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CIVITAS

INITIATIVE

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CHICAGO, IL 60607

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JEFFREY JACOBS

CIVITAS SYMPOSIA

In addition to these curricular components, the CIVITAS ChildLaw Center sponsors symposia in areas relating to children throughout the year. The speakers at these programs are leading figures in the field of child welfare and include pediatricians, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, policy makers and attorneys who work with children on a daily basis. Scholars also make site visits to hospitals, courts, and other locations where the day to day work of child advocacy occurs.

Recent symposia speakers have included: Howard Davidson, Director of the American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law; Ann Haralambie, attorney and author of *The Child's Attorney*; Dr. Carl Bell, psychiatrist and advocate against community and domestic violence; Dr. Demetra Soter, pediatrician and child trauma specialist at Cook County Children's Hospital; Dr. Bruce Perry, Chief of Psychiatry and Director of the CIVITAS ChildTrauma Program at Texas Children's Hospital; and Anne Cohn Donnelly, Executive Director of the National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse.

Scholars are encouraged and expected to participate in the shaping and implementation of the program. They select speakers, participate in conference planning, represent the Center and support each other in furtherance of their professional and academic goals.

POST GRADUATION OBLIGATIONS

Eve Jacobs Scholarships are awarded to students who pledge to use their CIVITAS legal training to represent children. It is a requirement that when Scholars graduate from the program they will pursue legal careers in service to children. Scholarship recipients who choose careers that do not meet this expectation have an obligation to repay the money they receive from the program.

CHILDLAW CENTER STAFF

Diane Geraghty is the Faculty Director of the CIVITAS ChildLaw Center and a Professor of Law at Loyola University School of Law. She has written, taught and litigated extensively on juvenile matters and is the principal author of a benchbook for Illinois juvenile court judges.

Richard Cozzola is the Program Director of the CIVITAS ChildLaw Center. He is an experienced trial attorney who has represented children from infancy through adolescence. He has extensive experience teaching and supervising attorneys representing abused and neglected children.



LOYOLA
UNIVERSITY
CHICAGO
SCHOOL OF LAW

CIVITAS

CHILD LAW CENTER

Eve Jacobs Scholarship Program

The CIVITAS ChildLaw Center at Loyola University School of Law provides the first three year law school program which focuses on training law students to represent and advocate for children. The Center was established through the vision of Chicago attorney Jeffrey Jacobs, the founder of CIVITAS Initiative, an innovative, non-profit organization that educates and trains committed men and women to work as complete advocates for our country's abused and neglected children. The Program draws on the resources of CIVITAS Initiative and Loyola University's professional schools and departments to give the students the multidisciplinary knowledge they need to work on behalf of children.

The CIVITAS ChildLaw Center provides scholarship assistance, internship experience, and a specially developed course of studies for students who are committed to careers representing children. The details of the Scholarship are set forth in this description of the program.

SELECTION OF THE SCHOLARS

Ten CIVITAS Scholars are selected each year from the group of students admitted to study law at Loyola. Each Scholar receives a grant of \$3000 without regard to financial need. The grant is for one year, but is renewed annually based on satisfactory academic performance and full participation in program activities and internships. The Scholar may receive additional financial aid either on a loan or grant basis through the School of Law.

The application deadline for the Scholarship is February 15.

A committee consisting of faculty members, current Scholars and the directors of the ChildLaw Center recommend applicants for further consideration by members of the CIVITAS Initiative Board. Scholars are selected based on demonstrated commitment to public service, work on behalf of children, creativity, and diversity of background. During the course of their consideration, applicants are apprised of their status by the Center. Throughout the admissions and scholarship processes, prospective applicants are encouraged to visit or contact the Center to learn more about its programs. Applicants may also attend CIVITAS Symposia at the School of Law.

Only students admitted to the School of Law may be considered for a CIVITAS Scholarship. It is inevitable, therefore, that some students who file applications for the scholarship, but who are not accepted by the School of Law by early April, will not be considered for the award. Every attempt is made to minimize the number of cases where this happens. It is incumbent upon applicants to ensure that their application for the School of Law and the scholarship are forwarded to Loyola as early as possible.

Students who are admitted to the School of Law but not selected as CIVITAS Scholars are encouraged to join us at Loyola, to become part of the School's substantial childlaw community and to participate in the childlaw curriculum and program activities.

Scholars must meet the same requirements as all Loyola law students, as well as the specific curricular requirements of the Program. They must also participate actively in all Program activities, including symposia and meetings, and are expected to reserve a designated time period each week to accommodate CIVITAS activities.

THE CIVITAS ACADEMIC PROGRAM

In their first year, Scholars follow the same curriculum as all freshman students. They are, however, grouped in a special legal writing section where their research, writing and moot court projects focus on legal issues relating to children.

During their second and third years, in addition to traditional course work, Scholars are required to participate in a four course sequence of specialized courses on children and the law. These include: Children and the Law, a substantive overview of the legal issues relating to children; ChildLaw Trial Practice, a trial practice course focusing on courtroom advocacy for children; Interdisciplinary Seminar, an advanced seminar where the multidisciplinary aspects of children's advocacy are explored; and ChildLaw Policy, Practice and Profession.

Other substantive legal courses, interdisciplinary classes, legal skills training, and advanced research opportunities are available to supplement the student's training. These courses are open to all Loyola students who are interested in legal issues involving children on a space available basis. Students may also participate in a supervised clinical experience in ChildLaw at Loyola during their third year through Loyola's Community Law Center.

INTERNSHIP REQUIREMENTS

CIVITAS Scholars are required to complete two internships. In the summer after their first year, Scholars must complete a ten-week internship approved by the directors. This internship, which is supported by a CIVITAS stipend of up to \$5,000, enables Scholars to learn first hand the practical aspects of working with and on behalf of children. Students have the opportunity to pursue their interest in child advocacy by working in programs of their choice throughout the nation. At their option, they may develop their legal skills in the courtroom with leading attorneys who represent children, draft legislation, or work with policy makers, public officials or private agencies to influence the future course of child welfare policy. At the end of the summer, each Scholar is required to submit a written report on the summer's activities and on how the experience deepened the student's understanding of his or her goals in child advocacy.

Each student is also required to complete a second internship during the second summer of law school or during any semester of the second or third years of law school. This internship must also have child advocacy as its central purpose and must be approved by the directors. Students may receive either course credit or compensation from the internship site for this second internship.

CIVITAS INITIATIVE

BOARD OF COUNSELORS

JEFFREY D. JACOBS, J.D., founded CIVITAS Initiative in 1993. He is president and general counsel of HARPO Entertainment Group in Chicago, and has been Oprah Winfrey's personal attorney since 1984. Jacobs graduated from Loyola University Chicago School of Law in 1974, entered private practice as a trial lawyer, and eventually specialized in sports and entertainment law. He also serves on the board of directors of the Better Boys Foundation and Athletes Against Drugs.

NINA APPEL, J.D., is Dean of Loyola University Chicago School of Law. She recently served on the Illinois Compensation Review board, the Special Commission on Administration of Justice in Cook County, Illinois, and the Long-Term Planning Committee of the Chicago Bar Association. She also chairs the American Bar Association Council on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar.

BRUCE PERRY, M.D., Ph.D., is the Trammell Research Professor of Child Psychiatry and vice-chair for research in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas. In addition, Dr. Perry is an associate professor of pediatrics and pharmacology and the chief of psychiatry at Texas Children's Hospital. His clinical research and practice focus on traumatized children; last year, Dr. Perry and his team counseled the children released from the David Koresh compound in Waco, Texas.

DEBRA REYNOLDS is an author and educator whose work has focused on therapeutic applications of the creative process. She developed a unique training program for teachers and caregivers of children. Reynolds is executive producer of the Children's Dignity Project which is scheduled to air on a major television network in 1995, promoting the recognition of the universal needs of children.

ANDREW VACHSS, J.D., is a New York attorney and author who specializes in the representation of abused children. Vachss has worked as a federal investigator, social caseworker, community organizer, and director of numerous agencies including a re-entry center for former convicts, and a maximum-security institution for violent youth.

DAN WEBB, J.D., is a partner in the law firm of Winston & Strawn, where he chairs the litigation department. Previously, Webb was U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois and director of the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement.

OPRAH WINFREY, talk show host and producer, is a staunch advocate for children's rights and has become one of America's most vocal spokespersons against child abuse. She and Jacobs successfully worked with Congress and concerned citizens to enact the National Child Protection Act, which enables child-care organizations to request national criminal background checks on current and prospective child-care workers and volunteers.

CIVITAS INITIATIVE

THE CIVITAS MISSION

TARGET the most committed students and professionals from every discipline that impacts abused and neglected children in America

PREPARE them with comprehensive education and training in child advocacy

SEND them into communities to actively work to protect these children

CIVITAS INITIATIVE is an innovative, non-profit organization that educates and trains committed men and women to work as complete advocates for our country's abused and neglected children.

THE CIVITAS GOAL

The CIVITAS goal is to create a team of child abuse specialists from all disciplines, linked by the commitment to protect the children of America.

CIVITAS uses its resources to inspire a greater commitment from our citizens to make saving our human environment a new priority.

CIVITAS is convinced that the alarming disintegration of our communities and families, and the increasing incidents of violent crime, are directly related to the escalating cycles of abuse and neglect of our children. CIVITAS believes that the future of our country depends on re-focusing the vision of how our citizens can use their knowledge to meet the tremendous needs of our children and nurture our communities back to health.

THE CIVITAS STRATEGY

CIVITAS works in partnership with select educational and training institutions to provide unique interdisciplinary programs in all fields that impact abused and neglected children. CIVITAS integrates knowledge, understanding, support and experience into comprehensive programs that produce child advocates with fully-informed perspectives. CIVITAS awards scholarships to select individuals who show passion and commitment to children and society, and who will put their training directly to work in our communities.

CIVITAS founded two strategic programs in 1993 in the fields of law and medicine. These core programs provide the framework for CIVITAS research and development, interdisciplinary training, and continuing interaction with CIVITAS alumni. CIVITAS certified its first social work program in 1994.

The CIVITAS ChildLaw Center, Loyola University Chicago School of Law:

The first of its kind at any American law school, the program provides law students the opportunity to focus their legal education and careers on advocacy for abused and neglected children. The unique, interdisciplinary curriculum provides a complete understanding of the social, psychological, and emotional underpinnings of abuse to produce a corps of specialized child advocates and litigators.

The CIVITAS ChildTrauma Program, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences: The program is our nation's first formalized didactic and clinical training program to teach medical students, psychiatry and pediatric residents, child and adolescent psychiatry fellows and affiliated medical, psychology, social work, physician assistant, and nursing trainees how to understand, evaluate, and treat traumatized children.

CIVITAS Partnership Program, University of Michigan School of Social Work: The Program's goal is to produce a corps of highly trained social work specialists in child abuse assessment and intervention to go directly into communities to protect our children.

CIVITAS develops creative educational programs in all fields that impact abused and neglected children, including: law, medicine, psychology, nursing, social work, journalism, education, penology, architecture, physical therapy, and law enforcement. In addition to classroom training, CIVITAS scholarships support practical field internships that enable student to get real-world experience and to have immediate impact on children and the society.

THE CIVITAS FACTS

- * Three million children are reported as abused or neglected each year.**
- * Child abuse is the second leading killer of children under five.**
- * The chances are one in four that by the time a child is 18, they will have been significantly affected by interpersonal or community violence.**
- * The number of serious crimes committed by juveniles increased by 68% from 1988 to 1992.**

A person who is abused or neglected will either turn on themselves or on society; the tragic impact of child maltreatment is well-documented. We can measure the effects in every community - in drug abuse and street crime, in young pregnancies, in mental illness, and in violence. It is our responsibility as citizens to protect this vulnerable segment of our society. A concentrated assault on child abuse will result in safer children and a safer society. Child protection is tantamount to crime prevention.

