

File Children

Results

articles regarding James P. Grant World Summit for Children Implementation Act

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Grameen Bank

Organizations listed for
informational purposes
only.

March 23, 1995

Margaret Williams, Chief of Staff
Off. of Hillary Rodham Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500

Dear Ms. Williams,

Enclosed are recent newspaper editorials supporting the James P. Grant World Summit for Children Implementation Act (HR 966). The Act, which was introduced in the House of Representatives on February 15 by Reps. James T. Walsh (R-NY), Tony P. Hall (D-OH) and others, has over 50 cosponsors. A Senate version will be introduced this month by Senator Jim Jeffords (R-VT) and others. The Act, which calls for continuing U.S. commitment of resources toward meeting the goals set at the 1990 World Summit for Children, is named in memory of the late UNICEF Director.

Below are excerpts from the most recent editorials:

Countries do contract obligations, just as individuals do when they pledge donations to charities and non-profit groups. The United States, for example, has pledged to help save the lives of millions of the world's children. Congress can begin fulfilling that pledge by passing the [James P. Grant] World Summit for Children Implementation Act this year.

Half-blessed Are the Poor, *The Miami Herald*, March 11, 1995

Priorities must be set, but it would be a mistake to do away with the modest investments that have proven to be so cost- and health-effective or to otherwise compromise delivery of these critical goods and services. With the developing nations themselves providing two-thirds of the resources, the United States must continue to fulfill its commitment to these life-saving programs.

Kids and U.S. Foreign Aid, *The State*, Columbia, SC, February 27, 1995

We will send additional editorials and columns as we receive them. A list of endorsers of the James P. Grant World Summit for Children Implementation Act appears on the reverse side of this letter.

Sincerely,

Sam Harris

Sam Harris
Executive Director



Endorsers of the James P. Grant World Summit for Children Implementation Act of 1995 (HR966)

As of March 22, 1995

Advocates for Youth
Alliance for Child Survival
American Association for World Health
American College of Nurse-Midwives
American Jewish World Service
Appropriate Technology International
Association for Childhood Education
International
Association of Third World Affairs
Bread for the World
CEDPA-Center for Development
and Population Activities
Center of Concern
Child Health Foundation
CHILDHOPE International
Childreach
Children's Aid International
Children's Survival Fund, Inc.
Christian Children's Fund, Inc.
Community Action International Alliance
CONCERN/America
Congressional Hunger Center
The Debt-for-Development Coalition
Direct Relief International
End Hunger Network
FINCA International
Freedom from Hunger
Heifer Project International
Helen Keller International
The Hunger Project
Immigration and Refugee Services
of America
International Aid, Inc.
International Center for Research
on Women
International Eye Foundation
International Lifeline
International Medical Services
for Health (INMED)
International Reading Association
International Rescue Committee
International Voluntary Services
Islamic African Relief Agency, USA

Katalysis North/South Development
Partnership
Laubach Literacy Action
MAP International
Maryknoll Justice and Peace Office
Maryknoll Mission Association of the
Faithful
Maryknoll Sisters Office of Social
Concerns
National Council for International Health
National Peace Corps Association
National Wildlife Federation
Near East Foundation
Nicaragua-United States Friendship Office
Nurture/ Center to Prevent Childhood
Malnutrition
Operation USA
Oxfam America
Partners of the Americas
Population Action International
Population Communication
Refugees International
RESULTS
Save the Children
Southeast Asia Resource Action Center
Trickle Up
United Church Board for World Ministries
United Church of Christ - Hunger Action
United Church of Christ, Office for
Church in Society
U.S. Coalition for Education for All
U.S. Committee for Refugees
U.S. Committee for UNICEF
Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom
World Concern
World Education
World Hunger Year
World Neighbors
YWCA of the USA

The Miami Herald

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1995

Half-blessed are the poor

The United Nations-sponsored summit on social development, which convened this week in Copenhagen and is scheduled to end tomorrow, isn't stirring any interest in the United States. We suf-

fer, perhaps, from an excess of summits and of the grandiose declarations that these gatherings generate.

Yet worldwide misery should matter to developed nations far more than it does, if only for pragmatic reasons. Poor people may not create a profitable demand for the sorts of goods and services that developed countries export in the global economy. But large numbers of poor people do increase emigration pressures. And they are more likely to emigrate — through legal or illegal means — than those who manage to earn a dignified living in their native lands.

At earlier U.N. meetings, wealthy nations pledged to set aside a substantial portion of their gross domestic product for assisting their poorest brethren. In practice, however, the "haves" are actually decreasing the percentage of their GDP that they devote to development aid. If Congress has its way, America's share will be even smaller next year.

Admittedly, diminished aid from the haves is not the cause of soaring poverty among the have-nots. Governments in developing countries must shoulder much of the blame for the growing misery of their people. Their wrongheaded

AT U.N. SUMMIT
Global poverty is
worsening. So is the
willingness of rich
countries to help stem it.

policies and inept administration of foreign handouts worsens a desperate situation.

In Copenhagen, then, the haves were right to warn the have-nots that they could no longer view foreign assistance as a no-

strings-attached entitlement.

Even so, warranted criticism of the venality of some aid recipients should not become a pretext for casting the poor adrift. Innumerable nongovernmental organizations working to alleviate poverty and to stimulate development have demonstrated probity and effectiveness. If anything, public funds for these groups should increase.

Countries do contract obligations, just as individuals do when they pledge donations to charities and nonprofit groups. The United States, for example, has pledged to help save the lives of millions of the world's children.

Congress can begin fulfilling that pledge by passing the World Summit for Children Implementation Act this year. The measure assigns funds to programs designed to improve the well-being of the world's poorest children.

Washington and its prosperous allies can also act to ease the poor countries' crushing external debt burden; and to curtail conventional arms sales to down-and-out governments.

Turning swords into plowshares has never made more sense as a creed for action than it does today.

The State

THE STATE, COLUMBIA, S.C.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1995

Kids and U.S. foreign aid

James Grant is not a name that automatically leaps out as a force in the never-ending fight against global misery.

Mr. Grant, who died of cancer recently at the age of 72, was for a decade and a half the outspoken director of UNICEF, the branch of the United Nations devoted to children's problems.

Under his leadership, the percentage of children immunized against deadly diseases in the developing world rose from 20 percent to 80 percent. He helped formulate the 1989 U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child which recognized their political and economic rights. Last year, Mr. Grant received the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

In commemoration of the work that ennobled his earthly mission, Congressmen Jim Walsh, R-N.Y., and Tony Hall, D-Ohio, have introduced the James P. Grant World Summit for Children Implementation Act of 1995.

The legislation calls for shifting funds within the foreign assistance budget to meet the needs of children without increasing overall

foreign aid spending. Specifically, it provides for increased allocations for child survival, basic education, vitamin A and other micronutrient programs, AIDS prevention and care, family planning and refugee assistance.

Thanks to strong bipartisan congressional support — mobilized, in part, by the strong moral suasion of people like James Grant — U.S. investment in child survival grew from zero in 1984 to a high of \$275 million in 1993.

A new Congress, dominated by Republicans, is weighing suggestions the United States abandon many of its development assistant programs abroad and abolish the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Priorities must be set, but it would be a mistake to do away with the modest investments that have proven to be so cost- and health-effective or to otherwise compromise delivery of these critical goods and services. With the developing nations themselves providing two-thirds of the resources, the United States must continue to fulfill its commitment to these life-saving programs.

ContraCostaTimes

Sunday, February 19, 1995

Reforming foreign aid

Don't spend more; use tax money more wisely

Not all foreign aid goes down a rat hole, like Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms, R-N.C., claims. A small portion of foreign assistance is responsible for keeping alive children in Third World countries where 35,000 youngsters needlessly die each day.

A bipartisan group of House members is calling for a reform of foreign aid priorities.

This group wants more of the pie spent where it can do the most good: meeting the basic needs of the world's children.

Rep. Jim Walsh, R-N.Y., and Tony Hall, D-Ohio, have introduced the World Summit for Children Implementation Act of 1995.

Despite its complicated name, its goals are simple. The mandate calls for shifting funds within the foreign aid budget to meet the needs of children, without increasing overall spending.

Specifically it calls for increased allocations for nutrition programs,

primary education, family planning and immunizations.

About 13 million children die annually from preventable malnutrition and disease.

A million children still die annually from measles and 500,000 newborns endure torturous deaths from tetanus.

More than 100 million children, mostly girls, are not in school.

These are solvable problems. Lack of funding is the biggest obstacle. Only 25 percent of the worldwide aid goes to the 40 poorest countries.

The total U.S. foreign aid budget for 1995 was \$13.7 billion. Of that amount, Israel and Egypt receive 40 percent for military and security assistance.

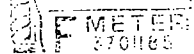
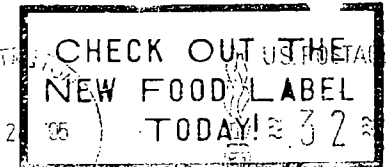
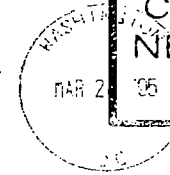
Bilateral aid — money that would actually save and improve the lives of millions of children — is about \$2.1 billion.

Foreign aid should go where it can lift nations out of poverty, disease and illiteracy. Congress should stop pouring money into rat holes and use it instead to help the world's children. That's a goal that makes sense in the short and long terms.

Results

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Washington, D.C. 20002

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



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File Children — New Big file "FAMILIES" in this file
HOUSE REPUBLICANS: CUTTING EDUCATION AND TRAINING TO PAY FOR TAX BREAKS FOR THE WEALTHY
Women
Children

Republicans still have not presented a budget with the \$1.6 trillion in savings needed to fulfill their promises to cut taxes and balance the budget. However, Republican efforts to date do reflect a pattern: paying for tax cuts heavily targeted at the wealthiest by cutting spending for education and training. *The New York Times* calls these "the deepest cuts proposed for education spending in more than a decade." The cuts include:

- Budget Committee Chairman John Kasich's "illustrative spending cuts," which make deep reductions in job training and Goals 2000.
- The House welfare and child block grants, which cut child nutrition in school.
- The House rescissions, which gut national service and funding for drug-free schools. While the bill theoretically will put savings in a deficit "lockbox," Kasich has said that the lockbox is a "game" that will be "dropped"—thus admitting that the savings are necessary because of the tax cuts.

BIG TAX CUTS FOR THE WEALTHY

The "Contract with America Tax Relief Act" includes \$630 billion in tax cuts over 10 years—with 51.5% of the benefits going to families making over \$100,000 (Treasury estimates).

- The wealthiest 1% (1.1 million families making over \$350,000) get more tax breaks than the bottom 60%—over 65 million families.
- The average tax cut for the wealthiest 1% is over \$20,000—over 75 times bigger than the average break for the 65 million families in the bottom 60%.
- Over a quarter trillion dollars of the tax cuts are targeted almost entirely at the very wealthy and large corporations: a capital gains tax cut (\$92 billion) with 46% of benefits for the top 1% of Americans; a "neutral cost recovery system" that will encourage distorting, tax-sheltering activities (\$120 b); repeal of the corporate Alternative Minimum Tax, designed to prevent major companies from paying no taxes (\$36 b); and cuts in the gift and estate tax (\$23 b).

DEEP CUTS IN EDUCATION

The cuts below are just a *sampling* of the Republicans' proposals for education. Cuts show 5-year savings for block grants and Kasich's cuts and 1-year savings for rescissions.

1. K-12 EDUCATION

- Cut Goals 2000 (\$174 million rescission; further cuts by Kasich in Goals 2000 and School-to-Work total \$723 million). The rescission alone would cut off funds for 4,000 schools to raise academic standards and improve teaching. Specifically eliminated are parental assistance initiatives to ensure that parents play a strong role in school improvement.
- Eliminate Drug-Free Schools and Communities funding (\$472 million rescission). These funds help schools prevent drug use and violence, through efforts that include buying metal detectors and hiring security personnel.

- **Cut School Lunches and Breakfasts** (\$2.3 billion block grant cut). The Republicans accept CBO scoring that shows \$2.3 billion in savings from their "School Nutrition block grant," with only 2.5% growth in 1996. That rate is inadequate to keep pace with annual inflation (3.2%) and increases in the number of children (1.6%). Had the block grant been in place in 1989, **over 1 million children who received nutritious free lunches in 1994 could not have gotten them.** Since the block grant provides inadequate funding in case of recession and eliminates nutritional standards and guaranteed free lunches for poor children, the result will be either lower quality meals or fewer children served, or both.
- **Cut Education Technology and Improvement** (Kasich cuts \$214 million above a \$97 million rescission). Most of these funds help schools to put state-of-the-art technology and computers in classrooms. Some funding is for building and supporting public libraries.
- **Cut Teacher Training in Math and Science** (Rescission cuts \$100 million). Eisenhower grants help teachers develop top skills for teaching core subjects like math and science.
- **Eliminate the Department of Education.** Republican leaders, including Speaker Gingrich and Majority Leader Dole, have called for eliminating the Department and its programs. This would not just cut "bureaucracy," but would slash billions of dollars in education aid.

2. JOB TRAINING

- **Cut Education, Training and Employment Services** (Kasich cuts \$10.2 billion above rescissions, including literacy and adult education). President Clinton has proposed a major consolidation that will put funds directly into workers' hands as Skill Grants. **The cuts would eliminate over 3 million training opportunities and Skill Grants.**
- **Cut School-to-Work** (Kasich cuts \$723 million above rescissions from this program and Goals 2000 together). These funds support a 50-state movement that is creating thousands of paths out of high school and into jobs with good wages and a future. **This proposal would delay reforms in 22 states not already receiving support.**

3. NATIONAL SERVICE

- **Gut AmeriCorps** (rescission would cut the program by \$416 million, or 72%; Kasich would cut an additional \$681 million). The rescission would break a contract with tens of thousands of young people serving their communities and earning aid for education. **This year and next, 30,000 young people would be sent home or prevented from serving, and over 100,000 young people would lose the chance to serve over the next 5 years.**

4. STUDENT AID

- **Eliminate Student Loan In-School Interest Subsidy for 4 million students:** (Kasich's 1995 budget proposal and "Contract with America" options from September 1994: \$9.6 billion). For a four-year student who borrowed the maximum amount (\$17,125) at the maximum interest rate (8.25%), this proposal would increase costs by \$3,150--18 percent.
- **Cut back the new Direct Lending program.** By cutting out middlemen, the initiative has saved billions of dollars for taxpayers, lowered costs for students, and allowed borrowers to choose flexible repayments like pay-as-you-earn. Leading Republicans want to limit the program and prevent hundreds of schools and millions of students from participating.

*File
Children*

Impact of GOP Welfare Reform and 1995 Rescissions on Children

Executive Summary

I. WELFARE REFORM

AFDC/JOBS Block Grant

- Caps and block grants AFDC, JOBS and Emergency Assistance.
- Cuts Federal funds for the programs by \$6 billion/5 years (preliminary CBO.)

Child Welfare Services Block Grant

- 3 House committees propose to reduce child welfare spending:
 - Ways & Means proposes to block grant and substantially reduce Federal funding for foster care, adoption assistance, family preservation and discretionary child welfare service programs;
 - Labor/HHS appropriations proposes to rescind over \$100 million in 1995;
 - Economic & Educational Opportunities proposes to repeal about \$100 million in discretionary child abuse prevention grants.
- Together, funding for child welfare services drops about \$2.6 billion/5 years (preliminary CBO).

Child Care

- Education and Economic Opportunities Committee would consolidate the four major child care programs under revised Child Care and Development Block Grant.
- Reduce funding by \$2.1 billion, or 18 percent, over 5 years.
- Over 300,000 children could lose child care assistance in 2000.

Child Nutrition

- Combine food assistance programs, including WIC, into two discretionary block grants.

- Capped Federal funding authorization level represents \$6.5 billion cut over current spending path.
- School-Based Block Grant would no longer guarantee free meal to needy children.
- The block grants would eliminate the mandatory national nutrition standards which ensure that children have access to healthy meals at school.

Food Stamps

- House proposal calls for \$16.5 billion (maybe more) in cuts over 5 years.
- 14 million food stamp recipients are children.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

- Ways & Means Human Resources Subcommittee would remove estimated 280,000 children and adults from SSI due to tightened eligibility standards for children and for adults with substance abuse.
- Total Federal funding for disabled individuals receiving benefits would drop by over \$13 billion over five years (CBO preliminary).

II. 1995 RESCISSIONS

Foster Care

- Noted above, House Labor/HHS appropriations proposes to rescind over \$100 million in 1995 from Foster Care funding for States.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

- \$25 million rescission from WIC would cut, by 600,000, number of benefit packages that could be provided in 1995 and 1996.
- Equivalent to not serving 50,000 monthly participants for a year.

Education Department

- **Goals 2000** -- About 4,000 fewer schools in 46 states will receive seed money to implement reforms based on challenging academic standards.
- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities** -- Eliminates program providing

counseling, instructional and other drug prevention services in 94 percent of all school districts, serving 93 percent of public school children and 82 percent of all public and private school students.

- **ESEA Title I** -- \$105 million cut for Grants to Local Educational Agencies could deprive estimated 100,000 educationally disadvantaged children of special services designed to achieve to challenging academic standards.

Labor Department

JTPA Summer Jobs -- Eliminate funding for the Summer Youth Employment Program in summers of 1995 and 1996, wiping out job opportunities for 615,000 disadvantaged youth in each summer.

Job Corps -- \$10 million rescission eliminates DOL's ability to initiate four new residential training centers, to serve 2,300 severely disadvantaged youth per year when fully operational.

Housing and Urban Development Department

Public Housing -- \$5.7 billion rescission will impact 630,000 families with children.

Homeless Families -- Rental assistance will be reduced and 12,000 homeless families with children will be denied assistance.

National Service

- Cut 15,000 Americorps members from the 33,000 Congress authorized and funded to begin service in the latter half of 1995.
- Examples of National Service activities at risk of being cut:
 - providing thousands of low-income and migrant children with immunizations;
 - working with children in environmental clean-up activities; and
 - working in inner-city recreation areas against drug trafficking and violence.

File Children

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Foster Care

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Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

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- Equivalent to not serving 50,000 monthly participants for a year.

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Children's
(Issues)

Results

Generating Political Will to End Hunger

February 28, 1995

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Prof. Muhammad Yunus
Managing Director
Grameen Bank

Organizations listed for
informational purposes
only.

Margaret Williams, Chief of Staff
Off. of Hillary Rodham Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500

Dear Ms. Williams,

On February 15, Representatives James Walsh (R-NY), Tony Hall (D-OH), and 44 other House members introduced the James P. Grant World Summit for Children Implementation Act of 1995 (HR 966). The bill calls for continuing U.S. commitment of resources toward meeting the goals set at the 1990 World Summit for Children. The act is named in memory of the late James P. Grant, who was Executive Director of UNICEF for 15 years.

Enclosed are recent newspaper editorials and columns supporting the James P. Grant World Summit for Children Implementation Act and citing progress made in achieving the Summit goals. Below are some excerpts:

It would be a fitting tribute to Grant if Walsh and his co-sponsors succeeded in shifting precious US aid dollars to where they can do the most good.

Home and Abroad, *The Post-Standard*, Syracuse, New York,
February 15, 1995

...while foreign aid certainly needs some changes, Americans should think of doing more, not less, to help the world's children.

