best way to stop an abortion is to stop an unplanned pregnancy," she says.

"I've gotten to where I've turned rattlesnake, I zap 'em," she says of those who'd make her out as some vile polluter of the young. "People will stand up and tell me, 'But black people like to have their children young.' I tell them that's a lie. Black parents don't want their teenage children to have babies any more than white parents or any other parents do. I remember a white lady was going on at a meeting once. It was a couple years ago: 'I'm so good,' she said. 'I've given maternity clothes and a hamburger to these poor black teenage mothers.' I couldn't take it. I stood up and said, 'Madame, you can't out-black me. I've been black 57 years.' I said, 'Madame, I've never known a woman yet who would abort a child who wasn't already pregnant. That's the problem you won't address.'"

She recounts this all bright-eyed and gravelly voiced, as though spoiling for a fight this minute. You ask if she thinks she'll enjoy her upcoming job. "There's no question I will enjoy, truly enjoy, being surgeon general with Bill Clinton. The surgeon general really does have a bully pulpit, you know, and I'll use it." Will she tone it down? "I never learned to tone it down."

Last month Bill Clinton's nominee informed the American Medical News (an official publication of the American Medical Association) that teenage mothers and their babies make up America's newest slave class. That got people's attention. She was quoted as saying, "If Medicaid does not pay for abortions, does not pay for family planning, but pays for prenatal care and delivery, that's saying: 'I'll pay for you to have another good, healthy slave, but I won't pay for you to use your brain and make choices for yourself. . . . If you are poor and ignorant, you are a slave.'"

Like any Southern preacher, Joycelyn Elders talks in italics. And knows the secret of drumming the word that'll carry the song.

"I'm about what I'm about," she says. "I'm going to go up there being nobody but me."

A little shake of her head, delighted. It makes her perm bounce. *Can't wait.*

Where She Comes From

She's 59 years old. She's been a pediatric endocrinologist, studying diabetes and thyroid problems and growth disorders in children, for close to three decades. She takes her coffee black. She'll eat pizza and barbecue and collard greens and a lot of other things that aren't wonderful for your heart or waistline. She's published more than 150 research articles in scholarly journals. She's the mother of two grown sons. She tends to talk with her hands. She tends to recycle her best lines. She likes to dress in shades of red, especially when she's talking on the state legislature. There's a silver star rock on her finger. She got married in

...to the dining (it's out south of town, splendid ranch-style place made of stone and timbers) are apt to get a peek of the master bathroom. Don't laugh, it's an amazing bathroom—three or four people could get a bath in it at once. It's right off her and Coach's bedroom. "We can both come in here and have a fight, solve all our problems," she says, holding open the door and standing aside. "I just love this bathroom, and so does Oliver. We've had some of our best talks in here. Fights too."

Out back is the barbecue pit. Previous occupant put it in. "You could put a whole cow in it," she says, still wide-eyed.

But what is she about?

She's an advocate of Norplant for welfare mothers who want it. She thinks "appropriate, age-based" sex education should begin as early as kindergarten. She wants even the poorest citizens in this country to have easy access to preventive health care and comprehensive health education. She supports a physician's right to prescribe marijuana for a patient. She urges an increasing use of nurse midwives and nurse practitioners, and not only in rural areas. But more than anything else, the incoming surgeon general—who of course must get past a Senate committee that includes Strom Thurmond and Orrin Hatch—wants to use her time in Washington to fight teenage pregnancy. In Arkansas the teen pregnancy rate is the second highest in the nation, and the mere mention gives her pain.

"I'm not about abortions," she says. "I'm about preventing pregnancy. Which would in turn prevent abortions."

She'll say: "I don't love [another person] enough to make an abortion decision. . . . I feel that's a decision for a woman and her significant other and her God."

She'll say: "All I want is every child born in America to be a planned, wanted child."

Pressed under glass on the conference table in Joyce Elders's Little Rock office is a piece of paper with this on it: "Remember always to be grateful for the millions of people everywhere whose despicable habits make health education necessary."

She was the only woman in her 1960 graduating class at the University of Arkansas College of Medicine. She went away to frigid Min-

nesota for an internship and came home and eventually made chief resident. A black woman, in a Southern medical school, with nine white male residents under her.

One of the things she loves is going to the beauty parlor on Friday afternoons. Sometimes she'll fly back across the country to keep her appointment. She once went to Houston to talk to a convention of black beauticians and on the plane kept reproaching herself: *Why did I get myself into this?* Monday morning she flew into the office glowing. "The Lord takes care of me," she told the staff. "Those ladies have those teen mothers right in their chambers."

Says Tom Butler, Elders's chief deputy at the health department who's been in state bureaucracy for twenty-odd years: "She's far and away different from any of the others we've had. She's the hardest-working person I've ever seen. She gets tired, she gets run down. We try to make her ease off." Butler says one of his jobs is to try to keep her out of hot water with politicians. "After about three months, she was first here, I said to the senior staffers, 'Guess what, we're going to have to retool. This thing is not working.'"

They're still retooling, this thing is still not working—which seems also to be a core reason why her subordinates love her. It's the unconventionalality.

She's crazy for estate sales. "We'll get the car and run and go to one on a lunch hour," says one of Elders's female staffers. And what does she hunt for? The doctor, throwing back her head: "Oh, I don't know, just junk."

She likes to watch "60 Minutes" and "Murder, She Wrote." She'll get up at 3:30 or 4 o'clock on a weekday morning to work on a speech, go over a budget, answer a letter. "I get a tub of mail every day now," she says, holding her arms out to either side.

People tell you how devoted she is to her mother-in-law, who's 97 and has Alzheimer's and lives with her and Coach. Somehow she always finds time for this ailing figure in a bed at the far end of her house. Sometimes, before catching the first flight out of town, she'll get her mother-in-law out of bed, bathe her, feed her. When she comes back to town she'll go straight to her mother-in-law's room.

Last year Elders was in 42 states, including Alaska and Hawaii. "I've been everywhere, but I haven't seen anything," she says. She was in Orlando recently and wanted something awful to have a couple hours at Disney World. Didn't happen. She had to get back.

A couple of weeks ago she flew to Washington—for dinner. She got in at 7:40, and the black-tie dinner was at 8. The next morning she'd vacated her hotel room by 6.

"I think the thing I'm worried about most about coming up to Washington is that I don't have all the social skills," she says. "I'm not too good at cocktail parties. I'm real good with groups. I'm good at one-on-one. But I just don't do well at one of these parties where you're supposed to go in and circulate."

She's the eldest of eight sharecropper children. She grew up in a three-room cabin in southwest Arkansas that had neither electricity nor an indoor toilet. "Privy" was the word the family used.

"Car, car?" she says. "We were proud to have a wagon."

Her folks are in their eighties and still live on the same land they broke with mules and horses during the Depression. "They don't even have any real concept of the job I do now," she says. "That's okay. That's not a part of what they are. When I go to see them I'm just going to see my mom and dad." When her

mom heard that her daughter might be going to Washington to help the new president, she said, "Minnie, you worked hard to help get him up there. You can't just leave him there. You got to go. Why, he's been looking pitiful."

Minnie is what they call Joyce Elders in Schall, Ark., which you won't find on a map. It's below Mineral Springs, close to Bright Star, on the way to Tollette. She used to walk five miles to catch the school bus. The family got to the doctor on horseback—except they didn't go to doctors very much. Doctors meant money.

Her father was expert in trapping raccoons. He used to barter coonskins for acres of land. Eventually he became a modest landholder.

One of her brothers is a Little Rock preacher. His name is Chester Jones. In fact, he's her preacher, whenever she's in town. Chester is No. 5 on the ladder of kids. People say he's a terrific preacher but they also say the Rev. Jones is smart enough not to follow his big sister on a platform: He knows when it's time to fold the talking tent.

"Well, that's sort of true," she laughs.

She entered college at 15, graduated at 18—floor-scrubbing in the dorms and working as a maid.

Another brother races stock cars and has a garage down in the home country. Another was a veterinarian who got murdered. Bill Clinton, who governed the state, came to the funeral. Another sibling, a sister, got a PhD and taught on the faculty at Howard. She died early and tragically too. The eldest in the family won't say it in so many words, but she's the one who helped the younger ones get educated. The Depression sharecropper parents with the outdoor privy saw five of their kids attend college.

How did this woman get from there to here? It's the mystery of anyone's improbable rise. Bill Clinton's included. But Elders doesn't think of it like that. Let somebody from up north moon over it. "Everything happens gradually," she says. "It doesn't seem that strange to me. You don't think about it. But let's face it, I came along as a black female at the right time."

You ask if her mom and dad are pro-choice. She looks at you funny. "I don't think they even think of it like that. I'm not sure they even know what that would mean. They wouldn't have ever had the money to get an abortion anyway. You see, the color of abortions is green."

A Surprise for the Governor

A story with a stinger in it.

In the fall of '87, a Little Rock reporter asked Joycelyn Elders how she intended to fight teen pregnancy. Gov. Clinton and his newly named state health director were standing side by side. She'd been a med school professor and researcher till then and wasn't greatly known in political circles. It was their first press conference together.

ell, school-based clinics would be one way, told the reporter: clinics, located in the schools, that would offer a wide range of services, from acute care to general checkups.

Would these clinics hand out condoms to kids, the reporter asked.

"Well, I'm not going to put them on their lunch trays, but yes," she answered, or something very close. (She's told this story so often she can't remember the exact words.)

She's laughing. It's a big buxom laugh. Her large brown hands have come up to her bosom. It's as if she's struggling for breath at the memory of Bill Clinton's reaction.

"I'd say his face turned about the color of this dress I'm wearing when I said that." Her dress is somewhere between purple and red.

"I realized I'd just dropped my governor in an ocean of jelly. He sort of cleared his throat. He said, slowly: 'I support Dr. Elders.'"

And it's continued that way: "I'll go to him and say, 'Governor, should I back off?' And he'll say, 'No, no, Joycelyn. I love it. Keep it up.'"

It's been reported that Bill Clinton later said, "Now I know how Abraham Lincoln felt when he met Harriet Beecher Stowe: This is the little lady who started the great war."

Two months ago, the man who said he loved it and that she should keep it up invited his "Harriet Beecher Stowe to come over to the Executive Mansion after work. They talked for two hours. He was president-elect by then. He said, 'Joycelyn, I want you to do for the whole country what you've done for Arkansas.'"

And she said back?

"I said back, 'Governor, you didn't really know five years ago what you were buying. Now you know exactly what you're getting if you're gonna name me surgeon general.' He shook his head and said, 'Yes, I do, Joycelyn, yes, I do.'"

The Doctor's Data

She likes to pepper her preachments with figures.

It'll go like this: "We spend \$14 on the elderly for every \$1 on children." And: "We spend \$37 million an hour on national defense. It's not that we don't have the money. It's that we choose not to spend it on the children." And: "One out of five, one out of five young black men in this country will never... earn enough money to support a family." And: "We have more young black men in prison than we have in college. Think of it!" And: "One of every four children in the South is poor. And one out of every two if we're talking minorities." And: "Some 70 to 90 percent of our health-care dollar is spent on the last few months of

Almost nothing goes for prevention. The most expensive day of your life is the day you die."

Zap. Zap. Zap.

Critics' Counterpoint

To say the least, not everyone in Arkansas is sorry to see her go or thinks of her as our perfect national health prescription. Some of her fiercest opponents, although personally thrilled they may never have to be in the same room with her again, are fearful for the moral course of the nation.

"She's a very—well, I've used the word 'dangerous,' and I do believe that," says Anne Dierks, the immediate past president of the Arkansas Right to Life Committee, who also heads the Respect Life Office of the Catholic diocese of Little Rock. Dierks and Elders have locked horns at public forums. Dierks: "I have a file on her that's probably two feet thick. She is to me really a very dangerous woman because of her policies. I see not an extension of a pro-choice policy, but a pro-abortion policy."

In Washington, Douglas Johnson, legislative director of the National Right to Life Committee, says: "She really is a bigot with respect to those who disagree with her views on abortion. I don't know how else you say it. And no matter what she says, she is truly pro-abortion in the same sense that a fire chief is pro fire-extinguisher.... She's got a caricature in her head, and she generalizes that to anyone who believes that every abortion stops a beating heart." Johnson, who doesn't know her personally, is offended by "her classic ad hominem attack."

Moreover, Johnson believes the press maintains a double standard with Elders: If a person on the other side of the abortion issue were making her kind of inflammatory statements, that person would be demonized. "But she gets away with it under the guise of 'candor' or 'gutsiness.'" Johnson feels certain Elders will aggressively promote abortion services, and it'll be ruinous.

The Elders response: "These are smooth people, all right? They're polished. They know the smooth lines. They know how to wrap it smoothly.... Well, I know they're using the backs of children to keep the abortion issue before the public. They know we're not teaching these kindergartners to have sex. They know we're not doing abortions in school-based clinics. But that's what they'd have you believe about me."

James Todd, executive vice president of the AMA, was quoted as saying several weeks ago: "The surgeon general is more than a conscience. It's a wake-up call." He said that in his view Bill Clinton's choice was "eminently qualified." The American Medical News called her "Little Rock's Warrior Bureaucrat."

Elders expects to take office in June. That'll allow the current surgeon general, Antonia Novella, to have gathered her things. Novella followed C. Everett Koop, who's widely credited with bringing new visibility and candor to the role.

Elders says she has a commitment from the president to be involved not at rhetorical but at policy levels. Last week she became a member of the health care task force group that's headed by Hillary Rodham Clinton. Using her words: She's "got a seat at the table." Elders hopes to be in Washington for two or three days every week till March 15. That's when the Arkansas Legislature goes home. She says the Clinton people would like her to be at the task-force table more than that. But she's got a few remaining fights to pick back home.

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

She's in a car batting to the airport. She's going to Florida to give a speech to a conference of chief executives of children's hospitals. She looks very tired. Dark circles under her eyes. This is an evening flight and she isn't due to arrive till close to midnight.

She's got a bad cough—it's hacky as hell. There's an inhaler in her purse but she hasn't fished it out yet. "I think I have an allergic bronchitis," she says. "I had the flu two weeks ago. Just haven't gotten rid of that part."

A case of the chief health official of Arkansas watching out for everybody's health but her own? "Yes. There's a lot of truth in that."

She's got the seat of her government car pulled up close. Classical music is on. "They've been insistent I get a telephone in my car," she says. "My staff. I said, 'Not in my car.'"

She talked to Coach a little while ago. He was at school, arm-wrestling with the kids. "I said, 'Who's winning?' He said, 'What do you mean, 'Who's winning?' The day I can't beat these kids is the day I hang it up.'" Coach will go with her to Washington, no question about that.

She speaks of her confirmation hearing before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. "Well, it may go easy. And it may not.... One of the things about me, I've done about everything in medicine I wanted to do. If I'm not confirmed, so what? If they want to get rid of me after that, so what? I'll come back to Little Rock. We have enough retirement, we have rental properties and so forth. I can still come back to Little Rock and fight for the children."

She talks of her final home state battle: She wants the legislature to pass a hefty new tax on cigarettes. "It'll generate \$80 million in revenues for child welfare programs.... I tell them it's a bill to support the children, not a cigarette bill."

One of her bitterest enemies in the legislature told her a while back: "Joycelyn, you're shaking us out of our comfort zone." She thought she heard admiration in the man's voice.

At the airport: "We're going to miss you when you go to Washington," a female security guard tells her at the baggage X-ray machine. "Saw your picture in the paper today over that cigarette tax."

"Work for me now, work for me," Elders answers, moving.