CIVITAS Initiative was conceived in early 1993 as a way to help reverse the slide into fear and violence in our communities. Increasingly frustrated at the lack of focused attention and direction by the government and our citizens toward the plight of maltreated children in this country, Chicago attorney Jeffrey Jacobs created CIVITAS Initiative to take direct action and affect positive change. With the conviction that early intervention and appropriate treatment can help protect and heal our children, Jacobs provided initial funding and direction to train our country's first complete child advocates.

CIVITAS INITIATIVE encourages partnerships with individuals, community leaders, corporations, universities, and institutions to step up to our responsibility as citizens and leaders of our society, and to make saving our human environment a new priority of our business and personal lives.

CIVITAS INITIATIVE PROGRAM STAFF

Professor Kathleen Faller is the Faculty Coordinator for the CIVITAS Initiative Program, and an international expert in the area of child abuse. She has published numerous books and articles about child maltreatment and child sexual abuse.

Dean and Professor Paula Allen-Meares is an internationally-known expert on child and adolescent mental health issues, and utilization of social work services in educational settings. She has published numerous books and articles on these topics.

CIVITAS INITIATIVE

CIVITAS is a Latin word meaning "service to the community." The University of Michigan CIVITAS Partnership Program is part of the national CIVITAS Initiative established by Jeffrey Jacobs, a Chicago attorney who is currently the President of the HARPO Entertainment Group. The goal of the CIVITAS Initiative is to train and bring together professionals from those fields which impact most on the lives of maltreated children. The CIVITAS ChildLaw Center at Loyola University School of Law in Chicago and the CIVITAS ChildTrauma Programs in child psychiatry at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas were started in 1993. While the areas of specialization differ, each CIVITAS Program is designed to train professionals to serve maltreated children through interdisciplinary education and hands-on experience.

The members of the CIVITAS Initiative Board of Counselors are Nina Appel, Dean of Loyola Chicago School of Law; Bruce Perry, M.D., Ph.D., Director of the CIVITAS ChildTrauma Programs in child psychiatry at Baylor College of Medicine; Andrew Vachss, a New York attorney and author who specializes in the representation of abused children; Dan Webb, a senior litigation partner in the Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn; Debra Reynolds, Executive Producer of The Children's Dignity Project; and Oprah Winfrey, a national advocate for children.

CIVITAS INITIATIVE

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AT RISK



THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION

America's children are in crisis. Each night increasing numbers go to bed hungry, homeless or scared. One in five lives in poverty. Every year close to three million children are reported as abused or neglected. Child abuse is the second leading killer of children under five. The nation spends nearly ten billion dollars annually on a foster care system that often fails the children it was designed to serve. The tragic impact of child maltreatment on the subsequent physical, emotional and social development of children and on their functioning as adults is well documented.

This crisis demands the services of committed social workers who are equipped with the most current knowledge and technologies. Yet as the need for highly trained professional social workers has increased, there has been a decrease in the number of professionally trained social workers in child welfare agencies. Nationwide, only 28% have undergraduate or graduate degrees in social work. The CIVITAS Initiative Partnership Program is an effort to change this. The Program's goal is to produce a cadre of highly trained social work specialists in child abuse assessment and intervention to protect the children of today and tomorrow.

THE CIVITAS PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The University of Michigan is recognized as a national and international leader in the field of Social Work. It offers the most comprehensive, current and in-depth curricula of any School of Social Work in the country, with a wide range of specializations and dual degree programs. The School of Social Work, University of Michigan has a distinguished interdisciplinary faculty of leading experts, whose research and scholarship is on the cutting edge in the area of services to children and families. The School of Social Work benefits from the faculty's collaborative relations with other University of Michigan resources including the Department of Pediatrics and the Department of Psychiatry in the Medical School, the Law School's Child Advocacy Clinic, the School of Nursing, the Department of Psychology, the Center for Human Growth and Development, the School of Public Health, the Institute for Public Policy Studies, and the Institute for Social Research.

The CIVITAS Program will provide scholarships and financial support for professional practicum experiences. The Program has an expert faculty director dedicated to coordinating course selections and the CIVITAS Scholars' Professional Practicum placements. The Advisory Board for CIVITAS Scholars is composed of highly regarded faculty and professionals in the field who will monitor the quality of the students' experience and provide expert advice and guidance. These individuals and the dean of the School of Social Work will consult regularly with the Board of Counselors of CIVITAS Initiative.

THE SELECTION OF THE CIVITAS SCHOLARS

The CIVITAS Program is dedicated to nurturing the development of highly committed social work students with strong academic and creative abilities who will use their professional skills on behalf of children impacted by maltreatment. Each year, up to ten CIVITAS Scholarships are awarded to students who are admitted to the Master of Social Work Program's entering class. Each Scholar selected will receive \$10,000 for each academic year, (or \$5,000 for a four-month term). In addition, a stipend in the amount of \$5,000 is available to students to support their field placement requirements. The scholarships are granted without regard to financial need, and are renewable annually based on satisfactory academic performance, full participation in school and CIVITAS Program activities and internships, and a continuing pledge to use their education in front-line service of children impacted by maltreatment.

Only students who are admitted to the Master of Social Work Program may be considered for a CIVITAS Scholarship. Those persons wishing to be considered for a Scholarship must submit a scholarship application that will be forwarded to a separate committee charged with selecting the Scholars. Students wishing to be considered for a CIVITAS Scholarship must submit the attached application and materials by the deadline date specified on the application.

In addition to academic achievement, the criteria for selection as a CIVITAS Scholar include a demonstrated commitment to public service, previous work on behalf of children or the community at large, and potential for creativity and leadership. Finally, the selection committee considers the importance of diverse backgrounds and experience.

THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM

CIVITAS Scholars must meet the same requirements as all other Master of Social Work students, as well as the specific curricular requirements of the Program. In addition, they must participate actively in all CIVITAS Program activities including lectures and meetings.

The CIVITAS Initiative Program supplements the normal curriculum of the School of Social Work. Students will major in the Interpersonal Practice Curriculum (IP), that is, direct practice with individuals, families, and groups. In addition to taking the core courses required for IP, students will take relevant courses offered as part of the regular curriculum, and specially developed courses designed for the CIVITAS Program.

Scholars are encouraged and expected to participate in the shaping and implementation of the program. They will represent CIVITAS and support each other in pursuit of their professional and academic goals.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICUM REQUIREMENTS

The School of Social Work provides students with outstanding opportunities to develop professional practice skills through experiential learning under the supervision of a highly qualified staff. The Professional Practicum, or student field placement, is undertaken concurrently with coursework so that students can apply and integrate classroom knowledge with the challenges of the field. Students will intern in child protection units, child welfare treatment programs, sexual abuse programs, and will participate in multidisciplinary assessment of difficult cases of child maltreatment.

CIVITAS Scholars will receive the highest quality supervision as part of their preparation for front-line work with maltreated children. The goal of the Professional Practicum is to allow students to expand their practical experience and to help them focus on how they intend to use their skills to become effective advocates for children.

POST GRADUATE SERVICE

CIVITAS Scholarships are awarded to students who pledge to use their CIVITAS training directly in the community upon graduation, to provide a direct benefit for children who are impacted by maltreatment. CIVITAS Scholars will be expected to make a career commitment to the service of such children, and will sign a pledge in which they commit to work in the service of children impacted by maltreatment for at least one term for every term they receive financial support.

CIVITAS INITIATIVE

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AT RISK



THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION 1994-95

Instructions: Please type or print in ink.

If you wish to be considered for a CIVITAS Scholarship, please complete this form, send it and all supporting materials to the Admission Office, University of Michigan, School of Social Work, 1065 Frieze Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1285. **All scholarship documentation must be submitted no later than August 1, 1994.** Your entire admission application will be forwarded to the CIVITAS Initiative.

1. Name (in full) _____
Last First Middle
2. Social Security Number _____
3. Present Address _____
Number and Street City State Zip
Telephones _____
Day: Area Code Evening: Area Code
Please indicate after what date the above address/phone should no longer be used _____
Month / Date / Year
4. Permanent Address _____
Number and Street City State Zip
Telephones _____
Day: Area Code Evening: Area Code
5. Business Address _____
Name City State
Telephone _____ May we contact you at work? ____ Yes ____ No
6. List child-related experience (most recent first):
(Name of Program) (Position) (Dates Employed)
a) _____
b) _____
c) _____

7. Please list undergraduate degree granting institution.

College / University

City / State

Dates

Degree

Major

Honors received: _____

Please list all graduate/professional institution(s) attended:

College / University

City / State

Dates

Degree

Major

8. Please describe your extracurricular activities within your school and your school community, and public or civic activities outside school or after graduation. Please include the organization or group with which you worked, the nature of your responsibilities, the amount of time you gave to these activities weekly, and the duration of your affiliation with each group listed. (Use additional sheets if needed):

9. In a short typewritten essay not to exceed two pages, please give your reasons for wanting to be considered for the program, relevant autobiographical information and the nature of the commitment you would make as a CIVITAS Scholar and graduate of the Program.

10. Please include a typed resume with this application.

I hereby apply for a CIVITAS Scholarship from the University of Michigan School of Social Work. I certify that all the information contained in my application is accurate and complete and that there is nothing in my personal background or character that is in conflict with the goals of the CIVITAS Program. I understand that it is my responsibility to update the school on any changes to this application.

I understand by applying for the scholarship, I give permission for the selection committee to have access to my entire school application for admission.

I understand that this application will only be considered upon my acceptance to the University of Michigan Master of Social Work Program as an entering full-time student. I understand that the scholarship is awarded for one year, but is renewable annually based on satisfactory academic performance and full participation in CIVITAS Program activities and internships.

Date

Signature



LOYOLA
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CIVITAS

CHILD LAW CENTER

a partnership with CIVITAS Initiative

America's children are in crisis. Child abuse is the second leading killer of children under the age of five. Each year, four million children are victims of domestic and community violence. A person who is abused will either turn on themselves or on society: the tragic impact of child maltreatment is well documented. A concentrated assault on child abuse would result in safer children and a safer society. Yet this vulnerable, critical segment of our society – the children who will shape the future – remains largely underserved by our legal system.

Lawyers have a unique opportunity to help resolve these problems. Through their representation of children in court and in policy making positions, they can impact on the individual lives of children and on the broader issues that affect them. Despite this need, no comprehensive program for training lawyers to represent children has existed.

The CIVITAS ChildLaw Center at Loyola University Chicago School of Law is the first program of its kind at any American law school, providing law students the opportunity to focus their legal education and careers on meeting the unique legal needs of children. This comprehensive, three-year law school program does more than just expose students to children's legal issues – it prepares them to immediately begin careers in child advocacy. The Center offers a specialized interdisciplinary curriculum, field internships to provide hands-on training, and scholarship assistance to a select group of students who pledge to use their law degree and CIVITAS training in direct service to children in the community upon graduation.

the CIVITAS academic program

The CIVITAS ChildLaw curriculum provides students with the interdisciplinary knowledge and the particularized legal skills needed to effectively advocate for children. The required curriculum for CIVITAS Scholarship recipients consists of a specialized legal writing course in the first year, and a four course sequence in the final two years of law school. The opportunity to share in the specialized CIVITAS curriculum is available to a limited number of non-scholarship students who are committed to working for children. In addition to this core curriculum, the law school and university offer a number of elective courses which relate directly to child advocacy. As an integral component of a major urban university, the Center's multi-disciplinary program is able to draw on the variety of professional disciplines taught at Loyola, including Medicine, Psychology, Social Work, Education, Nursing, and Criminal Justice.

CIVITAS internships

CIVITAS Scholarship recipients are required to complete two internships, the first of which occurs between the first and second year of law school, and is supported by a CIVITAS stipend. The internships provide students with national and local opportunities to develop professional skills through hands-on experience with children and the community agencies and individuals who advocate for them. In addition, the CIVITAS staff works with any Loyola student who is seeking assistance in locating an internship in legal work related to children.