Shift Aid to Help the Children, *Deseret News*, Salt Lake City, Utah,
February 13, 1995

...it's time to stop debating the structure of America's foreign-aid bureaucracy and begin talking about priorities. [The James Grant World Summit bill] offers Congress an opportunity to do that, and to demonstrate bipartisan leadership on behalf of the world's children.

For the Children's Sake, *The Times*, Trenton, New Jersey,
February 5, 1995

We will send additional editorials and columns as we receive them.

Sincerely,

Sam Harris

Sam Harris
Executive Director



THE POST-STANDARD

Syracuse, New York

Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1995

HOME AND ABROAD

■ **Doesn't it make sense to send scarce resources where they will do the most good?**

What does the \$13.7 billion budget for U.S. foreign aid have to do with the \$8.1 million raised by United Way of Central New York's recently completed campaign?

For one thing, both sums aim to promote the general welfare of the recipients, whether in the world's poorest nations or through local organizations serving the needy.

For another, both areas of spending are feeling a pinch. In Washington, President Clinton's recently unveiled federal budget proposes \$81 million in cuts in spending for foreign economic and humanitarian aid. Sen. Jesse Helms, the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, vowed to slash \$3.5 billion from the total foreign aid budget.

Meanwhile, the local United Way's collections this year are about \$268,000 less than the year before, more than \$850,000 below the peak year of 1990-91.

In short, resources for the needy are scarce, both around the globe and here at home. That requires tough decisions to make the best use of the money.

Fortunately, Central New Yorkers are working here and in Washington to make that happen.

Close to home, United Way staffers this month are deciding how to split the diminished pie. Most of the 48 member agencies will get something, particularly since donors have the option of designating who gets a contribution. But there will be cuts. The local group also aims to cut in half the payment to its state counterpart.

Significantly, United Way aims to continue full funding of agencies whose services fall under its "Priority I" and "Priority II" categories. These include child abuse prevention, child care/early childhood education, child and youth development, prenatal and pregnancy

services, youth alcohol and drug abuse prevention and general family assistance.

In case you missed the common thread, the services all focus on young people — those most vulnerable, most in need, most accessible to early intervention and with the most potential to benefit.

On the foreign front, this year Central New York Rep. James Walsh is pushing for a sharper focus on aid to children in the nation's international aid budget. Republican Walsh has increased his clout as a member of the new House majority. Now he has sponsored a bill that would shift some \$200 million in current aid dollars to "child-survival" programs.

This money would help fund programs for immunization, oral rehydration, nutrition and education. These cost-effective programs have proven themselves: In recent years they have reduced the numbers of children dying each year by a remarkable 2 million or more.

But the need is still great. Late last year, James Grant, the executive director of UNICEF, reported one-fifth of the world's people still live in desperate poverty. "Meeting these unmet needs is the chief unfinished business of the 20th century," said Grant.

The crusading UNICEF chief won't live to see that day. James Grant died last month at age 72 of cancer. Walsh and his colleagues dedicated their bill to Grant's memory.

It would be a fitting tribute to Grant if Walsh and his co-sponsors succeeded in shifting precious U.S. aid dollars to where they can do the most good.

Likewise, maintaining the focus on services to children is a fitting legacy for Harry Honan, who is retiring as executive director after 18 years with United Way of Central New York.

The Capital Times

Thursday, February 2, 1995

Madison, Wisconsin

A quiet hero who saved our children dies



Haslanger

One of my heroes died last weekend.

His name was James Grant and he was the head of the United Nations Children's Fund — UNICEF. He died at the age of 72 from cancer.

I hadn't really thought of him as a hero until his death. I didn't know him personally. I did not even know much about the details of his life. But a magazine article about him that I read when I was a teenager helped awaken me to the problems of a world where children die from hunger.

Over the years, his voice on issues of world poverty was one I listened to.

Ultimately, I came to stand in awe of the impact his actions had on children from every nation of the world.

I rummaged futilely through my files this week trying to find that original interview. I probably threw it out in one or another of the purges of clutter in my life. So my memory of it

is sketchy — but the fact I remember it at all suggests the power that article had.

What I remember is the humanity Grant conveyed when he talked about issues of global poverty. These were not abstract numbers of the impact of famine. They were stories of children he had held in his arms.

I was touched by the reality he conveyed and impressed by the personal commitment he seemed to have.

Over the next quarter century, he used his skills as a humanitarian diplomat to try to make the world a better place for children.

Part of his career was spent shaping American foreign aid policy. Since 1980, he has led UNICEF.

You might recall that in 1990, the United Nations hosted a World Summit for Children. That was Grant's work.

That conference set 27 child health and welfare goals. Eventually, more than 100 nations made those goals part of their national planning.



Grant

At the heart of Grant's vision for helping children was getting nations to use simple, low-cost methods that villagers could manage on their own.

The attention Grant helped focus on the world's children has brought

results. A few years ago, the common phrase was that 40,000 children in the world died each day from hunger and disease. Now that number is down to 35,000 per day — still shockingly high, but dramatically better. UNICEF itself estimates that 2.5 million fewer children will die in 1996 than died in 1990 — the year of the summit.

After Grant's death last Saturday, U.N. Secretary General Boutros-Ghali paid this tribute to him: "Very few men or women ever have the opportunity to do as much good in the world as James Grant. And very few have ever grasped that opportu-

nity with such complete and dedicated commitment."

In this year when the new Congress is rethinking America's approach to foreign aid, it would do well for members of Congress to spend a few minutes reflecting on some of the ideas of James Grant.

Rep. Tony Hall, an Ohio Democrat, on Tuesday named a proposal in Grant's memory to shift some of the U.S. foreign aid dollars into programs that will help meet the goals set at the Children's Summit. That would indeed be a fitting tribute.

James Grant taught me the importance of thinking about simple, practical ways to make a difference on a global scale. He reminded me that because we all share a common humanity, we can all feel the pain when a child dies and can all share the joy when a life is saved.

I'm glad there are heroes like him who have walked among us.

Phil Haslanger is editorial page editor of The Capital Times.

Deseret News

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1995

Shift aid to help the children

Reforming — or maybe even eliminating — U.S. foreign aid programs is a hot topic in Washington these days and the idea seems to sell well with many voters. But while foreign aid certainly needs some changes, Americans should think of doing more, not less, to help the world's children.

Obviously, federal spending needs to be trimmed or at least held to minimal growth. An economically weak United States is hardly in anyone's best interest. Yet by rearranging some priorities, more could be done for children without increasing the foreign aid budget at all.

Most critics of foreign aid have a vastly inflated idea of how much the program really costs. Polls have shown that many Americans believe foreign aid takes about 15 percent of the federal budget. In actual fact, the cost is about 1 percent of the budget.

Foreign aid has gotten a bad name in some quarters because it was often used as a strategic weapon in the Cold War. The aid frequently was in the form of military supplies to friends or potential supporters. Guns and cash were sometimes given to unsavory regimes or dictatorships simply because they were anti-communist. In some instances, even humanitarian aid was wasted by inept or corrupt governments.

But helping the world's neediest children hardly falls in the same category. And with the end of the Cold

War, some foreign aid could easily be diverted into saving children. Sadly, easily preventable malnutrition and disease kill 13 million children each year, or 35,000 a day.

In 1990, a World Summit for Children was held to set goals of cutting child deaths by a third, to reduce child malnutrition, to give families access to safe water and sanitation and to give children access to basic education — all by the year 2000. The cost per child to meet these goals amounts to only pennies per day.

The United States was among the industrial nations that signed the World Summit declaration and there has been bipartisan support in Congress for such spending. The American investment in child survival has grown from near zero in 1984 to \$275 million in 1993. Immunizations already are saving the lives of 3 million children a year.

The World Summit for Children Implementation Act of 1995 was introduced in Congress last week and seeks to shift funds within the foreign aid budget to give more help to children without raising overall foreign aid spending. Less than 10 percent of current aid goes to meet basic human needs. Raising that to 20 percent would go a long way toward meeting the goals.

That's a worthy target that deserves support in Congress and from the American people.

TIMES-UNION

Rochester, N.Y.

Thursday, February 16, 1995

A U.S. promise to the world's children

Here's a way to get the most out of foreign aid: Use more of it to educate, feed and tend to the medical needs of children.

Last week, President Clinton took a welcome step in that direction, by announcing that the United States would sign the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The president's decision was in response to a dying request from James Grant, the long-time director of the U.N. Childrens Fund (UNICEF), who succumbed last month to cancer.

Signing the convention may seem largely symbolic, but it underscores the American commitment to the concrete goals established at the 1990 U.N. Summit for Children — goals that the United States and 158 other nations have promised to meet by 2000.

Those goals, skillfully crafted by James Grant, are clear and measurable.

They include reducing by one-third child and infant mortality; reducing maternal deaths and child malnutrition by one-half; universal access to basic education with at least 80 percent of children completing primary school; universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation; and family planning education and services available to all couples.

We know how to achieve all of these goals. Child mortality rates have been cut by two-thirds and literacy rates have doubled in four decades — and a more concerted effort will improve on those achievements.

The president's support for the convention should improve the chances for passage of the James P. Grant World Summit for Children Act, which would increase U.S. funding in several key categories.

For example, a kind of catch-all child survival allocation would grow from \$280 million this year to \$330 million next; basic education would increase from \$135 million to \$165 million; nutrition programs would expand from \$25 million to \$30 million.

The increased funding would not result in any net increase in U.S. foreign aid (which, at \$13.7 billion a year, represents less than 1 percent of the budget). Funds would be shifted from other aid categories to children's services.

There is nothing vague or uncertain about the impact of such spending.

And what better contribution to the future can we make than a generation of healthy, happy, educated children?

The Times

Trenton, N.J.

FEBRUARY 5, 1995

For the children's sake

Rumors are flying in Washington that the U.S. Agency for International Development will be abolished and the independence and developmental focus of U.S. international assistance diminished in the name of foreign aid "reform." Real reform, however, doesn't depend on organizational restructuring. It will require a thoroughgoing examination of aid priorities.

Last week a bipartisan group of House members offered a plan that could be a centerpiece for this genuine reform. Reps. Jim Walsh, R-N.Y., Tony Hall, D-Ohio, and others introduced the World Summit for Children Implementation Act of 1995 (WSCIA). WSCIA calls for shifting funds within the foreign assistance budget to meet the needs of the world's children without increasing overall spending. Specifically, it calls for increased allocations for child survival, basic education, vitamin A and other micronutrient programs, UNICEF, AIDS prevention and care, family planning and refugee assistance.

WSCIA's sponsors recognize that the most critical challenges facing the world today are intrinsically linked. Thirty-five thousand children die needlessly a day — not from warfare but from preventable malnutrition and disease. But the world won't stop this slaughter of the innocents...or end the extreme poverty of more than a billion people...or curb rapid population growth...or enhance the status of women...or protect the environment, without seeking comprehensive solutions to these problems. It was the urgency of these challenges and the synergy of their solutions that led to the 1990 World Summit for Children, at which President George Bush and leaders and delegates from 158 other nations signed a declaration and plan of action for meeting the basic needs of all families. WSCIA helps define the U.S. role in meeting the Summit's goals.

As Results, a national anti-hunger organization, argues, it's time to stop debating the structure of America's foreign-aid bureaucracy and begin talking about priorities. WSCIA offers Congress an opportunity to do that, and to demonstrate bipartisan leadership on behalf of the world's children.

New York Newsday

December 24-25, 1994

Hope From Despair

Millions of young lives are being saved in developing nations with basic health care.

Mention the developing world and the image conjured up is one of unrelieved pain and suffering. But a quiet story of remarkable progress in reducing child deaths in the world's poorest countries has added an unexpected dollop of hope to this season of joy.

More than half the nations of the developing world are on target to meet mutually agreed upon goals for dramatically improving the health and nutrition of millions of children, according to UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund. That means about 2.5 million fewer children will die in 1996 than in 1990, and at least 750,000 fewer will be blind, crippled or mentally retarded.

Key to this achievement was the brilliant selection of target pathologies: iodine deficiency disorders, the world's biggest single cause of preventable mental retardation; vitamin A deficiency, the cause of blindness in 500,000 children annually; polio, where the goal is complete, worldwide eradication; measles, diarrhea and pneumonia, all killers in the Third World.

While devastating if untreated, all of the conditions are responsive to simple, inexpensive intervention. For instance, three vitamin A capsules per year, per child, at a cost of two cents per capsule, or adding iodine to salt, will head off deficiencies. All that was lacking was the will and organization to get it done.

That changed in 1990 when officials from about 150 nations met at the World Summit for Children and set a goal of cutting child deaths by a third by century's end. The results so far are stunning. Worldwide, 26 million people are brain damaged by lack of iodine. By 1995, 60 developing countries will

have reached the goal of 95 percent salt iodization. Thirty-five countries that are home to two-thirds of the children at risk of retardation due to the lack of vitamin A are on target to eliminate that problem by 1995. And thanks to aggressive immunization programs

new cases of polio have dropped from 400,000 in 1983 to about 100,000 today.

Imagine, if you can, 2.5 million squiggling, cooing, bright-eyed infants who might otherwise be dying. That's a picture sure to warm hearts for the holidays.

ROUTING SLIP

*Children
Violence*DATE: 2/10/95FROM: Billy Webster
Director of Scheduling and AdvanceSUBJECT: *Satellite feed to "Children Now" conference on
violence in the media.*

Don Baer	<u>X</u>	Abner J. Mikva	_____
Erskine Bowles	_____	NEC	_____
Rebecca Cameron	<u>X</u>	Leon Panetta	_____
Rahm Emanuel	_____	John Podesta	_____
Mark Gearan	<u>X</u>	Jack Quinn	_____
Jack Gibbons	_____	Carol Rasco	_____
Cindy Gire	_____	Lee Satterfield	_____
Pat Griffin	_____	Steve Silverman	_____
Marcia Hale	_____	Patti Solis	_____
Alexis Herman	<u>X</u>	G. Stephanopoulos	_____
Nancy Hernreich	_____	Ann Stock	_____
Kitty Higgins	_____	Stephanie Streett	_____
Harold Ickes	_____	Jodie Torkelson	_____
Anthony Lake	_____	Kris Van Giesen	_____
Bruce Lindsey	_____	Melanne Verveer	<u>X</u>
Mike McCurry	<u>X</u>	Anne Walley	<u>X</u>
Anne McGuire	<u>X</u>	Maggie Williams	<u>X</u>
Mack McLarty	_____	<i>Dave Anderson</i>	<u>X</u>

FILE: X pending

FYI _____

ADVICE _____

ACTION _____

REGRET POTUS, suggest a surrogate is needed: _____

COMMENTS: per Billy 2/10/95 meeting - see note
next page

95 FEB 8

P 11

2/3/95

SCHEDULING PROPOSAL

ACCEPT

REJECT

~~PENDING~~

TO:

BILLY WEBSTER

Assistant to the President for
Scheduling and Advance.

FROM:

MARK GEARAN *MS*

Assistant to the President and
Director of Communications and
Planning

REQUEST:

Satellite feed to the "Children
Now" conference on children and
violence in the media.

PURPOSE:

To emphasize points made during the
State of the Union and to speak to
an extremely influential group of
top entertainment executives about
how children's values are shaped by
violence in the media. The
conference will also be attended by
such leading news personalities as
Tom Brokaw and Carole Simpson.

DATE AND TIME:

Friday, March 3, 1995, in the
afternoon is ideal but anytime from
March 2-4 can be accommodated.

BRIEFING TIME:

5 minutes.

LOCATION:

Roosevelt Room or TV Studio

DURATION:

30 Minutes

PARTICIPANTS:

THE PRESIDENT

REMARKS REQUIRED:

None

ORIGIN OF PROPOSAL:

Mark Gearan

CONTACT:

Dave Anderson, 6-5663

*Until we
see what those
dates look like
we cannot
commit.
2/10/95*

MEMO

TO: Mark Gearan
FR: Vicky Rideout
RE: Invitation to the President
DT: January 31, 1995

After hearing the State of the Union, I am more determined than ever to convince you that the President should speak to our conference of entertainment industry leaders on the subject "Shaping Our Children's Values: The Role of the Entertainment Media."

I say this not so much because his comments about violence on television brought down the house, but because so much of his entire message was on the subject of values. The theme of our conference fits perfectly with the message he has been communicating.

The audience is a highly select group of top entertainment industry executives, and I see two advantages to the President in speaking with them now: 1) this is an important and influential group in California, and it is always beneficial to maintain contact with them, and 2) this event offers a perfect opportunity for the President to speak to these key industry leaders about the issues he raised in his State of the Union, to address their concerns (I'm sure you've heard from a number of them!) and expand on his position more fully.

Among those who will be attending are Rich Frank, President of Television and Telecommunications at Disney; television pioneer Norman Lear, the President of ABC Entertainment, the Presidents of the Disney, Nickelodeon and Showtime cable channels, all of the network Broadcasting and Standards chiefs, the Presidents of Warner Brothers Television and Warner Brothers Animation, the President of MGM/UA Television, the CEO of Interscope, and the creators or producers of numerous prime-time or children's shows including The Simpsons, The Power Rangers, Beverly Hills 90210, Northern Exposure, My So-Called Life, South Central, and many other shows.

Several news industry folks will be in attendance as well, since they are serving as moderators for our panel sessions, including Tom Brokaw of NBC Nightly News and Carole Simpson on ABC.

If the President is unable to attend in person, we would be delighted to arrange for a live satellite broadcast for him to address the group and respond to a few questions. We would be happy to accomodate his schedule and have him address the group anytime during the conference, which runs from Thursday evening March 2 through Saturday afternoon, March 4 (Pacific Time). The easiest time for us would be Friday afternoon, March 3.

I have attached a draft schedule for the conference, and a one page summary of the topics we plan to address. I appreciate your consideration of this request, and look forward to hearing from you soon!

**"Shaping Our Children's Values: The Role of the Entertainment Media"
Conference Schedule
March 2 - 4, 1995
Stanford University**

Draft Schedule as of January 3, 1995

Thursday, March 2:

7:00 pm Kickoff reception and dinner
Keynote speaker: Newton Minow, former Chairman of the FCC
Holiday Inn, Palo Alto

Friday, March 3:

8:30 am Breakfast
Packard Children's Hospital, Stanford University

9:00 am Panels: Shaping Children's Values: Seeking a Common Ground
The Role of the Media: An Industry Perspective
12:30 pm Packard Children's Hospital, Stanford University

12:30 pm Luncheon Address
Rich Frank, President, Academy of Television Arts and Sciences
Packard Children's Hospital, Stanford University

1:30 pm Panels: A Voice of Our Own: Kids Question the Media
Respect and Tolerance: Gender and Ethnic Roles in the Media
4:00 pm Packard Children's Hospital, Stanford University

7:00 pm Reception and dinner
Keynote speaker: Norman Lear
Quadrus Conference Center, Stanford University

Saturday, March 4:

8:30 am Breakfast
Packard Children's Hospital, Stanford University

9:00 am Panels: Civic Responsibility: Entertainment Media and the
Political Socialization of Children
12:00 pm Practical Solutions: Case study presentations
Moderator: Tom Brokaw
Packard Children's Hospital, Stanford University

12:00 pm Working Lunch
1:30 pm Packard Children's Hospital, Stanford University



"Shaping Our Children's Values: The Role of the Entertainment Media"
March 2 - 4, 1995
Stanford University

Conference Topics

Children Now, one of the nation's leading children's organizations, is convening a major national conference of entertainment industry leaders, academics, media analysts and children's experts to examine the impact of the entertainment media on children's values. Our goal is to establish a non-confrontational, non-partisan atmosphere where influential media leaders can evaluate their role and develop constructive options.