The trip to Florida takes nearly three hours. There's a change of planes in Memphis, which allows time for black coffee and a wedge of gooey pizza. The doctor never once stops talking—in the ticket line, in the passenger lounge, in her seat, at the Florida baggage claim. She seems to gain energy as she goes. Where does it come from?

At one point she takes a notebook and draws the outline of a long-ago sharecropper cabin in Schall. She can't quite get it right. She erases, starts over. "That's it," she says, pleased. It's as if she's walking in a half-remembered dream.

"I don't ever remember a time when I came home from school and my mother wasn't there and a meal wasn't ready," she says softly. "My boys didn't have that." It's as if she's saying: Those who are well off in America are sometimes impoverished, and those who have so little sometimes possess rich, remarkable, inexplicable things.

"There's so much to do," Joycelyn Elders says. "The train's on the track, and it's coming toward us."

Next surgeon general backs marijuana for ill

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — President-elect Bill Clinton's choice for U.S. surgeon general said yesterday she will advocate the medicinal use of marijuana and will support distributing condoms from high school-based health clinics around the country.

If physicians feel marijuana "would be beneficial for use by the patient ... it should be available," said Dr. Jocelyn Elders, director of the Arkansas Health Department.

Dr. Elders said marijuana could be useful in treating glaucoma and to relieve nausea and improve appetite in patients with cancer or AIDS.

"I feel if you have people with terminal illnesses and something of that sort, and this makes their lives better and their doctors feel it would benefit them, I would have no problem with it," she said in an interview.

Federal law bars the use of marijuana as medicine. Clinton spokeswoman Max Parker said the president-elect "supports the current law and has no plans to review it at this time."

Clinton aides say the president-elect offered Dr. Elders the U.S. surgeon general's job last week, but Dr. Elders says she might not take it until this coming summer.

Dr. Elders, 59, a Little Rock pediatrician, has battled conservative groups in Arkansas by promoting distribution of contraceptives at school-based health clinics to combat AIDS and teen-age pregnancy.

"We have not taken care of our adolescents at all, so I'm a very strong supporter of health services, school-based clinics — comprehensive school-based clinics that just happen to include contraceptives," she said. She said she would continue supporting the idea nationally when she comes to Washington.

Only a handful of high schools in Ar-



Dr. Jocelyn Elders

kansas have the clinics. Local school boards have the authority to decide whether to have the clinics and what services the clinics provide, including contraceptives.

The current surgeon general, Dr. Antonia Novello, says she wanted to stay on to complete some programs she had planned and "that's fine with me," Dr. Elders said after talking to Dr. Novello.

The Arkansas Legislature will meet in January to act on state agency budgets for the next two fiscal years, and Dr. Elders said she wanted to be in Little Rock to push the Health Department proposal.

"It may be June or July before I would end up getting confirmed" by the U.S. Senate, she said.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1992

OBITUARIES

Gay Father Dies at Age 46

Custody Situation Gained National Attention

By Maria E. O'Hara
Washington Post Staff Writer

Robert David Shelby, an Alexandria chef who gained national attention after *The Washington Post* ran an article last spring about his being gay and having custody of his son, has died of an AIDS-related illness. He was 46.

Shelby was rushed Sunday from the Alexandria home he shared with a companion to the Hospital of Northcote Virginia, where he died the next morning of Kaposi's sarcoma, a skin cancer brought on by AIDS. Shelby, who also suffered from a virus that attacks the brain, was comatose.

"I really feel a great loss," said his son, Kristian, 19, a sophomore at James Madison University. "He was probably the closest person to me. He was not only my father, he was my closest friend. I wouldn't be in college today and on any way—happily—to success if it weren't for him."

Kristian said he knew his father, who was found to have the AIDS virus in 1986, did not have much longer to live when he visited him in Thanksgiving.

"That's when I saw how deteriorated he was," said Kristian, adding that his father had looked much healthier in October, when Shelby attended parent's weekend at JMU.

But by Thanksgiving—coincidentally the evening on which Shelby and his son were featured on ABC's "Prime Time Live"—Shelby was "bedridden, paralyzed on his left side and had very little movement on his right side," Kristian said.

"It was really hard seeing his father like that," Kristian said. "Fortunately, I got to spend time with him. I just sat next to him, fed him, watched him—whatever he needed. His words weren't always clear. His speech was kind of slurred."

"... That's when it hit me, but I didn't think he would die so soon," Kristian said.

Shelby's 12-year marriage to Margaret Anne Shelby, Kristian's mother, ended in 1981. Kristian's parents initially shared custody, but when Kristian began having discipline problems, he went to live with his father.

Robert Shelby's homosexuality was not spelled out in the court, and activists say he was among few gay men in the nation who have custody of their children.

Kristian, who says he would like to become a professional, credits his father with turning his life around.

Shelby's companion, B.J. Newson, 37, was with him the night before he died.

"He was very graceful and I knew what was going on around him. He was very collected," Newson said.

"We had already had our crying spells and things like that in the weeks before," he said. "... I think he knew it was time for him to go. He touched a lot of people and he changed a lot of lives."

Shelby was born in Highesper, Pa., and grew up in Thompsonsboro, Pa. He graduated from the College of William and Mary. He and Margaret Shelby moved to the Washington area in 1971.

Robert Shelby had worked as a chef at the Metropolitan Club, George Mason University, the Smithsonian Institution, Florio Computers and the House of Representatives dining room. He has worked at the National Air and Space Museum as chef manager. He was in the Air Force for two years and served in Vietnam.

Robert's son, he is survived by sister, Sherida Jean Love of Damascus, Pa.; a brother, R. Barry Shelby of Thompsonsboro; and his mother, Elna E. Shelby of McAdamsville, Pa.

12/15/92

Elders called 'too radical' for job

Mini Hall's Dec. 16 description of Bill Clinton's choice for surgeon general as "controversial" is an understatement. Who is "a crazy, wild radical" if Joycelyn Elders isn't?

A January 1992 Wirthlin Poll found that 85% of Americans favor requiring women to receive information about fetal development and alternatives to abortion before going ahead with the procedure. A January 1992 Gallup Poll found that 75% support a 24-hour waiting period. Two 1992 polls found that 80% support parental-notification laws. Yet, Joycelyn Elders is opposed to any of these regulations.

Elders also seems to have a problem with tolerance. She has slurred the Catholic Church and judged some of her opponents as "very religious non-Christians." She has brought the abortion debate to an all-time low, implying that pro-life people have not thought out their position but are having a "love affair with the fetus."

Concerned Women for America represents 600,000 women who are not having a "love affair with the fetus" but care about mother and child. We say, long live Surgeon General Antonia Novello.

Beverly LaHaye, CWA president
Washington, D.C.



Elders



USA TODAY
Novello

12-20-92

Washington Post

Choice for Surgeon General Favors Medicinal Marijuana Use

Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 19— President-elect Clinton's choice for U.S. surgeon general said today she will advocate the medicinal use of marijuana, and will support distributing condoms from high school-based health clinics around the country.

If physicians feel marijuana "would be beneficial for use by the patient... it should be available," said Joycelyn Elders, director of the Arkansas Health Department.

Elders said marijuana could be useful in treating glaucoma, and to relieve nausea and improve appetite in patients with cancer or AIDS.

Federal law bars the use of marijuana as medicine. Clinton spokeswoman Max Parker said the pres-

ident-elect "supports the current law and has no plans to review it at this time."

Clinton aides say the president-elect offered Elders the surgeon general's job last week, but Elders says she might not take it until this coming summer.

Elders, 59, a pediatrician, has raised the ire of conservative groups in Arkansas by promoting distribution of contraceptives at school-based health clinics to combat AIDS and teenage pregnancy. She said she would continue supporting the idea when she comes to Washington.

The current surgeon general, Antonia C. Novello, says she wanted to stay on to complete some programs she had planned and "that's fine with me," Elders said after talking to Novello.

MORE APPOINTEES PICKED BY CLINTON

Ex-San Antonio Mayor to Go
to H.U.D. — Veterans Job
to Disabled Ex-Marine

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 16 — President-elect Bill Clinton has decided to name former Mayor Henry G. Cisneros of San Antonio to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Jesse Brown, a disabled Vietnam War veteran, as Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transition aides said today.

Mr. Clinton spent the day at the Governor's mansion here mulling over his final Cabinet choices, and aides said he would announce the appointments of Mr. Cisneros and Mr. Brown at a news conference on Thursday, with others to follow later in the week.

The appointment of Mr. Cisneros, a 57-year-old Hispanic politician, would represent a political rebirth of sorts for former Mayor. He was once widely considered to represent the leading edge of a generation of urban leaders, but he decided against seeking re-election in 1989 after confirming rumors of an extramarital affair with a former political fund-raiser.

He has since run his own management firm. Earlier this week Mr. Cisneros said he would not be a candidate for the seat that would be vacated by Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas if he is confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

Former Marine in Vietnam

Mr. Brown, 48, who survived a gunshot wound in the right arm while serving as a marine in Vietnam, is executive director of the Disabled American Veterans Association.

Transition officials said Mr. Clinton, who so far has named only one woman to his Cabinet, Donna E. Shalala as Secretary of Health and Human Services, also wants to name a woman as Attorney General. To that end, the officials said, he has added Shirley M. Hufstедler, a former Federal appellate court judge from Los Angeles, to his list of candidates for that job.

Ms. Hufstедler, who served as the first Secretary of Education — in the Carter Administration — is now a lawyer in private practice. She was added to the list after Judge Patricia M. Wald, a Federal appellate court judge in Washington, removed herself from consideration.

Other transition candidates are Brooksley E. Bunn, a Washington lawyer who is active in the American Bar Association, and Judge Amalva L. Kearse of the

United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in New York, and Judge Judith M. Kaye of the New York Court of Appeals, the state's highest court.

In other areas Richard Riley, a former Governor of South Carolina and the personnel director for Mr. Clinton's transition operation, has emerged as the top candidate for Secretary of Education. William Daley, a Chicago banker who is the son of former Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and the brother of the current Mayor, Richard M. Daley, is said to be a leading prospect candidate for Secretary of Transportation, along with former Gov. James Blanchard of Michigan.

Tightly Held Decisions

Mr. Clinton has been keeping his decisions on his Cabinet choices very tightly held. And because many of his aides themselves still do not have jobs, they are often even more reluctant to talk for fear of taking themselves out of the running for high-level posts.

At the same time Mr. Clinton is constantly shuffling choices between different posts in an effort to get the right mix of women, minorities and personalities who can work together. This game of political musical chairs also adds to the uncertainty of who is getting what.

And one of his choices drew the ire of the person currently holding the job. The Surgeon General, Antonia Novello, whose term does not expire until March 1994, made it clear that she did not take kindly to reading that her job had already been given to someone else without her being consulted.

The law allows for certain political appointees, like the Surgeon General and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, to serve multi-year terms spanning administrations. Dr. Novello, a pediatrician, is part of the Commissioned Corps, a cross between the military forces and the Civil Service, and cannot simply be dismissed. The Surgeon General serves a four-year term and, unlike other political appointees, does not automatically resign at the end of an Administration.

Nonpartisan Medical Adviser

The Surgeon General is supposed to be a nonpartisan medical adviser. Aides to Dr. Novello say that Mr. Clinton can only replace her if she chooses

to resign, and she would probably only do that if she was given another job of equal status within the Commissioned Corps; Dr. Novello, who is 48, is still five years from retirement.

Last Saturday Mr. Clinton asked Dr. Joycelyn Elders, director of the Arkansas State Health Department, to be the Surgeon General, and she accepted — a fact now widely reported.

"I don't think Mr. Clinton was aware of the difference between political appointees and term appointees," said an official in the Surgeon General's office. "The first we heard about this was when it was on the radio Tuesday morning."

When Mr. Clinton's communications director, George Stephanopoulos, was asked whether Dr. Novello, 48, was being removed from her job to accommodate Dr. Elders, he said the President-elect had made "no formal decisions" on such matters.

A top transition official said that a "few details" had to be worked out with Dr. Novello before Mr. Clinton would make any announcement on Dr. Elders.

B18

Study of Lyme Disease Finds Little Risk in Deer Tick Bites

BOSTON, Dec. 16 (Reuters) — People who are bitten by a deer tick do not automatically need antibiotics to prevent Lyme disease, a team of Connecticut researchers says.

In a study being published Thursday in The New England Journal of Medicine, the group, led by Dr. Eugene D. Shapiro of the Yale University School of Medicine, found that even in a region where Lyme disease is common, only 1.2 percent of the people bitten by a deer tick become infected.

Arkansas Health Chief May Make the Cut

Current Surgeon General Novello First Heard Rumor on the Radio

By Malcolm Gladwell
Washington Post Staff Writer

Although no official announcement has been made, President-elect Clinton's apparent choice for the office of U.S. surgeon general has already produced two major surprises.

The first is the reported nominee herself, Arkansas department of health chief Joycelyn Elders, a woman so outspoken she could make former surgeon general C. Everett Koop seem demure by contrast. (Sample Eldersism: At an abortion rights rally in Little Rock last January, she told abortion opponents to "get over their love affair with the fetus.")

The second is that although word of Elders's nomination was being reported widely in the press by Monday evening, the Clinton transition team did not get around to telling Surgeon General Antonia C. Novello about the matter until Tuesday afternoon. She first heard the rumors on the radio Tuesday morning.

Novello, who holds a nonpolitical appointment, is not required to quit her post until her four-year term expires in March 1994, although incumbents customarily resign when administrations change. As of yesterday, in fact, she had not submitted a resignation and her office was issuing only a "no comment" to any questions about her future.

In Arkansas, meanwhile, Elders was already giving interviews about what she planned to do as surgeon general. (Sample Eldersism No. 2: "What we can do most to reduce infant mortality is to reduce unplanned, unwanted children.... [Abortion foes] love little children as long as they are in someone else's uterus. They don't want to support any programs that will make them into productive citizens," she said yesterday.) Officials of the Clinton transition team, however, were remaining guarded.

"The governor has not made any announcement," said Clinton spokes-



Clinton could elevate Joycelyn Elders from Arkansas to national health chief.

woman Max Parker. "That's all I know. Generally once he makes a decision, he makes the announcement."

Assuming she is to be Clinton's choice for surgeon general, Elders is not likely to lower the public profile of the position.

Brash, charismatic, never shy of controversy, the 59-year-old pediatrician has headed Arkansas's health department for the past five years, aggressively promoting what she terms a "pro-children" and "pro-choice" public health agenda.

"She's been remarkable in lessening the number of teenage pregnancies in this state and [advocating] school health clinics," said Bill Jones, a Little Rock dermatologist and past president of the state's medical society. "She's had many innovative ideas, and I personally think she'll be an excellent surgeon general.... She is a rabble-rouser.... Because she has such strong opinions, she polarizes people pretty quickly."

"She's on the front pages of the papers [in Arkansas] every other day," said Anne Dierks, president of Arkansas Right to Life. "She's very outspoken. Everyone has an opinion about her."

Elders said yesterday that if she were surgeon general, the issue at the top of her agenda would be "dealing with health care reform and making sure we have universal access [for] our citizens."

"The second thing is that we have to go out and market and sell prevention to this country," she said. "We'll never have adequate health care until we teach people how to be responsible and take care of their own health. We need comprehensive health education in our schools relating to teenaged pregnancy, AIDS, violence, accidents—all the things that are killing our bright young people."

It is on the issue of abortion, however, that Elders is likely to create the most controversy, because no other surgeon general has been so publicly outspoken in favor of abortion rights.

"What this means is that for the first time we have a surgeon general who agrees with the majority of the American people on abortion," said Nick Freudenberg, a public health expert at Hunter College in Manhattan.