CIVITAS scholarships

Each year, a select group of ten students are named as CIVITAS Scholars. Scholars are chosen from applicants who have been accepted to Loyola University Chicago School of Law. Their selection is based on demonstrated commitment to public service, previous experience in working with children or the larger community, and potential for creativity and leadership. Scholars must complete the specialized course sequence as part of their J.D. curriculum, participate in two internships, and attend regular CIVITAS meetings and symposia.

A partial scholarship of \$3,000 is granted without regard to financial need, and is renewable each year based on satisfactory academic performance and full participation in program activities and internships. CIVITAS Scholars also receive financial support of up to \$5,000 for the first of two required internships.

CIVITAS symposia series

The Center sponsors a symposia series, mandatory for Scholars, but open to the entire University community. National and local leaders on children's issues in psychiatry, psychology, social work, medicine, and law discuss topics including child development, diagnosis and treatment of trauma, courtroom advocacy, and systemic reform.

CIVITAS Initiative

CIVITAS Initiative is an innovative, non-profit organization that educates and trains committed men and women to work as complete advocates for our country's abused and neglected children. The CIVITAS goal is to create a team of child abuse specialists from all disciplines, linked by a common commitment, working together to protect the children of America. CIVITAS believes that child protection is crime prevention, and that the future of our country depends on re-focusing the vision of how our citizens can use their knowledge to meet the tremendous needs of our children and nurture our communities back to health.

The CIVITAS ChildLaw Center was established in 1993 through the vision and generosity of Jeffrey Jacobs, a Loyola Law School alumnus and the founder of CIVITAS Initiative. In addition to the ChildLaw Program, the CIVITAS ChildTrauma Program was established in 1993 in the Department of Psychiatry at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas. In May 1994, the CIVITAS Initiative established a Partnership Program with the University of Michigan School of Social Work in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The members of the CIVITAS Initiative Board of Counselors are Jeffrey Jacobs, Chicago attorney and President of HARPO Entertainment Group; Nina Appel, Dean of Loyola Chicago School of Law; Bruce Perry, M.D., Ph.D. Chief of Psychiatry at Texas Children's Hospital and Director of the CIVITAS ChildTrauma Programs at Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas; Debra Reynolds, Executive Producer of The Children's Dignity Project; Andrew Vachss, a New York attorney and author who specializes in the representation of abused children; Dan Webb, a senior litigation partner in the Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn and former U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois; and Oprah Winfrey, a national advocate for children.

For more information, please fill out and return the following form.

Name _____

Address _____

- ☐ I would like more detailed information about the CIVITAS ChildLaw Center scholarship and academic programs.
- ☐ I am interested in learning about admissions to Loyola University Chicago School of Law.
- ☐ I would like to learn more about CIVITAS Initiative and its programs
- ☐ I am interested in M.J. or LL.M. graduate programs in ChildLaw at Loyola University Chicago.

CIVITAS ChildLaw Center - Loyola University Chicago School of Law
One East Delaware - Suite 215 - Chicago, IL 60611
(312)915-6481 - Fax (312)915-6485

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO LAW JOURNAL

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CHILDLAW SYMPOSIUM ISSUE

- ♦ SAVING OUR CHILDREN: FOCUSING THE WORLD'S ATTENTION
ON THE ABUSE OF CHILDREN

By Robert F. Drinan, S.J.

- ♦ THE JUVENILE DEATH PENALTY: IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF
THE CHILD?

By Suzanne D. Strater

- ♦ EXPLORING THE POLITICAL ROLES OF THE FAMILY:
JUSTIFICATIONS FOR PERMANENCY PLANNING FOR CHILDREN

By David J. Herring

- ♦ RIGHTS & DUTIES: AN OVERVIEW OF THE ATTORNEY-CHILD
CLIENT RELATIONSHIP

By Marvin R. Ventrell

- ♦ TERMINATING THE PARENT-CHILD LEGAL RELATIONSHIP AS A
RESPONSE TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

By Donald C. Bross

- ♦ *PEOPLE V. FITZPATRICK*: THE PATH TO AMENDING THE
ILLINOIS CONSTITUTION TO PROTECT CHILD WITNESSES IN
CRIMINAL SEXUAL ABUSE CASES



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ONGOING

Winter/Spring 1995

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Civitas Initiative — Dedicated to Making a Difference in Child Abuse and Neglect

"There is nothing more important than raising happy, productive individuals for society. Until all of us begin to see children as *our* responsibility and society's future resource, then we will keep falling short. We can't keep building prisons to protect ourselves. Nothing I do will affect society as much as front-line work helping children," believes Veronica Grijalva.

Grijalva, a single mother with two adult daughters, is one of eleven Masters of Social Work students at the University of Michigan who were awarded scholarships last Fall from the Civitas Initiative, a new professional training and partnership program.

"Civitas," a Latin word meaning "service to the community," is the inspiration of Jeffrey Jacobs, a Chicago attorney and father of three. Jacobs says that "the crime problem in the U.S. is directly tied to the escalation of child abuse and neglect. When children are abused and neglected, they either turn on themselves or on society. I believe that if we train professionals — social workers, lawyers, doctors and police — who come in contact with abused and neglected children, then we can reduce the cycle of crime and violence. By protecting children, we protect our community and make it safer."

Through Civitas Scholarship Programs, Jacobs is funding the training of graduate students to use their professional skills on behalf of maltreated children. He is creating a corps of child-trauma specialists, the first of its kind. Jacobs, who is President of HARPO Entertainment Group which produces Oprah Winfrey's talk show, donated several hundred thousand dollars in scholarship support to launch the Civitas effort. Also a

child advocate, Winfrey contributed additional funds from a benefit show in Houston.

The Civitas Program at the University of Michigan School of Social Work is the third initiative Jacobs has funded. The first Civitas Initiative began in 1993 at Loyola University's School of Law in Chicago. There, Jacobs established the Loyola ChildLaw Center to train law students to become "pediatric lawyers" —

specialized advocates for maltreated children. He also established the Civitas ChildTrauma Program at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston to train medical students specializing in child psychiatry and other mental health professionals.

After establishing the first two programs, Jacobs wanted to fund a program to train social workers. A friend who had met Social Work Dean Paula Allen-Meares, suggested that Jacobs



Committed to fighting child abuse and neglect are (top, left to rt.): Professor Kathleen Fallor, Director of the Civitas Initiative at UM, and Civitas Scholars Greg Watt, Ave Bortz, Elizabeth Gibner, Moira Birdsall. Bottom: Veronica Grijalva, Vicki Fadeley, Deborah Salmons, Jennifer Dietrich. (Not pictured: Monique Davis, Kristin Gaulden, Tashelle LeBlanc).

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Baylor Researchers Awarded \$2.7 Million in State Grants

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board has awarded more than \$2.7 million in research grants to support 15 projects in biomedicine and biotechnology at Baylor College of Medicine.

The funding was provided through the state's Advanced Technology Program (ATP), which is part of the nation's largest state-supported, competitive, peer-reviewed research grants programs.

Lawrence Chan, M.B.B.S., Cell Biology and Medicine, received the largest of the Baylor grants—\$349,089—to develop an animal model for atherosclerosis research.

Two of the Baylor awards were Development and Transfer Grants, a new component of the ATP that supports previously-funded projects showing the most potential for commercialization: Cliff Waldrep, Ph.D., and Vernon Knight, M.D., both in the Center for Biotechnology, received a \$180,000 grant to continue their work on "Pulmonary Delivery of Asthma Drugs by Liposome Aerosols," and Margaret Conner, Ph.D., Molecular Virology, received a \$150,000 grant for her research on "Genetically-Engineered Rotavirus Vaccines." ■

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Is Your Blood Pressure Getting Out of Control?

Check out the tips in a free brochure from Baylor.

For the more than 60 million Americans with high blood pressure, a new brochure might help them "take control." The brochure is part of Baylor College of Medicine's "We Care For You" series.

The first step is to get blood pressure checked; nearly half the people with hypertension are unaware of their problem.

Someone whose blood pressure is higher than the level considered "optimal" or "normal" should consult a physician to determine a course of treatment. Options include diet, exercise, stress reduction or stress management, and medication.

Hypertension risk factors include:

- | | |
|--|---|
| • obesity | • use of oral contraceptives |
| • stress | • a history of diabetes, gout, or kidney disease |
| • aging | • African-American or Hispanic ancestry—two groups that are at higher risk. |
| • lack of exercise | |
| • a diet high in salt, fat, or alcohol | |
| • a family history of the disease | |

For a copy of "Blood Pressure: Take Control," send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Blood Pressure. We Care For You, Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, Houston, TX, 77030. ■

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BAYLOR Medicine

Caskey Honored

C. Thomas Caskey, M.D., received The Giovanni Lorenzini Foundation Prize for Basic Biomedical Research in Milan, Italy. A Baylor Professor of Molecular Genetics, Caskey was nominated by his peers for this international honor. He is Director of the Human Genome Research Center at Baylor and an Investigator for the Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

Caskey was also named the 1993 Bernard Sachs Lecturer—the Child Neurology Society's highest honor. ■

'Ten Best' Includes BCM-Affiliated Hospital

Child magazine has named Texas Children's Hospital (TCH) one of "The 10 Best Children's Hospitals in America."

The magazine evaluated the hospitals based on research quality, the teaching program, children's advocacy efforts, a child-friendly physical environment, programs to prepare the child and family for hospitalization, a staff-to-patient ratio of seven-to-one, and the philosophy that caring for children's emotional needs is as important as healing their bodies.

The magazine cited several specialties at TCH: pediatric AIDS, cancer, heart surgery, microsurgery, and gene replacement therapy. ■

Inside

- From the President*
- Weight Control for African-Americans*
- Protecting Babies from HIV*
- Reflections . . .*
- Prostate: The Controversial Cancer*
- Avoiding Health Hazards Overseas*
- Pediatric Heart-Transplant Recipient*

Replacing the Gene that Causes CF

Researchers are studying gene therapy as a treatment for cystic fibrosis.

Baylor College of Medicine, Texas Children's Hospital, and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) will participate in a \$3 million, five-year federal grant to study gene replacement therapy for cystic fibrosis.

Arthur L. Beaudet, M.D., Baylor Professor of Molecular Genetics and a Howard Hughes investigator, will head the Houston team, one of six attempting to treat a disease that causes life-shortening lung infections and digestive difficulties.

The scientists will study gene replacement therapy as a treatment for cystic fibrosis, the most common inherited disease among whites, afflicting one in 2,500 in North America.

For gene replacement therapy, properly-functioning gene copies are introduced into the patient's body to replace

missing or defective genes that have caused the disease.

"This research, funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the NIH, will help us take the steps needed to reach our eventual goal of using gene therapy to treat cystic fibrosis," Beaudet said.

Dr. Michael Welsh, a scientist at the University of Iowa, which is also participating in the National Institutes of Health (NIH) study, recently reported correcting the genetic defect that causes cystic fibrosis.

Working with Baylor, Texas Children's, and HHMI will be scientists at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in San Antonio, The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, and McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. ■



Beaudet

Treating Victims of Child Abuse

Baylor develops model for training mental health workers in childhood trauma.

The nation's first educational and clinical training program in childhood trauma at a medical school has been established at Baylor with a contribution from talk-show host Oprah Winfrey.

The Civitas ChildTrauma Program will train mental health professionals to meet the needs of

children victimized by domestic, community, and interpersonal violence. The program will include training for medical students, psychiatry and pediatric residents, child and adolescent psychiatry fellows, and affiliated medical, psychology, social work, physician assistant, and nursing trainees.