The conference will be organized around a series of roundtable discussions on key issues concerning children, values and the media.

* **Shaping Children's Values.** How important is the development of values in young people, and what role do various institutions play in fostering value development? Is there a common ground that can be reached around a set of positive values? What is the evidence concerning the influence of the media on children's values, attitudes and behavior?

* **The Role of the Media.** What is the role of the media industry in our society in helping to shape children's values? Are entertainment industry leaders reflecting their own values, are they reflecting the values of those who buy their advertising, or are they mirroring the values in society? Are television and the movies supposed to present an idealized world view, where everyone behaves correctly, or should they paint a realistic portrayal of ambiguous characters, that reflects how most people really are?

* **Gender and Ethnic Roles in the Media.** What is the status of the portrayal of gender and ethnic roles in prime time television, children's television, and popular movies? Are children's attitudes toward gender and ethnic roles affected by what they see in the media?

* **Entertainment Media and the Political Socialization of Children.** How do movies and prime time television affect children's attitude toward civic participation, their sense of community, their impressions of the role of and importance of government, and their attitude toward politicians and public service.

The format of the conference is likely to include a mix of roundtable discussions among industry leaders; presentations by panels of experts, with response from other attendees; keynote addresses; video presentations; case study workshops; and a panel of young viewers questioning a group of industry leaders.

A detailed schedule and description of panel sessions will be distributed to all attendees prior to the conference.

*Ernie make
copy for
me and give
a copy to Melannie*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 16, 1993

83 MAR 16 A 9:36

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Carol H. Rasco

SUBJECT: Children/Families Initiatives

You asked that a piece on Children and Families be put together to determine just where we are with this initiative. Please see the attached written by Bill Galston. Seems to me that his recommendations are sound and implies that we not publish something extensive at this time like the Technology Paper, but rather we target a summer announcement of some type of Children's Council. At that time, we would highlight accomplishments to date and outline actions for the future.

Please advise.

March 15, 1993

TO: Carol Rasco
FROM: Bill Galston
SUBJ: Children, Youth, and Family Initiatives/draft 2

The following memorandum is in response to your request for an inventory of Administration budget proposals and other initiatives concerning children, youth, and families. It is divided into four sections. The first enumerates what has been accomplished or proposed to date; the second compares that list to the President's principal campaign promises; the third compares that list to the principal recommendations of the National Commission on Children; the fourth offers an analysis of some trouble spots and recommendations for addressing them.

1. Accomplished or proposed to date

Legislation

- o **Family and Medical Leave Act**--passed by the Congress and signed into law by the President

Stimulus Package

- o **Head Start Summer Program**--a new Head Start summer program, which would eventually serve up to 350,000 disadvantaged children

- o **Chapter 1 Summer School Program**--new, one-time supplemental funding of \$500 million to expand summer school programs for educationally disadvantaged children

- o **Chapter 1 Census Supplemental**--\$235 million in 1993 to mitigate (but not eliminate) the effects on distribution of Chapter 1 funds caused by changes in the location of poor children that occurred between the 1980 and 1990 census

- o **WIC**--added 1993 funding of \$75 million, which will permit the program to serve 300,000 additional participants, most of whom will be children ages 1-4

- o **Child and Adult Care Food Program**--an increase of \$56 million to pay for meals and snacks at Head Start centers to serve children in the proposed Summer Head Start program

- o **Childhood Immunizations**--\$300 million to support a community based effort to finance vaccine purchases and education and outreach campaigns, with the goal of immunizing 1 million children during the summer of 1993

o **Summer Youth Employment and Training Program**--an additional \$1 billion for the summer of 1993, which will finance almost 700,000 additional summer jobs for disadvantaged youth ages 14-21

o **Summer of Service**--\$15 million for the summer of 1993 promoting service to meet the needs of at-risk children and to train more than 1000 young people as service leaders

o **HOME investment partnership**--accelerated spendout of \$2.5 billion in previously released affordable housing funds

o **Public housing modernization**--accelerated spendout of HUD's backlog of unspent modernization funds

o **Supportive Housing Program**--accelerated investment of \$423 million in the Program, which offers shelter and a wide range of services to homeless persons

o **Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loans**--an additional \$235 million in single family guaranteed loan authority, serving principally rural and small town family needs

Investment Package

o **Housing subsidies**--double HOME funds to the authorized level of \$2.2 billion; increase housing vouchers from 40,000 annually in 1993 to 100,000 in 1998

o **Supportive Housing Program**--a \$138 million increase for 1997, a doubling of the program, which addresses homelessness and its causes

o **Public Housing Operating Subsidies**--an additional \$121 million in 1997

o **Preserving and renovating low-income housing**--\$384 million in 1997, and \$858 million over the next four years

o **Crime in public housing**--\$138 million for an Urban Partnership Against Crime Initiative to address the increase in gang- and drug-related crime activity in many public housing developments

o **Restore dilapidated public housing**--an additional \$138 million in 1997 to rehabilitate severely run-down public housing projects that cannot now be inhabited

o **Full funding of Head Start**--an increase of \$3.2 billion in 1997, \$8 billion over four years, achieving full funding for 1.4 million eligible children by 1999

o **Head Start-related child care feeding**--an additional \$237 million in 1997 to pay for additional meals for participants added by the Administration's Head Start initiative

o **Head Start-related Medicaid**--\$116 million in 1997 to fund new entrants in the Medicaid program resulting from Head Start expansion

o **Full funding of WIC**--an additional \$1 billion in 1997 to serve all eligible children ages 1 to 4, including some 2 million who were not served in 1992

o **Parenting and family support**--\$500 million for FY 1997

o **Education reforms and initiatives**--\$2.7 billion in 1997, \$6.2 billion over four years, to support systemic educational reform, improvements in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, a new Safe Schools Program, student loan program improvements, and support of Historically Black Colleges and Universities

o **National Service**--new investment of \$7.4 billion over the next four years to increase education and training opportunities for young people while addressing a range of unmet national needs

o **Summer youth employment and training program**--an increase of \$625 million in 1997 and \$2 billion over the next four years, financing about 2 million additional summer jobs

o **Youth apprenticeship**--\$500 million in 1997, \$1.2 billion over four years, to finance a nationwide system of school- and work-based learning programs for high school youth who do not plan to attend college

o **Earned Income Tax Credit**--an EITC increase of \$6.7 billion in 1997, \$19.9 billion over four years, to assure that families headed by full-time workers will no longer live in poverty

o **Welfare reform**--a forthcoming comprehensive plan to end welfare as a permanent way of life through increased training, parenting, and family support for moving people from welfare to work, coupled with tougher enforcement of parental responsibilities

2. Comparison with principal campaign promises

<u>Promise</u>	<u>Action</u>
Family and Medical Leave	Enacted and signed
Fully fund Head Start	Proposed

Fully fund WIC	Proposed
National standards and testing	To be proposed in fast-track education reform bill
Youth apprenticeship program	Proposed, with partial funding
Public school choice	No action; pending
Use Chapter 1 to "level the playing field"	Partially addressed in the stimulus package; to be addressed in the ESEA reauthorization later this year; partial funding provided in the Investment Budget
Increase flexibility in local use of federal education funds	To be addressed in fast-track bill and ESEA reauthorization
Parenting programs	Proposed
Require federal contractors to offer jobs for disadvantaged youth	Pending
School safety and security	Proposed
Bilingual education reform	Pending; to be addressed in ESEA reauthorization
Tougher child support enforcement	Pending; to be addressed in the context of welfare reform
National child care network	No action
Tougher standards for child care facilities	No action
Welfare reform	Pending
\$300 child tax credit	No action
Increase EITC to eliminate working poverty	Proposed
Expand the HOME program	Proposed
Increase funding to maintain public housing	Proposed

3. Comparison with key National Commission recommendations

<u>Commission recommendation</u>	<u>Administration action</u>
\$1000/child refundable tax credit	No action
EITC expansion	Proposed
Child support assurance	No action; possible in the context of welfare reform
Transitional assistance for welfare recipients	Pending
Fundamental health care reform	Pending
Full funding for Head Start	Proposed
Systemic school reform	Pending; to be addressed in "fast-track" reform bill
Equitable school finance	Addressed in stimulus package; pending in ESEA reauthorization
Public school choice	No action/pending
Increased effort to combat dropouts, teen pregnancies	Pending (for summer announcement)
Youth employment/apprenticeship	Proposed
Family and medical leave	Legislation enacted
Employer-based flex-time and career sequencing	No action; requires DoL jawboning
Improve availability, affordability, and quality of child care	Minimal action
Expand/improve preventive services for vulnerable children and their families	Proposed
Greater coordination of child and family policies across the executive branch	Pending

Decategorization of selected federal programs to bring greater cohesion and flexibility	Pending (in context of welfare reform)
Incentives to encourage state/local coordination on child/family programs	No action
Increase salaries and training opportunities for teachers and early childhood/child welfare practitioners	Pending (in context of family preservation)
Enhance recording industry efforts to avoid distribution of inappropriate materials to children	No action
Enhance efforts by television producers to improve content of programming for children	No White House action; some preliminary steps by the FCC (see attached article)
Increase opportunities for national and local community service	Pending

4. Brief analysis and recommendations

As you can see from the above, we have numerous areas of strength in the children, youth, and family arena, particularly in Head Start, WIC, Family and Medical Leave, education, and public housing. As you have pointed out, adequate funding is a necessary but not sufficient condition for sound public policy; we also need to ensure that our proposals in programs such as Head Start and Chapter 1 embody genuine reform, not just mindless expansion of the status quo. (Recent and proposed meetings with HHS and OMB represent good first steps toward this objective.)

Beyond the bright spots, we have some very conspicuous weaknesses. Let me enumerate a few current or potential problems.

- o The Administration budget does very little for child care, although some non-budgetary regulatory changes affecting quality and flexibility are of course possible.

- o While the budget does use the EITC aggressively to address the problems of the working poor, its failure to include a broader child tax credit leaves most middle-income families out in the cold. (This is obviously a problem to be addressed in the medium to long term.)

o The Education Department's draft of the fast-track reform bill includes no more than a passing mention of public school choice. The President will now have to decide whether he wishes to push ahead farther and skirmish with the anti-choice education establishment.

o The Family and Medical Leave Act is a terrific first step, but it does not address all of the multiple tensions between work and family. I believe we need systematic consultation with the Department of Labor to determine how employers can best be encouraged to move forward on issues such as flex-time and job-sharing.

o Much is riding on the welfare reform process, but as you know so well, it is not clear how far comprehensive reform can go in the absence of serious funding. Our current strategy--breaking out specific issues such as tougher child support enforcement--represents a sensible first step and is probably the best we can do for now.

o It is important to keep focused on discussions leading to a major anti-teen pregnancy announcement this summer.

o More broadly: the National Commission emphasizes family structure as one of the principal determinants of child well-being. I think they are dead right about this and that we ought to work their analysis into our policies and public statements. We can and should collaborate with Sen. Moynihan in this effort, which could include such efforts as

- * a declaratory policy in favor of family integrity and against families headed by unwed teenagers
- * a mandatory annual report from HHS on the state of US families utilizing key indicators of family strength
- * the mobilization of the best current research on the relation between family structure and child well-being

o We should think about giving highly audible visible White House support to the creation (and where appropriate, enforcement) of standards for the content of recordings and television oriented to children and youth. It might make sense to initiate conversations with Mrs. Gore's staff to explore their current thinking on this matter.

o As of now, we are weak in the area of policy coordination (at both the federal and state/local level), which the National Commission rightly emphasizes. We should continue working toward a late summer announcement of an inter-agency, White House-driven working group on children, youth, and families, along the lines of the community development operation.

Conclusion

On the basis of this review, I am not convinced that we are yet ready to go with a systematic children, youth, and families statement along the lines of the President's science and technology paper. Instead, I believe that we should use the process initiated by this memorandum to move forward on our areas of vulnerability, with the aim of producing such a document by late summer or early fall.

A choice by the President to speak at the National Commission summit could serve as a very useful action-forcing event. But even if he declines to do so (perhaps because of its proximity to the crucial April 4 meeting with Yeltsin), we should decide on a course of action and pursue it aggressively in conjunction with Education, Labor, HHS, and anyone else you deem appropriate.

'Flintstones' and Programs Like It Aren't 'Educational,' F.C.C. Says

By EDMUND L. ANDREWS

3/4/93

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 3 — Federal regulators are putting television stations on notice: contrary to the past practice of many broadcasters, cartoons like "The Jetsons" and "The Flintstones" can no longer count as "educational and informational" programming.

The announcement, issued on Tuesday by the Federal Communications Commission, may not come as news to parents, whose households are inundated with cartoon turtles, rabbits and robots.

But it could prove upsetting to broadcasters, who are required by a law enacted in 1990 to demonstrate their commitment to the educational needs of children as a condition of renewing

their lucrative licenses every five years.

Providing further evidence of a new approach, the agency has in recent weeks delayed renewing the licenses of seven stations, demanding that they provide better evidence that they were meeting their educational responsibilities in children's programming. The stations are WDCI in Cleveland; WTLW in Lima, Ohio; WRGT in Dayton, Ohio; WYTV in Youngstown, Ohio; WAQP in Saginaw, Mich., and WGPR and WADL, both in Detroit.

A Tough New Line

Taken together, the actions are a sharp departure from the commission's reluctance during the Bush Administration to impose strict regulation. Under Alfred C. Sikes, who resigned as chairman of the F.C.C. the day before President Clinton took office, agency officials had argued that the law is so vague that stations were well within their rights to say that shows like "Leave It To Beaver" were educational.

The 1990 law, known as the Children's Television Act, is notoriously vague, and some television stations have tried to fill the bill by citing the educational value of "G.I. Joe," "Su-

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'Flintstones' and the Like Are Not 'Educational,' F.C.C. Says

Continued From Page A1

perboy" and reruns of old favorites like "Leave It To Beaver."

Now, one week before a Congressional committee is to hold an hearing on whether broadcasters are trying to skirt the educational requirements, the commission is taking a tough new line. The F.C.C. has the authority under the 1990 law to impose the new rules on its own. The final form of the rules will probably emerge in about a year, after the F.C.C. receives public comment.

In a notice proposing stricter rules, the agency said there has been "little change" in the amount of children's programming since the law was passed, and it criticized attempts to label "G.I. Joe" and "The Flintstones" as educational.

"We do not believe that this level of performance is, in the long term, consistent with the objectives" of the law, the agency said. The commission also said that television stations should only be able to cite programs that were primarily meant for education, rather than entertainment shows that happen to include a pleasant social theme. And it asked for comment on whether it should decide how much educational programming constitutes a bare minimum for satisfying the law.

Willing to Regulate

The new stance on children's television reflects the increased willingness of Democrats to regulate business, an attitude that could show up in other issues on the commission's agenda, including regulation of cable television charges. Although President Clinton has not named a successor to Mr. Sikes, the acting chairman of the F.C.C. is a long-time Democrat on the commission, James H. Quello.

"There's no doubt that Congress and the activist groups are very interested in seeing this law enforced," Mr. Quello said today. "If I were a broadcaster, to be on the safe side I'd have a show that was specifically meant to be educational."

But it remains unclear whether children's television will become noticeably different. The law explicitly gives broadcasters great latitude in how they



"The Jetsons" and other television cartoons like it can no longer count as "educational and informational" programming, according to a notice issued on Tuesday by the Federal Communications Commission.

fulfill their responsibilities, and even ardent advocates of stricter rules for children's television have had a hard time defining the legal difference between "educational" shows like "Sesame Street" and "entertainment" like "Yogi Bear."

The Cable Factor

If the F.C.C. ultimately imposes extremely strict rules, over-the-air broadcasters could lose more ground to cable television systems, which are not subject to relicensing and not under any responsibility to provide educational programming. Strict rules could also put pressure on the major television networks, which might be obliged to produce more programming that has limited commercial and profit-making potential.

The toughened stance comes amid growing criticism from Congress about lax enforcement of the Children's Television Act. The House Telecommunica-

tion, and her sock puppet Lamb Chop.

"My feeling is the F.C.C. and the broadcasters have been winking at each other for the past few years," said Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts and chairman of the subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. "I think the F.C.C. has the bully pulpit and the daily regulatory clout to insist upon higher standards."

But he added that the F.C.C. faces a difficult challenge setting specific guidelines about the amount or kind of educational programming necessary to qualify a television station. Mr. Quello noted that the law was deliberately left vague because of widespread concern about violating broadcasters' rights to free speech, and that the law explicitly approved of some entertainment shows like "Fat Albert and the Cosby Kids" or "Winnie the Pooh," that are seen as offering thoughtful comment on important social or personal issues.

Advocates for stricter requirements in support of children's programming said the F.C.C.'s notice marks a potentially important change. "I think it's a good sign," said Kathryn Montgomery, co-director of the Center for Media Education, a not-for-profit organization in Washington that has called for tougher enforcement. "Broadcasters thought they could just pepper in pro-social moments in their regular cartoons, but that's not going to work anymore."

tions Subcommittee has scheduled a hearing on the issue for next Wednesday, featuring advocates of tougher regulation as well as Shari Lewis, host of a children's show on public televi-

Diana Beard-Williams, CECF Board President

Ms. Beard-Williams is currently the director of a \$1million Head Start - Family Service Center demonstration grant which focuses on family self sufficiency while addressing employability, substance abuse and literacy issues. She serves as a technical assistance resource for other Head Start - Family Service Center programs. Ms. Beard-Williams is a member of several locally sponsored committees such as the Glendale Homeless Task Force, and also chairs the HUD Family Self Sufficiency Committee. She is a guest presenter for organizations such as the National Head Start Bureau and the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC).

Ms. Beard-Williams' professional portfolio includes working with the Reverend Jesse Jackson to set up one of the first Operation Push Conferences; writing educational videos for proprietary schools and Head Start programs; representing the federal government as a management consultant on contracts dealing with runaway youth, day care service models and providing technical assistance to sickle cell anemia and family planning clinics; directing the human resources activities of a 500 employee proprietary school endeavor as the Vice President of Human Resources; working for the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors as a writer, and serving as a management specialist with the Aetna Life & Casualty Insurance Company out of their Hartford, Connecticut corporate offices.

Her publishing credits include Upscale Magazine, Urban Voices, Career Focus, Emerge, The Suburbanite, Direct Opportunity, Family Connections, Glendale News Press, and a number of small periodicals.

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(805) 273-4718

The Coalition is a multi-cultural grass roots organization. It was formed in 1992 for the sake of America's children and families, taking into consideration such issues as:

- * 44% of America's black children live below the poverty line;
- * Homicide is the leading cause of death for black children ages 1 through 14;
- * 675,000 children are abused or neglected each year;
- * 17,674 children a year are arrested for drunken driving;
- * 14,600 children a year are killed or injured by guns;
- * Every school day, 135,000 American children bring guns to school;
- * On a given day 100,000 American children are homeless.

SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF THE COALITION

Since December, 1992, Coalition members have been involved in the identification, design, development and/or delivery of comprehensive services and programs which support the education and empowerment of America's children and families. The Coalition supports a synergistic approach to family self-sufficiency based on a family's unique needs, and the identification of a family's particular strengths and talents.

COALITION MEMBERS INCLUDE

Child care professionals such as Head Start managers and pre-school teachers, college professors, therapists, employment counselors, entertainment industry professionals, substance abuse specialists, literacy instructors, medical personnel, corporate executives and management consultants, who are all dedicated to improving the life circumstances of children and families.

The Coalition believes ...

America is beyond escapism tactics like burying our heads in the sand as an act of supreme denial. Worse yet, America can't afford to leave the poor children of this nation to their own devices as if they and their families will magically rise like a phoenix from the ashes.

The Coalition believes ...

There can only be one agenda in regard to saving America's children because the problem is not confined to the horrendous living situations of minority children in urban cesspools, the deplorable conditions of migrant children, or a small group of latch-key kids in America's suburbs. During the last decade, children from every economic and racial group have had to bear the brunt of America's incompetence in regard to protecting the health and well-being of our children.

The Coalition believes ...

The abandonment of our children poses a greater threat to American security, prosperity and ideals than any external enemy. And while Americans are proud of celebrity types like Oprah Winfrey, the irony is that there are many potential Oprah Winfreys - black, white, brown and yellow - dying everyday ... neglected, set adrift and abandoned. For every one Oprah Winfrey the media loves to tell us about, there are thousands and thousands of children who will never be productive members of this society through no fault of their own.

'94 Goals

Coalition funds will be used to:

Conduct essay/ scholarship contests for high school seniors. The goal is to encourage high school seniors to identify and analyze the needs of their respective communities and develop viable solutions.

Develop and submit a proposal to become a Head Start Program grantee. Coalition members possess the technical expertise to provide an exemplary Head Start program.

Develop and submit grant proposals to support the implementation of Family and Youth Centers. The centers will be intensive case management projects involving 350 disenfranchised youth (ages 14 through 17 years) who will receive an extensive menu of services to support an attempt to "mainstream" them.

Continue the development of self employment program models and the dissemination of such information via the Coalition's social service network.

Continue our participation as workshop facilitators, presenters and guest speakers at events sponsored by organizations wishing to increase their knowledge and understanding of the plight of America's children and families.

For the sake of the children please make a contribution today!



Family Connections

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River Phoenix - The Real Shame Of It All

Losing a child is a pain no parent should have to endure, but society cannot allow its impressionable youth to accept the death of young celebrities from drugs as anything other than an absence of common sense.

The untimely death of River Phoenix, a rising star in the motion picture industry, was of course a tragedy. However, the tragedy had nothing to do with his star status and everything to do with the fact that he was only 23 years old and much too young to depart this world. As a gifted young man, living in a world where success had become his for the taking, he should have known better than to use drugs as his method of recreation. Harsh, cruel and insensitive words? Sorry, but they represent the truth nevertheless.

While the world empathizes with his mother's need to assuage her pain by sending an open letter of grief to the Los Angeles Times (November 24, 1993 "A Mother's Note on Her Son's Life and Death"), we must be candid with our own children and patiently rebut her rationalization for his death.

Contrary to his mother's belief, Phoenix's death had nothing to do with a world where environmental pollution, AIDS and a deteriorating social system have become society's greatest struggles. Furthermore, we cannot condone her beatification of Phoenix's death by embracing her statement, "I held him in love and awe until his safe passage."

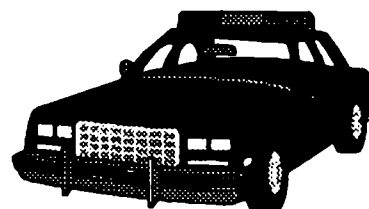
Our impressionable children, who look at Hollywood celebrities with awe, must realize that convulsing on the streets of Hollywood outside of a trendy nightspot does not represent a safe passage from life to death. A

young man convulsed, a young man struggled, a young man's pain was virtually ignored as others stepped over him. In essence, as glorious as his family would like to make his passing, he died in a manner that most of us would pray to God never to personally experience.

Contrary to his mother's heartfelt prose that his death could earn the opening of our global hearts in addressing a myriad of social issues, reality must not be lost on those of us who still have impressionable children to raise. Drugs kill! We must make our children understand that no matter how glamorous the lifestyle, or how sentimental the magazine prose, drugs kill and personal accountability, not global warming, is the issue!

Our impressionable youth have to understand that River Phoenix cashed in all the good chips he had for a few lousy drug highs. He made a choice, a bad choice, and unfortunately for him and the mother who mourns his passing, it was a choice that led to his death.

Like other youth ... less privileged, less known, less loved, less respected ... who choose drugs over life each and every day, River Phoenix disappointed us. Sadly, he has made himself an example of what America's youth should not be about when they get a chance up at bat! If we drive this point home, maybe, just maybe we'll save the next River Phoenix.



In America's Cities - Desperate Times and Unsure Measures

Does anyone really "get it"?

By Diana Beard-Williams

On April 29, 1992, Damian Williams acted as a judge and executioner during the first hours of the 1992 Los Angeles riots. The intersection of Florence and Normandie avenues was the execution chamber and tension, hatred and anger, brought on by the Rodney King verdicts, propelled him forward. With a focused vengeance, he mercilessly attacked Reginald Denny, Alicia Maldonado, Fidel Lopez, Takao Hirata and Jorge Gonzales and literally beat Reginald Denny within inches of his life. He enjoyed his role; he felt powerful; he was a young man so obviously in control!

On December 7, 1993, Superior Court Judge John W. Ouderkirk pronounced sentence on the self proclaimed judge and executioner, Damian Williams. After months of being in the limelight, it was time to pay the piper. The payment? A maximum sentence of ten years with credit for time already served in jail and time accumulated for good behavior. Damian Williams was then sent away to begin to pay his debt to society, not to be rehabilitated so that

society would possibly see a more socially productive Damian Williams emerge from prison in the years ahead.

We all know that prisons are about punishment, toughening a young man up and educating him on how to become a better "socially maladjusted" individual. "Time off" from a prison term is not time off for getting a high school diploma, college degree or other evidence of academic advancement. Time off isn't awarded for reading books or learning to read period. Time off comes from obediently listening to what your jailers tell you to do and then doing it. Quite an outstanding and mind broadening rehabilitative experience! As a result, when all is said and done, Judge Ouderkirk will bestow on society exactly what we don't need, a new and improved, hardened Damian Williams.

Final scene ... end of chapter? I think not!

There are those who shortsightedly believe that the maximum sentence Damian Williams received is the prelude to allowing a breath of fresh air to blow through Los Angeles. It's as if the stench of the riots and the underlying causes will somehow magically drift away in the breeze. For these illusionists, Damian Williams embodied all that was unacceptable during the entire riot escapade and he is their scapegoat. Locking him up somehow mentally distances these self righteous dreamers from any remembrance of what it was like to see hatred unleashed on television screens. They don't want to deal with the underlying causes of the hatred and would rather mentally and physically separate themselves from the undesirable element - as if that is truly possible. Let them eat cake, eh?

And then there are those who defiantly and ignorantly believe that in desperate times accountability can be overlooked. They attempt to excuse, rationalize and even justify Damian Williams' actions as nothing more than an indication of the anger that consumes an unfocused and confused generation locked away in

America's urban environments. They believe the often smiling, vibrant and clowning Damian Williams should have gotten little more than a slap on the wrist and lots of forgiveness from a criminal justice system that has proven over and over again to be racist and elitist. They site countless examples of non blacks who have committed worse crimes then what Damian Williams was judged guilty of, receiving more compassionate sentences and even probation in the case of a lost of life.

There are many more Damian Williams' out there, not only in Los Angeles ...

And then there is Judge Ouderkirk's astonishing revelation, "It is intolerable in this society to attack and maim people because of their race." That statement must have made goose bumps appear on the arms of every black listener, as if they were at a 1960s civil rights march. After all, how many times have blacks uttered those words right before being lynched, beat up, attacked with water hoses or even viciously set on fire? How many times have blacks uttered those words as they were passed up for promotions, denied jobs or worse yet, emotionally and educationally castrated in a classroom by a teacher who took away every ounce of their self esteem. And yet, when Judge Ouderkirk sat tall and boldly uttered those words in his courtroom, the media dared to restate them time after time as if the words and the underlying concept were an unprecedented revelation uttered by a noble statesman.

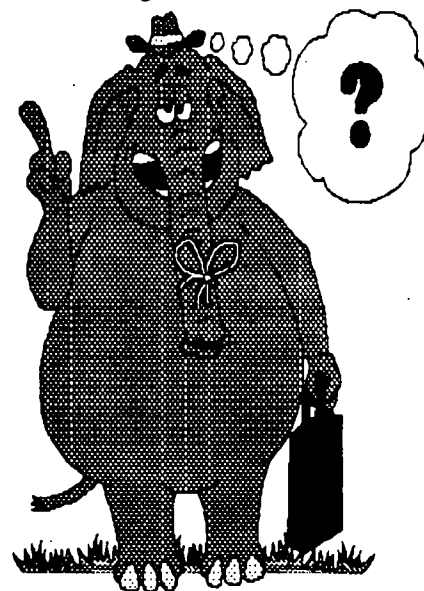
Still, no one really "gets it".

Forget what side of the issue you're on! Reality is that it doesn't matter if Damian Williams got 10 years, 8 years or 2 years. What really matters is that precious time is passing and the healing of Los Angeles has yet to begin. *Rebuild L.A.* is more of a catchy title then an action: *racial healing* sounds more like the title of an old Marvin Gaye tune (Sexual Healing) then an experience anyone is actively involved in; the *L.A. Four*

sounds more like a title for an up and coming rap group then a treacherous mob that callously and viciously beat innocent citizens; *Damian Williams* sounds more like the name of a heartthrob from a weekly series called *Harlem Place* as opposed to a felon doing time. As more and more time passes, the intensity of the moment and the need to correct our gross social inequities will lessen until another ember of discontent sparks another full scale catastrophe. And at that time, we'll have an entirely new cast of characters and maybe even a higher death rate.

There are many more Damian Williams' out there, not only in Los Angeles but in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Detroit, New York, Phoenix, Washington, D.C., Boston, Cleveland ... They will again force us to face desperate times and employ unsure measures. But will the next Reginald Denny be you? Will the next Damian Williams be even more vicious and callous because we really can't agree on how to stem the tide of alienation, hatred and confusion?

Those of us sincerely struggling to understand what is happening with America's youth could stand to hear a few substantive and provocative revelations from both sides of the aisle, hopefully before the next brick is thrown and not in the limelight of a high profile trial where politics, not the common good, is the motivation.



YOU GOT TO BELIEVE IN YOURSELF!

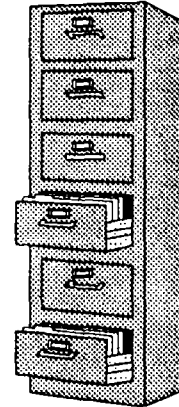
In August, 1993, with the support of the Glendale, California community, a group of Head Start parents, managers and staff refused to accept what they felt was a shoddy performance on the part of their Head Start Grantee. It wasn't an emotionally easy decision, or one arrived at overnight, because the odds were that the grantee would prevail as always. The managers and staff knew that they could possibly end up in an unemployment line, wishing they had just gone along with the system as others before them had done. But the parents, managers and staff decided to take the federal government at its word and do the unthinkable ... hold the grantee accountable!

While many well intentioned comrades across the country were quick to "confidentially" advise the parents that they had gone too far, and "delicately" inform the managers to start looking for jobs outside the Head Start world, the coalition of parents, managers and staff stayed the course. Subsequently, despite overwhelming odds of losing their battle, the coalition emerged triumphant in terms of the old grantee relinquishing the grant and an interim grantee being quickly appointed.

But the story doesn't end there! The grassroots coalition evolved into a viable nonprofit agency called the **Coalition For The Empowerment Of Children And Families (CECF)**. In March, 1994, CECF will be bidding to administer, manage and direct the Glendale, California Head Start Program. It is the program managers and staff put their jobs on the line to protect. Despite their passion and both administrative and technical competence to provide an exemplary Head Start Program, one can only wonder if this nonprofit can emerge as victoriously as David did in his battle with Goliath!

We'll keep you updated on CECF's progress. CECF may not be a Goliath in terms of money or political clout, but it's board believes in the unthinkable - that in America an honorable, resourceful David can occasionally triumph over all the Goliaths of the land.

In a world where some folks have conveniently forgotten that Head Start is about serving the needs of children and families, and too many others have been frightened into silence over issues that should not be acceptable, CECF aka David is determined to prevail in its bid. The CECF board of directors knows one critical bit of information that other grassroots organizations sometimes forget! Believe in yourself, especially when you know you're right and your motives are sincere, and never be afraid to speak up. Just wisely choose the place and time!



FOUNDATION PROFILE



A POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCE FOR INNOVATIVE CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA SERVICE PROVIDERS!

Preparing the young people of today to participate in the economic, civic and cultural life of tomorrow was the Pacific Telesis Foundation's primary objective in 1992. Whether making grants to schools and universities, seeking new ways to utilize the resources of arts providers in education, or supporting after-school programs and leadership training, the Foundation committed itself to helping the next generation of Californians make a successful transition to the 21st century.

The support came at a time when California's own resources could not cope with the needs of its citizens. While lawmakers in Sacramento struggled to balance the budget, recession ravaged the economy. Unemployment rose as did tensions between classes and races. At the same time, an unprecedented growth in population put new burdens on the state's health, education and welfare systems.

Faced with numerous challenges, the Foundation responded with unwavering support, increasing its funding from \$7.5 million to nearly \$8 million. Since it was established in 1984, the Foundation has awarded nearly \$50 million in grants in California and Nevada.

The Pacific Telesis Foundation is dedicated to a vision of the future in which people from all cultures are able to participate fully in the economic, cultural and civic life of the communities it serves.

Toward that end, the Foundation has chosen to commit their resources to educational programs for economically disadvantaged children, youth and families which will prepare them to move successfully into a 21st century characterized by social and economical vitality.

With its primary emphasis on education, the Foundation focused on such problems as student achievement, illiteracy, child care and access to opportunity. Dozens of nonprofit agencies received grants!

You can learn more about the Foundation's grant funding opportunities and its contribution guidelines by contacting the following offices.

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San Francisco, CA 94105

Public Affairs Manager
40 S. Market Street
Room 500
San Jose, CA 95113

Public Affairs Manager
3580 Orange Street
Room 152
Riverside, CA 92506

Public Affairs Manager
525 B Street
Room 1770
San Diego, CA 92101

Public Affairs Manager
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Public Affairs Manager
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Room 1601
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Manager, External Affairs
645 East Plumb Lane
Room A101
Reno, Nevada 89502

Public Affairs Manager
4747 Feather River Dr.
Room 108
Stockton, CA 95219



BECAUSE WE'RE ONLY HUMAN

It's our responsibility as parents and social service providers to demand, to push, to ensure that public and private dollars allocated for the well-being of our children are spent in the most effective way. We should refuse to settle for less than an individual's best effort when it comes to a child's well-being.

Their friendly faces appear on our television screens nightly, or peak at us from the front pages of our morning newspapers, magazines or leaflets. They're anointed guests on shows like Larry King Live! or Phil Donahue or worse yet, they assault us on our drive home by appearing on every radio talk show that will have them. Everywhere we turn, they're there. Like gum on the bottom of our shoe, they cling to us in an annoying sort of way because the message they put forth has no substance and our children are the direct benefactors of their empty promises.

They put celebrities like Oprah Winfrey, Michael Jordan or David Letterman on a pedestal as if those few are to be seen as professional deities. To add insult to injury, they act as if the professional successes of the Winfreys, the Jordans and the Lettermans are indictments of every poverty stricken child who fails to pull himself up by his bootstraps.

Who are these self proclaimed, self righteous judges and evaluators of the human spirit and human condition? Is it really so hard to figure that out?

They are the politicians, the well-to-do corporate C.E.O.'s, the media, the publicity grabbing community activists, and in some cases our next door neighbors. Clothed in suits by Armani and shoes by Feragamo, they don't seem to realize that their philosophical meandering and high brow intellectual posturing has done little to positively affect the plague of poverty, violence and a deteriorating educational system rapidly spreading throughout this great Democracy. They don't seem to realize that over the last decade, America has demonstrated an "A" grade in her capacity to care for our children and families, and an "F" grade in her actual performance. Such a result is a rebuttal to everything America professes to be and a slap in every pompous politician's face who proclaims to his constituents that our children are better off then we realize.

As a mother with two infant sons, I pray they will inherit a sane if not spiritually healthy America, but it's hard for me to be as optimistic as our photo opportunity, vote seeking politicians. Like other socially

sensitive individuals, I have an emotional and spiritual investment in the struggles threatening to evolve from slow burning embers to a full scale catastrophe involving the "Haves" versus the "Have Nots".

Call me too passionate or downright sentimental, but I react when I hear statistics like 44% of America's black children live below the poverty line and homicide is the leading cause of death for black children ages 1 through 14. And in terms of all children, I cringe at statistics like 675,000 children a year are abused or neglected; 17,674 children a year are arrested for drunken driving and 14,600 children a year are killed or injured by guns. I gasp when I hear that every school day, 135,000 children bring guns to school, or on a given day 100,000 children are homeless and 27 children die from poverty - yes poverty in a land of plenty!

Doesn't anyone realize that we're beyond emotional escapism tactics like burying our heads in the sand or denial. Doesn't anyone realize that we can't pretend it's someone else's

responsibility to feed hungry children and families and still expect to have a healthy, thriving America? Worse yet, we can't afford to jump on the bandwagon of the self-righteous who believe if left to their own devices, the poor and disinherited children of this nation will magically rise like a phoenix from the ashes.

There must be a national agenda in regard to the issue of saving our children. It must be an agenda of action and not of rhetoric. Furthermore, it is irrational to believe that the problem is confined to the horrendous living situations of minority children in urban cesspools, the deplorable conditions of migrant children, or a small group of white latch-key kids in America's suburbs. Saving our children is a national issue with children from every economic and racial group, during the last decade, bearing the brunt of America's incompetence in regard to our children. What's worse is that despite the statistics, the power brokers still don't seem to realize that the abandonment of our children poses a greater threat to American security, prosperity and ideals than any external enemy.

While all Americans are proud of the Oprah Winfreys, the Michael Jordans and the David Lettermans this nation has birthed, the irony is that there are so many potential Oprah Winfreys dying everyday -- neglected, set adrift and abandoned. For every one Oprah Winfrey the media loves to tell us about, there are thousands and thousands of children who will never be productive members of this society through no fault of their own.

Will some bureaucrat, some power broker, please tell mothers who care about America's future, mothers who dearly love their children, mothers who are concerned about all children ... when does reality set in? When will rhetoric be replaced with a comprehensive, realistic and results oriented action plan that has a buyin for all of America's children and terms and conditions that can't be altered by those who have their own personal, political and financial agendas?