"It's ominous to have her in a position of so much authority," said Wanda Franz, president of the National Right to Life Committee. "Obviously we don't like to see people in positions of power in health care who do not value the life of every American."

Elders was born and educated in Arkansas, and taught and practiced pediatrics at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences for 26 years before joining the Arkansas state cabinet in 1987.

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es R. Babcock

General Budget, a Plan Weighed by Clinton

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The PHS Daily Supplement

U.S. THE NEW YORK TIMES HEALTH WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1992

New Data Revive the Debate Over Mammography Before 50

By GINA BOLATA

Breast Cancer Incidence by Age

... FOR WOMEN

BENEFIT PROPOSED FOR TERMINALLY ILL

I.R.S. Would Allow Tax-Free Payment of Life Insurance While Person Is Alive

By ROBERT PEAR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 — The Internal Revenue Service proposed today that people with terminal illnesses be able to receive life insurance proceeds while they are still alive. The proposal would allow a person to receive up to 25 percent of the death benefit while they are still alive. The proposal would also allow a person to receive the full death benefit if they die within 12 months of the date of the proposal. The proposal would also allow a person to receive the full death benefit if they die within 12 months of the date of the proposal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1992

California Lawsuit Says Faucets Leach Dangerous Levels of Lead

Jr., 62, Dies; Institute

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 — The U.S. District Court in San Francisco today said that many American-made faucets leach lead at dangerous levels of lead.

THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER



15 (AP) — Dr. ... who made the ... of the leading hospitals in the ... say he was 62. ... cancer at the University of ... Dr. ... had lived for the ...

Health post prospect controversial

By Mimi Hall
USA TODAY

Bill Clinton's reported choice of Arkansas' outspoken health chief Joycelyn Elders as his surgeon general may be his most controversial pick yet.

A health care maverick with a national reputation, Elders, 59, has angered conservatives by supporting abortion rights and for offering contraceptives

in schools to combat teen pregnancy and the spread of AIDS.

"She's unapologetic about her views," says Little Rock columnist John Brummett.

One complication: Surgeon General Antonio Novello hasn't been asked to quit and isn't required to. Her term runs until March 1994. She heard the Elders rumor on the radio.

Novello "would love to keep working on these issues," says

spokeswoman M.J. Flinland.

It's unclear when Clinton will make the appointment, but more announcements are expected today. Another name being floated: ex-vice president Walter Mondale, under consideration as U.N. ambassador.

Elders, a pediatrician, would become the second black and the fifth woman nominated. Liberals are happy, but conservatives — offended in January

when Elders said abortion foes should end their "love affair with the fetus" — are angry.

"It is very scary what she will do to our children," says Anne Dierks, of Arkansas Right to Life.

"The woman isn't a crazy, wild radical," says Jane Johnson of Planned Parenthood. "She is a physician who understands when you have a problem, you seek prevention."

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1992

	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30
CBS	Frosty the Snowman. (r) (CC)	Wish That Changed Christmas.	In the Heat of the Night: Guest: Gary Crosby. (CC)		48 Hours: Medical miracles save premature babies (CC)	

Clinton Chooses Arkansan for Surgeon General A28

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN
Special to The New York Times

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 15 — The Arkansas health official, Dr. Joyce Elders, has been asked by President-elect Bill Clinton to be the new surgeon general, according to transition officials.

Dr. Elders, a 58-year-old pediatrician here and the director of the State Health Department, was offered the position over the weekend and accepted it immediately, the official said on Monday. She would become the second black and fifth woman to be named to a top post in the Clinton Administration. Dr. Elders's appointment was first reported by The Associated Press on Monday night.

'Conscience of Health Care'

Dr. Harry Ward, chancellor for medical sciences at the University of Arkansas, said, "She has become the conscience of health care in our state, speaking out in a very candid way on every major health-care issue from teen-age pregnancy to poverty to violence."

It confirmed, Dr. Elders would replace Dr. Antonio Novello as head of

The first black woman for a top Clinton post.

the Government's Public Health Service.

Dr. Elders has battled with conservative groups in Arkansas for her advocacy of distributing contraceptives at school health clinics to combat AIDS and pregnancy.

"I really feel we must put our children first and I'm willing to do whatever we have to do to save the children," she has said when confronted on the issue.

Dr. Elders is the first black and first woman to head the Arkansas Health Department. She came to the job in 1987 after a 26-year career in pediatrics at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.

She is a 1952 honors graduate of Philander Smith College, a predominantly black college in Little Rock. She earned a master's degree in biochem-

istry and her medical degree from the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, and did pediatric training at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Elders and her husband, Oliver, a high school basketball coach, have two sons, Eric, 29, and Kevin, 27.

According to an article in The New York Times Magazine in 1989, Dr. Elders wrote or helped to write 138 published monographs, many of them dealing with growth problems and diabetes, the treatment of which first brought her to the attention of the state's medical community. Her level of expertise was such that doctors around the state routinely began to refer their juvenile patients with insulin-dependent diabetes to her.

On Saturday, Mr. Clinton named another black, Ronald H. Brown, the Democratic Party chairman, as his Commerce Secretary. The other women Mr. Clinton has named so far are Carol M. Browner, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; Alice M. Rivlin, deputy budget director; Laura D'Andrea Tyson, chairwoman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Donna E. Shalala, Secretary of Health and Human Services.

THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1992

Dr. Assists 2 More Suicides in Michigan

AUBURN HILLS, Mich., Dec. 15 (AP) — Two more women died last night after being assisted by a doctor.

Dr. James M. Smith, 40, of Auburn Hills, said he assisted the suicides of two women, one of whom was a patient of his. He said he assisted the suicides of two women, one of whom was a patient of his. He said he assisted the suicides of two women, one of whom was a patient of his.

Later in the day, Gov. John Engler signed legislation that as of March 30 will allow a doctor to assist a patient's suicide while a commission studies the issue. After receiving the commission's recommendation, the Legislature will have six months to act before

he has his own judge, jury and executioner in Michigan.

Dr. Smith has been a vocal proponent of doctor-assisted suicide for the terminally ill. One of his lawyers, Geoffrey Fieger, said that the outlawing of assisted suicide would be a

ed a news conference with Dr. Kevorkian on Dec. 3, the day the temporary ban cleared the Legislature.

"The pain I have, I wish they could have for just one night," Mrs. Lawrence said of lawmakers who supported the ban. "I'll be up on the 100th floor right now, I would jump."

Mrs. Lawrence, of Mount Clemens, had heart disease, emphysema and arthritis in her back. Ms. Tate, of a town

A21

The government does not belong in the nation's bedrooms

Your assertion in the Dec. 5 editorial "What happens in the bedroom sometimes doesn't end there" is undeniably correct, as is your delineation of the consequences of bizarre human behavior. You err grossly, in my view, in believing that it is wise to employ government to control personal behavior.

People can influence and sometimes control how they themselves, their children and other family and community members behave. Governments cannot.

Legislation does not prevent — it prescribes after-the-fact actions that add to the price paid by the malefactor and by society.

We people, acting as individuals and as groups of like-minded persons, can improve the quality of life around us if we work hard enough. The key to harmonious society is self-discipline and respect for others' rights to live by different moral principles.

To continue to employ the government to make us, our children,

our neighbors and people everywhere behave in a way that some but not all believe to be proper is to assure continuing turmoil.

I urge you to inspire and lead your readers to examine the responsibilities of citizens and the roles we can reasonably expect government to play in developing and maintaining a wholesome society in the United States.

JACOB E. SMART
Arlington

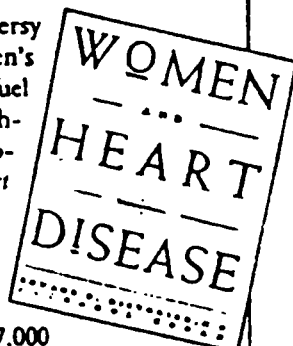
Dec. 16 Wash. Times G2

14 USA WEEKEND • December 11-13, 1992

Women's health care: New book takes neglect to heart

With increasing controversy over research into women's health, a new book adds fuel to the fire. Edward Diethrich, a physician who co-wrote *Women and Heart Disease* (Times Books, \$22), contends "women have been neglected."

And, as a result, each year heart attacks kill 247,000 U.S. women (vs. 273,000 men) — six times the number killed by breast cancer. Diethrich blames sexism and a belief that estrogen protects women against heart attacks. But the prognosis is improving. The National Institutes of Health have launched the Women's Health Initiative, a \$600 million, 15-year study of post-menopausal women that will look into the causes of heart disease, cancer and strokes. "Changes are coming," Diethrich says. □



More Attorney General Names Arise

■ Additional names are being discussed for the attorney general's slot, including Yale law professor Drew Days III and Philadelphia federal appeals Judge A. Leon Higginbotham Jr., but sources say transition officials are still looking at a female nominee. The short list, at the moment: Washington lawyer Brooksley Born, New York State appeals judge Judith Kaye and New York federal appeals judge Amalya Kearse.

While women appear to be garnering a large number of the announced Cabinet and sub-Cabinet jobs, they are not expected to do nearly as well for the Cabinet posts still to come, sources said. Despite the prominence of women on televised ceremonies, the only Cabinet-level pick so far has been Donna E. Shalala for Health and Human Services.



AMALYA KEARSE

Meanwhile, the Associated Press has reported that Clinton has chosen his own health chief, Little Rock pediatrician Jocelyn Elders for U.S. surgeon general. The report on the combative Elders, who

has angered conservatives in her fight against teenage pregnancy and AIDS, sparked an immediate protest from the National Right to Life Committee, which said such a move was part of "Clinton's radical pro-abortion agenda."

Wash Post
Dec. 16
A-25

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via AP-Clinton-SurgeonGeneral 12-15 0612
AP-Clinton-Surgeon General
Clinton to Name Elders Surgeon General
by Ron Brown
Associated Press Writers

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) - President-elect Clinton's choice for U.S. surgeon general, Clinton sources say, is his combative health chief in Arkansas, a pediatrician who angered conservatives in her fight against teen-aged pregnancy and AIDS.

Dr. Joycelyn Elders, 59, was offered the job and has accepted, two sources close to Clinton said Monday night.

Elders, 59, a Little Rock pediatrician, would replace Dr. Antonia Novello as head of the government's Public Health Service. Novello's term expires in 1994, although a source close to Clinton said the president-elect expected Novello to step down sooner.

Contacted at her home, Elders declined to confirm the report except to say, "I discussed it with the president (-elect)."

Elders has been known for her no-holds-barred style, often dressing down legislators who tried to block her initiatives.

She drew the ire of conservative groups by promoting distribution of contraceptives at school-based health clinics to combat AIDS and teen-aged pregnancy. Arkansas has the second-highest teen-aged pregnancy rate in the nation.

Conservatives held the Health Department budget hostage for a time in 1991 in an attempt to reverse the policy, but Clinton supported Elders' efforts and shunned demands for her resignation.

Elders likely would be a high-profile surgeon general who would catch flak for the president, much like the role played by C. Everett Koop for Presidents Reagan and Bush.

Explaining her sometimes caustic reaction to opposition, Elders said in 1988, "I feel we're abusing our teen-agers, and I guess I just get mad about that."

Clinton, who sometimes reveled in Elders' ability to stir things in the conservative Bible-belt state, once said this of his health chief: "Now I know how Abraham Lincoln felt when he set Harriet Beecher Stowe. He said, 'This is the little lady who started the great war.'"

It was unclear when Clinton would name Elders, but aides said several appointments were expected this week, probably Wednesday.

Aides said transition director Warren Christopher, once a contender for chief of staff, is the front-runner for secretary of state. Outgoing Colorado Sen. Timothy Wirth is the likely choice for energy secretary, and former Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt is the front-runner for interior, aides say.

Rep. Mike Espy, D-Miss., is considered by some the leading contender for the agriculture post, although one top aide has downplayed Espy's chances.

The appointment of former San Antonio Mayor Henry Cisneros to head Housing and Urban Development became more likely Monday when he announced that he would not seek appointment to the seat being vacated by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas. Bentsen is Clinton's choice as treasury secretary.

Elders, who was the first woman and first black named Arkansas Health Department director, would be the second black named to a high-level post in Clinton's administration. She would be the fifth woman named by Clinton.

Ron Brown, named commerce secretary-designate Saturday, was the first black choice for the Cabinet. The women are: Carol Browner, Environmental Protection Agency; Alice Rivlin, deputy budget director; Laura Tyson, chairman, Council of Economic Advisers; and Donna Shalala, Health and Human Services Department.

Elders' appointment would put two Arkansans in top administration posts. Clinton tapped old friend Thomas F. "Mac" Marshall as chief of staff Saturday.

AP-12-15-93 W60851K

The PHS Daily Supplement

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1992 • USA TODAY

SURGEON GENERAL: President-elect Clinton has asked Arkansas Health Director Joycelyn Elders to become U.S. surgeon general and she has accepted. The Associated Press reported, citing a Democratic source, Elders, a liberal and often combative member of Clinton's state Cabinet since 1987, apparently was offered the position over the weekend. Elders, 59, a Little Rock pediatrician, would replace Dr. Antonio Novello as the country's head physician.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1992

On tspoker pick for s rgeo ger eral

Arkansas Elders enrages the right

By Joyce Price
The Washington Times

Senate confirmation hearings, which have been a breeze for most of President Clinton's nominees, could well turn into a hurricane for Dr. Joycelyn Elders, his choice for surgeon general.

Dr. Elders, director of the Arkansas Health Department since 1987, favors sex education as early as kindergarten, condom distribution in schools, abortion rights, government-subsidized Norplant for poor women who want it, and the medicinal use of marijuana.

What's more, the black pediatric endocrinologist has denounced her conservative, pro-life critics as "very religious non-Christians" having "slave-master mentalities."

Dr. Elders' outspoken views as Ar-

kansas' chief medical officer undoubtedly gave Mr. Clinton some nervous moments when he was governor. Describing their first meeting, he has said: "Now I know how Abraham Lincoln felt when he met Harriet Beecher Stowe. This is the little lady who started the war."

Mr. Clinton probably recognizes that he'll have to gear up for battle when Dr. Elders undergoes scrutiny in confirmation hearings before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee and that he'd better keep his armor on if she's confirmed.

He has some time to prepare. Dr. Elders is not scheduled to become surgeon general until June. Surgeon generals are appointed to four-year terms, and the term of Dr. Antonio Novello, the current surgeon gen-

see ELDERS, page A6



Photo by Kenneth Lamont/The Washington Times

Lightning rod: Joycelyn Elders has angered some as Arkansas health director with her views on sex education and remarks about pro-life activists.

ELDERS

From page A1

eral, expires in March 1994. But Dr. Novello has announced she's stepping down early.

Dr. Elders was described as a "lightning rod for controversy" in a profile published in a recent issue of *American Medical News* (AMN), the weekly newspaper of the American Medical Association. Some statements she made in that interview confirm the aptness of the description.

Teen-age mothers and their children constitute America's newest slave class, Dr. Elders told AMN. "If Medicaid does not pay for abortions, does not pay for family planning, but pays for prenatal care and delivery, that's saying: 'I'll pay for you to have another good, healthy slave, but I won't pay for you to use your brain and make choices for yourself,'" she said, adding: "It's a way to keep people poor, ignorant and enslaved. If you are poor and ignorant, you are a slave."

"She's a very dangerous lady ... and we're very upset she's going to be surgeon general," Anne Dierks, president of Arkansas Right to Life, said of Dr. Elders in a recent telephone interview.