"Our goal is to develop, pilot, and evaluate exportable models that can be adopted by other medical school training programs across the country," said Bruce D. Perry, M.D., Ph.D., who will direct the program for Baylor's Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences. The Thomas S. Trammell Research Professor of Child Psychiatry at Baylor, Perry is also Chief of the Psychiatry Service at Texas Children's Hospital.



Winfrey presents check to Perry at news conference.

(Continued on page 2)



FROM THE PRESIDENT

Prescription: More Student Financial Aid

For some graduating medical students, the only figure that rivals the national debt is the amount they owe for their medical school loans. It is not a dollar figure they will soon forget.

When Baylor's Class of '93 was graduated last summer, the average student debt incurred from four years of medical school was nearly \$54,000. This is three times the average debt 10 years ago—largely because tuition for Texas students increased from \$400 to \$6,550 during that period.

The debt is exacerbated because students enter residency training after graduation, delaying payment of their debts and allowing interest to compound for at least another four years.

Such large debts are often cited as a major reason for the nation's perceived shortage of physicians who choose to practice general medicine, especially in rural and underserved inner-city areas.

For 1993-94, the cost of attending Baylor College of Medicine as a first-year student—including tuition, fees, books, insurance, and cost-of-living expenses—is estimated to be almost \$21,000 for Texas residents, and nearly \$35,000 for out-of-state students.

Scholarships and loans help most students pay their bills. Three-fourths of the 656 medical students enrolled at Baylor this year received a scholarship or loan. The College provided more than \$1 million for scholarships—more than half of the \$1.8 million in awards to Baylor students this year.

Baylor funds available for student loans also exceeded \$1 million, but this was only 18 percent of the total needed. Fortunately, other Baylor students were able to obtain loans from the federal government and other sources. More than 80 percent of the \$6.6 million Baylor students received in loans this year came from either the U.S. Department of Education or Health & Human Services. Unfortunately, the interest rates for many of these loans were higher than those for Baylor loans.

As the Baylor administration continues to review students' financial needs and search for ways to minimize the cost of medical education, we are all grateful for the many alumni, philanthropic organizations, and other friends of the College who have given donations for student financial assistance. Their generosity has enabled Baylor to supply millions of dollars in scholarships and low-interest loans to our students—a key strategy for lessening the financial burden faced by our physicians of the future.

William T. Butler

William T. Butler, M.D.

Weight-Control Program To Help African-Americans

Maintaining healthy eating and exercise habits is the long-term goal.

Baylor is testing a new weight control and behavioral modification program designed specifically for African-American women.

Studies indicate 44 percent of African-American women over 20 are clinically-obese, said John P. Foreyt, Ph.D., Director of Baylor's Nutrition Research Clinic. "None of the weight control programs currently available has been tested for their effectiveness in minority populations," he said.

Funded by the National Institutes of Health, the two-year Black American Life-style Intervention project will study 150 women. The research will begin with a 16-week program designed to achieve weight loss using a meal replacement for breakfast

and lunch and a low-fat, high-fiber diet. When the dieting portion of the program ends, support group meetings will continue for the duration of the study.

Baylor's DeBakey Heart Center helped develop the program last year from pilot studies that showed peer support aided African-Americans in controlling their weight and adopting healthier life-styles without giving up important aspects of their culture, Foreyt said.

"Our primary goal is not weight loss," he said. "We want these women to learn how to take control of their lives and of their weight, to avoid 'yo-yo' dieting, and to establish lifelong healthy eating and exercise habits." ■

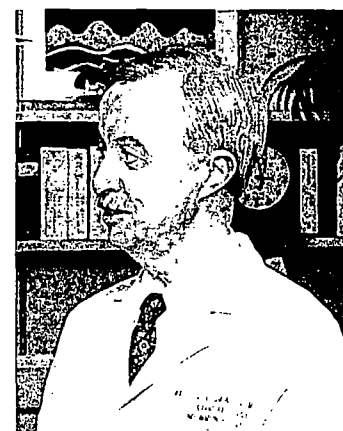
Protecting Babies from Their HIV-Positive Moms

Drugs might help prevent transmission of the AIDS virus.

Two drugs that researchers hope will prevent the transmission of the AIDS virus from mother to child during pregnancy are being tested at Baylor College of Medicine, in conjunction with other U.S. medical schools.

William T. Shearer, M.D., Ph.D., Baylor Professor of Pediatrics, said evidence suggests that women with high amounts of antibodies against HIV have fewer children who are infected with the AIDS virus.

For the two-year study, to be conducted at 30 medical centers, researchers will provide intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) or a derivative of that drug (HIVIG) to 300 pregnant women who tested positive for HIV.



Shearer

One group will receive IVIG, which has been proven to reduce the number of secondary bacterial and viral infections in children with AIDS. The other group will receive HIVIG, which includes a special protein that binds to the AIDS virus.

"In the United States, the number of mother-to-baby transmissions is increasing," said Shearer. Director of the

AIDS Research Center at Baylor. "If the study is successful, it could have tremendous benefit for stopping (these transmissions)."

The study is funded through the National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, and the National Institute of Child Health and Development. ■

Faster DNA Sequencing

Genome scientists aim for 1 million base pairs of DNA a year.

A Baylor scientist has received a \$2.2 million grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for research associated with the Human Genome Project.

Richard A. Gibbs, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Molecular Genetics, will use the grant to develop faster approaches to DNA sequencing, which is used in the study of gene structure and function.

Gibbs hopes to simplify the time-consuming, labor-intensive process of DNA analysis so that his laboratory will be able to sequence

1 million base pairs of DNA a year, instead of the current rate of about 300,000. A total of 3 billion base pairs of DNA contain all genetic information for humans.

"The Human Genome Project is an ambitious undertaking that will improve our ability to diagnose and treat hereditary diseases," Gibbs said.

"We are streamlining the DNA sequencing to humans won't have to monitor the process so much. Improving current automation and the level of reliability is the key to speeding up the sequencing output."

Gibbs will concentrate his research on the X-chromosome. Baylor scientists already have identified the location of various genes associated with X-chromosome disorders, such as Fragile X syndrome, the most common form of inherited mental retardation.



Gibbs

Baylor's Human Genome Research Center, one of 18 centers in the United States, was established with a \$10 million, five-year NIH grant. The \$3 billion, 15-year Human Genome Project, is an attempt to identify and sequence the estimated 100,000 genes on the 23 pairs of human chromosomes. C. Thomas Caskey, M.D., is Director of the Center at Baylor. ■

Medicine for Migraines

Problem is now thought to be caused by a blood chemical.

The nation's 12 million migraine sufferers can find relief through an injection of sumatriptan, said Howard S. Derman, M.D., Assistant Professor of Neurology at Baylor.

Previously thought to be caused by blood vessel spasms, migraines are now believed to be an interaction between a blood chemical called serotonin and blood vessels connected to nerves in the brain.

"Sumatriptan is the first migraine drug that works on serotonin release instead of blood vessel spasms," Derman said. While the drug will not prevent the onset of migraines, "... it provides quick relief, usually in less than 20 minutes," he said.

A clinical study of a nasal form of the drug will begin soon at 50 sites in the United States, including Baylor. Derman

expects an oral form of sumatriptan, currently available overseas, to be available in a year.

Migraines are characterized by pain on one side (usually above the eye or cheek), nausea or vomiting, and sensitivity to light. The symptoms last from two to four hours and occur primarily in women.

About 80 percent of patients have tolerated the drug well, and Derman said minor side effects such as mild chest discomfort and fullness of the throat subside quickly and are not considered serious.

"Patients with high blood pressure and a history of heart disease should not take the drug," Derman said. "But that does not affect too many patients since migraines tend to begin in the teen years and taper off around age 40." ■



Skeleton crew: During a tour of Baylor on Family Day, medical student Kathy Knudsen (center) demonstrates her knowledge of anatomy to her niece, Kate Lanting; mother, Joy Knudsen; nephew, Bryan Lanting; and sister, Kari Lanting. The Office of Alumni Affairs hosted the event for families of first-year medical students.

REFLECTIONS...

'Ten Glorious Days in Space'—A Different Form of Higher Learning

My mother says that when I was 8, I used to draw little rockets on my homework papers. That was her first notion that I wanted to be an astronaut. I was always fascinated with science—especially science fiction—and I remember getting really excited while watching the Apollo flights on TV.

Earlier this year I experienced that excitement again, but this time it wasn't vicariously. I served as a mission specialist and medical officer aboard the space shuttle *Columbia* for Spacelab Mission D-2.

Six other astronauts and I shared 10 glorious days in space, starting with the April 26 launch. When the solid rocket booster was lit, we knew we were in for a quite a ride. With 7-1/2 million pounds of thrust pushing the shuttle, we were overwhelmed with this sense of power. Within 8-1/2 minutes we were orbiting at 17,500 miles per hour, seeing a sunset or a sunrise every 45 minutes.

This interdisciplinary mission was the busiest spaceflight in history. More than 90 experiments were conducted, including microgravity research in the life sciences, earth and space observation, and studies of automation, robotics, and other technologies.

Because this mission was intended to help prepare for extended spaceflights, almost half of our studies involved the effects of weightlessness and space travel on the human body.

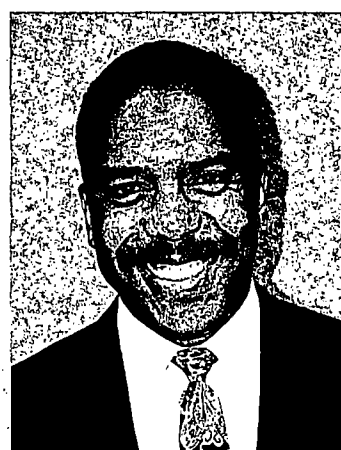
One major objective was to explain how the cardiovascular system responds to acute changes in the amount of fluid in the blood vessels before, during, and after a spaceflight. The heart adapts quickly to zero gravity, but it does not re-adapt as fast to the earth's gravity. Upon returning to earth, astronauts tend to have lower blood pressure, called orthostatic intolerance, and changes in their hormone levels. By understanding the mechanisms

responsible for these changes, we hope to find ways to help the body adapt and re-adapt to the changes in gravity.

As we learn more about how the body reacts to this different environment in space, we also gain insight into how to regulate the normal functions of the body on earth.

Other studies were conducted specifically for their applications on earth. For one of the biology experiments, we fused two types of white blood cells, creating a hybrid cell that could make antibodies against viral disease. When performed in microgravity, this procedure produced hybrid cells with remarkably higher efficiency than in laboratories on earth.

The potential benefits of the research conducted for the D-2 mission heightened the excitement of the trip itself. Perhaps in the next century, orbiting laboratories will be involved in the development of new drugs to combat disease.



As an astronaut and a physician, I am convinced that our space travels will help humans find better ways to live on earth as well as in space.

Bernard A. Harris, Jr., M.D.
Baylor Clinical Assistant Professor
of Community Medicine

Ph.D. in Structural/Computational Biology

New graduate program specializes in analyzing the structural arrangement of molecules.

The Baylor Graduate School is conducting a nationwide campaign to recruit students with strong mathematical, engineering, physics, and computer science skills for a new multidisciplinary program leading to a Ph.D. in Structural and Computational Biology and Molecular Biophysics.

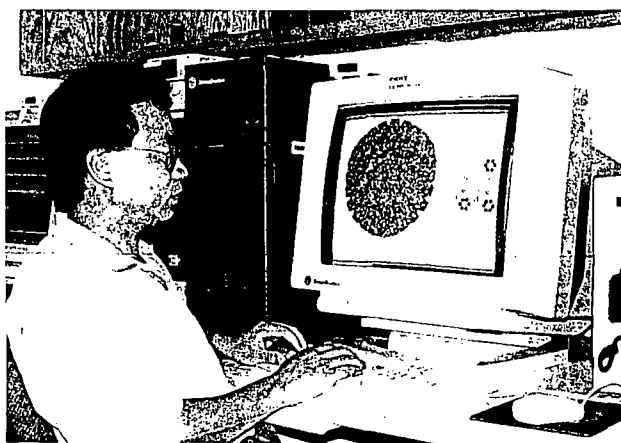
"By emphasizing training in multidisciplinary research areas, our graduates should know how to analyze the structural arrangement of molecules in any biological system," said Wah Chiu, Ph.D., Program Director and Professor of Biochemistry. "Students without traditional backgrounds in biochemistry and molecular biology can learn both biological and computational concepts to solve biomedical research problems."