COMPANY ADOPTS A FAMILY FOR CHRISTMAS



Last year, the Willis-Corroon Corporation of Glendale, California, an international insurance brokerage firm that serves Fortune 500 companies, decided to become more actively involved in assisting families to realize their dreams during the Christmas season. Upon the recommendation of Phyllis Freeman, the company's President, Mr. James F. Murphy implemented a program whereby a family would be adopted and provided with gifts, Christmas dinner and lots of tender loving care.

This year, the Head Start Family Service Center of Glendale, California was given the opportunity to identify a family for the Willis-Corroon program. The family of eight (six children and their parents) received a wealth of gifts including bicycles, tricycles, books, clothes including coats and jackets, and toys, toys, and more toys! With a completely decorated Christmas tree at the top of Ms. Freeman's shopping list, she took special care to identify the needs and interests of each family member and specifically select gifts for each child and parent. In addition, a lovely turkey dinner with all the fixins was delivered to the family's home.

There are many, many Willis-Corroons capable of assisting us to meet the needs of America's children and families. What we as service providers must all do is to aggressively reach out and develop programs that encourage a sincere partnership between ourselves and corporate America. As Phyllis Freeman knows first-hand, such a partnership is a winning proposition for us all!

THE STATISTICAL CORNER

Taken from "Children 1990, A Report Card, Briefing Book, and Action Primer" by Children's Defense Fund.

AN AMERICAN CHILD'S CHANCES OF BEING POOR

If white	1 in 7
If black	4 in 9
If Latino	3 in 8
If in a female-headed family	1 in 2
If younger than three	1 in 4
If three to five	2 in 9
If six to 17	2 in 11
If the child is also a parent	7 in 10
If the family head is younger than 25	1 in 2
If the family head is younger than 30	1 in 3



ONE DAY IN THE LIVES OF AMERICAN CHILDREN

- 2,795 teenagers get pregnant.
- 1,106 teenagers have abortions.
- 372 teenagers miscarry.
- 1,295 teenagers give birth.
- 689 babies are born to women who have had inadequate prenatal care.
- 67 babies die before one month of life.
- 105 babies die before their first birthday.
- 27 children die from poverty.
- 6 teenagers commit suicide.
- 7,742 teenagers become sexually active.
- 211 children are arrested for drug abuse.
- 437 children are arrested for drinking or drunken driving.
- 1,512 teenagers drop out of school.
- 1,849 children are abused or neglected.
- 3,288 children run away from home.
- 1,629 children are in adult jails.
- 2,556 children are born out of wedlock.
- 2,989 children see their parents divorced.
- 135,000 children bring a gun to school.
- 34,285 people lose jobs.

A FEW BASIC FACTS ABOUT AMERICA'S CHILDREN

1. In the year 2000 there will be 4.1 million fewer Americans in the young adult age group (18 to 24) entering the work force than there were in the mid-1980s, a decline of 14 percent.
2. In the year 2000 nearly one-third of the nation's 18 to 24-year-olds will be from minority groups, compared with less than one-quarter in 1985.
3. Between 1979 and 1988 the proportion of American children living in poverty grew by 23 percent. One in five American children lives in poverty.
4. More than 12 million children and more than 14 million of childbearing age have no health insurance.
5. After many years of substantial progress, our nation's improvement in the rates of early prenatal care, low birthweight births and infant mortality has slowed down dramatically.
6. Since 1973 the earnings of men younger than 30 have dropped sharply. The proportion of births that were out of wedlock doubled.
7. One-half of preschool-age children today have mothers employed outside the home. By the year 2000 that

figure will rise to nearly seven in ten. But our nation barely has begun to adapt to the dramatically expanding need for safe, accessible, affordable child care.

8. One-half million children drop out of school in the United States each year. Poor teenagers are three times more likely than other teens to drop out.

9. In 1986, 2.2 million children were reported abused, neglected or both. This represented a 66 percent increase since 1979.

10. Every night an estimated 100,000 children go to sleep homeless.

11. Two in every five American girls gets pregnant and one in every five American girls bears a child before the age of 20.

12. Low-income housing assistance is down 76 percent (adjusted for inflation) since 1980; federal help for elementary and secondary education is down 22.4 percent from 1979; the AFDC grant for subsistence in a median state has fallen by 37 percent since 1970.

LAUGHING MATTERS



"I swear I'm one of those politicians who will make sure that more money goes to education. Please don't take anything you overheard me saying at a private Washington party seriously. I was just making idle conversation and trying to win friends. You can trust me! I promise to vote my conscience!" (gulp) "I do have a conscience!"



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Bureaucracy -

TO: MAGGIE WILLIAMS
FROM: NEEL LATTIMORE
RE: HRC REMARKS - CHILDREN'S MIRACLE NETWORK
DATE: MAY 25, 1993

MRS. CLINTON WILL BE INTRODUCED BY MARIE OSMOND AND MERLIN OLSON.

--DRAFT--DRAFT--DRAFT--

HELLO MARIE AND MERLIN.

I'M SORRY I CAN'T BE WITH YOU TODAY.

LAST YEAR MY HUSBAND AND I TRAVELED ACROSS THE COUNTRY,
TOGETHER AND APART, TALKING ABOUT A FUTURE THAT WE HOPED TO MAKE
BRIGHTER FOR OUR CHILDREN. WE TALKED ABOUT THE MANY PEOPLE AND
THE MANY ORGANIZATIONS ALL ACROSS THE COUNTRY WHO BELIEVED IN THE
SAME THINGS WE DO, AND WHO ACTED ON THOSE BELIEFS. THE
CHILDREN'S MIRACLE NETWORK WAS ONE OF THOSE GROUPS.

I BECAME INVOLVED IN THE CHILDREN'S MIRACLE NETWORK TELETHON
IN 1983. THAT YEAR I CHAIRED THE TELETHON FOR THE ARKANSAS
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, ONE OF THE ORIGINAL 22 HOSPITALS IN THE
CHILDREN'S MIRACLE NETWORK, AND WE RAISED \$384,000, NOT BAD, BUT
I KNEW WE COULD DO BETTER AND WE DID. LAST YEAR THE ARKANSAS
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL RAISED OVER THREE MILLION DOLLARS.
IT WAS A GREAT FEELING TO WATCH OUR LITTLE STATE GIVE SO MUCH TO
BENEFIT THIS COUNTRY'S MOST PRECIOUS RESOURCE, OUR CHILDREN.



Children's Miracle Network

March 2, 1993

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
% Maggie Williams
Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
The White House
1800 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20515

1 minuted

Regret?

Dear Ms. Clinton:

I am writing to follow-up an official request sent to you on January 8th from Mick Shannon, President of the Children's Miracle Network. I believe it was delivered to you through Larry Woodard at Arkansas Children's Hospital.

That letter offers you an opportunity to continue involvement with the national Children's Miracle Network as you so generously did for Arkansas Children's Hospital over the past ten years. At whatever level you feel comfortable, we are prepared to structure the first evening hours of the Telethon broadcast from Disneyland on June 5, 1993 to involve you as a host of the program. We are interested in providing you a forum to advance the agenda that is dear to both of us--children--their health, education and social welfare. We propose Dr. Betty Lowe and others can help define what issues are most important.

We will do what it takes to make your involvement appropriate for your new office, and are willing to make it as easy as possible for you to participate. John Schneider, Merlin Olsen, Mary Hart, Marilyn McCoo and I would enjoy being a part of your broadcast team as Steve Martone and Ann Jansen did so well for you in years past.

If you are willing to continue your relationship with CMN nationally, we need to meet with someone that you designate as soon as possible to begin planning our upcoming broadcast. I hope that you can respond to our request as soon as possible.

goals

agenda 4 teleth.

other particips

*Marie
will be intro
s Merlin
Olsen*

*Walmer
making*

Sincerely,

Marie Osmond
National Co-Chairman and Host

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
March 2, 1993
Page 2

P.S. I recall fondly the opportunity I had to meet with you and your husband in July, 1991, when we helped welcome home Arkansas' Desert Storm troops with Bob Hope and Miss America. It was truly a career memory, and even more significant now that Mr. Clinton has been chosen to lead our Nation.

Mrs. Hillary Clinton
January 8, 1993
page 2

Your Role:

As the First Lady of the United States, a life-long advocate of children's issues and as a long-time local chairman and host of the CMN Telethon, this television special will provide you with a powerful vehicle to accomplish your specific goals. Through the CMN Telethon you will be able to address the American public directly, without interference from media filters or competing agendas. Children's issues will stand alone, center stage.

Through your past efforts as co-host of the CMN Telethon local broadcast in Little Rock, you redefined the role of First Lady of Arkansas as an active agent of change, helping to provide real solutions to real health problems. On camera each year in Little Rock you appeared with other co-hosts and performed vital Telethon roles, including interviews and advocacy, to help Arkansas' hospitalized kids.

We believe this same activist role can be appropriate for you before a national audience. During the national broadcast your role could remain similar or evolve according to your desires and new position. For instance, the program can feature you as host, co-host or special guest with as much on-camera time as you wish. This element is flexible based on your desire to become personally involved in the children's issues that would be featured. The issues would be broader, to encompass education, social welfare and child health concerns.

As you know, CMN has a dedicated team of national hosts who donate their time and talents to benefit hospitalized kids. During this national telecast you can choose to appear alone or with the support of any or all of our national celebrities such as Merlin Olsen, Mary Hart, Marilyn McCoo and Marie Osmond—again based on what you deem most appropriate and effective.

In summary, your role is very flexible. We have reviewed tapes of your past appearances in Little Rock and are confident you would do well in our national format setting. We also recognize your long and effective record as an advocate of children's issues, and respect your judgment on how to make the most of our partnership. We ask that you assist us in identifying six key issues facing children, of which health would be one. Then together we can embrace existing organizations to participate in your program, "Hope For America's Children."

Implementing "Hope For America's Children":

Children's Miracle Network will marshal the strengths of existing relationships and partnerships with charitable organizations, advocacy groups and individuals, to expand our Telethon's scope beyond hospital healthcare to create a comprehensive effort to improve children's lives in communities throughout the United States with tangible and measurable goals, programs and results.

CMN currently enjoys relationships with premiere national organizations whose missions are to benefit kids in every aspect: social welfare, family stability, education and healthcare—all can be key issues in the "Hope For America's Children" agenda.

Mrs. Hillary Clinton

January 8, 1993

page 3

The tools already are in place to create real, quantifiable solutions to problems facing our children. Through your partnership with CMN, and our mutual relationships with widely respected organizations including the American Academy of Pediatrics (Dr. Betty Lowe, can help us identify priorities and set objectives), the Children's Defense Fund, Parent Teachers Associations, the Coalition for America's Children and dozens more, we can build a powerful grass roots movement that calls Americans to action to put children first. Plus, CMN's partnerships with the NFL Quarterback Club, the NBA All-Stars and many other professional sports organizations, teams and athletes—including Bo Jackson, Jim Kelly and Magic Johnson—will ensure extended distribution of our message to America.

The Objectives:

June 1993 will mark the official launch of Hope For America's Children to benefit children throughout our country. By June 5, 1993 we will be prepared to announce to the nation the scope, action and objectives of this long-term program.

Make no mistake, Hope For America's Children is not about talking, but about action and results. We want to be accountable for improving kids lives in tangible ways, and thus will base this program on measurable results in key areas affecting children—identified with your vital input at every stage.

It is no secret which issues affect our children most—child abuse, substance abuse during pregnancy, access to early childhood education, inadequate nutrition, homelessness ... the list goes on. But it is necessary to concentrate our efforts in the areas where we can have the most impact and achieve the maximum results. With your input, we will identify key issues and establish goals that will yield measurable results. For instance we could work with existing organizations to demonstrate actual results in the following areas:

- Reduce the number of children who die from abuse each year;
- Provide more affordable housing for homeless children and their families;
- Decrease the number of babies born each year with AIDS or a parent-induced drug addiction; .
- Lessen the number of kids who drop out of school for health, family or social reasons; and
- Create hands-on community outreach programs to provide food and clothing to underprivileged children.

These are just a few examples of the results Hope For America's Children can strive for—measured by real numbers and lives, not just promises. And once each year, you could appear on your own television special within the Telethon to report on the progress and success of the program and to encourage continued participation from every American. You and CMN will be the catalysts for achieving measurable improvements in the quality of life for children.

Mrs. Hillary Clinton
January 8, 1993
page 4

Action Plan:

Your record as a children's advocate is clear: action, not words. And in that light, Children's Miracle Network proposes a powerful television and grass roots program through which you can accomplish your goals. June 5, 1993 is the target date for launching this program and many details must be finalized before then. We request an immediate meeting with you or someone you designate to coordinate your first appearance, just six months away.

Please contact us to schedule a meeting at your earliest convenience. Again, thank you for your continuing support of CMN's mission to improve the quality of life for children.

Warmest Personal Regards,

Mick Shannon
President & CEO

Joseph G. Lake
Executive Vice President & COO

P.S. We really enjoyed being able to bring Bob Hope, Marie Osmond and Miss America to your home on July 5, 1991, and remember how rewarding that whole weekend was for all.



Children's Miracle Network®

May 25, 1993

Ms. Amy Nemko
(202) 456-2239

Dear Amy:

The tape you are working on will air in Hour 1 of the Children's Miracle Network Telethon, Saturday, June 5th at approximately 9:15 PM EST.

It will be introduced by Marie Osmond and Merlin Olsen.

Appearing during that hour of the show will be:

John Schneider
Marie Osmond
Merlin Olsen
Mary Hart
Rich Little
Marilyn McCoo
Bob Hope
Bo Jackson
Michael Eisner

The broadcast emanates live from Disneyland and is broadcast on 189 stations in the USA and Canada. WUSA TV9 carries the show in Washington, DC.

Miracle child Justin Rayoner from San Diego will be featured. He was critically injured in an auto accident. His life was saved at Children's Hospital San Diego. They attribute his survival, in part, to the proper use of his seatbelt. We will emphasize infant car seat restraints and seatbelts during this segment.

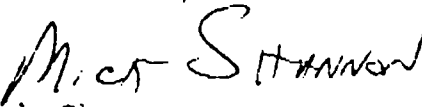
Various significant issues are featured during the 21 hour show.

A list of stations is included and the celebrities appearing during the 21 hours is as follows:

Bill Cosby
Garth Brooks
Reba McIntyre
The Oak Ridge Boys
Alabama
Kenny Loggins
Debbie Gibson
Wayne Newton
Lou Rawls
Miss America
Donny Osmond
Andy Williams
Ed McMahon
Tony Orlando
Osmond Brothers
John Elway
Mary Lou Retton

Amy, I hope this is helpful.

Best wishes,


Mick Shannon
President & C.E.O.

MS/sh
enclosures



CMN HOSPITAL/TV STATION LIST

NEW YORK	WNYW-FOX	THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL-CORNELL MED CTR
NEW JERSEY	CTN -CAB TV3 -SCV	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF NEW JERSEY CHILDREN'S SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL
LOS ANGELES *Palm Springs	KCAL-IND	CHILDRENS HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO *Rockford	WLS-ABC	CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER
PHILADELPHIA	KYW-NBC	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL/PHILADELPHIA CHILDREN'S SEASHORE HOUSE PHILADELPHIA CHILD GUIDANCE CENTER ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN
SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND *Eureka	KPIX-CBS	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OAKLAND
BOSTON	WCVB-ABC	GENESIS FUND-NATL. BIRTH DEFECTS CTR.
DALLAS/FT. WORTH	KDFW-CBS	CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER AT DALLAS COOK-FT. WORTH CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CTR.
DETROIT	WKBD-FOX	WILLIAM BEAUMONT HOSPITAL
WASHINGTON, DC	WUSA-CBS	CHILDREN'S NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN
HOUSTON	KHOU-CBS	HERMANN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
AKRON	WAKC-ABC	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MED. CTR. OF AKRON
CLEVELAND	WEWS-ABC	RAINBOW BABIES AND CHILDRENS HOSPITAL
ATLANTA *Albany, GA *Columbus, GA	WXIA-NBC WALB-NBC WLTX-NBC	EGLESTON CHILDREN'S HOSP AT EMORY UNIV SCOTTISH RITE CHILDREN'S MED. CTR.
TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG *Fl. Myers-Naples *Sarasota	WFLA-NBC	ALL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL	KSTP-ABC	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF ST. PAUL GILLETTE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
MIAMI	WPLG-ABC	MIAMI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
SEATTLE-TACOMA *Yakima	KOMO-ABC	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER
PITTSBURGH	WTAE-ABC	REHAB INSTITUTE OF PITTSBURGH
ST. LOUIS	KPLR-IND	CARDINAL GLENNON CHILDREN'S HOSP.

CMN HOSPITAL/TV STATION LIST, CONTD

*Paducah-Cp Girardeau-Har		ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
*Quincy-Hannibal		
DENVER	KMGH-CBS	NATIONAL JEWISH CTR FOR IMM. & RESP.MED.
*Colorado Springs-Pueblo		
PHOENIX	KTSP-CBS	PHOENIX CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
*Flagstaff		
SACRAMENTO-STOCKTON	KOVR-ABC	UC DAVIS MEDICAL CENTER
*Chico-Redding		
BALTIMORE	WMAR-NBC	JOHNS HOPKINS CHILDREN'S CENTER
HARTFORD-NEW HAVEN	WTNH-ABC	NEWINGTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
ORLANDO-DAYTONA BEACH	WOFL-FOX	SHANDS HOSPITAL
*Gainesville	WCJB-ABC	
*West Palm Beach	WPEC-CBS	
*Tallahassee	WTXL-ABC	
SAN DIEGO	KPMB-CBS	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL & HEALTH CENTER
*El Centro-Yuma	KECY-CBS	
INDIANAPOLIS	WTHR-NBC	RILEY HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN
*South Bend-Elkhart	-CAB	
*Ft. Wayne	WPTA-ABC	
*Terre Haute	WTHI-CBS	
*Evansville	WTVW-ABC	
*Lafayette		
PORTLAND,OR	KATU-ABC	DOERNBECHER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
*Medford	KDRV-ABC	ROGUE VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER
*Eugene	KEZI-ABC	SACRED HEART GENERAL HOSPITAL
*Bend		
MILWAUKEE	WISN-ABC	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF WISCONSIN
*Green Bay	WBAY-ABC	
*Marquette	WTMN-ABC	
*Madison		
KANSAS CITY	WDAF-NBC	UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER
*St. Joseph		
CINCINNATI	WLWT-NBC	RUTH LYONS CHILDREN'S CANCER PROGRAM
CHARLOTTE	WBTV-CBS	CHARLOTTE INSTITUTE OF REHABILITATION THE CHILDREN'S HOSP AT CAROLINAS MED CTR UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
NASHVILLE	WTVF-CBS	VANDERBILT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
COLUMBUS	WBNS-CBS	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL - COLUMBUS
RALEIGH-DURHAM	WRAL-CBS	DUKE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
*Greensboro-Winston	WNRW-FOX	
*Wilmington	WWAY-ABC	
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG	WYFF-NBC	CHILDREN'S HOSP OF THE GREENVILLE SYS.

CMN HOSPITAL/TV STATION LIST, CONT'D

NEW ORLEANS

*Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascago

WDSU-NBC

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL - NEW ORLEANS

BUFFALO

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF BUFFALO

MEMPHIS

*Greenwood-Greenville

*Jackson, TN

*Columbus-Tupelo

WREG-CBS

WABG-ABC

WBBJ-ABC

WCBI-CBS

LE BONHEUR CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER

GRAND RAPIDS-KALAMAZOO

WOTV-NBC

BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

OKLAHOMA CITY

KOCO-ABC

CHILDREN'S MEDICAL RESEARCH, INC.