But Carol Roddy, an Elders spokeswoman, says Arkansans opposed to Dr. Elders' policies constitute no more than an "extremely vocal minority," adding: "She'll be a great surgeon general because she has a true commitment to helping children."

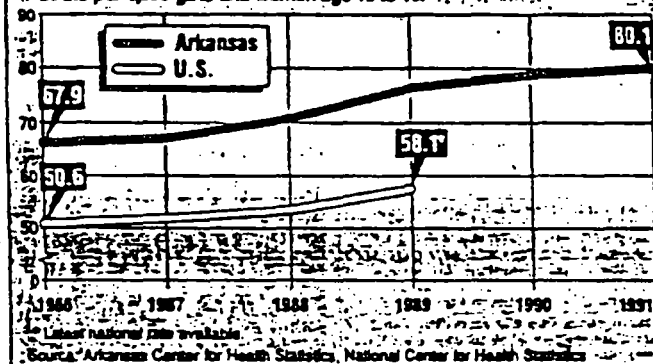
"She's always spoken with great disdain about pro-life Christians," said Dale Morley, chairman of the Westark Christian Action Council in Fort Smith, Ark.

"She is a strong proponent of sex education for schoolchildren at all grade levels, including kindergarten," Mr. Morley said, adding: "There is no legitimate reason for sex education in kindergarten."

Ms. Roddy disagrees. "Dr. Elders believes kids should receive comprehensive, age-appropriate health education, starting at birth ...

ARKANSAS OUTPACES U.S. IN TEEN PREGNANCY RATE

Dr. Joycelyn Elders has directed the Arkansas Health Department since 1987. During her tenure, teen-age pregnancy has remained far above the national rate. The rate is measured by the number of live births per 1,000 girls and women age 15 to 19.



When kids ask questions, they need to get answers. But parents and churches aren't doing it."

Over the years, pro-lifers have battled Dr. Elders in the courts, in the legislature and in referendum drives. And she's often reacted by giving them blunt scoldings. Mrs. Dierks said: "She calls us radical fundamentalists and extremists."

But when Dr. Elders characterized some opponents in the Arkansas General Assembly as "very religious non-Christians" and was asked to apologize, "she sent carefully crafted apologies," Ms. Roddy said.

In 1991, pro-life groups succeeded in attaching an amendment to the Arkansas Health Department's \$200 million budget that barred the use of state funds to buy or hand out contraceptives in school-based clinics.

The ban didn't stop Dr. Elders, said Jerry Cox, president of the Family Council in Little Rock. The department used federal funds to dispense contraceptives, he said.

Mr. Cox said his group does not oppose sex education for junior and senior high school students, "but we

advocate abstinence-based sex education."

Ms. Roddy said only two Arkansas high schools have clinics dispensing contraceptives.

Dr. Elders has waged a war on teen pregnancies and argues that teens need access to contraceptives to prevent unwanted pregnancies. "If I could ensure every child born in America is a planned, wanted child, I could cut poverty in half," she told AMN.

Arkansas' teen pregnancy rate is the second highest in the nation, according to the state's Center for Health Statistics, and it's been climbing under Dr. Elders' watch.

The teen pregnancy rate in Arkansas rose from 68.3 live births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 in 1987 to 80.1 per 1,000 in 1991, according to Doug Murray, director of the Arkansas Center for Health Statistics. While those rates are far above the national average, teen pregnancy nationally has been rising at a faster rate, he said.

David L. Rickard, research analyst for Arkansas Advocates for Children and Family (a group Hillary Rodham Clinton and others founded in 1977), said Dr. Elders is responsible for improved nutrition and a decline in communicable diseases among children resulting from stepped-up immunization.

Dr. Elders told AMN she doesn't know how to "sugarcoat," and she made it clear she does not intend to change when she comes to Washington.

"I'm going to go there being me," Dr. Elders said. "President Clinton knows what I'm about, and he knows I'm not going to change. He knows exactly what he's getting."

Originally hoping for the Cabinet-level post of health and human services secretary, Dr. Elders said she had to be coaxed into accepting the lower-ranking position of surgeon general. She told AMN that Mr. Clinton assured her she would "really be able to effect change."

Dear President Clinton, Secretary Bentsen and Director Panetta

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12/24

Elders Calls Education the Best Rx

By MARLENE CIMONS
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—Dr. Joycelyn Elders, President-elect Bill Clinton's expected choice as the nation's next surgeon general, intends to use the potentially influential job to promote widespread school-based health education and services for teen-agers, including the availability of contraceptives—an agenda that almost certainly would inflame passions in some quarters.

"The things I stand for are the kinds of things that are not talked about much in this country and are controversial," she said in an interview. "But I believe it's time we began to deal with problems that are there—rather than go back to what we wish the situation was. We can't afford not to do it."

Elders, a 59-year-old African-American, is a pediatric endocrinologist who has run the Arkansas health department since 1987. She said she has been offered—and has accepted—the office of surgeon general, although Clinton has not yet made it official. A formal announcement is on hold because the term of the current surgeon general, Dr. Antonia Coello Novello, does not expire until March, 1994, and she has expressed reluctance to leave the post.

Novello is being urged by the Clinton camp to take another job within the Public Health Service. Should she agree to do so, Clinton is expected to announce his selection of Elders.

As surgeon general, Elders would assume a largely bully pulpit post—one without any real authority to make public health policy but with ample opportunity to influence public opinion.

From all signs, it appears she intends to make the most of the opportunity, seeing a model in former U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, who served in the Ronald Reagan Administration and is regarded as one of the most influential surgeons general in history.

"I had a long telephone conversation Monday with Dr. Koop," she said. "He gave me a lot of wonderful information. His bottom line

was: You can make this job whatever you want. He said to make sure I had my facts correct—that all my data were correct—and to stand for what I believe in."

She said she was aware that her positions are likely to create enemies—"I probably would not have been a good surgeon general under Mr. Bush. He was not about the things I feel I am about"—but that she expects Clinton to support her fully as he has done in Arkansas.

"He said when I was appointed director of health in Arkansas that he didn't know what he was getting," she said, laughing. "After five years, he knows what he is getting."

As chief of the state health department, Elders was an advocate for maternal and child health, in particular programs aimed at curbing the state's epidemic of teen-age pregnancy. She became a voice for programs aimed at aiding children—much as new First Lady Hillary Clinton has—and would be expected to carry out that theme in a national role.

She has pushed for school-based health clinics and health curriculum and for the availability of contraceptives for teen-agers through school health clinics. She also has been a strong proponent of a woman's right to choose an abortion.

"One very important issue that I feel very strongly about is that every child born in America be a planned, wanted child," she said. "I will very much push for health education and the availability of contraceptives for young people."

Not surprisingly, such positions angered conservative forces when she espoused them in Arkansas, including legislators and church and anti-abortion groups. Already, she has begun to raise the ire of national anti-abortion organizations.

"The surgeon general is supposed to be a kind of propaganda minister, and I think Dr. Elders will be a propaganda minister for the most extreme pro-abortion agenda," said Douglas Johnson, legislative director for the National Right to Life Committee.

She said she was prepared for such disagreements.

The decision to have an abortion "is between a woman, her God and her doctor—and should not be a decision made by a politician," she

Elders said she believes programs that provide health services and contraception information to young people could have a major impact in reducing poverty, substance abuse, violence, AIDS, sex-

ually transmitted diseases and other serious social ills.

"All of those things are a direct result of our failure to provide comprehensive health education in our schools and to make services available where our children are," she said, adding that she hopes to develop a partnership between health and education.

"You can't educate children if they aren't healthy, and you can't keep them healthy if they aren't educated," she said.

As surgeon general, she said she also would focus on women's and minority health issues, childhood immunization and vaccine injury, smoking, AIDS and disease prevention.

"Prevention is primary," she said. "We've got to teach our people prevention and how to use the health care system. Insurance does not equal care. We can do more to improve our own health than any medical discoveries can. There won't be any miracles by Bill Clinton or anyone else that will be nearly as effective as what we can do for ourselves."

In that vein, she said, "I will be out talking and educating and trying to move the public and use everybody I can—schools, ministers, businesses."

She acknowledged she initially wanted to be named secretary of health and human services. But she said she looks forward to working with secretary-designate Donna Shalala and is excited about what she can do as surgeon general.

"I'm going to have fun as surgeon general," Elders said. "As secretary, I wouldn't have enjoyed more than half the work—running a large department, fighting over budgets—I wouldn't have time to do the thing I do best, being an advocate for people, fighting for children, and fighting for the things I think this country should be about."

12

The PHS Daily Supplement

DECEMBER 29, 1992 THE NEW YORK TIMES

STATES FACE DROP
IN FEDERAL BACKING
OF AIDS PREVENTION

CUTS COME AS NEED RISES

Officials Face More Requests
for Counseling and Testing
as They Reduce Services

By ROBERT PEAR

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — The Federal Government has notified states that it is cutting money for AIDS prevention programs, and as a result many states are reducing services even as they face a rising demand.

State officials have protested to the Bush Administration. Federal health officials said that they were considering the protests but that there was little they could do because Congress had limited the amounts available.

The Federal officials say \$129 million is available for grants to states for AIDS prevention next year, compared with \$143.7 million this year and \$159 million in 1991. They said the states were getting less money because Congress had earmarked more for private "community-based groups," but state officials disputed that reading of the law.

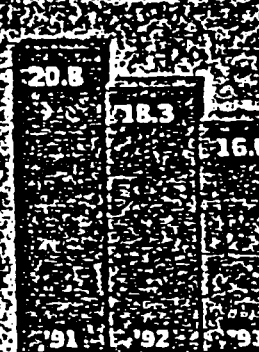
Falling Budget, Rising Need

The dispute is developing now, because Federal health officials have just begun notifying states of how much money they can expect.

Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders of Arkansas, president of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, lamented what she described as a "shrinking Federal commitment of resources to states" for preventing the spread of H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS.

Shrinking Funds

Federal grants, in millions of dollars, to New York State for AIDS prevention, including counseling, testing and education of people at high risk of HIV infection.



Source: N.Y. State Health Department

The New York Times

Constraints on Clinton

In the last two years, she said this month in a letter to Congress, requests for counseling and testing have increased more than 30 percent, but many states have been forced to operate with 20 percent less Federal money, so there are often waiting lists for those services.

President-elect Bill Clinton has chosen Dr. Elders to be the next Surgeon General of the United States. He has not commented directly on the cuts. But in a campaign speech in Jersey City on Oct. 29, he said, "I want to increase Federal funding for research, prevention and treatment" of AIDS, and he complained that "large-scale

Continued on Page A10, Column 4

USA TODAY • TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1992 • 3A

SAFETY RECORDS: The federal government will announce today the lowest rate ever for fatal highway accidents. The previous record, set in 1991, was 1.9 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is also projecting that fewer people died in 1992 and seat belt use was up. In 1991, there were 41,462 highway fatalities, the lowest since 1962.

Natural Pest-Killer Wanes

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS

Widespread insect pests are becoming resistant to natural toxins that scientists hoped would usher in a new era of biological controls and ring down the curtain on synthetic insecticides.

The natural toxins, produced by a bacterium called *Bacillus thuringiensis*, or B.t., are widely used in sprays to kill agricultural pests and forest scourges like the gypsy moth and spruce budworm. B.t. toxin has been hailed as a perfect pesticide because it targets only certain caterpillars without harming other insects, predators or leaving a poisonous residue on crops or trees.

The discovery that insects can develop resistance to B.t. toxins in as little as two or three insect generations has cast a cloud over efforts to develop a wider range of biological pest controls. It has also raised questions about an important and imaginative project — that of engineering resistance into crop plants by endowing them with the genes to make their own toxins, including those produced by B.t.

Cotton plants and potatoes like this have already been developed and await Government approval. Since more than 300 species of insect pests have become resistant to chemical pesticides, the effort to expand the use of natural pesticides is a matter of urgency, yet could



be undermined before it gains much headway if resistance continues to emerge.

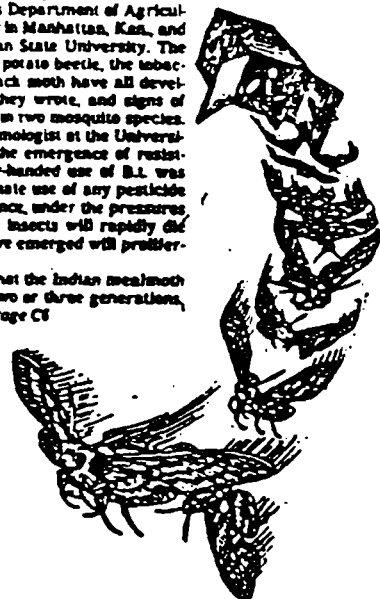
To preserve the usefulness of the B.t. family, biologists suggest a range of tactics, including the paradoxical notion that farmers should keep a part of their crops untreated so the insect pest can thrive there. The idea is to keep susceptible individuals alive and prevent the population from being dominated by resistant insects.

The first cases of resistance to B.t. were recently described in the *Journal of Science* by Dr. William H. McCauley of the United States Department of Agriculture grain marketing laboratory in Manhattan, Kan., and Dr. Mark E. Whalen of Michigan State University. The Indian meal moth, the Colorado potato beetle, the tobacco budworm and the diamondback moth have all developed resistance to B.t. toxins, they wrote, and signs of weak resistance have appeared in two mosquito species.

Dr. Lester E. Elmer, an entomologist at the University of California at Davis, said the emergence of resistance after excessive and heavy-handed use of B.t. was "quite predictable." Indiscriminate use of any pesticide is known to foster resistance since, under the pressures of natural selection, susceptible insects will rapidly die and any resistant forms that have emerged will proliferate in their place.

Dr. McCauley has found that the Indian mealmoth can develop resistance in only two or three generations.

Continued on Page C1



RANSOM HILL JRL, 55 — "Randy" to one and all — died early in the morning of Christmas Eve while listening to classical music. He was in a hospice after several weeks of hospital and home care. For several years, until his incapacitation, Randy worked on the PHS agendas' press staff. He monitored the wires — and made sure that breaking news stories were brought to the attention of those interested. He helped make the news division and Office of Communications run smoothly. Randy was a lay minister. When a memorial service is scheduled, that information will appear in the PHS Daily Supplement.

States Face Cut in U.S. Funds for AIDS Prevention

Continued From Page A1

...ion efforts have been invisible, ... at the national level."

... Mr. Clinton, after his inauguration, could order adjustments in the prevention budget, he could not make substantial increases without asking Congress to appropriate new money for fighting AIDS. The money that Federal health officials are now distributing for the 1993 calendar year is part of Congress's appropriations for the 1993 fiscal year, which has already begun.

Federal money accounts for the vast majority, at least 75 percent, of state spending for AIDS prevention programs, which include testing, counseling, education and partner notification.

Dr. Alan R. Hinman, director of the National Center for Prevention Services, a unit of the Public Health Service, told state officials to expect cuts next year in a letter dated Nov. 25. "Almost all states will receive reduced levels of funding in 1993 compared to funding received in 1992," he said. "No state will receive an increase."

Hurting Those Most at Risk

Most states were already grappling with cuts made in their 1992 grants. In New York, officials said Federal grants to the state for prevention of AIDS were dropping 23 percent over two years, to \$16 million in 1993 from \$18.3 million in 1992 and \$20.8 million in 1991.

... Health Commissioner, Dr. Chassin, said, "This continuing erosion in Federal support has crippled New York's prevention efforts."

The state estimates that 100,000 to 250,000 New Yorkers have been infected with the AIDS virus but have not developed the disease. Sixty percent to 80 percent of these people are not even aware of their infection, said Dr. Nicholas Rango, director of the AIDS Institute, a unit of the New York State Health Department.