Almost 40 faculty members from Baylor, Rice University, and the University of Houston will train students in genome informatics, x-ray crystallography, electron crystallography, computational biophysics, membrane biophysics,

biological spectroscopy, biomedical engineering, and biomolecular and cellular imaging.

"Baylor faculty from the clinical and basic science departments will also benefit from the program because it stimulates interaction among faculty members representing a broad spectrum of disciplines," Chiu said.

Participating faculty members are affiliated with several research centers, including the Howard Hughes Medical Institutes of Structural Biology and Molecular Genetics, the Human Genome Research Center, the 3-Dimensional Electron Microscopy Center, and the W.M. Keck Center for Computational Biology. These centers offer students access to state-of-the-art hardware and software for x-ray and



Graduate student Z. Hong Zhou studies 3-dimensional structure of a virus.

electron crystallography, DNA sequence analysis, and computational biophysics.

"This program provides a great opportunity not only to train young scientists for the next century, but also to more efficiently use scientific resources in the Houston area to solve biomedical problems," Chiu said. ■

Childhood Trauma

(Continued from front page)

Each year, about 2 million children in the United States are victims of physical and/or sexual abuse. But no specialized curriculum or training programs in childhood trauma have been integrated into existing psychiatry programs, Perry noted.

Winfrey chose Civitas as one of two beneficiaries of a fundraiser she hosted in Houston. She had become familiar with Perry's expertise after meeting him a few years ago in Chicago, where he was treating abused children.

Initial funding for the program will support fellowships in child and adolescent psychiatry and specialized child psychiatry training modules for general psychiatry residents. Trainees will conduct clinical service and research with children victimized by abuse and neglect.

The Civitas Program will develop liaison relationships with Harris County Children's Protective Services, Harris County Hospital District, and the extensive Baylor Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Programs at Texas Children's Hospital, Ben Taub General Hospital, Cullen Bayou Place, and Houston Child Guidance Center. ■

Prostate: The Controversial Cancer

Research center at Baylor leads the fight against the most common cancer in men.

Because it differs from other cancers, prostate cancer has engendered controversy as physicians debate its cause, prevention, and treatment, Peter T. Scardino, M.D., told a Friends of Baylor gathering.

"Prostate cancer is not a simple disease," said Scardino, Chairman of Urology at Baylor. "With breast cancer, no one questions pursuing treatment. But, some people wonder if we should be treating prostate cancer at all."

The statistics, however, are not debatable: Prostate cancer is the most

common type of cancer in men and the second-leading cause of cancer death, killing one-quarter of the 165,000 men diagnosed each year.

Feeding the controversy, Scardino said, are several characteristics of the disease:

- Prostate cancer is slow-growing, taking two years to double in size.
- Prostate cancer occurs primarily in older men. The average age of diagnosis is 70; cases in men under 40 are rare. Since men live longer now, there is more risk for growth of the disease.
- The efficacy of treatment has not been conclusively demonstrated and remains a source of controversy. While young men generally are treated, older men with a small cancer might not need aggressive treatment.

"There is strong evidence, however, that cancer confined to the prostate can be

cured even when it is highly-aggressive," Scardino said.

Timothy C. Thompson, Ph.D., Baylor Associate Professor of Urology, has created an animal model in which the entire 30-year course of the disease—from tiny cells to full-blown tumor—occurs in four weeks. "This allows researchers to study on a molecular level what drives this disease," Scardino said.

He noted such research has positioned Baylor as a leader in the fight against prostate cancer—the College has been named the site for the Matsunaga-Conte Prostate Cancer Research Center and has been designated a Specialized Program of Research Excellence.

Scardino was joined at the Friends of Baylor meeting by Russell Scott, Jr., M.D., Professor Emeritus of Urology, who provided an overview of the department and an update on urologic advances. ■

Menopausal Relief

Menopausal women who suffer reduced sexual desire and other unpleasant symptoms might find relief from an alternative type of hormone replacement therapy (HRT).

Combining standard HRT with small doses of male hormones called androgens might increase the sex drive and improve the overall sense of well-being for these menopausal women, according to a study at Baylor.

Women who took estrogen and androgens reported improvement in libido and sexual satisfaction as early as three weeks after treatment began, said Ronald L. Young, M.D., Associate Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology.

When ovaries stop producing female hormones at menopause, many women experience reduced sex drive, irritability and nervousness, forgetfulness, crying spells, excitability, loss of energy, hot flashes, cold sweats, and vaginal dryness.

"These symptoms can negatively affect how a woman feels about herself and how she relates with others," Young said. "Androgens combined with traditional hormone therapy seems to help." ■

Friends of Baylor

Established in 1970, the Friends of Baylor is a public service organization through which Baylor College of Medicine shares information on medical research, patient care, and education with the Houston community. Nina P. Wickman chairs the organization.

Nine Years Ago, Her Only Hope Was a New Heart

Sara Remington, one of the longest surviving pediatric heart-transplant recipients, is still smiling; she'll be 10 in a few months.

The news Jane and Dan Remington received in 1984 after taking their sons trick-or-treating on Halloween seemed custom-made for the season, because it was both scary and exciting. A heart donor had been found for their 8-month-old daughter, Sara, who was in the intensive-care unit at Texas Children's Hospital for treatment of cardiomyopathy—an enlarged heart caused by a weak heart muscle.

At the time, the field of pediatric heart transplants was relatively new. Cyclosporin®, a drug that prevents organ rejection, had just been approved for use in children.

"We had no idea of what the chances of success were," Jane recalled. "One physician told me it would be 'optimistic' for Sara to reach school age. But we had no other choice—her only hope was a new heart."

The risk paid off—November 1 was the *ninth* anniversary of Sara's transplant, making her one of the longest surviving pediatric heart-transplant recipients in the nation.



Bricker

"Sara is doing fine," said Tim Bricker, M.D., Chief of the Baylor Pediatric Cardiology Service that has been treating her since the transplant surgery.

"We were extremely cautious with Sara," he said, "because as she started to grow, we didn't know how much we could increase the dosage of Cyclosporin®." The drug suppresses the immune system, so physicians were concerned about Sara's vulnerability to infections and the drug's side effects on the kidneys and blood pressure.

"She proved to be fairly immune-competent and fought infections and colds as well as her brothers and sister did," said Bricker, a Baylor Associate Professor of Pediatrics.

Sara continues to take Cyclosporin® and several other medications, and at least once a year she undergoes a heart catheterization and blood tests for signs of organ rejection.

"Over the years, we've made the 40-minute trip to Texas Children's Hospital so many times that the car knows the way by itself," Jane said. "But Dr. Bricker and the other physicians have

made every effort to make the hospital visits as pleasant as they can be. And they've been willing to explain something 10 times when I didn't understand a medical term or procedure."

During a recent hospital stay, Sara made a doll for Bricker on which she printed, "I love you, Dr. B"—a gesture that her mother says is typical of Sara. "She's definitely a people person. She was always smiling, even before the transplant," Jane said.

Now a fourth-grader, Sara likes to swim and climb trees. "She's conquered all of the trees in the neighborhood," Jane said. "Sometimes it's hard to convince people Sara isn't so fragile that she needs to be treated differently. She does what everybody else does."

Sara will celebrate her 10th birthday in February.

"Life goes rolling along," Jane said. "We just assume there will be a tomorrow."

Meanwhile, Sara continues to enjoy each day as it comes, going to school, playing with friends, shopping for dresses, and dancing to her favorite song, "Achy Breaky Heart."



Sara Remington (right) with sister, Rachel, and mother, Jane

Other Strategies

Basic science researchers at Baylor are looking for new approaches to treating cardiomyopathy, including:

- Antibodies that block immune receptors in the heart only, eliminating the need to suppress the body's entire immune system;
- The use of magnetic resonance imaging and other forms of noninvasive testing as alternatives to costly and inconvenient heart catheterizations and biopsies for diagnosing organ rejection;
- Medication that targets the cause of the disease at the cellular and molecular level, making transplants unnecessary. ■

Avoiding Health Hazards in Other Parts of the World

Baylor's Travel Medicine Service can help vacationers prepare for visits to foreign lands.

Before packing a suitcase for a trip to exotic or tropical places like South America and Africa, travelers should "pack" their bodies—with vaccines against diseases that pose a risk in their travel destinations.

The new Baylor Travel Medicine Service can cite health risks for virtually anywhere in the world, provide appropriate vaccinations, and make other recommendations to help stay healthy while out of the United States.

"This includes much more than just saying, 'Don't drink the water,'" said James H. Runnels, M.D., Director of the Service, which is sponsored by Baylor College of Medicine and The Methodist Hospital.

Insect bites and consumption of contaminated food or water are the two most common ways in which diseases are spread to travelers. Traveler's diarrhea—the most common infection experienced by visitors to underdeveloped countries—can often be

prevented with regular doses of Pepto-Bismol®, said Runnels, Baylor Instructor of Medicine.

"A common misconception among travelers is that they will be protected from disease if they have the immunizations required for entry into a country," he noted. Each country establishes vaccine require-

ments to protect its own citizens from imported diseases—not to protect visitors. Vaccines might be warranted, though not required. The traveler's itinerary affects which vaccines to recommend.

Early trip preparations are important because many vaccines require 14 days to become effective, Runnels said.

To keep up with each country's vaccination requirements and the epidemics and health hazards in specific areas, the Travel Medicine Service collects information from the Centers for Disease Control, the U.S. State Department, and Travax—a computerized service with weekly updates of medical and travel reports.

The Travel Medicine Service also prescribes medications that might be needed on trips. "Preventive medication depends upon the destination and whether the



Planning for health-care reform: Philip R. Lee, M.D. (center), Assistant Secretary for Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, meets with Baylor President William T. Butler, M.D. (left), and M. David Low, M.D., President of The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. Lee visited Baylor during a trip to Houston to discuss President Bill Clinton's proposal for changing the nation's health-care system.

Bacteria Resisting Arrest

Treatment options needed to combat greater resistance to antibiotics.

Penicillin and other antibiotics are showing signs of losing effectiveness against the common bacteria pneumococcus, which is responsible for a variety of illnesses ranging from middle-ear infections to meningitis.

"There are 'hot spots' all over the world where resistance to antibiotic treatment is increasing," said Sheldon L. Kaplan, M.D., Baylor Professor of Pediatrics. "We don't know why this is happening, but it is affecting how we treat these diseases."

Kaplan and Edward O. Mason, Ph.D., Professor of Pediatrics, are involved in an eight-center study of pneumococcus resistance to penicillin. Mason cited a three-year increase in penicillin resistance among Houston-area children suffering from middle-ear infection.