SALT LAKE CITY

*Idaho Falls

KSL-CBS

KIDK-CBS

PRIMARY CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER

SAN ANTONIO

*Laredo

*San Angelo

*Victoria

KMOL-NBC

SANTA ROSA CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

NORFOLK, VA

WVEC-ABC

CHILD. HOSP. OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS

HARRISBURG-YORK-LANC

WGAL-NBC

PENN STATE UNTV. CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

BIRMINGHAM

*Huntsville-Decatur-Flore

*Montgomery-Selma

*Dothan

*Anniston

*Tuscaloosa

WVTM-NBC

WAAY-ABC

WAKA-CBS

WDHN-ABC

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF ALABAMA

CHARLESTON-HUNTINGTON

*Clarksburg-Weston

*Parkersburg

*Wheeling-Steubenville

*Bluefield-Beckley

WVAH-FOX

WDTV-CBS

WDTV-CBS

WTOV-NBC

WEST VIRGINIA UNTV. CHILDREN'S HOSP.

DAYTON

WHIO-CBS

THE CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER

ALBUQUERQUE

*Farmington

*Roswell

KOB-NBC

KOBK-NBC

KOSR-NBC

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF NEW MEXICO

WILKES-BARRE/SCRANTON

*Johnstown-Altoona

WNEP-ABC

WTAJ-CBS

GEISINGER MED CTR'S CHILDREN'S HOSP CTR

ALBANY-SCHENECTADY

WTEN-ABC

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AT ALBANY MED CTR.

JACKSONVILLE

WXTV-CBS

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

TULSA

KOTV-CBS

CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER

LITTLE ROCK

*Jonesboro

*Fort Smith

*Shreveport

*Monroe-El Dorado

KTHV-CBS

KAT-ABC

KPOM-NBC

KTAL-NBC

KTVE-NBC

ARKANSAS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

FLINT-SAGINAW-BAY CITY

WJRT-ABC

HURLEY MEDICAL CENTER

CMN HOSPITAL/TV STATION LIST, CONT'D

FRESNO-VISALIA	KFSN-ABC	VALLEY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
WICHITA-HUTCHINSON	KWCH-CBS	ST. FRANCIS REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER
*Goodland/Hays	KAYS-CBS	UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
*Ensign/Dodge City	KBSD-CBS	
MOBILE	WALA-NBC	U OF SO. AL CHILDREN'S & WOMEN'S HOSP.
PENSACOLA	WEAR-ABC	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AT SACRED HEART
*Panama City, FL	WTHG-NBC	
TOLEDO	WUPW-FOX	MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO
*Lima		
RICHMOND	WWBT-NBC	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
		CHILDREN'S MED. CTR. OF MCV
KNOXVILLE	WBIR-NBC	EAST TENNESSEE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
ROANOKE-LYNCHBURG	WTPR-FOX	CARLION CTR. FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN
		LYNCHBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL
		ROANOKE MEMORIAL HOSPITALS
		VIRGINIA BAPTIST HOSPITAL
SYRACUSE	WXTV-ABC	S.U.N.Y. HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER
*Binghamton		
PORTLAND-POLAND SPRING	WGME-CBS	MAINE MEDICAL CENTER
OMAHA	WOWT-NBC	CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
*Lincoln-Hastings		
AUSTIN	KVUE-ABC	CHILDS. HOSP. OF AUSTIN AT BRACKENRIDGE
HONOLULU	KHON-NBC	KAPIOLANI MED. CTR. FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN
*Wailuku	KAIH-NBC	
*Hilo	KHAW-NBC	
LEXINGTON	WLEX-NBC	UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY HOSPITAL
*Bowling Green	WYMT-CBS	
ROCHESTER	WHEC-NBC	STRONG CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER
SPRINGFIELD-DECATUR	WICS-NBC	SOUTH ILLINOIS UNIV. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
		ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL
SPOKANE	KHQ-NBC	DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER
		VALLEY HOSPITAL
TUCSON	KVOA-NBC	TUCSON MEDICAL CENTER
CHATTANOOGA	WDEF-CBS	T.C. THOMPSON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
CEDAR RAPIDS-WATERLOO	KGAN-CBS	IOWA CHILDREN'S HLTH CARE CENTER/UTHC
*Des Moines	KCCI-CBS	
*Rochester-Mason City	KIMT-CBS	
*Quad Cities	WHBF-CBS	
SPRINGFIELD, MO	KYTV-NBC	COX MEDICAL CENTERS

 CMN HOSPITAL/TV STATION LIST, CONT'D

BRISTOL-KINGSPORT-JOHN	WCYB-NBC	REG. CHILD. CTR AT HOLSTON VALLEY HOSP
LAS VEGAS	KVVU-FOX	UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CTR. OF SO. NEVADA
COLUMBIA, SC	WIS-NBC	CHILDREN'S HOSP. OF RICHLAND MEMORIAL
JACKSON	WDBD-FOX	CHILDREN'S HOSP. OF THE U OF MS MED. CTR.
*Laurel-Hattiesburg		
*Meridian		
YOUNGSTOWN	WFMY-NBC	TOD CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
BATON ROUGE	WBRZ-ABC	OUR LADY OF THE LAKE FOUNDATION
GREENVILLE-NEW BERN	WTTN-NBC	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF EASTERN NC
WACO-TEMPLE	KCEN-NBC	SCOTT & WHITE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
SPRINGFIELD, MA	WWLP-NBC	BAYSTATE MEDICAL CTR. CHILDREN'S HOSP.
BURLINGTON-PLATTSBURG	WVNY-ABC	MEDICAL CENTER HOSPITAL OF VERMONT
EL PASO	KTSM-NBC	PROVIDENCE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
	XHD-IND	
SIOUX FALLS	KELO-CBS	SIOUX VALLEY HOSPITAL
SAVANNAH	WTOG-CBS	THE CHILDREN'S HOSP. AT MEM. MED. CTR.
CHARLESTON, SC	WCSC-CBS	MED. U OF SO. CAROLINA CHILD. HOSP.
LANSING	WILX-NBC	SPARROW HOSPITAL
PEORIA	WEEK-NBC	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF ILLINOIS
FARGO	KTHI-NBC	CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MERITCARE
*Minot-Bismarck-Dickinson	KFYR-NBC	
SALINAS-MONTEREY	KMST-CBS	SALINAS VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
AUGUSTA	WRDW-CBS	CHILDREN'S MED. CTR/MED. COLLEGE OF GA
SANTA BARBARA	KEYT-ABC	SANTA BARBARA COTTAGE HOSPITAL
RENO	KOLO-ABC	WASHOE MEDICAL CENTER
TYLER-LONGVIEW	KETK-NBC	MOTHER FRANCES HOSPITAL
AMARILLO	KAMR-NBC	NORTHWEST TEXAS HOSPITAL
MACON	WMAZ-CBS	THE CH. HOSP. AT THE MED. CTR. OF CENTRAL GA
CORPUS CHRISTI	KGBT-CBS	DRISCOLL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
*McAllen-Brownsville	KIII-ABC	
LA CROSSE-EAU CLAIRE	WXOW-ABC	LUTHERAN HOSPITAL - LA CROSSE
WAUSAU-RHINELANDER	WAOW-ABC	SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL
WICHITA FALLS/LAWTON	KFDX-NBC	WICHITA GENERAL HOSPITAL
BEAUMONT/PORT ARTHUR	KJAC-NBC	ST. MARY HOSPITAL



Children's Miracle Network

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: Ms Amy Nemko
FAX NO: (202) 456-2239
FROM: Wick Shannon
DATE: May 25, 1993

Number of pages 8 (cover sheet not included)

If you did not receive all copies, or if any are not legible, please call
Sonya Hansen at (801) 278-8900.

Children's Miracle Network
4525 South 2300 East, Suite 202
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117
(801) 278-8900
Fax: (801) 277-8787

June 3

Mickey
Cantor -

POTUS / FLOTUS

M/M John Sculley

M/M Felix Rohatyn

M/M R.W. Apple, Jr. H. 333-6974

1509 28th Street (20007)

M/M David McCullough

M/M Lloyd Bentsen (202) 234-7776

M/M James Wolfensohn (212) 772-2262

Hon/M Ron Brown

M/M Robert Samuelson

Mr Ben Bradlee and Ms. Sally Quinn

Gen. and Mrs. Colin Powell

M/M Dwayne Andreas

M/M Paul Tagliabue

Mr. John Deardouff and Ms. Betsy Griffith

Sen. and Mrs. Fritz Hollings

(over)

June 3 Continued

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Detton

June 10

POTUS / FLOTUS

M/M Donald Graham

Mr. William Gates and Pancee

✓ Hon/Mrs. Henry Cisneros

Delano/Gail Lewis

Esther Coopersmith?

Charlie Peters

M/M Robert Goizueta (404) 676-2121

M/M Dan Goodgame (202) 966-6370

Dr./M Paul Marks (HEAD of Sloan Kettering)

M/M David Challinor

Ms. Nancy Folger + Dr. Sidney Werkman
2918 33rd Place (20008) (202) 338-3860

M/M Al From

June 2

POTUS / FLOTUS

Molly Raizer

M/M Robert Rubin 456-2174

Katharine Graham (202) 965-2608

Warren Buffett

M/M David Geffen (703) 356-5325

M/M Paul ALLAIRE (Kay) (203) 968-3000

M/M Robert Johnson

M/M John Welch (203) 373-2211

Yo Yo Ma and Spouse (617) 729-0111

✓ M/M Warren Christopher 647-5548

M/M Tony Lake 456-2255

British Ambassador AND Lady Penwick

✓ M/M Roger ALTMAN

? M/M Ken Brody

(over)

June 2. Continued

✓ M/M Cliff Wharton

V.P. and Mrs. Gore

Dick Moose - under Sect
FD Management

(Madeline Albright?)

June 11

POTUS / FLOTUS

M/M Ed Yoder

Strobe Talbott and Brooke Shearer (395-4522)

Robert Reich and Claire Dalton
Tom Johnson?

James and Debbie Talloes

Jim Hoagland and Elizabeth Becker

Marc Lackwitz and Maey De Oreo

Darcy Bacon and Kenneth Bacon
Susan Stumbury?

Dr. M. Bernard Arens

Susan Spencer / Tom Oliphant?

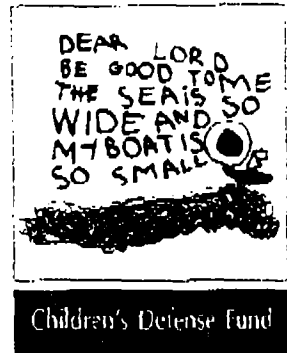
M/M Terry Lenzner

M/M Phillip Lader

Hon. and Mrs. Bruce Babbitt

Peter Edelman and Maria A. Wright Edelman

Elaine Jones NAACP



TELEPHONE: (202) 662-3547

FAX: (202) 662-3550

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Maggie Williams
FIRM: White House
CITY/STATE: Washington DC
FAX NUMBER: 456-6444 6266

FROM: HELEN BLANK, Senior Program Associate,
Family Support Division: Child Care

DATE: 3-4-93 TIME: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES SENT (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 3

COMMENTS: With love from Helen
Molly wants you to come to dinner

March 3, 1993

The Honorable Martin Olav Sabo
Chairman
Committee on Budget
U.S. House of Representatives
2336 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We the undersigned enthusiastically endorse President Clinton's proposal to strengthen and fully fund Head Start. We urge you to work to ensure that his proposal is approved by the Congress, sending a strong signal to the nation that our government recognizes the importance of investing in our children's development and potential.

Expanding Head Start is the best way to guarantee that all children enter school ready to learn. The program supports both young children and their families through a range of comprehensive services. Evidence from research clearly demonstrates that high quality comprehensive preschool programs yield substantial long-term benefits for low-income children, promoting their healthy development and future success.

We strongly support the Administration's commitment to make the resources available to strengthen the quality of Head Start, and are pleased to see their emphasis on this important issue. For too many years, Head Start programs have been pushed to expand enrollment without sufficient attention to improving quality.

Head Start has many excellent programs and some that need strengthening. The fact that some Head Start programs need improvement cannot and should not be used as an excuse for delaying, whittling down, or opposing the President's effort. The proposed investments are urgently needed now, both to further strengthen Head Start's quality and to expand the program so that all eligible children can participate.

The Honorable Martin Olav Sabo

-2-

March 3, 1993

Therefore, we urge you to support President Clinton's full funding request for Head Start. Fulfilling the promise of full funding is long overdue, and is a necessary step in helping America's disadvantaged children get the foundation they need to be tomorrow's leaders, taxpayers, and productive citizens.

Sincerely,

Dr. J. Lawrence Aber, Associate Professor of Clinical and Developmental Psychology, Columbia University

Dr. Ernest Boyer, President, The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, Professor of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School

Dr. Urie Bronfenbrenner, Jacob Gould Schurman Professor of Human Development and Family Studies, Cornell University

Dr. Robert Cooke, Chairman, Scientific Advisory Board, Joseph P. Kennedy Foundation and Chairman, Head Start Planning Committee

Dr. Eugene Garcia, Dean of Social Sciences, University of California, Santa Cruz

Dr. Edmund W. Gordon, John M. Musser Professor of Psychology Emeritus, Yale University

Dr. Sharon Lynn Kagan, Senior Associate, Bush Center, Yale University

Drs. Craig and Sharon Ramey, Directors, Civitan International Research Center and Professors, University of Alabama, Birmingham

Dr. Julius B. Richmond, Professor of Health Policy Emeritus, Department of Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School

Dr. Sandra Scarr, Commonwealth Professor of Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville

Ms. Lisbeth Schorr, Director, Harvard University Project on Effective Services

Dr. David Weikart, President, High/Scope Educational Research Foundation

Dr. Katherine Taaffe Young, Assistant Director, Task Force on Meeting the Needs of Young Children, Carnegie Corporation of New York (affiliation for identification purposes only)

Dr. Edward Zigler, Sterling Professor of Psychology, Yale University

*Eric make
copy for
me and give
a copy to McManis ✓*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 16, 1993

*file
Children/
Families*
93 MAR 16 09:36

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Carol H. Rasco
SUBJECT: Children/Families Initiatives

You asked that a piece on Children and Families be put together to determine just where we are with this initiative. Please see the attached written by Bill Galston. Seems to me that his recommendations are sound and implies that we not publish something extensive at this time like the Technology Paper, but rather we target a summer announcement of some type of Children's Council. At that time, we would highlight accomplishments to date and outline actions for the future.

Please advise.

March 15, 1993

TO: Carol Rasco
FROM: Bill Galston
SUBJ: Children, Youth, and Family Initiatives/draft 2

The following memorandum is in response to your request for an inventory of Administration budget proposals and other initiatives concerning children, youth, and families. It is divided into four sections. The first enumerates what has been accomplished or proposed to date; the second compares that list to the President's principal campaign promises; the third compares that list to the principal recommendations of the National Commission on Children; the fourth offers an analysis of some trouble spots and recommendations for addressing them.

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o **Welfare reform**--a forthcoming comprehensive plan to end welfare as a permanent way of life through increased training, parenting, and family support for moving people from welfare to work, coupled with tougher enforcement of parental responsibilities

2. Comparison with principal campaign promises

<u>Promise</u>	<u>Action</u>
Family and Medical Leave	Enacted and signed
Fully fund Head Start	Proposed

Fully fund WIC	Proposed
National standards and testing	To be proposed in fast-track education reform bill
Youth apprenticeship program	Proposed, with partial funding
Public school choice	No action; pending
Use Chapter 1 to "level the playing field"	Partially addressed in the stimulus package; to be addressed in the ESEA reauthorization later this year; partial funding provided in the Investment Budget
Increase flexibility in local use of federal education funds	To be addressed in fast-track bill and ESEA reauthorization
Parenting programs	Proposed
Require federal contractors to offer jobs for disadvantaged youth	Pending
School safety and security	Proposed
Bilingual education reform	Pending; to be addressed in ESEA reauthorization
Tougher child support enforcement	Pending; to be addressed in the context of welfare reform
National child care network	No action
Tougher standards for child care facilities	No action
Welfare reform	Pending
\$300 child tax credit	No action
Increase EITC to eliminate working poverty	Proposed
Expand the HOME program	Proposed
Increase funding to maintain public housing	Proposed

3. Comparison with key National Commission recommendations

<u>Commission recommendation</u>	<u>Administration action</u>
\$1000/child refundable tax credit	No action
EITC expansion	Proposed
Child support assurance	No action; possible in the context of welfare reform
Transitional assistance for welfare recipients	Pending
Fundamental health care reform	Pending
Full funding for Head Start	Proposed
Systemic school reform	Pending; to be addressed in "fast-track" reform bill
Equitable school finance	Addressed in stimulus package; pending in ESEA reauthorization
Public school choice	No action/pending
Increased effort to combat dropouts, teen pregnancies	Pending (for summer announcement)
Youth employment/apprenticeship	Proposed
Family and medical leave	Legislation enacted
Employer-based flex-time and career sequencing	No action; requires DoL jawboning
Improve availability, affordability, and quality of child care	Minimal action
Expand/improve preventive services for vulnerable children and their families	Proposed
Greater coordination of child and family policies across the executive branch	Pending

Decategorization of selected federal programs to bring greater cohesion and flexibility	Pending (in context of welfare reform)
Incentives to encourage state/local coordination on child/family programs	No action
Increase salaries and training opportunities for teachers and early childhood/child welfare practitioners	Pending (in context of family preservation)
Enhance recording industry efforts to avoid distribution of inappropriate materials to children	No action
Enhance efforts by television producers to improve content of programming for children	No White House action; some preliminary steps by the FCC (see attached article)
Increase opportunities for national and local community service	Pending

4. Brief analysis and recommendations

As you can see from the above, we have numerous areas of strength in the children, youth, and family arena, particularly in Head Start, WIC, Family and Medical Leave, education, and public housing. As you have pointed out, adequate funding is a necessary but not sufficient condition for sound public policy; we also need to ensure that our proposals in programs such as Head Start and Chapter 1 embody genuine reform, not just mindless expansion of the status quo. (Recent and proposed meetings with HHS and OMB represent good first steps toward this objective.)

Beyond the bright spots, we have some very conspicuous weaknesses. Let me enumerate a few current or potential problems.

- o The Administration budget does very little for child care, although some non-budgetary regulatory changes affecting quality and flexibility are of course possible.