In a letter to Dr. William L. Roper, director of the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Dr. Chassin said the cuts in Federal aid

"will unavoidably result in a significant cutback of H.I.V. counseling and testing services designed to reach exactly those individuals most at risk, including minority men, women and children and injection drug users."

Treatment vs. Prevention

In Michigan, Randall S. Pope, chief of AIDS prevention services at the State Department of Public Health, said Federal grants were falling 21 percent from 1991, to \$3.3 million in 1993.

At the same time, he said, requests for AIDS counseling and testing rose by more than one-third this year, partly because of the disclosure by Magic

Demand for AIDS testing grows as money for it shrinks.

Johnson, the basketball star, that he was infected with H.I.V.

Federal officials listed three reasons for the cuts: a general shortage of money, the diversion of money to other health programs and disagreement about the proper balance between prevention and treatment of AIDS. The amounts spent for prevention are dwarfed by the amounts spent for the care of people with AIDS.

The Federal officials said Congress was mainly responsible for the drop in money for prevention programs. President Bush, they said, requested nearly \$505 million for the Centers for Disease Control to prevent and treat AIDS in the current fiscal year, but Congress appropriated only \$498 million.

Budgetary 'Shell Game'

In addition, they said, Congress earmarked some of the money for "national minority organizations and community-based groups," making less avail-

able for state health agencies.

But state officials said the Bush Administration was misreading the law. In distributing the money, Congress said, the Public Health Service should "avoid major program reductions and disruption in current counseling, testing" and prevention programs.

Dr. Rango of the New York AIDS Institute said: "C.D.C. officials are playing a shell game with their budget. Yes, they must meet Congressional mandates. But they can also come up with the necessary money for the states by eliminating low-quality programs such as their own public relations campaigns."

Politically, it seems easier for state officials to get money for the care of people with AIDS than for prevention programs, which often involve discussion of sex, condoms and illicit drugs and efforts to change human behavior.

Representative Henry A. Waxman, chairman of the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health, said, "The Reagan and Bush Administrations have been unwilling to talk candidly about sex and drugs, and the easiest way to avoid doing so was to shortchange prevention programs."

In Texas, Rebecca Waak of the State Health Department said the Federal grant for AIDS prevention was being cut 23 percent from 1991 levels, to \$6.8 million in 1993. California reports a 12 percent reduction, to \$6.2 million in 1993 from more than \$7 million in 1991.

In Connecticut, the Federal grant for AIDS prevention is falling 20 percent from the \$4 million in 1991, to \$3.2 million in 1993.

In New Jersey, the Federal grant is declining 10 percent from the \$7.3 million in 1991, to \$6.6 million in 1993.

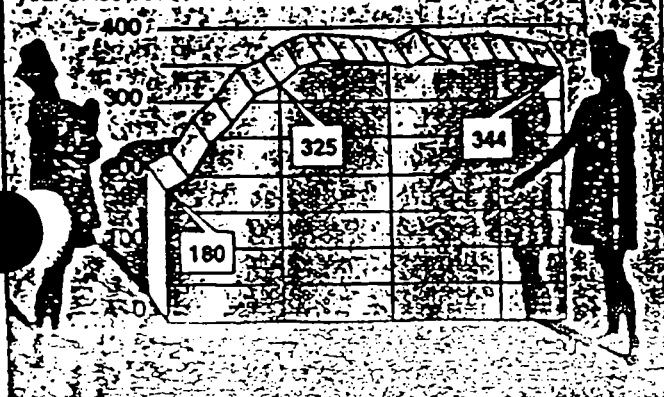
Sister Frances Demarest, director of H.I.V. services at St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center in Paterson, N.J., said that as a result of the latest cuts, "we will no longer be able to go into the community to counsel and test those people known to be at risk for H.I.V."

USA SNAPSHOTS®

A look at statistics that shape the nation.

Births outpace abortions

The ratio of abortions to live births is lower now than for any year since 1977. National abortion ratio (per 1,000 live births)



Source: Centers for Disease Control

By Mary Baumann, USA TODAY

HEALTH-INSURANCE FRAUD: Three of five people charged with defrauding 43,000 small-business employees of \$34 million in health-insurance premiums pleaded guilty Monday. George V. Doherty, former head of the now-defunct International Forum of Florida Health Benefit Trust, April Marie McGlawn and Robert Searle pleaded in connection with a scheme that prosecutors say funneled premium money to the defendants and left policyholders owing doctors and hospitals \$29 million. Doherty agreed to pay \$34.5 million in restitution.

The Crusades of Dr. Elders **The New York Times, October 15, 1989**

ON A HOLIDAY MONDAY, THE large, labyrinthine headquarters of the Arkansas Department of Public Health, in Little Rock, is virtually empty. On call in the basement are a pair of communications specialists, whose job it is to dispatch trained personnel in the event of a medical emergency, toxic chemical spill or other threat to the commonweal.

Five floors above them, the 56-year-old black woman who is Arkansas's public health director is the only other department employee at work. She is telling a visitor about a different sort of threat that this small, poor, Southern state has only begun to address, and relating an episode that occurred a quarter-century ago. It was, she says, the most galvanizing experience of her medical career, and one that shapes her agenda to this day. "I was a pediatric resident," she remembers, her usually full, firm voice dropping to a murmur. "The patient - she was my patient - was a young girl with a thyroid ailment.

"I went to her room to tell her she could go home the following day. She looked up at me, and she was frightened. She said, 'Dr. Elders, I don't want to go home.'

" 'Why not?' I asked her. 'It's perfectly all right for you to be released.' " Here Joycelyn Elders, M.D., pauses, looking away for a moment, to be certain she is recalling precisely the words, precisely the emphasis her patient used.

Dr. Elders, every Saturday night my brothers and my uncles and my daddy get drunk, and they use me. They use me. Me and my sister.' "Well, I thought of myself as a very bright young doctor, you know, and I just thought - really didn't believe her; I said, 'You'll have to tell your mother.' And she told me, 'I tell my mother. She don't do nothing about it.' "

Again, Elders pauses, to say that her patient was not black. In so doing, she asks one to imagine the threshold of fear and shame the young white teen-ager had had to vault, in the South of the early 1960's, to confide her agony to a black person, even if the person was a woman, and a doctor.

"You know," she continues, turning to look out the window, "that was before doctors could report suspected child abuse with immunity." It is an explanation she neither avails herself of nor an excuse she will grant herself, because - "I did nothing. I just discharged her and sent her home, and didn't do anything. I didn't do anything."

What Dr. Joycelyn Elders has been doing since becoming Arkansas's health director two years ago is demanding that the state come to grips with the daunting realities of human sexuality in the late 20th century: the threat of AIDS, the necessity of early, effective "life education," child sexual abuse, the reality of teen sexual experimentation, and especially an adolescent pregnancy rate that is among the highest in the country. She has sought to change the definition of "public health" in Arkansas, demanding that it recognize sexual and reproductive hygiene to be as worthy of concern as measles vaccinations.

Hers might be described as a second civil rights movement, a characterization she approves of; a poor teen-ager with a baby, Elders thunders, is "captive to a slavery the 13th Amendment did not anticipate."

ALTHOUGH ELDERS'S POSITION WOULD TRIGGER debate in any region of the country -and has -the in particular has long resisted the notion that social policy might legitimately extend to anything as private as sexuality. Elders has unsettled parents, antagonized conservative state legislators and "polite" society, frightened and outraged the religious right, jolted the medical community, and, occasionally, frustrated Gov. Bill Clinton, the youthful liberal who appointed her, in 1987. In her first press appearance with the Governor, Elders was asked by reporters how she planned to tackle the teen-age pregnancy problem. She said she thought school-based clinics were one approach. And would they distribute contraceptives? "Well," she blurted, "we're not going to put them on their lunch trays, but, yes."

Elders recalls Clinton turning "beet-red." "I was being flip," she says. "Now I know better." She laughs. "I've been running ever since that day."

It is the human cost that fuels her determination to break the poverty cycle, literally at the point of conception, but it is the numbing financial expense of adolescent pregnancy that Elders uses to awaken Arkansas taxpayers to the problem. In 1986, the year before she became the state's health director, Arkansas recorded 8,874 pregnancies of females 19 and younger. Almost 2,000 of those conceptions were terminated by clinical abortion. (Arkansas has traditionally ranked in the bottom third of states in abortion since the Supreme Court ruled in *Roe v. Wade*, affirming the legality of abortion.) The roughly 6,500 babies born to teen-age mothers in 1986 amounted to almost 20 percent of the state's total births that year. By comparison, the United States natality rate for the same age group during 1985 was 12.7 percent, and only Texas and Mississippi exceeded Arkansas in the number of births in the 15-to-19-year-old age group.

A 1988 Arkansas study on teen-age pregnancy by a consortium of public and private agencies described the need for intervention as "urgent, indeed imperative." Noting that black and low-income youth were disproportionately represented, the study documented an "alarmingly high" pregnancy rate among all teen-age groups, and found that it was increasing faster among white females than black.

A study completed this year for the Southern Governors' Association fixed the cost in taxpayer dollars for Arkansas adolescents and their children at \$82 million in fiscal 1987, though it examined just three of several public-assistance programs: Aid to Families With Dependent Children, Food Stamps and Medicaid.

Elders contends that figure is far too conservative, noting that it excludes, for example, the \$54 million Arkansas receives from the Agriculture Department for Women, Infants and Children's supplemental nutrition assistance. Nor, she points out, did the conference even attempt to address such ancillary costs as public housing, in which hundreds of thousands of Southern families live, some with four generations under a single roof, including a new, unmarried mother not yet old enough to lawfully operate a motor vehicle.

"And how many prison cells have we filled with the children of teen mothers?" she wonders aloud. "How many angry, pointless, wasted souls will the taxpayers have to shelter for who knows how long? How many guards will it take to keep them locked up? How many police to arrest them? How many judges to sentence them?"

ELDERS'S CRUSADE TOOK HER FIRST TO THE ARKANSAS public school system. The first school-based health clinic, in the Ozark mountain community of Lincoln, was already in place when she assumed her post, and it convinced her more were needed. A year after the clinic opened, offering contraceptives on hand - condoms and foam but no birth-control pills - senior-class pregnancies had declined from 13 to 1.

Under Elders's supervision, 18 other school clinics were soon functioning. Only four, however, were authorized by their local boards of education to distribute contraceptives. Conservative opposition was beginning to build, with anti-abortion groups taking the lead, charging that the clinics exploited children and assaulted family values, by (Continued on Page 74) condoning promiscuity. Despite the fact that Arkansas law has long prohibited state financing of abortions as well as abortion referrals by public health workers, Elders could not persuade these critics that her goal was to prevent pregnancy, not encourage abortion. "Whenever I hear of a young girl having an abortion," she has said, "I consider it a personal failure." (She states her position on abortion as pro-choice, though she is personally opposed to it: "I'm a pediatrician, after all.") Still, according to Elders, the debate in Arkansas isn't about family values or abortion. It isn't even about contraceptives, she says. It's about sex - unmarried sex - and the just punishment for sin that many people feel a baby represents and contraceptives or an abortion deny. It is a piety, she contends, that has extracted a horrible price, especially in the South, and from her "little sisters" in particular.

The battle was quickly joined - Elders, Planned Parenthood and a few feminist organizations versus a coalition of fundamentalist and evangelical Christians, the Arkansas Right to Life, FLAG (Family, Life, America, God), the Federation for Decency, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Arkansas and a handful of physicians, including some obstetricians.

Letters, postcards, telegrams and telephone calls began peppering the office of Governor Clinton. The messages regarding Elders and the school clinics were among "the strongest and meanest" Clinton had received since he took office, according to his aides. Elders received correspondence every bit as pointed as the Governor's, some of it suggesting she might do well to vary her route home.

Elders invited her opposition to meet with her in her departmental auditorium. Those who responded were predominantly white, and they came in cars and vans and pickup trucks and church buses. "Sex education is pornography!" declared a woman from Right to Life who attended one session. "School clinics are an abortion referral agency," said the state organization's executive director, Julie C. Wright, who then acknowledged the group had no proof on which to base the assertion. The Federation for Decency president argued that "we didn't have teen pregnancy in the old days because they just abstained."

"We talk about life," Elders answered from the podium. "What I saw in many of the places my nurses took me, I don't define as living. We have 19-year-olds who already have five children. That's not life. We have 10-year-olds who've been raped by 'Mama's boyfriend' and having babies - I don't call that life."

Elders would later recall the series of hearings, covered by the three statewide Little Rock television stations, as pivotal. Evening after evening, moderate voters, who are a clear majority in Arkansas, watched footage of the meetings, dismayed. Most Arkansans are deeply resentful of their stereotyping by the entertainment industry as ignorant hillbillies. But this wasn't Hollywood - this was their own state Capitol. The actors weren't Yankee poseurs faking Southern accents, but real Arkansans. And to many, the woman who stole the show, herself an Arkansan, made the opposition look foolish, even extremist.

A star was born. The liberal Arkansas Gazette and the conservative Arkansas Democrat both began covering Elders and her campaign in earnest; both took up her cause editorially. Television and radio reporters found her a willing and reliable source of pithy material. "Our young people are asking the State Legislature for a drink of water, not Waterford," she told one.

Many State Representatives, however, continued to oppose the school clinics. In the fall of 1988, when to grant statutory authority to on-campus clinics was introduced, State Representative H. Lacy Landers attached an amendment that would prohibit them from distributing contraceptives. "If you want something to destroy your community," he warned, "where animosity and hate and a lot of stuff is generated, then you just pass this bill without the amendment."

"I will not turn those children over to their vile affections," declared Representative Tom Collier, a lay minister and member of the House Public Health, Welfare and Labor Committee. "We'd be saying, 'We give up on you kids, we give up on Arkansas, we give up on the family.'"

In the Arkansas Senate, it was a different story. Although one member urged "a moral stand" against the clinics and another likened them to "teaching a cannibal to eat with a knife and fork," the majority were in favor of Elders's program. "Any of you who think we're going to get the job done with abstinence, you're older than I am," quipped a senior member.

Neither house would accept the other's version of the bill, and the legislative session ended in a stalemate. Today, no state law protects clinics, but none threatens them, either. "Not such a bad place to be," Elders says.

ELDERS GREW UP IN the southwestern Arkansas farming community of Schaal, where she was born, at home, in 1933, the first child of Haller and Curtis Jones. Much of the family farm had been acquired at the Depression price of a dollar an acre; her father earned the money by selling the skins of racoons he had trapped: 1 coonskin, 1 acre.

The Jones children rode a bus 13 miles to an all-black school that was probably inferior to the white school they passed en route, but Elders remembers it fondly, even proudly. By the time she neared graduation from high school, she had won a scholarship to Philander Smith College, an all-black, church-supported liberal-arts school 100 miles to the northeast, in Little Rock.

There was never pressure from either parent to succeed in a professional sense, she says. "I think my Dad probably felt I should stay on the farm and help there." But Grandmother Minnie Jones had other ideas, and it is she Elders credits with pushing her to make a different life for herself. "'You go on,' " she remembers her grandmother telling her. "'I got enough young 'uns around here to hold you up.' " In fact, her brothers and sisters picked cotton and did chores for neighbors to provide her bus fare to Little Rock, and to finance "the essentials - you know, some shoes, some socks."

Joycelyn did well at Philander Smith, especially enjoying biology and chemistry. She had decided that being a lab technician was the highest calling she could aspire to: "That was 'it,' the top." Edith Irby Jones (no relation) changed her thinking. When she addressed a Philander Smith academic sorority in 1949, Jones was the first black to study at the University of Arkansas School of Medicine. Awestruck, Joycelyn Jones resolved to follow in her footsteps.