"Until 1989, we reported two or three cases of penicillin resistance in these children," he said. "In 1992, we recorded

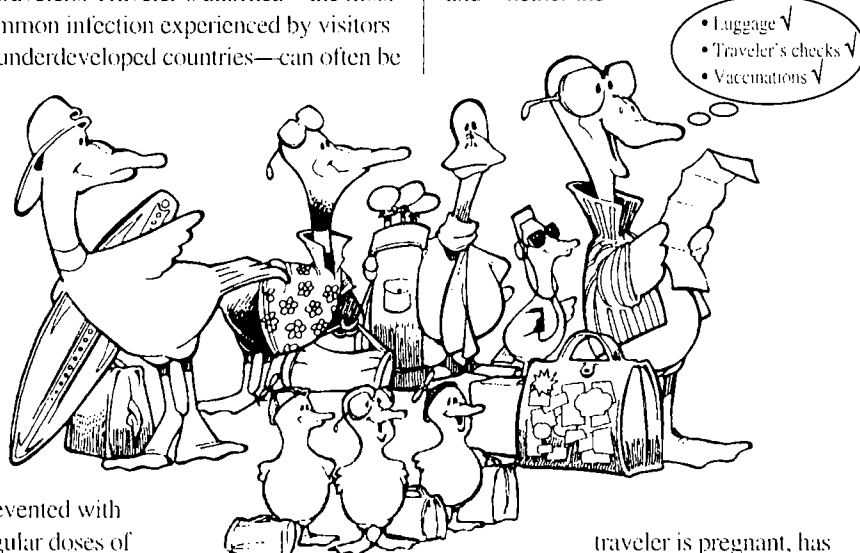
45 cases of patients with bacteria that were either highly- or relatively-resistant."

Statistics indicate antibiotic resistance is evident in as many as 70 percent of patients with the bacteria in certain areas of the world. Both Kaplan and Mason said the antibiotics themselves might be to blame for the increased resistance.

"The inappropriate and excessive use of antibiotics has probably contributed to this," Kaplan said. "People sometimes expect antibiotic treatment even when it might not be necessary."

In one study, the physicians found that three-fourths of the children who had penicillin-resistant pneumococcus had undergone recent treatment with a common antibiotic.

Kaplan said physicians should be aware of the problem and consider treatment options such as alternate antibiotics. ■



prevented with regular doses of Pepto-Bismol®, said Runnels, Baylor Instructor of Medicine.

"A common misconception among travelers is that they will be protected from disease if they have the immunizations required for entry into a country," he noted. Each country establishes vaccine require-

ments to protect its own citizens from imported diseases—not to protect visitors. Vaccines might be warranted, though not required. The traveler's itinerary affects which vaccines to recommend.

Early trip preparations are important because many vaccines require 14 days to become effective, Runnels said.

To keep up with each country's vaccination requirements and the epidemics and health hazards in specific areas, the Travel Medicine Service collects information from the Centers for Disease Control, the U.S. State Department, and Travax—a computerized service with weekly updates of medical and travel reports.

Achievements

Kimberly A. Arlinghaus, M.D., has been appointed to the Mental Health Needs Council. She will serve as an Alternate Trustee representing the Harris County Medical Society.

Timothy L. Bayer, M.D., Elizabeth Chiang, M.D., **John H. Coverdale, M.D., Ch.B.**, Mark Bangs, M.D., and Harold Goodearle published "Anxiety in Experimentally Induced Somatoform Symptoms" in *Psychosomatics*.

James R.G. Carrie, M.D., authored "Evaluation of a Neural Network Model of Amnesia in Diffuse Cerebral Atrophy" in the *British Journal of Psychiatry*.

Ranjit C. Chacko, M.D., Robin Hurley, M.D., and Joseph Jankovic, M.D., published "Clozapine Use in Diffuse Lewy Body Disease" in Vol. 5, No. 2 of the *Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*.

Laura Champagne, M.D., is one of five American Association of Geriatric Psychiatry Fellows.

Francisco Fernandez, M.D., and **Joel K. Levy, Ph.D.**, presented "Memory

Rehabilitation in HIV Encephalopathy" and "Major Depression and Cognitive State in HIV Infection" at the meeting, Neuroscience of HIV Infection, held in Vienna.

Lois C. Friedman, Ph.D., Daniel LeHane, M.D., Armin D. Weinberg, Ph.D., **Mohsen Mirabi, M.D.**, and H. Paul Cooper, M.A., published "Physical and Psychosocial Needs of Cancer Patients" in *Texas Medicine/The Journal*, Volume 89, No. 7.

Colleen Hawthorne, M.D., was selected by the APA/NIMH Minority Fellowship Program to continue as a trainee/consultant for the 1993-94 academic year.

Ismet Karacan, M.D., received the 1993 Turkish-American Neuropsychiatric Association's Psychiatric Achievement Award.

Barbara Lachar, Ph.D., presented "Family Therapy and Treatment of Chronic Pain" at the 101st Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association.

Staff member **Jennifer Pate** presented "Helping the Traumatized Child: Lessons from Ranch Apocalypse" at the Harris

County Department of Education's conference, Making Schools Work for Everyone.

Bruce D. Perry, M.D., Ph.D., conducted "Effects of Trauma on Development" at the North Dakota Department of Human Services bi-annual state child protection conference. Perry also spoke on "Fear and Loathing in Waco, Texas" at the annual meeting of the Mental Health Association of North Dakota.

Ronnie Pollard, M.D., and Karen Wagner, M.D., co-authored "Child and Adolescent Psychiatry in Third-Year Psychiatry Clerkships" in *Academic Psychiatry*.

Stuart C. Yudofsky, M.D., and **Florence Eddins-Folensbee, M.D.**, spoke at the Second Annual Decade of the Brain Symposium titled "Depression in Children and Adolescents." Their topics were "Violence in the Human Brain: Implications for Children" and "Assessment and Treatment of Children with Clinical Depression." ■

Baylor Psychiatry

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Baylor Psychiatry

College of Medicine
Department of

and Behavioral Sciences



Fall/Winter 1993 • Volume 4, Number 2

Civitas Program Established

Each year, approximately two million children in the United States are victims of physical and/or sexual abuse. Despite this alarming number, no specialized curriculum or training programs in childhood trauma have been integrated into existing psychiatry programs.

The Civitas ChildTrauma Program at Baylor College of Medicine will train mental health professionals to meet the needs of children victimized by domestic, community and interpersonal violence.

On November 5, the program received its founding contribution of \$34,000 from Oprah Winfrey.

Civitas will be the nation's first educational and clinical training program in childhood trauma at a medical school and will include training for medical students, psychiatry and pediatric residents, child and adoles-

cent psychiatry fellows, and affiliated medical, psychology, social work, physician assistant and nursing trainees.

Initial funding will support fellowships in child and adolescent psychiatry and specialized child psychiatry training modules for general psychiatry residents. Civitas

trainees will participate in a series of advanced seminars as well as conduct clinical service and research with children who have been victimized by abuse and neglect.

"Through the program, trainees will develop expertise in working with traumatized children, a desperately



Winfrey makes a new friend while visiting Perry's patients.

underserved population," said Bruce D. Perry, M.D., Ph.D, Civitas Program Director.

Perry explains that the program will develop liaison relationships with Harris County Children's Protective Services, Harris County Hospital District and the extensive Baylor Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Programs at Texas Children's Hospital, Ben Taub General Hospital, Cullen Bayou Place and Houston Child Guidance Center.

"Our goal is to develop, pilot and evaluate exportable models that can be adopted by other medical school training programs across the country," Perry said.

A sister program, the Civitas ChildLaw Center at Loyola University Chicago School of Law, was established in September. Its primary purpose is to educate and train law students as specialized litigators and advocates on behalf of abused and neglected children.

Both programs are part of an umbrella organization, the Civitas Children's Initiative. ■

Perry Receives Research Professorship

Bruce D. Perry, M.D., Ph.D., has been named as the first Thomas S. Trammell Research Professor of Child Psychiatry at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

The professorship is a further designation of funds given to support child psychiatry by the Trammell family in December 1980 and honors the late Thomas S. Trammell, who served on the Baylor Board of Trustees from 1977 to 1980.

Perry's primary research interest is the effect of childhood trauma on development. He is currently establishing a Developmental Neurobiol-

ogy Lab to further his research and beginning work on the Civitas ChildTrauma Program. (See related story.)

"Very little is known about the long-term effects of childhood trauma, and even less is known about the optimal therapeutic approaches for traumatized children," Perry said. "Through laboratory and clinical research, I will continue to explore the effects of early life stress on brain development and, in turn, how this stress impacts later emotional and behavioral functioning."

(Continued on page 3)

Investigating a New Antipsychotic Drug

An international study into the effectiveness and safety of a new antipsychotic drug, olanzapine, began in August at Houston's Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC).

"We hope this drug will help the 30 percent of patients that do not respond well to available antipsychotics," said Vance Hamilton, M.D., Principal Investigator and Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Baylor.

Hamilton said the study will also determine if olanzapine has a better side effect profile than the antipsychotics currently on the market.

At the VAMC study site, participants must be veterans who have either schizophrenia, schizophreniform disorder or schizoaffective disorder.

"The study includes patients who have only partially responded to the conventional antipsychotics, and patients who are having very disabling, severe or intolerable side effects from their medication," Hamilton said.

The double-blind study compares olanzapine to one of the stand-

ard antipsychotics, haloperidol. Two-thirds of the participants receive olanzapine.

It is hoped that olanzapine will not have the undesirable long-term side effects common with older antipsychotic drugs. Tardive dyskinesia, a disorder of continual involuntary movements, is perhaps the most common long-term side effect.

"Initially, the study runs for six weeks, and at that point we decide whether or not the participants are responding to the medication," Hamilton said.

Patients responding well stay in the double-blind study for one year. If a patient is not responding, they can be shifted over to the "open label" arm of the study. These patients are placed on olanzapine for one year.

Olanzapine is chemically similar to clozapine, an antipsychotic on the market that is newer than the old-line drugs.

In a small percentage of patients on clozapine, the white blood cell precursors in the bone marrow are

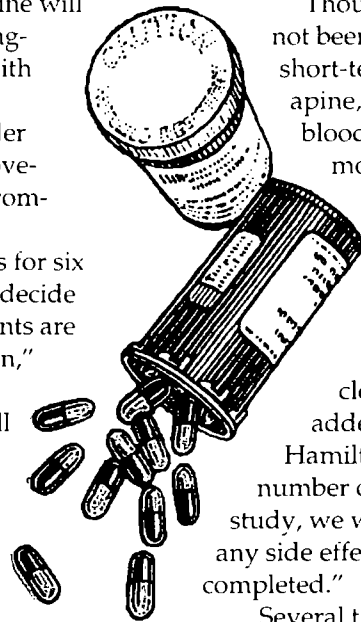
destroyed. This action makes people more susceptible to severe and sometimes fatal infections.

Though this side effect has not been noted in smaller, short-term studies of olanzapine, participants' white-blood-cell counts will be monitored because of this possible side effect.

"We hope olanzapine will have the added effectiveness of clozapine without the added side effects," Hamilton said. "Given the number of patients in this study, we will know more about any side effects once the study is completed."

Several thousand patients will participate at study sites in the United States, Canada and Europe. The VAMC study will enroll 15 patients.

Archie Blackburn, M.D., and PGY IV resident Jeanne Gundzik, M.D., are also investigators for the study. Gundzik is Chief Resident at the VAMC. ■



Psychology Training Program Among Oldest in Nation

Baylor's Clinical Psychology Training Program, granted accreditation on January 1, 1957, is one of the oldest in the nation. To date, more than 250 interns have received certification through the program.

"Clinical psychology is the most rigorous of the applied training programs in the field," said Michael Cox, Ph.D., Program Coordinator.

Applicants from throughout the country and Canada come to Baylor to complete one of the last stages in their professional training. This year, 120 applicants vied for the program's 10 positions.

"The program is very selective, competing for the best and the brightest interns in the country," Cox said.

Cox feels the broad training experience prepares students clinically for certification and licensure as a psychologist.

Interns are accepted into one of five training modules — General Clinical, General with Medical Psychology Emphasis, General with Child Psychology Emphasis, General with Neuropsychology Emphasis, and General with Pediatric Psychology Emphasis.

Psychology interns have a variety of training experiences at Ben Taub General Hospital, Houston Child Guidance Center, Texas Children's Hospital, St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, The Methodist Hospital and Baylor Psychiatry Clinic. Interns can also work in the Sexual Abuse Treatment

Program and in a model project with the Harris County Family Court system.