- o While the budget does use the EITC aggressively to address the problems of the working poor, its failure to include a broader child tax credit leaves most middle-income families out in the cold. (This is obviously a problem to be addressed in the medium to long term.)

o The Education Department's draft of the fast-track reform bill includes no more than a passing mention of public school choice. The President will now have to decide whether he wishes to push ahead farther and skirmish with the anti-choice education establishment.

o The Family and Medical Leave Act is a terrific first step, but it does not address all of the multiple tensions between work and family. I believe we need systematic consultation with the Department of Labor to determine how employers can best be encouraged to move forward on issues such as flex-time and job-sharing.

o Much is riding on the welfare reform process, but as you know so well, it is not clear how far comprehensive reform can go in the absence of serious funding. Our current strategy--breaking out specific issues such as tougher child support enforcement--represents a sensible first step and is probably the best we can do for now.

o It is important to keep focused on discussions leading to a major anti-teen pregnancy announcement this summer.

o More broadly: the National Commission emphasizes family structure as one of the principal determinants of child well-being. I think they are dead right about this and that we ought to work their analysis into our policies and public statements. We can and should collaborate with Sen. Moynihan in this effort, which could include such efforts as

- * a declaratory policy in favor of family integrity and against families headed by unwed teenagers
- * a mandatory annual report from HHS on the state of US families utilizing key indicators of family strength
- * the mobilization of the best current research on the relation between family structure and child well-being

o We should think about giving highly audible visible White House support to the creation (and where appropriate, enforcement) of standards for the content of recordings and television oriented to children and youth. It might make sense to initiate conversations with Mrs. Gore's staff to explore their current thinking on this matter.

o As of now, we are weak in the area of policy coordination (at both the federal and state/local level), which the National Commission rightly emphasizes. We should continue working toward a late summer announcement of an inter-agency, White House-driven working group on children, youth, and families, along the lines of the community development operation.

Conclusion

On the basis of this review, I am not convinced that we are yet ready to go with a systematic children, youth, and families statement along the lines of the President's science and technology paper. Instead, I believe that we should use the process initiated by this memorandum to move forward on our areas of vulnerability, with the aim of producing such a document by late summer or early fall.

A choice by the President to speak at the National Commission summit could serve as a very useful action-forcing event. But even if he declines to do so (perhaps because of its proximity to the crucial April 4 meeting with Yeltsin), we should decide on a course of action and pursue it aggressively in conjunction with Education, Labor, HHS, and anyone else you deem appropriate.

'Flintstones' and Programs Like It Aren't 'Educational,' F.C.C. Says

By EDMUND L. ANDREWS

3/4/93

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 3 — Federal regulators are putting television stations on notice: contrary to the past practice of many broadcasters, cartoons like "The Jetsons" and "The Flintstones" can no longer count as "educational and informational" programming.

The announcement, issued on Tuesday by the Federal Communications Commission, may not come as news to parents, whose households are inundated with cartoon turtles, rabbits and robots.

But it could prove upsetting to broadcasters, who are required by a law enacted in 1990 to demonstrate their commitment to the educational needs of children as a condition of renewing

their lucrative licenses every five years.

Providing further evidence of a new approach, the agency has in recent weeks delayed renewing the licenses of seven stations, demanding that they provide better evidence that they were meeting their educational responsibilities in children's programming. The stations are WDCI in Cleveland; WTLW in Lima, Ohio; WRGT in Dayton, Ohio; WYTV in Youngstown, Ohio; WAQP in Saginaw, Mich., and WGPR and WADL, both in Detroit.

A Tough New Line

Taken together, the actions are a sharp departure from the commission's reluctance during the Bush Administration to impose strict regulation. Under Alfred C. Sikes, who resigned as chairman of the F.C.C. the day before President Clinton took office, agency officials had argued that the law is so vague that stations were well within their rights to say that shows like "Leave It To Beaver" were educational.

The 1990 law, known as the Children's Television Act, is notoriously vague, and some television stations have tried to fill the bill by citing the educational value of "G.I. Joe," "Su-

Continued on Page A9, Column 3

'Flintstones' and the Like Are Not 'Educational,' F.C.C. Says

Continued From Page A1

perboy" and reruns of old favorites like "Leave It To Beaver."

Now, one week before a Congressional committee is to hold an hearing on whether broadcasters are trying to skirt the educational requirements, the commission is taking a tough new line. The F.C.C. has the authority under the 1990 law to impose the new rules on its own. The final form of the rules will probably emerge in about a year, after the F.C.C. receives public comment.

In a notice proposing stricter rules, the agency said there has been "little change" in the amount of children's programming since the law was passed, and it criticized attempts to label "G.I. Joe" and "The Flintstones" as educational.

"We do not believe that this level of performance is, in the long term, consistent with the objectives" of the law, the agency said. The commission also said that television stations should only be able to cite programs that were primarily meant for education, rather than entertainment shows that happen to include a pleasant social theme. And it asked for comment on whether it should decide how much educational programming constitutes a bare minimum for satisfying the law.

Willing to Regulate

The new stance on children's television reflects the increased willingness of Democrats to regulate business, an attitude that could show up in other issues on the commission's agenda, including regulation of cable television charges. Although President Clinton has not named a successor to Mr. Sikes, the acting chairman of the F.C.C. is a long-time Democrat on the commission, James H. Quello.

"There's no doubt that Congress and the activist groups are very interested in seeing this law enforced," Mr. Quello said today. "If I were a broadcaster, to be on the safe side I'd have a show that was specifically meant to be educational."

But it remains unclear whether children's television will become noticeably different. The law explicitly gives broadcasters great latitude in how they



"The Jetsons" and other television cartoons like it can no longer count as "educational and informational" programming, according to a notice issued on Tuesday by the Federal Communications Commission.

fulfill their responsibilities, and even ardent advocates of stricter rules for children's television have had a hard time defining the legal difference between "educational" shows like "Sesame Street" and "entertainment" like "Yogi Bear."

The Cable Factor

If the F.C.C. ultimately imposes extremely strict rules, over-the-air broadcasters could lose more ground to cable television systems, which are not subject to relicensing and not under any responsibility to provide educational programming. Strict rules could also put pressure on the major television networks, which might be obliged to produce more programming that has limited commercial and profit-making potential.

The toughened stance comes amid growing criticism from Congress about lax enforcement of the Children's Television Act. The House Telecommunica-

sion, and her sock puppet Lamb Chop.

"My feeling is the F.C.C. and the broadcasters have been winking at each other for the past few years," said Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts and chairman of the subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. "I think the F.C.C. has the bully pulpit and the daily regulatory clout to insist upon higher standards."

But he added that the F.C.C. faces a difficult challenge setting specific guidelines about the amount or kind of educational programming necessary to qualify a television station. Mr. Quello noted that the law was deliberately left vague because of widespread concern about violating broadcasters' rights to free speech, and that the law explicitly approved of some entertainment shows like "Fat Albert and the Cosby Kids" or "Winnie the Pooh," that are seen as offering thoughtful comment on important social or personal issues.

Advocates for stricter requirements in support of children's programming said the F.C.C.'s notice marks a potentially important change. "I think it's a good sign," said Kathryn Montgomery, co-director of the Center for Media Education, a not-for-profit organization in Washington that has called for tougher enforcement. "Broadcasters thought they could just pepper in pro-social moments in their regular cartoons, but that's not going to work anymore."

April 1

Maggie,
Alan Stone
bought this key
for you.
— S.

*File Children's
Initiative*

March 15, 1993

TO: Carol Rasco
FROM: Bill Galston
SUBJ: Children, Youth, and Family Initiatives/draft 2

The following memorandum is in response to your request for an inventory of Administration budget proposals and other initiatives concerning children, youth, and families. It is divided into four sections. The first enumerates what has been accomplished or proposed to date; the second compares that list to the President's principal campaign promises; the third compares that list to the principal recommendations of the National Commission on Children; the fourth offers an analysis of some trouble spots and recommendations for addressing them.

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Public school choice	No action; pending
Use Chapter 1 to "level the playing field"	Partially addressed in the stimulus package; to be addressed in the ESEA reauthorization later this year; partial funding provided in the Investment Budget
Increase flexibility in local use of federal education funds	To be addressed in fast-track bill and ESEA reauthorization
Parenting programs	Proposed
Require federal contractors to offer jobs for disadvantaged youth	Pending
School safety and security	Proposed
Bilingual education reform	Pending; to be addressed in ESEA reauthorization
Tougher child support enforcement	Pending; to be addressed in the context of welfare reform
National child care network	No action
Tougher standards for child care facilities	No action
Welfare reform	Pending
\$300 child tax credit	No action
Increase EITC to eliminate working poverty	Proposed
Expand the HOME program	Proposed
Increase funding to maintain public housing	Proposed

3. Comparison with key National Commission recommendations

<u>Commission recommendation</u>	<u>Administration action</u>
\$1000/child refundable tax credit	No action
EITC expansion	Proposed
Child support assurance	No action; possible in the context of welfare reform
Transitional assistance for welfare recipients	Pending
Fundamental health care reform	Pending
Full funding for Head Start	Proposed
Systemic school reform	Pending; to be addressed in "fast-track" reform bill
Equitable school finance	Addressed in stimulus package; pending in ESEA reauthorization
Public school choice	No action/pending
Increased effort to combat dropouts, teen pregnancies	Pending (for summer announcement)
Youth employment/apprenticeship	Proposed
Family and medical leave	Legislation enacted
Employer-based flex-time and career sequencing	No action; requires DoL jawboning
Improve availability, affordability, and quality of child care	Minimal action
Expand/improve preventive services for vulnerable children and their families	Proposed
Greater coordination of child and family policies across the executive branch	Pending

Decategorization of selected federal programs to bring greater cohesion and flexibility	Pending (in context of welfare reform)
Incentives to encourage state/local coordination on child/family programs	No action
Increase salaries and training opportunities for teachers and early childhood/child welfare practitioners	Pending (in context of family preservation)
Enhance recording industry efforts to avoid distribution of inappropriate materials to children	No action
Enhance efforts by television producers to improve content of programming for children	No White House action; some preliminary steps by the FCC (see attached article)
Increase opportunities for national and local community service	Pending

4. Brief analysis and recommendations

As you can see from the above, we have numerous areas of strength in the children, youth, and family arena, particularly in Head Start, WIC, Family and Medical Leave, education, and public housing. As you have pointed out, adequate funding is a necessary but not sufficient condition for sound public policy; we also need to ensure that our proposals in programs such as Head Start and Chapter 1 embody genuine reform, not just mindless expansion of the status quo. (Recent and proposed meetings with HHS and OMB represent good first steps toward this objective.)

Beyond the bright spots, we have some very conspicuous weaknesses. Let me enumerate a few current or potential problems.

- o The Administration budget does very little for child care, although some non-budgetary regulatory changes affecting quality and flexibility are of course possible.

- o While the budget does use the EITC aggressively to address the problems of the working poor, its failure to include a broader child tax credit leaves most middle-income families out in the cold. (This is obviously a problem to be addressed in the medium to long term.)

o The Education Department's draft of the fast-track reform bill includes no more than a passing mention of public school choice. The President will now have to decide whether he wishes to push ahead farther and skirmish with the anti-choice education establishment.

o The Family and Medical Leave Act is a terrific first step, but it does not address all of the multiple tensions between work and family. I believe we need systematic consultation with the Department of Labor to determine how employers can best be encouraged to move forward on issues such as flex-time and job-sharing.

o Much is riding on the welfare reform process, but as you know so well, it is not clear how far comprehensive reform can go in the absence of serious funding. Our current strategy--breaking out specific issues such as tougher child support enforcement--represents a sensible first step and is probably the best we can do for now.

o It is important to keep focused on discussions leading to a major anti-teen pregnancy announcement this summer.

o More broadly: the National Commission emphasizes family structure as one of the principal determinants of child well-being. I think they are dead right about this and that we ought to work their analysis into our policies and public statements. We can and should collaborate with Sen. Moynihan in this effort, which could include such efforts as

- * a declaratory policy in favor of family integrity and against families headed by unwed teenagers
- * a mandatory annual report from HHS on the state of US families utilizing key indicators of family strength
- * the mobilization of the best current research on the relation between family structure and child well-being

o We should think about giving highly audible visible White House support to the creation (and where appropriate, enforcement) of standards for the content of recordings and television oriented to children and youth. It might make sense to initiate conversations with Mrs. Gore's staff to explore their current thinking on this matter.

o As of now, we are weak in the area of policy coordination (at both the federal and state/local level), which the National Commission rightly emphasizes. We should continue working toward a late summer announcement of an inter-agency, White House-driven working group on children, youth, and families, along the lines of the community development operation.

Children

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1995



MEMORANDUM FOR MAGGIE WILLIAMS

FROM: Carol H. Rasco, ^{CHR}Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: Children's issues

Attached are materials I felt Mrs. Clinton might like to review given the focus we will be putting on the negative effects of the various components of the Republican Welfare Reform bill which passed out of Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources this week. I have also included talking points on child care as it will be sent through a different committee, but is of course an integral part of welfare reform.

I have complete notebooks on child welfare and child care prepared for me by HHS prior to a briefing I had them do for me earlier this week. Feel free to let me know if Mrs. Clinton would like to see the complete notebooks.

Thank you.

yes

Talking Points Child Care

Key themes

1. Families struggling to become self-sufficient need access to affordable child care in order to participate in education, training and work.

- o Studies indicate that when child care arrangements break down, families are more likely to drop out and go back on welfare.

- o More than 400,000 children each month receive child care assistance through the AFDC and Transitional Child Care guarantees. Assistance for these children and their families is in jeopardy if child care funds are capped. If women are forced to work without adequate child care, their children could be left home alone.

2. Families should not have to go in the welfare line to get child care assistance.

- o Almost one million children of working poor families receive assistance through the At-Risk and Child Care and Development Block Grant Programs. If child care funds are capped, these hard working American families could be cut off and put at-risk for welfare dependency.

- o Millions of other working families are already in need of child care assistance. Low-income families who pay for child care spend more than a quarter of their income on child care expenses. GAO found long waiting lists for child care assistance in 5 out of 6 states they visited. For example they found 40,000 children on the waiting list in Texas and 225,000 children in California.

3. The quality of care is far from adequate. Poor quality care threatens childrens' development. The recent study conducted by economists and child development experts confirms that quality care is related to child outcomes. The vast majority of care in the country was found to be mediocre, with 40 percent of infant care considered poor.

Child Care and the Clinton Administration

- o The President has included increases in child care in every budget submitted to Congress. Furthermore, the Work and Responsibility Act introduced last year included the continuation of the child care guarantees for families moving towards economic independence and an investment of \$1.5 billion for working poor families at-risk for welfare dependency.

o The administration has worked to make programs more consistent and coordinated: proposing new regulations to reduce red tape, improve quality, and give states more flexibility and streamlining child care operations into a single Child Care Bureau.

o The administration has revamped and strengthened technical assistance to the states, territories and tribes to ensure that they have access to the best available information on quality issues, particularly health and safety. In addition, we have launched a National Child Care Information Center for policymakers and the general public.

Talking Points on Child Welfare

The Vision for Child Welfare:

- The Administration supports a vision for child welfare where:
 - The first priority of child welfare services is to ensure the safety of children and all family members.
 - All services build on the resources and strengths of families to support children's healthy development.
 - The community is the first line of support for families. While a strong public child welfare system exists, families have access to all kinds of informal family support services in neighborhoods and settings that feel comfortable and are easily accessible.
 - All communities offer a continuum of child welfare services, from early prevention to foster care, reunification, and adoption. Because children's healthy development is at the center of all decisions, children spend as little time as possible between permanent settings, returning home or to a loving adoptive family as quickly as possible.

Critical Issues:

- Given increasing need and inadequate current funding in the child welfare system, capping the amount of resources available to states for foster care maintenance and adoption assistance payments would greatly increase risk to children.
 - Between 1988 and 1993, the rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect rose by more than 25% and the foster care caseload increased by almost 50%, as states responded to increased and more severe family need. Adoption assistance payments more than doubled from 1988 to 1994 as states placed more children into permanent homes. These and other factors contributed to a tripling of Federal resources available to the states for child welfare from 1988 to 1993.
 - There is widespread agreement that the current child welfare system is overstretched in responding to current and anticipated future needs. According to Michael Petit of the Child Welfare League in testimony before the Ways and Means committee, "...the nation's response to the often life-threatening conditions in many young victims' lives is unorganized, underfunded, and completely inadequate."
- Strong Federal enforcement of basic protections for children is critical to ensuring improvement in State systems. At the same time, the Federal role must be revamped to focus on outcomes rather than process, as in the revised monitoring approaches that we are currently developing and piloting.
- The allocation of resources across states raises major issues of fairness and incentives for future investment. Any approach that allocates resources to States based on existing claims penalizes the States that may need resources the most because they have not yet made major investments in their systems and may disrupt current State commitments to make major infrastructure commitments to computer systems and training.

Child Welfare and the Clinton Administration:

- To achieve the vision of a quality child welfare system will require both strong national leadership and increased State flexibility. The Administration is working in partnership with the States to support continuous improvement in child welfare services by:
 - Encouraging comprehensive planning that reaches across programmatic and agency lines and that includes community-based providers and consumers;
 - Paying increased attention to outcomes, including efforts to reengineer monitoring to focus on the quality and results of State services, rather than on mere paper compliance;
 - Helping State and local programs succeed, through the provision of improved and expanded training and technical assistance; and
 - Supporting the development and implementation of State automated child welfare information systems, to support caseworkers, managers and policy-makers.

**Welfare Reform Daily Talking Points
Monday, February 13, 1995**

**WELFARE REFORM MUST BE STRONG ON WORK,
NOT CRUEL TO CHILDREN**

Today, Clay Shaw's House Subcommittee on Human Resources begins marking up the Personal Responsibility Act, the welfare reform plan contained in the *Contract with America*. Over the past week, Democrats have united against the Republican proposal, which is tough on children and low-income families, but weak on requiring work. As House Democratic Leader Richard Gephardt said on Friday, "for the Republicans, welfare reform is just a way of passing the buck, kicking people off the welfare rolls, and leaving innocent children out in the street."

- o In fact, the work requirements in the Personal Responsibility Act would be weaker than those under current law. In 1996, under current law, 11.5 percent of welfare recipients (595,000 people) would be working -- either in part-time private sector jobs or in mandatory work programs. In contrast, under the Republican plan, only two percent of welfare recipients (105,000 people) would be required to participate in "work activities" in 1996.
- o President Clinton's principles for welfare reform will not change. As he said in his State of the Union address: "We have to help those on welfare move to work as quickly as possible, to provide child care and teach them skills if that's what they need for up to two years. And after that, there ought to be a simple hard rule: anyone who can work must go to work."

This Administration believes that:

- o Welfare reform must be about a paycheck, not a welfare check. We won't have ended welfare as we know it until the central focus of the program is to move people off welfare and into a private sector job so that they can support themselves and their families.
- o Our goal must be to lift people up from dependence to independence, not to punish them because they happen to be poor, young, or unmarried. We intend to work with Congress on a bipartisan basis, but we continue to oppose any plan to deny assistance to young mothers, break up families, punish children for their parents' past mistakes, or put children in orphanages.
- o Tough child support enforcement must be a centerpiece of welfare reform. We're pleased that House Republicans intend to adopt our proposals for child support enforcement, which was a key agreement reached at the Working Session on Welfare Reform. If we're going to end welfare as we know it, we must make sure that all parents -- fathers and mothers alike -- take responsibility for the children they bring into this world.