"If I was any inspiration to Joycelyn," says Edith Irby Jones, today an internist in Houston, "then I'm very proud," a pride she says is all the greater for Elders's concentration on health services for the poor. "We're very much on the same frequency." Joycelyn Jones enlisted in the Army immediately upon graduation from college, on the G.I. Bill. She was trained as a physical therapist at Fort Sam Houston, in San Antonio, and enjoyed life there so much she stayed a year beyond her original obligation. "It may have been the only truly

carefree time of my life," she says. So in need of physical therapists was the Army that basic training was waived students, the sooner to bring them on-line at Brooke Army Medical Center.

In 1956, by then a first lieutenant, she bade the military farewell and followed Edith Jones at the University of Arkansas School of Medicine, in Little Rock. She was 23. Brown v. Board of Education, two years earlier, had already set the South on a defiantly segregationist course, and Gov. Orval E. Faubus would later summon the Arkansas National Guard to block the court-ordered integration of Little Rock Central High School. Elders insists, however, that she was never uncomfortable, not even when confronted with a rule that black medical students use a different dining room than their white counterparts.

"When you haven't been accustomed to eating with whites. . . ." She shrugs. "I just don't think we thought about it."

She had two black classmates, both men. "I think we were so pleased to be in medical school that I don't remember us being upset about it. In fact, I think the white students were more uncomfortable than we were."

The students had a chance to earn spending money by giving local high school students the physical examinations required for team sports. A tall, strikingly handsome basketball coach was startled one autumn when an attractive young woman came to his gymnasium and declared herself ready to proceed with the physicals.

"You're the doctor?" asked an incredulous Oliver Elders. "I'm the doctor," she replied. Joycelyn Jones joined Elders in her final semester of medical school. He remained in Little Rock while she served her internship at the University of Minnesota Hospitals, internationally known for pediatrics training.

Elders returned to Little Rock and the University Hospital in 1961, for her residency. A short time later, Dr. Theodore C. Panos, the revered chairman of the pediatrics department, appointed her chief pediatric resident. She was to supervise the new residents and interns - all white and all male. Many of her former charges still call her "chief" as a greeting.

"I don't remember a single time when I wasn't accorded the respect the chief resident was due," she says, although she allows that, with the civil rights movement gripping the South, it was a time of "real turmoil" away from the campus. "If you were trying to win a popularity contest, the last thing you did with a black woman was make her chief resident."

"Dr. Panos called us in one by one," recalls Dr. Dale D. Briggs, a Little Rock pediatrician who was among Elders's charges. "He was very clear - he expected Joycelyn to have no problems because of her sex or race." Elders considers Panos, who died in 1967, one of the greatest influences on her life and career; her voice can tighten at mention of his name. "Dr. Panos was like me - I should say, I hope I'm like him - in that he went out and fought for causes because they were right. The political consequences didn't matter."

For the next 20 years, Elders combined a university clinical practice with a research career in pediatric endocrinology. She is author or co-author of 138 published monographs, many of them dealing with growth problems and diabetes, the treatment of which first brought her to the attention of the entire Arkansas medical community. Her level of expertise was such that physicians across the state began to routinely refer to her their juvenile patients with insulin-dependent diabetes. Elders estimates only a handful of such cases escaped her

personal attention. And it was in treating diabetic adolescents that she first observed the value of candor in all matters.

Diabetic females are hazards to themselves and their offspring if they become pregnant at too early an age, before their runaway endocrine systems have stabilized. Expectant teen-age diabetics run an exceptional risk of spontaneous abortion. Their infants are susceptible to a wide range of congenital anomalies - low blood sugar, inadequate calcium levels and a lung disorder called hyaline membrane disease.

"If I wanted to keep those kids healthy, I decided I had no choice but to take command of their sexuality at the first sign of puberty," she says. "I'd tell them, 'You're gonna have two good babies, and I'm gonna decide when you're gonna have them.' " All discussions regarding the patient's sexual development were conducted with the parents present. "Both the kids and their parents needed to know what to expect. Obviously, if a girl is just developing breast buds, she isn't thinking of having sex. But you'd better tell her what's going to happen next, in terms of her hormone system and her physical maturation, and she'd better know what she'll be feeling."

With parental consent, female diabetics were prescribed birth-control pills to regulate menses, but also as insurance against runaway emotions. "Given the dangers of pregnancy to their daughters," Elders says, "the mothers always consented."

The forthright discussions of sexuality and risk of pregnancy paid off. Approximately half of the 520 or so juvenile diabetics Elders treated were female. Only one became pregnant, she says. Though she is plainly skeptical that "preaching" and "moralizing" will much retard post-pubescent exploration, it is not difficult to find Elders in an arms-akimbo, drill-sergeant mode, driving home an admonition to virtue. She is the daughter of a farmer but she is also the sister of a Methodist minister; her oratory, mechanical at the outset, segues seamlessly into the cadences of the gospel pulpit when she senses that she and her audience are in accord.

She is sensitive to suggestions that she has devoted too many official hours to the teen-age-pregnancy issue to the detriment of other health programs, and has chided both the press and her critics for "ignoring all the other vital issues we're addressing," such as nutrition, community health and medical assistance to the elderly. When word recently reached her that Health Department sanitarians felt underappreciated, she canceled an entire day's appointments and spent the time traveling with them, looking at and smelling things a government executive does not normally encounter.

She usually wears a wide smile and laughs easily, even at herself. She does not blink when occasionally addressed by rural lawmakers as "Miz" Elders, rather than "Doctor," and appears undistracted by remarks that seem patronizing. But when she is tired, or confronted with equations she cannot ethically compute, Elders can turn brittle, even caustic.

She is clearly weary of explaining that the kindergarten-through-high school sex-education program the State Legislature mandated for the 1989-90 term - at her strong urging - is not sex education exclusively, but a course encompassing hygiene, substance abuse, self-esteem and human sexuality, the latter to emphasize that sexual responsibility is not an exclusively feminine obligation. The course outline had for some years been available through the Arkansas Department of Public Education, but many school districts had declined to implement it, citing "inadequate revenue." No more.

Elders smiles when she describes herself as "the right person at the right time; the right sex and the right

color." Her race is widely viewed as an unbeatable asset in winning the confidence of black Arkansans. There have been no complaints from the black community at large regarding school clinics and contraceptives, nor has there been any rhetoric alleging ethnic genocide, though white opponents of clinics briefly alluded to what they termed "a racist trend" of locating school clinics in predominantly black areas.

There is no mystery in that, Elders responds - clinics ought to be where birthrates of unmarried adolescents are highest, and that not infrequently means the slums and public housing projects. She winces at the suggestion by the Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan that American blacks "can breed ourselves into power."

"Why should we want all our black children born of black children?" she asks. "Why should we want a race of black people who are retarded, ignorant and poor? Why? What black America needs is bright, happy, healthy, well-motivated children with hope."

Not surprisingly, perhaps, Elders seems to enjoy a special rapport with black women. When she accepted an award from her old sorority recently, her remarks met with near-constant murmurs of approval.

"When we see a 10-year-old or a 13-year-old girl pregnant," she said, her voice rising to stridency, "we know she hasn't been promiscuous, she's been abused!" Three generations of knowing black women came to their feet and smothered Elders with applause.

By contrast, her meeting several nights later with black Arkansas clergymen became tense at points. Elders told them she hoped they would continue to preach celibacy to the youth of their churches, but wanted them to face some realities.

"This contradicts what we preach," protested one minister.

"You've been preaching abstinence for a hundred years," she fired back. "I've still got a problem. I've still got thousands of teen-agers having babies every year."

At home, Dr. Elders and her husband spend most of their free time pruning and puttering about their handsome, 15-acre suburban homestead. She tends to her flora, he to his swimming pool and fishing pond. Their two sons, both in their 20's -one an M.B.A. candidate, the other a zoologist - come home often to visit.

Looking from a meadow toward her home, bathed in the light of the evening, Elders recently confessed that it both deadens and energizes her to think how few of her "little sisters" will likely have the chance for a better life that she had. The great irony is that things in the rural South of the 1930's and 40's simply were; knowledge was prized but scarce, and the ability to change anything for the better was limited. Life is different now, she observed, or ought to be.

More clinics are planned, and she is certain they will prevent some pregnancies -but not all the heartache. Given that the Supreme Court, in Webster v. Reproductive Health Services, upheld the right of states to limit access to abortion, Elders braces for a possible reversal of Roe v. Wade. Even if the process takes years, she says, it will soon enough close the abortion option - for poor women, at least.

The Court's ruling last session in the Webster case "means we're going to have to stress pregnancy

prevention more than ever," she says. "The pro-life groups, if they're really serious about it, should be working harder than anyone in behalf of school clinics or anything else that can stop this epidemic."

"Of course," she adds, "that's if they truly want to prevent abortion."

Elders, meanwhile, will keep working to provide school clinics and insure that sex education is taught in the public schools. She'll also keep crisscrossing the state, talking to civic leaders and teen-agers. Recently, she visited the Mississippi River community of Helena, Ark., currently part of a federally financed study on the extreme poverty of the Delta States region. There, as elsewhere, she spoke of the need not only to prevent adolescent pregnancy but to provide prenatal and infant health care.

It is all, she says, part of an effort to educate Arkansans about what life could be and, she hopes, to make partial amends to that frightened teen-age girl she treated as a young doctor.

"I owe her," Dr. Elders says, "and I'm in a hurry. I'm really in a hurry."

**g Dr. Elders Paging Dr. Elders Gov. Bill Clinton Needs You to
the Health Department**
Arkansas Business, 1987

Thirty-eight years ago, Haller and Curtis Jones said good-bye to their daughter Joycelyn as she left their farm in Schaal near Nashville (Howard County) to attend Philander Smith College at Little Rock. Joycelyn is the oldest of eight Jones children, several of whom picked cotton for a week and surrendered hard-earned savings to pay her bus fare and purchase suitable clothing for her academic venture.

Her parents were sharecroppers who knew the value of hard work on the path to a better life. After working several years for the landowner, they bought their own 80-acre farm for \$ 1 an acre. Her father got the money to buy the property by selling raccoon skins from hunting he did in his spare time.

When Joycelyn left home for college, she could not predict where her talent and drive would take her. Her efforts paid off as they did for her folks. She is now Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders, a nationally known pediatric endocrinologist, a small businesswoman owning and managing 36 units of residential property and, with her most recent appointment, the first woman and black to direct the state Health Department.

Elders, 54, a professor in pediatrics at the University of Arkansas Medical Center since 1976, has served in leadership positions with a slew of national professional and local service organizations. Based on her studies of growth in children and the treatment of hormone-related illnesses, she has written 138 articles for medical research publications.

"I thought I was in a job I could do well," she says. "I thought I had accomplished everything I wanted to accomplish." But when Gov. Bill Clinton approached her about running the Health Department, "the more I thought about it, the more interested I got." She accepted and began work in the position Oct. 1, replacing Dr. Ben N. Saltzman, 73, who held it for six years and stepped down for new challenges in reforming the Pulaski County Health Department.

With the governor's emphasis on healthy beginnings for the state's children and his sensitivity to the needs of blacks and women, Saltzman says appointing her was a natural choice. As the state's top health official, she oversees regulation of milk and poultry production, restaurants, hospitals and other medical facilities, use of pesticides and disposal of harmful substances. She will work with the Legislature and other agencies to promote laws and policies to enhance the health of Arkansas. An important part of her job will be to forge policies and procedures to combat Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Saltzman, who worked with her many times before she took the job, says, "I felt very good about her appointment." She brings more than 30 years of medical experience and knowledge of child health problems to the post and "there's an excellent staff at the central office of the health department" to help her in areas unfamiliar to her, he says.

The Legislature appropriated \$ 69,500 for her salary, but her annual compensation will be \$ 94,000 because she remains a tenured university professor "on loan" to the health department, she says.

One of her first non-medical decisions concerned the department's proposal to increase the license fee for an

experienced plumber to \$ 75 from the current \$ 37.50. Jay Terwilliger of Fort Smith, business manager for Plumbers and Pipefitters Union Local 29, says he found her knowledgeable of the controversy and "very minded." The union and the department compromised and agreed to put the fee increase into effect for one year. After that, Elders promised to review a survey of plumbers on the issue before making it permanent.

She says she is learning more about the job all the time. She appears to approach each new situation with the same intelligence, energy and enthusiasm that propelled her to her current level of accomplishment. She admits that she has not seen the intensity of politics and bureaucracy that she may face on agency issues, but she remains undaunted. She says she brings "a tough skin and a bright outlook" and will stay in the position "as long as I find it fine and I feel I can make a difference."

An early medical school mentor, Dr. Edwin Hughes, now directs the graduate medical studies program at the University of South Alabama. Hughes says her confrontation of the slowness often found in government "worries me because she likes to get things done. . . . To improve things in that big a system, she'll attack one thing at a time."

Loretta McNatt of Hurst, Texas, a biochemist who was a researcher under Elders for 10 years at Little Rock, agrees with Hughes' assessment and adds: "She has the ability to size up a problem while everyone else is quibbling and form a strategy for attack." Elders, says McNatt, "is not in any danger of getting her priorities out of line."

A hint of how she will handle bureaucratic tedium can be seen in what Elders told her research team: "There are times when we just have to generate our own enthusiasm," McNatt recalls.

Dr. Barbara S. Kilgore, pastor of a United Methodist church in Claremont, Calif., was another researcher who worked with McNatt under Elders in studying the influence of hormones and other substances on growth. It was pleasant to work for Elders, who set a productive workplace, and "we raised African violets and had babies now and then," Kilgore says. When asked if work at the health department would pose any major problems for her former boss, Kilgore says, "Are you kidding? No. That's an amusing thing for you to say. She can do anything."

Elders' brother, the Rev. Chester Jones, pastor of the Hunter United Methodist Church at Little Rock, says she can take issue with people and is not one "to do a lot of arguing and fussing. She's just going to state her position and stand her ground."

Aside from the tough task of dealing with conflicting opinions and pressures, colleagues agree that she brings compassion to her work. "I've seen her buy many a lunch for a poor lady (and her children) who had just enough money to pay a guy to bring her to the university medical center," Hughes says. "She knows what it's like to be poor."

Chester says he and his siblings, six of whom graduated from college with three obtaining doctorates, found his sister to be "kind of a trailblazer." It was unusual for any child of sharecroppers "down in the country" to even think of going to college, especially since no one in the family had done it, he says.

"She had to buck the system to get off the farm, and we saw we could, too," the minister recalls. It was a great example for brothers and sisters to make sacrifices for her, even with their parents' encouragement. "Now we feel good about it. After we found out what it meant, it opened up a whole new world for

us. She was almost like a missionary to her family. She brought news that we could do it (leave the farm), and we started believing that."

Besides her immediate family, Elders says she received many forms of assistance from aunts, uncles and grandparents in what was an example of "the most supportive extended family possible."

One of her earliest memories is that of trying to help her father plant corn among the furrows. She was about five years old, and her father was "happy and pleasant" about having her help him, but he eventually assigned her to other chores when she had difficulty dropping kernels in the right place, she recalls.

Farmers' children generally worked in the fields from June through Thanksgiving and went to school during that period only if it rained. She did not have much time off to study while planting and harvesting, but when she went to school she studied hard. Her father was in the Navy and took his family to California to live while in the service. While on the West Coast, she was tested for placement in school and was put in a class two grades higher than where she was. She was high school valedictorian at Howard County Training School at 15 and graduated from Philander Smith magna cum laude at 18.