Scheduling is demanding with many hours devoted to clinical work, time spent in supervision and clinical seminars.

Interns are predominantly female — a reflection of the male/female ratio of psychology students in graduate school. Baylor's current class has seven women and three men.

Although the twelve-month program is rigorous, Cox said Baylor students get personalized and professional instruction.

"Our interns are regarded less as students than emerging colleagues," he said. ■

Family Transition Series

Coping with aging parents, divorce, mental illness — each of these events can put stress on an entire family.

Baylor's Family Transition Program is sponsoring a seminar series that addresses these topics. Presentations will be held from 7 to 9 p.m. at First Presbyterian Church, Room 210, 5300 Main Street.

December 16 — **Enjoying the Holiday Season as a Divorced or Separated Family**

January 20 — **Coping with Serious Mental Illness in the Family**

February 24 — **Aging and the Family: The Sandwich Generation**

The presentations are free and open to the public. Coffee and tea will be provided. For more information, call (713) 798-4857.

The Family Transition Program offers brief, problem-focused therapy for families who are under stress, in conflict or going through family changes. ■

The Search for a 'Depression' Model

A compound used in the chemical, polymer and semiconductor industries may one day play a role in providing a better animal model for depression.

Shreenath Doctor, M.D., Ph.D., became interested in environmental neurotoxins, and in particular, trimethyltin, while doing postdoctoral work.

"Trimethyltin can be toxic to certain areas of the brain," said Doctor, a Baylor second-year resident. "Humans accidentally exposed experience depression and rage reactions — anger, irritability, even homicidal behavior."

Animals exposed to the compound have similar reactions, and Doctor thinks this type of reaction can be used to benefit depression research.

"Finding a good animal model will help us understand more about the mechanisms of depression and give us an insight into how to treat it effectively," Doctor said.

When exposed to trimethyltin, animals experience sleep disturbances, decreased activity, irritability, appetite changes and increased cortisol secretion, a hormone found to increase in patients with depression.

"Animal studies have found that trimethyltin depletes the neurotransmitters, serotonin and norepinephrine, in a manner similar to what we think happens in depression," he said.

Doctor is beginning research in Dr. Bruce Perry's Developmental Neurobiology Lab. He was recently selected as a 1993 NIMH Outstanding Resident. ■

Dr. Freedman Honored

On September 1, 1993, the Psychiatry Department recognized David Freedman, M.D., for his 28 years of creative and energetic contributions to our clinical, research and educational programs.

Dr. Freedman came to Baylor after training at Harvard College and Tufts Medical School, a neurology residency at Montefiore and Columbia, psychiatry training at Tulane and psychoanalytic training at the New Orleans Psychoanalytic Institute. At Baylor, he worked with student and resident educational programs at Ben Taub, The Methodist Hospital and the Baylor Psychiatry Clinic.

His research has significantly added to the understanding of the development of cognitive structures in normal and sensory-deprived children. Dr. Freedman also made major contributions to the psychotherapeutic treat-

ment of individuals with obsessional and narcissistic pathology.

However, Dr. Freedman's presence has been felt most deeply on the personal level. It is hard to imagine a colleague who brings more enthusiasm, optimism and energy to a discussion. It is equally hard to find anyone who is more broadly read, who is more passionate in the pursuit of intellectual and humanistic concerns, or who more enjoys a spirited discussion.

Fortunately, Dr. Freedman continues to contribute to student and resident education through individual supervision and seminar teaching.

Honoring Dr. Freedman with an exceptional lecture was John Gedo, M.D., a supervising and training analyst at the Chicago Psychoanalytic Institute and one of the major contributors to clinical theory and psycho-



Freedman

Perry (Continued from page 1)

Perry is the Psychiatry Department's Vice Chairman for Research, Chief of Psychiatry at Texas Children's Hospital and Director of the Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Clinical Research Team at the Houston Veterans Affairs Medical Center.

In March 1993, Perry led a Trauma Assessment Team from Baylor that treated and is now continuing follow-up with the children released from the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Texas. ■

analysis. Gedo's lecture, "Empathy, New Beginnings and Analytic Cure," demonstrated the capacity for creative and helpful innovation within the psychoanalytic/theoretical framework.

The Department's faculty and residents were grateful for Dr. Gedo's presence as we recognized the professional and personal contributions of one of our truly beloved faculty.

James Lomax, M.D.
Associate Chairman

PARADIE

JULY 24, 1994 • PARADE MAGAZINE



Left: President Clinton signs the National Child Protection Act on Dec. 20, 1993, in the presence of (l-r) Secretary Donna Shalala, Andrew Vachss, Oprah Winfrey, former Illinois Gov. Jim Thompson and Rep. Pat Schroeder. Right: Jeffrey Jacobs, creator of Civitas, a project that develops child-trauma specialists, and Nina Appel, who helped implement its legal program.

A Better Way To Protect Our Children

BY AL SANTOLI

CHILD ABUSE HAPPENS IN ALL types of communities, wealthy or poor. Each year, some 2 million children are victims of physical and sexual maltreatment. Countless others are scarred by emotional harassment and neglect. In response, a new program has been created that will cross-train law and psychiatry students.

The program, known as the Civitas Initiative (*civitas* is Latin for "service to the community"), was created by Jeffrey Jacobs, 44, a Chicago lawyer and father of three who also is president of the production studios of Oprah Winfrey, the TV talk-show host. "I was frustrated by society's lack of focus on abused children," says Jacobs. "Overburdened courts often process abused children as an afterthought, government programs are underfinanced, and

a foster-parent system near collapse often compounds the abuse. Judges have sent victims back to abusive homes because 'expert' psychiatry witnesses don't understand legal procedures. Lawyers and prosecutors overlook important evidence because they aren't trained to evaluate psychiatric reports. I saw an urgent need to bring together law and medical schools to create a corps of child-trauma specialists."

In early 1993, Jeffrey Jacobs' idea was accepted by Nina Appel, the dean of the Loyola University law school in Chicago, and by Dr. Bruce D. Perry, a professor of child psychiatry at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. Jacobs contributed \$500,000 to the program, and Oprah Winfrey donated the proceeds from a benefit in Houston titled *Conversations With Oprah*.

A new cross-training program is enabling lawyers and psychiatrists, working together, to more effectively identify and combat child abuse.

Last September, under the program's charter as a nonprofit charitable project, the first group of Civitas scholars began their studies. For law students, three years of classroom work are com-

bined with "real world" experience. They spend time with hospital emergency-room doctors, ride with police officers and go on house calls with social workers. Psychiatry fellows and psychology students attend law classes and juvenile court proceedings.

"We agreed to create the Civitas ChildLaw Center," says Dean Appel, "because the legal profession should provide community service. Lawyers can't be therapists, and the courtroom is not the place to do therapy. But the lawyers we cross-train will be more able to identify internal problems in



the children whom they represent."

In the ChildLaw Center's new offices in downtown Chicago, I met with a diverse group of Civitas students who explained their reasons for getting involved. "In college, I tutored a small girl who was severely abused," said Allison MacDonald Ellis, 23, from the Washington, D.C., area. "I asked her teacher for help. She said, 'There's not a lot we can do. We're just trying to get her through third grade.' So I became determined that child protection would be the area in which to address my skills."

"Our goal is not to train touchy-feely social advocates," says Andrew Vachss, a Civitas board member who is a New York attorney and an expert on child protection. "We need a corps of litigators with the skill to win battles in court and the stamina to deal with the bureau-

cracy, the horror and the heartbreak."

After two decades of defending young victims of abuse, Vachss emphasizes the need to work closely with experts in child-trauma psychology. "It can be difficult to prove in court that a child has been abused when the injuries are psychological or the types that don't leave a physical trail," he explains.

At Baylor College of Medicine, Bruce Perry currently is expanding the Civitas child-trauma training to include 30 psychiatry residents, medical students and others. They will serve at hospitals and clinics in Houston.

"It's astounding how little psychiatrists know about abused children and effective forms of therapy," says Dr. Perry, who is the father of five. "These children often grow up sad or angry, become self-destructive in relationships and pass it on to their own children and loved ones. Some seek other people to hurt. We must identify these

Our aim is to create bonds between law and psychiatry students that will grow throughout their careers," says Nina Appel.

high-risk children early and provide them with loving and supportive environments."

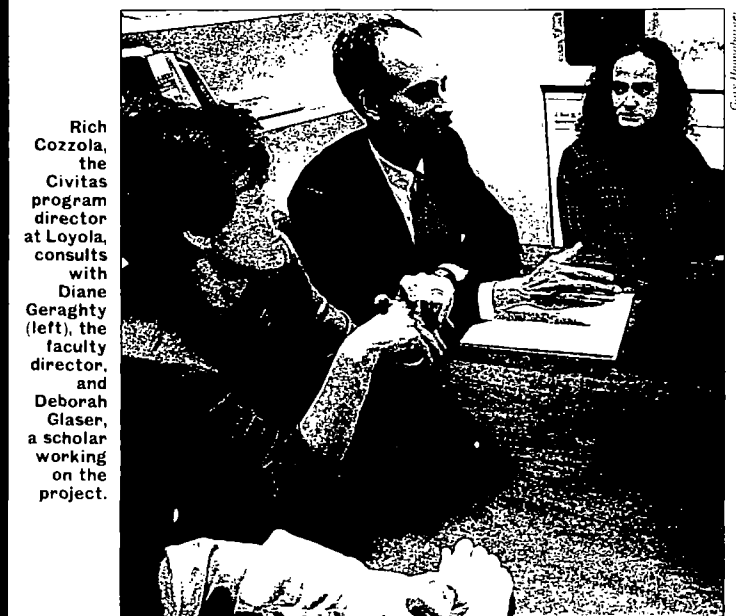
At Loyola University's ChildLaw Center, Nina Appel underscores the need for a common language among lawyers and therapists. "In court," she says, "psychiatrists are intimidating to attorneys, because we don't understand their terminology. Our aim is to create bonds between Civitas law and psychiatry students that will grow throughout their careers. They will build a network of expertise to share with other professionals. And, as colleagues, they can develop better solutions for difficult cases."

The Civitas Initiative has gained the endorsement of the U.S. Department of Justice and the American Bar Association. Prosecutors and child-protection agencies have pledged cooperation.

Jeffrey Jacobs is calling on law firms to devote *pro bono* work to victimized children. And he is asking corporations that sell products and services for children to take an active role to support expanded Civitas training in universities across the country.

"Our goal," he declares, "is to bring together people from all the service professions—including teachers, social workers, police, doctors and nurses—to better understand abused and neglected children and prevent them from becoming a destructive force. We think we can make a difference."

For more information, contact: Jeffrey Jacobs, Civitas Initiative, 110 N. Carpenter St., Dept. P, Chicago, Ill. 60607.



Rich Cozzola, the Civitas program director at Loyola, consults with Diane Geraghty (left), the faculty director, and Deborah Glaser, a scholar working on the project.

Chicago Sun-Times

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1994

Lawyer Hopefuls Are Dedicated To the Children

Loyola Center Trains Litigators To Fight Abuse, Neglect of Kids

By Neil Steinberg
Staff Writer

So, why do you want to become a lawyer?

"I saw it as a chance to get to work with kids who are abused and neglected," said Jenelle Brown, 22, from Baltimore.

"I worked with homeless and runaway teenagers as part of a Jesuit volunteer corps," said Beth Ascher, 24, from Minnesota.

"The educational system in this country is so catastrophic," said Jenny Rosen, 23, from Tenafly, N.J.

If answers from these three young lawyers-to-be, given on the first day of the fall semester at Loyola University's Chicago School of Law, are not quite what one would expect to hear from those entering the legal profession, perhaps it is because these three are not your average law school students, dreaming of big corporate law firms and big corporate law bucks.

They are participants in Loyola's Civitas ChildLaw Center, which trains law students to become specialized litigators and advocates on behalf of abused and neglected children. The center is marking its first anniversary.