She grew up in a small community during an era that still recognized segregation as the norm, but she categorized the racial climate as "excellent." County farmers, white and black, assisted one another. On at least one occasion, the white woman who owned the land on which her family was a tenant came to help Elders' mother, who was pregnant.

After graduation from college, Elders joined the Army and was the only black physical therapist in her class. In the service from 1953-56, she says she was well-treated as a first lieutenant in the medical corps. Apparently, she and fellow white female officers with whom she lived and worked did not experience the problems black male officers did in the service, she says.

Enrolling in 1956, she was one of six black students at the University of Arkansas Medical School. While the Little Rock community was in turmoil over integration at Central High School, medical school officials "really tried" to show they would be fair to minorities, she says. As a first-year student, however, she and the other blacks ate with maintenance workers apart from white students in the cafeteria. But that situation was changed in less than a year.

While pursuing her studies, she chose not to inject herself into racial controversy, but she could not escape it. After rooming for a while with a white female medical student, a white city official told them it was not a proper arrangement. But the women brushed his warning aside and continued to live together. Nothing ever came of it, as Elders recalls.

She says she was inspired in her medical career by Dr. Edith Irby Jones, the first black to attend UAMS and now a physician and professor at Baylor University. Elders originally wanted to get into pediatric surgery. But after a pediatric internship at the University of Minnesota Hospital, she decided to end a long-distance marriage with her husband of one year and pursue her career closer to their home.

Even medicine was the introduction to the man she married, Oliver B. Elders Jr., head basketball coach at Central High School at Little Rock. They met in 1960 while he was teaching and coaching at Horace Mann. She was a senior medical student performing routine medical examinations on his players. It was

customary to give season passes to medical students performing the service, and [REDACTED] delivered hers personally. They were married two months later, on St. Valentine's Day.

"Coach," as he prefers to be called, also had deferred a career away from home. He played for a year with the Harlem Magicians, which was formed by members of the Harlem Globetrotters squad who wanted to own their own team. But injury to an Achilles tendon cut short his playing and he returned to Little Rock and coaching in the Little Rock Public Schools. After meeting the Horace Mann basketball coach, Joycelyn Elders calls it her "best decision ever" to marry the coach. They have been constant companions, and offer each other support in often-difficult occupations. While she pursues a health career, he is successful in coaching. His teams at Hall have won six conference crowns, three state AAAA and two overall championships.

"I don't ever recall her missing any games unless she was on call," he says of his spouse. During the games, "she has a conniption" and sits where she can intimidate both her husband and the referees. "She lets us all know when we goofed," the coach says.

They have two adult sons and live on a 15-acre spread southeast of Little Rock, and the coach says they may eventually get some horses when they find some time off to appreciate them. Their common method of unwinding after a hard day is to put some time in maintaining their 12-unit apartment building and 24 houses which they rent. She excels at interior decorating, while he does the plumbing, roofing, mechanical and electrical work.

[REDACTED] She has experienced many good things, but has not been spared from tragedy. Her brother, a veterinarian, was kidnapped from his home and shot to death at North Little Rock about 15 years ago. A third child she carried full term was stillborn.

On both occasions, she faced sorrow squarely by requiring that reluctant morgue attendants allow her to see the corpses. She went in a wheelchair to see her dead son, and stormed into the morgue where her brother's remains were being kept.

Her brother had received death threats from a former convict, but authorities did not take sufficient precautions, she says. After criticizing them soundly for not protecting him when he was alive, she says she told them nothing would keep her from seeing his body. Today, however, she does not harbor ill feelings toward the man convicted of her brother's murder and even convinced a jury that because he was emotionally disturbed he should be given life in prison rather than the death penalty.

Prior to appointment as director of the Health Department, her activity in Arkansas business circles was limited. She served on the board of National Bank of Arkansas and several state and local commissions. Elders recently was selected as one of three Professional Women of Distinction by the women's advisory board of Worthen Bank and Trust. (A newspaper misspelled her first name and, later, in a congratulatory advertisement, the bank on which she serves as director repeated the error.)

[REDACTED] Her accomplishments in the health care field have caught the eyes of people across the nation, yet she says

she has decided to remain in Arkansas and avoid the limelight. She had been offered a department chairmanship at a "very prestigious" New York City hospital, and producers of 60 Minutes at CBS sought to do a segment on her, but she declined both offers.

She has worked hard to meet her lofty goals, but is quick to acknowledge she has received many breaks from people along the way. In recognizing the value of others' aid in her own life, she tries to help less fortunate people, whether they are women, blacks, the poor or anyone else. "I try to be an angel every time I can," she says.

One of her retirement dreams is to operate a kind of "mom and pop housing authority," she says. She and her husband have experience in rehabilitating houses, and they could use it to help low- to middle-income families who may have a hard time purchasing a home.

During interviews about her life and her work, she expresses no annoyance with tough questions. She faces interviewers across a conference table in her office. She looks at them directly, but with soft eyes. She is serious, but smiles easily and genuinely.

What causes your blood to boil?

"One of the things that bothers me the most is when I hear people really putting down poor people that are suffering, as if they are no-goodniks and they are really aren't working hard. . . .

They basically feel that everybody would do better if they could. They are really doing the very best they can. I don't know how we would behave in similar circumstances. Having come from a very, very poor background, I really feel that my parents were working as hard as they could, and yet we were extremely poor."

What about people who say you should have taken a greater role in civil rights issues?

"I've had those critics for quite a long time, and my response to them is we all can't do everything. It's best for me to do the things I can do well. I feel I can do more for the black community by being on the inside and knowing what's going on than being on the outside looking in."

How do you respond to people who say you are probably going to be a pushover as health department director?

"I don't think anybody that knows me would think I will ever be a pushover. I think they may think that I might make a lot of mistakes trying to get done the things I want done, but I think they'll all feel I'm going to really fight full-time for what I believe in."

How do you respond to those people who say appointment to your current post by Gov. Clinton was just an effort at tokenism by him? He needed another black to fill his cabinet and you turned out to be a double find. You are a black and a woman.

"You're probably right, but do you know anybody better," she says.

Clinton's Choice for Surgeon General Says She Supports TV Ads for Condoms
[AP Wire, December 31, 1992]

President-elect Clinton's choice for U.S. surgeon general says condoms need to be advertised on the airwaves to reach television-oriented young people and stem the spread of AIDS.

"Yes, I support condom advertising on television," Dr. Joycelyn Elders said Wednesday. "We've got a crisis in our country. We've got to use crisis intervention."

Most television networks do not accept condom ads. Mrs. Elders said she plans to encourage all radio and television networks to run them.

Mrs. Elders, the director of Arkansas' Department of Health, said newspapers and magazines have done a good job of bringing information about AIDS to well-educated Americans. But she said many young, poor and less educated people are not being reached.

Elders urges anti-abortionists to concentrate on living children

December 30, 1992

Joycelyn Elders, President-elect Bill Clinton's choice for U.S. surgeon general, says anti-abortion groups should put as much energy into fighting for the rights of living children as they do fighting against abortion of the unborn. In an interview on the NBC "Today" program Wednesday Elders also said she will push the major television networks to "become involved" in AIDS education.

Elders said Roe vs. Wade, the 1973 Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion, "will perhaps be protected" against attempts to chip away at it before the high court.

"But most important, I think the...people of pro-choice realize now that the next four years will be the hardest years they will have ever had to work," she said.

"None of us are good enough, nor do we know enough, nor love enough to make the abortion decision for anybody else," Elders said. "And I would like for the anti-abortion groups to get busy fighting for the rights of children as they have been fighting for rights against abortion. If we prevent pregnancy there would never be a need for an abortion."

Elders' unabashed advocacy of school-based health clinics and a vigorous program of sex education for public schoolchildren have tended to overshadow the other aspects of her five-year tenure as director of the Arkansas Department of Health.

Asked if she is apprehensive about Senate confirmation hearings at which she is expected to face stiff opposition by conservative groups, Elders said, "No, I am not."

She said, "I expect them to oppose me, but they've been opposing me for five years (while at the Arkansas Department of Health). But I feel we can't continue to sell our children for their beliefs."

Asked if she will take on the networks for their refusal to air condom ads, Elders said, "I certainly will," adding that the media "can make a very, very significant impact on the attitude of America and next year."

"I'm going to spend this next year trying to make sure all of the networks become involved," she said.

She said AIDS activists should be fighting for universal health care for all Americans so that "all AIDS patients...wherever they are could expect to be taken care of."

The 59-year-old former pediatrics professor's support for the distribution of condoms through her controversial clinics and her outspoken pro-choice views have made her the Clinton aide conservatives most love to bash.

Asked about that opposition on "Today", and specifically whether she is talking about every teacher handing out condoms in schools, Elders said, "I'm talking about comprehensive primary preventive health care service on the school campus where the children are."

Clinton appointed Elders to Arkansas' top health post in October of 1987.

Chicago Tribune, December 29, 1992

Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders of Arkansas, president of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, lamented a "shrinking federal commitment of resources to states" for A.I.D.S.

and Youth Health Care Make In-Roads in Arkansas

October 30, 1992

With the U.S. health care system needing major reform, Clinton's proposals come into focus for the voters. This segment examines the health care changes he's brought to Arkansas.

BOBBIE BATTISTA, Anchor: In medical news today, revamping the U.S. health care system. Bill Clinton promises major changes in health care if he's elected president. CNN Medical Correspondent, Andrew Holtz, assesses the changes Clinton has made as governor of Arkansas.

ANDREW HOLTZ, Medical News Correspondent: The Bush campaign is quick to point to the low ranking of Clinton's Arkansas in certain measures of health care. Nineteen percent of Arkansans have no health insurance, compared to 15 percent nationally.

A so-called bare bones insurance program, backed by Clinton, has been slow to get off the ground. On the other hand, Arkansas had one of the worst infant mortality rates when Clinton took office, and now the state ranks near the national average. Clinton appointed a health director, who is a fiery advocate of teen health education.

 **JOYCELYN ELDERS**, Arkansas Health Director: We can no longer allow our bright young people to be washed down the river of poverty, ignorance, and enslavement because of AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhea, unintended pregnancies because we failed to deal with the things that they most need to hear about.

HOLTZ: A growing number of Arkansas schools have health clinics to deal, not only with physical ailments, but also family and emotional problems. The principal at this school says attendance is up and students are better able to learn. Some school clinics offer contraceptives, though this junior high does not. Still, health education gets credit for cutting the pregnancy rate here.

RICHARD MAPLE, Forext Heights Junior High: About 4 years ago, this school was running 19 to 20 kids that were pregnant. Last school year, we had just about 5 kids that were pregnant.

HOLTZ: Arkansas is training and supporting more doctors for its rural residents. Rison, Arkansas is a frontier outpost and a network of health care clinics set up under the Clinton administration, not only to provide rural health care, but also to help educate the next generation of rural doctors. Dr. Mark Atwood opened the Rison Family Practice Clinic 7 years ago with help from the state.

 **MARK ATTWOOD**, Rison Family Practice Clinic: This is my home town. I grew up here.

● HOLTZ: He got his training through a University of Arkansas program in Rural Family Practice, and now medical residents train at the Rison Clinic.

Dr. ATTWOOD: The residents can learn to treat patients in a small town without backup of a big hospital right there.

HOLTZ: The nearest hospital is in Pine Bluff, 25 miles away. Medical school officials say 85 percent of their students stay in Arkansas, and that the family practice program here is a model of how to revitalize rural health care. Andrew Holtz, CNN Medical News, Rison, Arkansas.

The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although the text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it has not yet been proofread against videotape.

Words of the Week [Jet, August 3, 1992]

Dr. M. Joycelyn Elders, the first Black woman to hold the post of Arkansas health director, pointing out that giving contraceptives to teen-agers at school-based clinics helps fight the rising problem of teen-age pregnancy: "My ways tell people that just because they have insurance on their car doesn't mean they go out and have a wreck. So why if they have contraceptives does it mean they'll go out and have sex? I want the teenagers to be abstinent. But if they aren't abstinent, I certainly want them to be responsible."

Clinton health czar takes shots over teen pregnancy [The Washington Times, June 8, 1992]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. - Meet the woman Bill Clinton wants to be your next secretary of health and human services.

Her name is Joycelyn Elders. She became health director of Arkansas five years ago, the first black woman ever in that post.

Dr. Elders is a pediatrician and political ally of the Arkansas governor, the Democrats' all-but-certain nominee for president. She also is the state's most controversial public official - largely because of her feisty, uncompromising stand against teen-age pregnancy.

To her opponents in this Bible Belt region, she is dangerously and immorally encouraging teen sex by pushing condoms in public high schools. To her admirers, she is heroically battling a slow-footed bureaucracy on behalf of children.

● The daughter of sharecroppers (she wasn't even examined by a doctor herself until she was a freshman in

college), Dr. Elders knows she tops many political observers' lists of Arkansans likely to make up a Clinton ticket in Washington.

What would her national agenda be as head of the Department of Health and Human Services? Universal health care, comprehensive health education in kindergarten through 12th grade and widespread availability of contraceptives.

"I'm not sure how we would pay for all this," she concedes. "But I feel sure it would pay for itself. Right now, we spend all of our money on dying."

While Bill Clinton campaigns for the White House, Joycelyn Elders, 58, also travels the nation. She preaches - sometimes literally in churches - that government spends too little on children's health. At home, presiding over the state's second-largest department, she takes credit for increasing both the number of children screened annually and the number of senior citizens receiving home health care.

"She's been a great spokesperson for the types of change Arkansas needs to undergo," says state Sen. Vic Snyder, a Little Rock Democrat who is himself a family physician.

David Rickard, a research analyst with a non-profit group called Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, says Dr. Elders is responsible for both an improvement in nutrition and a decline in communicable diseases among children.

"She's the best thing that's happened to children's health in this state since [former Arkansas first lady] Bumpers brought us immunization in the mid-1970s," Mr. Rickard says. "She demands that issues be addressed and not swept under the rug. She reminds me of [Children's Defense Fund President] Marian Wright Edelman: someone who is deeply concerned about children."

DOING SOMETHING

Joycelyn Elders has become best known for battling the teen-pregnancy rate in Arkansas, the second-highest nationwide after neighboring Mississippi.

Among blacks, the state ranks first nationwide in teen pregnancies, Dr. Elders says, with 30 percent of all black babies born to teen-agers.

"This is the greatest cause of black children growing up in poverty, ignorance and enslavement," she says. "We can't continue to sit, hold our hands and moralize about the issue. We've got to do something."

According to the Arkansas Department of Health, condoms and contraceptive foam are dispensed at 19 clinics in public schools (two in junior highs, the rest in high schools). Counselors also advise teens on birth-control options, but not abortion, Dr. Elders says.

Local school districts approve the clinics, which can be used only by those students who have parental permission. The results, Dr. Elders says, have been dramatic.

In 1985, there was a 30 percent pregnancy rate among students at Lincoln High School in northwest Arkansas.

The following year, after a clinic was established there, only one pregnancy was reported.

This year, the school nurse wrote a letter to the health department saying she didn't consider teen pregnancy to be a problem anymore at the school.

VALUES VS. INSURANCE

But state Rep. Albert "Tom" Collier, a Democrat from Newport, says a strong-willed principal was the real cause of that dramatic decrease, not the health clinics.

"The clinics don't work," Mr. Collier says. "And what we're telling children is 'Have sex, but be careful.'"

Despite Dr. Elders' statements to the contrary, the school clinics have become "centers for abortion counseling and referrals," charges Anne Dierks, director of the Respect Life program of the Catholic Diocese of Little Rock.

"With these clinics, we're saying we can teach our children to say 'no' to drugs and alcohol, but not to sex," Mrs. Dierks says. "We're going to have to go back and instill more values in our children and strengthen the family."

Dr. Elders counters: "I always tell people that just because they have insurance on their car doesn't mean they go out and have a wreck. So why if they have contraceptives does it mean they'll go out and have sex? "I want teen-agers to be abstinent," she says. "But if they aren't abstinent, I certainly want them to be responsible."

IN FLIGHT

Joycelyn Elders lives in a well-appointed ranch house on 15 acres outside Little Rock. Her husband, Oliver Elders, is a high school basketball coach.

The couple met when, as a medical school student she was sent to give checkups to his players. They were married in 1960, during her last semester. Now, she faithfully attends her husband's games Tuesday and Friday nights at Little Rock's Hall High School (where there is no health clinic).

With their youngest son, Kevin, 27, the Elderses also run a real estate business that rents 48 townhouse and apartment units in Little Rock.

Dr. Elders typically wakes up at 3 a.m. for a bustling schedule that includes nationwide speeches to such organizations as Planned Parenthood, the State Conference on Family Life Education and the Association of Home Economists.

"She's in flight constantly," Mr. Elders says. "She's always en route to another state, and I wonder how she has the energy to keep focused. But she's also an incredibly sound sleeper."

Her passions include real estate sales, where she hunts for items for the collection of Chinese and Japanese art that fills the Elderses' living room. She decorated the room herself, "so that if you move one piece, Mom knows," explains Kevin, who wears a "Clinton for President" T-shirt. (The couple's other son, Eric, 29, is a high

school teacher in Pine Bluff.)

On a recent weekday evening, Dr. Elders breezes into her living room dressed in a brown, country-style corduroy jumper. She gives her husband a kiss and apologizes to a reporter for being 15 minutes late.

Short and stocky to her husband's tall and slim, she talks quickly with a girlish Arkansas accent. But there is also something calmly and single-mindedly determined about Joycelyn Elders.

MAKING IT

Asked about personal encounters with racism or sexism, Dr. Elders says she can recall only one time: When she was a resident at the University of Arkansas Medical School, a doctor, instructing her about some patients, referred to them as "good-old cotton patch niggers."

If there were other such incidents, she chose to ignore them as she pursued her goals.

"I was from a poor family, always feeling I was an overachiever," she says. "I was focused on being there, staying there and making it. None of the other things that went on could get in my way."

She was the eldest of eight children born to Curtis and Haller Jones in the tiny farm town of Schaal in southwest Arkansas. (A sister, Patricia Jackson, who taught linguistics at Howard University, was killed in a car crash in North Carolina about five years ago.)

While her mother worked in the fields and her father trapped raccoons, young Joycelyn cleaned house, cooked and mothered her siblings.

A pivotal experience would influence her later career decisions. A younger brother, suffering from appendicitis, was taken to the doctor on the family mule. A drain was put in his abdomen; he almost died from the primitive treatment.

After graduating from high school, Joycelyn earned a scholarship to Philander Smith, a small black Methodist college in Little Rock. Her family worked overtime to scrape up her \$3 bus fare.

As she cleaned the dormitories for pay and cracked the biology and chemistry books, Joycelyn aspired to become a lab technician. She thought that would be as far as a black woman could go. But during her first year of college, she heard a speech by Edith Irby Jones, the first black female graduate of the University of Arkansas Medical School. Joycelyn decided she wanted to be just like her.

INTO THE JELL-O

After graduating from college in 1956 Joycelyn enlisted in the Army, where she studied to become a physical therapist. Four years later, she entered the University of Arkansas Medical School on the GI Bill, hoping to become a pediatric surgeon. She won a prestigious internship to the University of Minnesota.

She returned to the University of Arkansas hospital as chief pediatric resident, the first black woman to hold

that job. She became an academic pediatric endocrinologist at the medical school, studying children with diabetes, and is now the author or co-author of some 150 articles on the subject.

But although she spent much of her time behind a microscope, Joycelyn Elders was becoming a public figure as she served on health and women's committees in Little Rock. There, she became friendly with the governor's wife, Hillary Clinton, with whom she shares an interest in children's issues.

In 1987, when Mr. Clinton offered her the \$87,000-a-year job of state health director during his third term in office, Dr. Elders accepted. But with two conditions: that she be allowed to keep her academic appointment and that she be allowed to speak her mind.

"I said, if you let me be the health director, you have to let me decide rational health policy, not you decide by what's politically expedient," she says.

The first test occurred three weeks into the job. At a conference on "at-risk" youth in Washington, a reporter asked what issue would top her agenda. Teen pregnancy, she replied.

And would she make contraceptives available in the high schools? Yes.

"Suddenly I looked, and the governor was the color of red. And I realized that I had dropped my governor into an ocean of Jell-O," Dr. Elders recalls. "The press turned around and said, 'Dr. Elders said you're going to offer contraceptives.'"

He swallowed and said, 'Dr. Elders told me what she was about when I appointed her and I support Dr. Elders.'

"Bill Clinton has been out with me on the ocean of Jell-O ever since," she says, "and he's always stood behind the things I've been about."

THE MEMORY

It's a bit of hyperbole. The Arkansas press has reported the health officer's clashes with the governor over what she considered skimping on the health department budget.

But Joycelyn Elders doesn't expect to waver in her mission. She says she is haunted by the memory of a 13-year-old girl she met as a pediatric resident in the early '60s.

After treating the girl for a thyroid problem, Dr. Elders told her she could go home. The girl started crying. She said she didn't want to go home. Her daddy and uncle, the girl explained, had sex with her on Saturday nights, after getting drunk.

"I didn't do anything, I just sent her home," Dr. Elders recalls. "I feel I should have tried to do something."

Anything I can do to make life better for young women to reach their potential," she adds, "is what I have to be about."

My Values, Speech by Bill Clinton to the Cleveland City Club
[Newswire, May 21, 1992]

Finally, I want to ensure that American families and individuals make the most personal decisions in their life with a full sense of personal responsibility and concern for the consequences of their actions. That means letting teens know that it wrong for children to have children, and also providing them with the education about how to prevent it.

In Arkansas, my nationally renowned health director, Dr. Joycelyn Elders, and I fought for school-based health clinics and sex education. It wasn't popular, and it wasn't easy, but with teen pregnancy and AIDS claiming more and more of our young people, it's a matter of life and death.

Lawyer, May 17, 1993

When Dr. Joycelyn Elders, president Clinton's choice for surgeon general, takes office as expected this summer, she will be the highest-ranking official in recent memory to support marijuana use for medical purposes.

Elders, who currently heads the Arkansas Department of Health, believes that physicians should be allowed to prescribe marijuana, which can help fight glaucoma, reduce chemotherapy-induced nausea and restore the appetite of AIDS patients.

Just 10 people in the country now legally smoke pot for medical reasons -- and as things stand, no more can join them, because the program allowing such exemptions was suspended a year ago. Many patients use marijuana illegally.

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws and other groups are hopeful that the Clinton administration will allow medical marijuana use. Allen St. Pierre, NORML's assistant national director, even suggests that this could happen by year's end.

"Probably quite foolishly, we rest a lot of hope with the new surgeon general," says St. Pierre. "She is a very forceful woman, and she feels very strongly about this particular issue."

The issue may be forced by a suit now before the U.S. Circuit Court of appeals for the D.C. Circuit. Filed May 12 by NORML, the suit -- which has been bounding between the Drug Enforcement Administration and the courts for 20 years -- demands that the DEA allow marijuana use for medical purposes.

The Justice Department must submit its brief by May 12.

Kevin Zeese, vice president of the Drug Policy Foundation and lead counsel for NORML's case, notes that if the Justice Department continues to oppose medical marijuana use, it will be contradicting the publicly stated views of the surgeon general of its own administration.

Justice Department spokesman Dean St. Dennis could not say what the department's position will be.

Hope for medicinal pot

Chicago Tribune, April 14, 1993

Irvin Rosenfeld, a stockbroker whose body is riddled with hundreds of bone tumors, underwent eight operations but could not prevent constant pulled muscles and hemorrhages. Heaven would be lying on a rack to stretch his tight muscles, he says. Chris Woiderski, a psychology student paralyzed from the chest down, used to take 490 prescribed pills a month to stop his muscle spasms and kill pain. He says he lived in a pharmacological stupor.

Bound by their pain, both men sought relief in marijuana and found it. The difference is, one of them was breaking the law.

Woiderski, of Tampa, and others like him say they have no choice but to defy a law they deem both irrational and cruel. Using their own lives as examples of marijuana's medical value and pinning fresh hopes on a new political climate, they are part of a movement putting medical marijuana back on the nation's agenda.

More people in Florida than anywhere else in the United States use marijuana legally for medical reasons. And more Floridians were approved for and awaiting legal marijuana supplies when the Bush administration banned new users in 1991. At least 20 people who had been previously approved were cut off.

"Every time I buy it in the street, I don't know what it's going to be mixed with," says Ronald Shaw, a Cocoa, Fla., engineer who suffers post-polio muscle spasms. Shaw was approved for the 14-year-old program but never received any legal marijuana. "The government is making me a criminal. I don't want to be a criminal."

But times are changing, and many illegal medical marijuana users believe they may not be considered criminals for long. They're counting on U.S. Surgeon General-designate Joycelyn Elders, whose office at the Arkansas Department of Health has been flooded with pro-marijuana letters.

She supports its medical use, although aides say she may be reluctant to speak out immediately. More pressing are other, less controversial health issues, they say.

"Her belief is that if there is some medical benefit to the patient and the doctor feels it's in the best interest of his patient, the doctor should have (marijuana) as a tool," said Carol Roddy, Elders' executive assistant. "It's just not her battle."

People with AIDS say marijuana reduces nausea, a side effect of chemotherapy, and stimulates appetite. In other words, marijuana gives AIDS patients a classic case of the "munchies."

Federal drug agencies prohibit marijuana's medical use. Among their reasons: Smoking may cause lung cancer. Marijuana may damage brain cells and compromise the immune and reproductive systems. "Highs" may lead to anxiety, panic and dizziness.

The Drug Enforcement Administration says "claims that marijuana is medicine are false, dangerous and cruel" and refuses to classify it as a Schedule II drug, such as morphine and codeine, which may be prescribed by doctors. Heroin and marijuana are among Schedule I drugs that cannot be prescribed.

"There are other medicines that are just as good with less damaging side effects," said Wayne Roques, the Miami-based DEA demand-reduction coordinator. "Marijuana gives false hope to people."

Rosenfeld disagrees.

Each week, the Lauderhill, Fla., stockbroker leaves his office several times a day for the confines of a Honda Civic. He places a beige towel over his gray suit pants and lights a marijuana joint, slowly filling the car with its heavy, sweet odor.

"This is not a cure-all," he says, popping a mint into his mouth when the cigarette is exhausted. "It's for one who has nowhere else to go."

At 10, he was diagnosed with multiple congenital cartilaginous exostosis and pseudo-pseudo parathyroidism - bone tumors that consume most of his body.

Standard therapies and drugs, such as Demerol, failed to halt the tumors' growth or deaden his pain, he says. Then Rosenfeld tried marijuana.

"I was playing a game of chess and I stood up," he recalled. "It dawned on me that I had been sitting for one hour. Before, I couldn't sit for more than 15 minutes."

Rosenfeld is among 10 people left in the country - half of whom live in Florida - entitled to receive free marijuana.

Woiderski submitted his medical marijuana application in November 1990. Four months later, he was approved and awaiting delivery. The supply never came.

"I go through a friend of mine who feels sorry for my situation," Woiderski said. "It's cheap, it's effective, and we don't have anything better. There's no cure for us, and apparently there's no compassion."

Elders questions condom centerpieces

Washington Times, May 26, 1993

Lunch yesterday in a fancy Washington hotel. Big crystal chandeliers. A member of Congress. A member of the administration. Someone from the mayor's office. And a silver bowl of assorted condoms at each table.

Salt, pepper, cream, sugar, condoms.

Even President Clinton's choice for surgeon general, Joycelyn Elders, was taken aback.

Dr. Elders isn't bashful about saying she thinks condoms should be given out in the schools, but she does draw the line: "I'm not going to put them on a lunch plate."

Rep. Patricia Schroeder, Colorado Democrat, complimented the choice of centerpieces.

Dr. Elders and Rep. Schroeder were speaking to the Association of Reproductive Health Professionals, an organization to educate others about reproductive and health issues.

War over school clinics // Health care up against birth control

TODAY, May 19, 1993

Last fall, Laticia Warren went into her high school health clinic for her routine physical.

The 14-year-old Walbrook High School freshman learned she had a hernia, which required surgery. And doctors discovered a low blood sugar condition that will keep her off the school track team for awhile.

That was bad news for Warren. But to proponents of school health clinics, which include the Clinton administration, it was evidence that clinics meet a critical need.

Without them, students may get "no health care. . . . Zero," says Baltimore school health chief Pat Fosarelli. But while expanding in-school clinics has strong support in Hillary Rodham Clinton's health-care task force, religious and conservative groups are up in arms.

Upset that many school clinics offer reproductive health services such as condoms and birth control pills, the groups promise a major political battle if new clinics are part of health reform.

"Parents send their children to school to learn to read and write and find Mexico on a map - not to copulate," says Ralph Reed of the Christian Coalition.

Reed and other conservatives say they want better health care for children but claim school-based clinics erode parental rights.

Schools "should be providing a strong abstinence message," says Nancy Jacobs of Maryland's chapter of Concerned Women for America. By (dispensing) contraceptives . . . it's giving them a license (to have sex)."

There are about 300 school-based clinics in 40 states and the District of Columbia. Surgeon General-appointee Joycelyn Elders - who pushed to open 24 clinics in Arkansas - is lobbying for more.

Like about 20% of clinics nationwide, Walbrook dispenses contraceptives. Teen-agers who come to the clinic - under Maryland law - don't need parental permission to get birth control.

At many clinics in other states that provide contraceptives, parental permission is required for everything from aspirin to condoms.

Health-care workers say providing contraceptives is a small part of what clinics do - a preventive health measure in an age of soaring teen pregnancy rates and AIDS.

The clinics, which are financed with private, state and federal money, cost up to \$ 150,000 a year to operate. But supporters say they save money long term by providing preventative health care and nutrition counseling.

School clinic workers across the country also report about 35% of their work involves mental health issues.

At Walbrook, "the counselor is just like a mentor," says Julia Scott, 18, a senior with a 4-month-old daughter. "I just come in and talk to her when I have personal problems that I don't want to talk to my mother about."

Says senior Constance Martin, 19, eight months pregnant: "It's more convenient (because) our mothers don't have to take a day off work when we're sick. It's kind of like a safety net."

When contraceptives are dispensed in Baltimore, the teens are counseled about pregnancy prevention, abstinence and risks of AIDS.

"They don't get out of here with just . . . condoms, " says clinic head Pat Hauptman.

Some say that's not enough.

"Kids see school as an authority figure, and if (it) is giving out contraception, it must be all right," says Jacobs.

She also charges the clinics, many of which are located in primarily black, inner-city neighborhoods, are racist.

"I think it's racially motivated," Jacobs says. "They don't want a lot of black welfare babies being born."

Some Baltimore black community leaders have complained a plan to allow school clinics to offer Norplant, a surgically implanted contraceptive, is racist.

Defenders say clinics often are located in primarily black neighborhoods because those are the poor areas where children don't get health care. Norplant, they say, is a birth-control option.

Still, expansion of clinics will be tough.

The opponents are "very strong, and it's the holy war for them, there's no question about it," says Debra Hauser of the Center for Population Options.