"The time is right for this," said Diane Geraghty, a Loyola law professor and the Civitas faculty adviser. "The idea of pediatric law is a very new concept.

"But there are 40,000 abused

and neglected kids in Cook County. The need is really there. If you go into the public guardian's office, lawyers are handling 400 to 500 cases apiece."

Civitas was the brainchild of Chicago attorney Jeffrey Jacobs, 44, president of Harpo Entertainment Group, which produces Oprah Winfrey's talk show. He donated \$500,000 to get the effort off the ground, and Winfrey kicked in the proceeds from a benefit show in Houston.

"The crime problem this country is facing is directly tied to the escalation of abuse and neglect in our society," Jacobs said.

"It occurred to me that if we gave training on dealing with child abuse to the professionals who come in contact with abused children—lawyers, doctors, police—we could begin to stem the tide of crime and violence."

For 10 Civitas students, participation brings an annual scholarship of \$3,000 a year and \$5,000 for an internship after their first year of school. Non-scholarship students can also participate in Civitas.

The Civitas curriculum supplements the regular law school fare of classes in contracts, torts, evidence and the like with courses in child abuse law, international family law and other areas important to those working in the field.

Students in last year's first Civitas class said their specialized training is already serving them well.

"Invaluable," said Ilene Lin Bloom, 22, who spent her internship this summer at the Lake County State's Attorney's Office, mainly in the juvenile division. "When they had to decide whether to file a petition to terminate a parent's rights, they would ask me for my opinion. I would know exactly where to look to see if the case law supported it."

The internship gave her a view not often seen by first-year students.

"Sitting in an interview with a 6-year-old sexual abuse victim, you think: This is real life," she said.

The program has attracted national attention. When Bloom applied last year, she was one of 30 applicants. This year, 162 people applied, including students who otherwise would not have considered law as a profession.

"I would have never gone to law school without this program—God no," said Colene Flynn, 24. "Loyola's the only law school I applied to."

The Civitas concept is being reproduced around the country. Jacobs has established Civitas programs at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston and for social work students at the University of Michigan.

"In order to turn the country around, to stem violence and drug abuse and crime and the fear people have, we must go back into the community and deal with the children," Jacobs said.

"If we don't deal with the next generation, crime will continue to increase and the cost to society will continue to increase. It's a frightening prospect."

Chicago Tribune

Chicago Tribune Tuesday, September 21, 1993



Bob Greene

Help is on the way for children in need

It's hard to say exactly when George Bush began to irrevocably lose his bid for re-election to the presidency. I think it may have come during a speech during the 1992 Republican National Convention in Houston.

Bush wasn't the man at the microphone. Rather, it was Rich Bond, who was chairman of the Republican National Committee. Bond—on the attack against Democratic candidate Bill Clinton—made a sneering reference to Clinton's wife. Mrs. Clinton, Bond said, his voice full of sarcasm, is a person "who believes kids should be able to sue their parents rather than helping with the chores as they are asked to do."

It didn't work. Bond—and, by perhaps unfair inference, the candidate and the party he was working for—did not understand just how seriously so many millions of people in this country are beginning to take the concept of children having legal rights. Mrs. Clinton, regardless of whatever else you may think of her, never advocated that children should be able to sue over matters as trivial as household chores or staying out late. Rather, hers was one voice among many demanding that the legal system that so often works against children must be put to work to protect them.

So many of the horror stories you read in the newspaper about children being murdered, being abused, being kicked around by the courts—so many of those stories would have turned out so much better if the children had had access to vigorous and top-flight legal representation. As helpless as a child can be in real terms, he or she is often doubly helpless because there are not enough legal voices crying out in his or her behalf. The public guardian's office cannot do everything.

Children are often doubly helpless because they have no strong legal voice.

Here in Chicago, the Loyola University School of Law announced last week that it is establishing the Civitas ChildLaw Center. Proclaimed to be the first of its kind at any American law school, the avowed purpose of the center is to educate and train law students as specialized litigators and advocates on the be-

advocates on the behalf of abused and neglected children.

Eleven first-year Loyola law students who have decided to pursue careers representing children are the initial scholars in the program. The program has been funded by a gift from Jeffrey D. Jacobs, a 1974 Loyola law graduate who now is president and general counsel of Oprah Winfrey's Harpo Studios; his contention is that murderers, home invaders and violent street criminals often are represented in court by much more sophisticated and highly-trained attorneys than are made available to defenseless children in deep trouble.

It will be interesting to see whether the Civitas ChildLaw Center is able to reach the goals it has set for itself. In addition to traditional classroom training, the law students will spend time in hospital emergency rooms where abused children are taken, will go out on the streets with police officers, social workers, and caseworkers for the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services—will, in short, immerse themselves in the often-hidden world of children in need.

What the program's backers hope will happen is that the classes of law graduates who have devoted their studies to children's issues will spend their lives going to juvenile courts and family courts with the same ferocity, expertise and commitment that the highest-powered lawyers arguing federal, criminal and civil-damages cases traditionally exhibit. If this works, abused and neglected children will have a chance to have the strongest, best-prepared legal voices speaking out for them, making sure they have as good a chance for justice as do adults with well-connected and high-priced lawyers.

The "high-priced" part may be the catch. All over the country, it is almost axiomatic that the best-known, wealthiest, most successful trial attorneys seldom, if ever, show up to argue cases in juvenile court. The sardonic joke is that the most influential lawyers often don't even know where the juvenile court building is. The reason is simple: There's not very much money in defending children's rights. The concept looks good on paper—in a law school curriculum, in a newspaper column—but when you're 30 or 35 years old and on a legal career path, it's understandably easy to go where the promise of cash is.

The cash is seldom in juvenile court. But this country, at last, is waking up to the agonizing need for children to have someone strong speak up for them when they are being hurt. It is not about household chores; too often, it is literally about life and death. Finally we seem to be understanding this.

Chicago Tribune

Chicago Tribune

Chicago Tribune, Wednesday, September 15, 1993

Law school takes aim at child abuse

By William Grady
TRIBUNE LEGAL AFFAIRS WRITER

Child abuse is a "bloody, ugly war," says one expert, but a Chicago law school has launched a program it hopes will do more than keep track of the casualties.

The Loyola University Chicago School of Law intends to provide specialized training for a select number of students who want to work as attorneys and advocates on behalf of abused or neglected children.

In addition to the usual three years of law school courses, students in the unique program will receive specialized training from experts in a variety of fields, including psychiatry, social work, nursing and law enforcement.

The program, to be called the Civitas ChildLaw Center, is believed to be the first of its kind at a U.S. law school, said Nina Appel, dean of Loyola's law school.

Students also will be exposed to the reality of child abuse and the state's often overburdened child-welfare system by spending time in an emergency room or accompanying social workers, police officers, or caseworkers for the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, according to Appel and Jeffrey D. Jacobs, a lawyer and president of Oprah Winfrey's Harpo Studios.

Jacobs, a Loyola law school



Tribune photo by Charles Osgood

Angela Marie Alford of Chicago is one of a select group of freshmen law students to participate in Loyola University's specialized program to train law students to become advocates for child-abuse victims.

alumnus, approached the university with the idea about six months ago and is providing funding to start the program. He also is providing funds for scholarships and internships.

Jacobs said he had become increasingly frustrated and angry at the lack of focus and attention to the plight of abused and neglected children.

More than 1.5 million children are physically or sexually abused every year. In Illinois, DCFS investigated 130,569 reports of suspected child abuse or neglect in the year ending June 30, 1992.

There were 75 child abuse deaths in Illinois in fiscal 1992, according to department statistics.

At least 19 of the child murders in the Chicago area this year have been linked to abuse or neglect.

The young lawyers who graduate from the new program at Loyola are unlikely to land the high-paying jobs the legal world reserves for first-year attorneys joining big law firms. But that doesn't matter, says one of the 11 students who will make up the first class.

"I'm not doing it for the money," said Angela Marie Alford, a graduate of Chicago's Whitney Young High School and the University of Illinois. "I want to do something useful and meaningful."

"You have to be living under a rock someplace not to know that there is a crisis infecting children in this nation," said Andrew Vachss, a lawyer, author and former social caseworker who is a member of the program's board of advisers.

To: Maggie
From: Melinda

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~~Residence File~~

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7/8/93

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JACK ANDERSON and MICHAEL BINSTEIN

Nuggets From the White House Kitchen

Bill Clinton may be the commander in chief, but he's apparently having trouble getting the White House kitchen staff to take orders.

Although it wasn't among his campaign promises, Clinton has been pushing hard to get the domestic staff to revamp the White House menu from the time-honored French gourmet to more traditional American fare. The new president's pedestrian palate has proved too much to digest for some White House chefs.

Sean Haddon is one White House chef who says shame on his colleagues.

According to his behind-the-kitchen-doors account, which he provided during a recent interview with our associate Ed Henry, Haddon may enjoy the distinction of being the first White House whistle-blower to don the chef's hat. He alleges that his fellow chefs are not just getting mad, but they are also getting even through insubordination and inferior service.

The nuggets Haddon served up suggest that a chef's ego can take precedence over the president himself.

For example, Clinton is allergic to cream. Haddon asserts Clinton has had allergic reactions to chef Pierre Chambrin's vaunted French recipes. Chambrin refused to comment, but Haddon says that rather than improvise by preparing French food without the cream, Chambrin now prepares a separate meal for the president without cream and serves his cream-based masterpieces to the rest of the First Family.

Haddon has his personal bone of contention with the White House that goes beyond menus and meals. He recently filed a lawsuit against his boss—the chief usher of the executive residence, Gary J. Walters. Haddon alleges that he was passed over for a promotion because his wife is African American and because he didn't train in France like most White House chefs. According to his lawsuit, Haddon says that when he tried asking Walters why he missed the promotion, Walters responded, "I do not want American food, California nouveau, or eclectic cooking in the White House."

Haddon's troubles came to a boil one night in May while Haddon was in the midst of preparing dinner. Four armed Secret Service agents suddenly appeared

to escort Haddon out of the White House kitchen and deposited him onto Pennsylvania Avenue in full chef's regalia. He was placed on administrative leave.

Haddon's attorney said the Secret Service acted on a tip that Haddon had leveled threats against the Bush family last year.

It's unclear why the Secret Service, which did not return our calls for comment, had not acted sooner. Haddon's attorney said that his client passed a polygraph test administered by the Secret Service and has returned to work. Ironically, Haddon was one of George Bush's favorite chefs. He and Bush formed a bond when Bush was hospitalized in 1991. Haddon trekked out to Bethesda Naval Medical Center to prepare the recuperating president's meals at Bush's request.

Though Haddon is the only White House staff member willing to speak about the subject on the record, other officials corroborated parts of his story. A spokesman for Hillary Rodham Clinton confirmed that the Clintons have made a "clear change to American cuisine" from French food, but added that the chefs "have been very agreeable" to the change.

To rebut that, Haddon recalls a story about his colleagues' effort to jazz up a plate of pasta as a symbol of the rebellion against Haddon's desire to prepare simple American dishes according to the Clintons' wishes.

Hillary Clinton missed dinner one recent night because of a late meeting. When she found her husband raving about the delicious pasta dish she missed, the First Lady phoned the White House kitchen to see if she could eat the leftovers for lunch the next day. But when Haddon started preparing the leftovers, he claims other chefs took over by drowning the dish with ingredients that Haddon says the health-conscious First Lady tries to avoid.

First they poured cream sauce onto the pasta and then they flavored it with a mixture of chicken fat, salt and sugar. Haddon says that after looking forward to a simple but scrumptious pasta dish, the First Lady ended up leaving most of the strange, new concoction on her plate.

Haddon also explained how Clinton's chronic tardiness has stirred the kitchen into rebellion. "If the president is late, they just make him wait longer when he finally does arrive," even though the food is ready to serve.