DRAFT

Summary of the Shaw Welfare Proposal (February 10)

TITLE I: BLOCK GRANT TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

- **Block Granting of AFDC:** Eliminates all existing statutory language on the purposes, administration and requirements of the AFDC, JOBS and EA programs and replaces them with a block grant to states. Eliminated, for example, are provisions on individual entitlements, fair hearings, state financial participation, consistent standards of need, who in the family is eligible, and statewide program availability. Separately, states would be required to operate, child support, child protection, and foster care and adoption programs.
- **Funding:** The block grant would be \$15.355 billion for each year from 1996 through 2000. Administration estimates show that this would save approximately \$13 billion over 5 years.
- **State Allotment:** The block grant money would be a capped entitlement to states. Each state would be allotted an amount equal to their average proportion of AFDC spending for 1991 through 1993.
- **Rainy Day Funds:** States may put unspent amounts of block grant funds into a rainy day account for years when more money is needed. Amounts above 120% of their annual allocation may be transferred into the state's general revenue fund. There would also be a national rainy day account of \$1 billion that states may borrow from and must pay back within 3 years.
- **Work requirements:** All recipients on the rolls for 24 months (including recipients currently on AFDC) would be required to be in a work activity, unless under age 20 and enrolled in school. For most states, this implies a participation rate of 40% or more. By statute a state's total work participation rate would be set at 2% in 1996 and would rise to 20% by 2003. Educational and training services would be allowed but not required. No definitions for standards for work activity are provided. Child care would not be guaranteed.
- **State Flexibility:** States would determine all rules relating to benefit levels and eligibility criteria. States may pay benefits to interstate immigrants at the level of their original state for up to 12 months. States would be allowed to transfer up to 20% -- or 30% -- of the funds to other block grants.
- **State Requirements:** Benefits must be used to serve families with a minor child. States are required to submit annual data on several measures and must submit to a bi-annual audit. Additionally, under provisions from title III of this act, state social service agencies would be required to provide the name and address of illegal aliens with children to the INS.
- **Prohibitions on States:** States cannot use federal block grant funds to provide benefits to:
 - (1) families who have been on the rolls for 5 cumulative years;
 - (2) Individuals that are receiving SSI or OAA (current law);
 - (3) non-citizens (except refugees and/or aged non-citizens who have resided in the U.S. more than 5 years);
 - (4) minor mothers with children born out-of-wedlock;
 - (5) children born while on AFDC (*i.e.*, *family cap*); and
 - (6) families not cooperating with the state child enforcement agency or who have not assigned to the state the child's claim rights against non-custodial parents (current law).(7) Additionally, beginning 1 year following the enactment of the bill, states must pay a

Welfare Reform Mark-up Summary -- continued

- **Penalties:** If an audit determines that funds were spent inappropriate to the legislation, the misspent amounts can be withheld from future payments to the state. Failure to provide required performance data would be a 3% reduction state annual grant. Failure to participate in Income Eligibility Verification System results in a penalty of 1% of state annual grant.
- **Time Limits:** AFDC would no longer be an entitlement to individuals. States would be prohibited from using federal block grant dollars to provide benefits to a family that has been on the rolls 5 years. Since states determine all rules relating to benefit levels and eligibility, they could establish any time limit.
- **Medicaid:** Transitional Medicaid for recipients who leave due to employment would be eliminated. Recipients of assistance would be eligible for Medicaid. Current recipients that become ineligible for aid would retain Medicaid eligibility.

TITLE II: CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

- **Block Grant for Child Protection Services:** The current open-ended entitlement program for IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance Program and the IV-B Child Welfare Services program and Family Preservation and Support program, along with a number of discretionary programs related to child abuse and neglect, would be consolidated into a block grant to states.
- **Funding:** The funding would be \$4.145 billion in FY 1996, \$4.308 billion in FY 1997, \$4.471 billion in FY 1998, \$4.631 billion in FY 1999, and \$4.789 billion in FY 2000. Administration estimates show that resulting savings would be \$5.7 billion over 5 years.
- **State Allotment:** The block grant would be a five year capped entitlement to the states using (not yet specified in bill).
- **State Eligibility for Funds:** States must provide HHS with information on how they intend to use the funds and provide a series of certifications ensuring that procedures are in place on reporting of abuse and neglect and acting on those reports, removal of children and their placement in safe and nurturing settings, and for achieving permanent placement. A declaration of a state's quantifiable goals and their progress is also required.
- **Purpose and Use of Funds:** States may use funds in any manner they so choose to accomplish the purposes specified in the law. The purposes are identifying and assisting families at risk of abusing or neglecting their children; operating a system of receiving reports on abuse or neglect; investigating families reported; assisting troubled families in providing proper protection and nurturing their children; providing foster care; making timely decisions about permanent living arrangements; and continuing evaluation and improvement of child protection laws, regulations and services. Twenty percent of the funds can be transferred to the block grant under Title 1, the Social Services Block Grant, the food and nutrition block grant, and the Child Care and Development Block Grant.
- **Penalties:** If a required audit finds that states have used funds not consistent with the law, funds are to be withheld the following year. However, not more than 25 percent of a quarterly payment can be withheld. Also, the annual grant will be reduced by 3 percent if states fail to submit within 6 months the required data report.

- **Child Protection Goals:** States are required to protect children, investigate reports of abuse and neglect promptly, have permanency planning in place for children removed from their homes and dispositional hearings within 3 months of a fact-finding hearing, and out-of-home placements reviewed every 6 months unless the child is already in a long term placement.
- **Citizen Review Panels:** States are required to establish citizen review panels for each metropolitan region that is broadly representative of the community and meets at least quarterly. The panel is to review specific cases to determine state compliance and make a report available to the public.
- **Data Collection and Reporting:** Annual state data reports are required to be submitted to HHS that includes basic aggregate data on the numbers of children abused and neglected, in foster care, that received services, and other similar information. States must also provide data measuring their progress towards the goals in the law and a summary response to the citizen review panels findings and recommendations. The Secretary of HHS issues an annual report of this data and provides it to the public.
- **Limitation on Federal Authority:** Other than what's specified in the law, the Secretary cannot regulate the conduct of states or enforce any provision of the law.

TITLE III: RESTRICTING WELFARE FOR ALIENS

- **NonCitizens Ineligible for Assistance:** Under these provisions, except for the exceptions noted below, noncitizens would be ineligible for most federal assistance programs. However, adults and children would remain eligible for emergency medical services and immunizations, and several educational and training programs. States would be allowed to use state resources to provide other benefits to noncitizens at state option.
- **Exceptions:** Noncitizens over 75 (who have resided in the U.S. at least 5 years) are eligible for benefits. Refugees are eligible for benefits for up to five years after the date of their arrival. Other noncitizens currently living in the U.S. would become ineligible 1 year after the enactment of the provisions and would receive notification of their ineligibility.
- **Sponsorship:** Sponsorship documents would become legally binding until the noncitizen attained citizenship.

TITLE IV: SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME REFORMS

- **Denial of Benefits to Addicts:** Individuals diagnosed with drug or alcohol addiction would no longer be eligible for SSI or Medicaid.
- **SSI Restrictions to Disabled Children and Medical Services Block Grant:** Cash benefits would be restricted. Children would only receive cash benefits or new medical services based only on the medical listing criteria, not the individual functional assessment. Current SSI children receiving cash benefits because of a disability under the medical listing would continue to be eligible for cash, but children not already under SSI will only receive cash payments if they are institutionalized or would be in an institution if the cash payment did not exist. Children considered disabled but not eligible for cash benefits will be eligible for additional medical services under a block grant. This block grant would be an entitlement to

Welfare Reform Mark-up Summary - *continued*

states for authorized medical and non-medical services to those children who qualify (those children eligible for SSI cash benefit or who are not eligible for cash but are disabled due to a condition in the medical listing).



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

FEB 13 1995

The Honorable E. Clay Shaw
Chairman, Subcommittee on Human Resources
Committee on Ways and Means
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter expresses the Administration's views on the Chairman's mark for welfare reform legislation under consideration by the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources.

The Administration shares the commitment of the Congress and the American people to real welfare reform that emphasizes work, parental responsibility, state flexibility, and the protection of children. Last year, the President submitted a bold welfare reform bill, the Work and Responsibility Act of 1994, which embodied these values. It imposed tough work requirements while providing opportunities for education, training, child care and supports to working people. It included a stringent set of child support enforcement provisions. It required each teen mother to live at home, stay in school and identify her baby's father. It increased state flexibility without sacrificing accountability. And it maintained a basic structure of protections for children.

The Administration looks forward to working cooperatively with the Congress in a bipartisan way to pass bold welfare reform legislation this year. The Administration has, however, serious concerns about a number of features of the Chairman's mark that appear to undermine the values to which we are all committed. The Administration seeks to end welfare as we know it by promoting work, family and responsibility, not by punishing poor children for their parents' mistakes. Welfare reform will succeed only if it successfully moves people from welfare to work.

Work

For years, Republicans and Democrats alike have agreed that the central goal of welfare reform must be work. That is still our goal: People who can work ought to go to work and earn a paycheck not a welfare check. The Administration believes that no adult who is able to work should receive welfare for an unlimited time without working. The Administration believes that from the first day someone comes onto welfare, he or she should be required to participate in job search, job placement, education, or training needed to move off welfare and into a job quickly. It is government's responsibility to help ensure that the critical job placement, training, and child care services are provided. Individuals who are willing to work should have the opportunity to work and not be arbitrarily cut off assistance.

The Administration therefore has serious concerns about the Chairman's mark before you:

- o It eliminates requirements that recipients participate in job search, education, work or training as a condition of receiving welfare, and ends any responsibility of state welfare systems to provide education, training and placement services to move recipients from welfare to work. The proposed legislation effectively repeals the bipartisan Family Support Act signed by President Ronald Reagan in 1988.
- o The proposed legislation includes only minimal and unenforceable requirements that recipients work. The bill requires only that persons on the rolls for more than 2 years engage in "work activities" loosely defined by the state welfare bureaucracy, rather than a real work requirement. The proposed participation standards are very low. In many ways, the work requirements are even weaker than those in current law.
- o The proposed legislation provides no assurance of child care to recipients who work or are preparing to work--even if a state requires them to participate. It offers no promise of child care for those who leave welfare for work or for those who could avoid falling onto welfare if they had some help with child care. While it repeals provisions of existing law that provide funding for child care, this bill is silent on whether any additional funds will be available for subsidized child care for low income working families.
- o The proposed legislation repeals the current rule that anyone who leaves welfare for work can receive Medicaid for an additional year to ease the transition. This would further reduce health care coverage and make it harder for people to move from welfare to work.
- o The proposed legislation would deny all cash assistance to families that have received assistance for more than five years, even if the adult in the family is unable to find a job or prevented from holding a job because of illness or the need to care for a disabled family member. Children would be seriously jeopardized even if their parents cannot find any work.

The Administration supports an alternative approach that would genuinely transform the welfare system into a transitional system focused on work. It would have strict requirements for recipients to participate in and clear responsibilities for states to provide education, training and placement assistance; it would have serious time limits after which work would be required; it would ensure that children would not be left alone when parents were working by providing assistance for child care; it would put parents to work, not just cut them off; and it would ensure that children can expect support from two parents.

Parental Responsibility

The Administration believes that welfare reform should recognize the responsibility and encourage the involvement of both parents in their children's lives. The Administration considers child support enforcement to be an integral part of welfare reform, particularly because it sends a strong message to young people about the responsibility of both parents to support their children. The Administration was pleased that you had agreed to add child support enforcement to your welfare reform bill, and sorry that your proposals are not yet part of the bill now under consideration. The Administration looks forward to working closely with you on this issue in the coming weeks.

- o The only child support provision included in the Chairman's mark is one that allows states to reduce payments to children for the first 6 months if paternity has not been legally established. This provision seems ineffectual and unfair. Even if a mother fully cooperates by giving detailed information identifying the father and his possible location, and even if the state is diligent in pursuing the father, it can easily take 6 months to get paternity legally established. There is no reason why the child should be punished during this period.

The Administration believes that it makes far more sense to deny benefits entirely to any parent who refuses to identify the father or to cooperate in locating him. However, once the mother has done all she can, the family should qualify for aid, and then the state should establish paternity within one year.

The Administration believes that the welfare system should encourage the formation and support of two-parent families. The Administration is therefore concerned about an important omission in the proposed legislation:

- o The proposed legislation would encourage the break-up of families by repealing the requirement that states provide cash assistance to two-parent families in which a parent is unemployed or unable to work. It allows states to discriminate against married, two-parent families by treating single-parent families better than two-parent families.

The Administration supports an approach that both encourages the formation of two-parent families and makes sure that both parents take responsibility for children in all cases.

Teen Pregnancy

The Administration and the American people agree that the best reform of welfare would be to ensure that people do not need it in the first place. Welfare reform must send a very strong message to young people that they should not get pregnant or father a child until they are ready and able to care for that child, and that if they do have children, they will not be

able to escape the obligations and responsibilities of parenthood. We must be especially concerned about the well-being of the children who are born to young mothers, since they are very likely to grow up poor.

The Administration therefore has serious concerns about the bill before you:

- o The proposed legislation would deny all federal cash benefits for eighteen years to any child born to an unmarried mother under 18, as well as to the parent. This provision appears to punish children for their entire childhood--18 years--for the mistakes of their parents.
- o The proposed legislation does not require that teen mothers live at home, stay in school, and identify the child's father. It weakens requirements in current law, and may make the prospects for mother and child even worse.
- o The proposed legislation establishes only minimal expectations for states to provide services to unmarried parents, and provides no additional funds to support them.

The Administration supports an alternative approach that would require minor mothers to live at home, stay in school, make progress toward self-sufficiency, and identify the father of the child. The Administration also supports a national campaign to prevent teen pregnancy. It is time to enlist parents and civic, religious, and business leaders in a community based strategy to send a clear message about abstinence and responsible parenting. The Administration also supports a state option not to increase benefits for children born to mothers on welfare. This decision should be made by the state, not the federal government.

State Flexibility with Accountability

The Administration embraces the creativity and responsiveness of states, and the opportunities for real reform when states have the flexibility to design and administer welfare programs tailored to their unique circumstances and needs. Already this Administration has granted waivers to nearly half the states for welfare reform demonstrations. National welfare reform should embody the values of work and responsibility in a way that assures taxpayers that federal money is being spent prudently and appropriately. For reform to succeed, the funding mechanisms for welfare should not put children or states at risk in times of recession, population increase or unpredictable growth in demand.

In this context, the Administration has serious concerns about the proposed legislation:

- o The spending cap in the proposed legislation makes no allowances for potential growth in the need for cash assistance because of economic downturn, population growth, or unpredictable emergencies. It could result in states

running out of money before the end of the year, and thus having to turn away working families who hit a "bump in the road" and apply for short-term assistance. It could preclude states from investing in job placement, in work programs, in education and training, and in supports for working families.

- o The proposed legislation removes the requirement that states match federal funds with their own state funds. With none of their own money at risk, states will have many fewer incentives to spend the funds efficiently and effectively to improve performance and increase self-sufficiency.
- o The proposed legislation provides virtually no accountability. There are no incentives for good performance and virtually no penalties for failure. There is no provision for the recovery of monies paid out fraudulently or in error. There are no mechanisms for ensuring that states are actually spending the money on needy children rather than on state bureaucracies, or for monitoring whether federal money is being used to help parents gain self-sufficiency, require work, and enforce parental responsibility. Indeed, the federal government is forbidden from taking any meaningful steps to ensure program performance and accountability.

The Administration supports proposals that significantly increase state flexibility but also ensure accountability for achieving national goals. The Administration supports a funding mechanism that will not put children and states at risk down the road, and that enables states to succeed in moving people from welfare to work and in supporting working families. The Administration has significant doubts about the ability of a pure block grant funding mechanism to adequately protect both children and states.

Protection of Children

The Administration recognizes that the protection of children is the primary goal both of cash assistance programs and of child welfare and child protective services. Cash assistance programs assist families to care for children in their own homes. Child protection services help those children who are abused or neglected or at risk of abuse by their parents and who need special in-home services or out of home placements to assure their safety. Strengthening families, and where appropriate, preventing removal of children from their homes also are, key goals of child protection services. There are problems in a number of areas.

Denial of Benefits to Children on AFDC

The legislative proposals that would reform cash assistance have a number of provisions that would put vulnerable children at greater risk.

- o As noted above, the legislation would deny cash assistance to children of unmarried minor mothers for their entire childhood, to children born while the parent was on welfare, and to children whose parent had received welfare for more than five years, whether or not a job was available or the parent was unable to work. The funding caps could have the effect of denying cash assistance to children when states used up their allocated funds, for whatever reasons. Children in low income working families, who may be forced onto cash assistance in times of economic downturn, could be most affected.

Child Protection Services

Some of these children could well come into a system of child protection services that is already seriously overburdened and that is failing to provide the most essential services. Reported child maltreatment and out-of-home placements have both been increasing sharply. Many state systems are in such distress that they have been placed under judicial oversight. The proposed legislation responds to these increasingly serious problems by consolidating existing programs that protect children into a block grant with nominal federal oversight. The Administration has serious concerns about this approach.

- o The proposed legislation caps spending for child protection programs at a level considerably lower than baseline projections. This could lead to uninvestigated maltreatment reports, and to children being left in unsafe homes with minimal services. It could also seriously hamper states' efforts to improve their child abuse prevention and child protection systems.
- o The proposed legislation eliminates the adoption assistance programs, and leaves it up to states whether they will significantly sustain the subsidies that enable many special needs children to find permanent homes, and whether they will honor commitments to those adoptive families that now receive subsidies.
- o The proposed legislation virtually eliminates federal monitoring and accountability mechanisms. It makes it impossible for the federal government to ensure the protection of children.
- o The proposed legislation is silent on the formula for allocating funds to the states. Because of serious imbalances among the states in spending on child protection, it is hard to imagine a formula that would not disadvantage either states that have been heavy spenders, or states that are only beginning to improve their systems.

Substantial improvements need to be made in the child protection system and in the federal role in overseeing that system. The Administration supports a careful and thoughtful review of the programs before actions are taken that might seriously harm millions of vulnerable children.

Denial of Benefits to Disabled Children on SSI

The Administration is deeply troubled by the changes proposed in the program designed to help disabled children--SSI.

- o The proposed legislation essentially eliminates SSI benefits for children, with the exception of a small group of children currently receiving benefits. Within 6 months, over one hundred thousand disabled children would lose eligibility for SSI benefits--some would lose medical protection as well. And in the future, no child, no matter how disabled, will be eligible for any cash benefits for SSI, except if cash benefits prevent them from having to be institutionalized. These proposals appear to penalize parents who are determined to care for their child no matter what the economic consequences for the family. SSI recipients are among the neediest and most vulnerable children, in the poorest families.
- o Some of the money saved is put into a new block grant for services to disabled children, which would require the creation of a new state bureaucracy to decide on appropriate services. This idea is untested, and no one knows what impact it will have on the most vulnerable of children and the parents who care for them. The 5-year cut off in AFDC for all persons along with the elimination of SSI cash for disabled children may leave these children extremely vulnerable.

The Administration sees the need for careful reform in this area, with its potential for serious harm to extremely vulnerable children. Last year the Congress established a Commission on Childhood Disability to look into these issues in consultation with experts from the National Academy of Sciences. The Commission will provide its report to the Congress later this year. The Administration believes prudence dictates waiting for this short time until this bipartisan commission, following a thorough review of all aspects of this important program, has an opportunity to make recommendations.

Benefits to Legal Immigrants

The Administration strongly believes that illegal aliens should not be eligible for government welfare support. But the blanket prohibition of all benefits to legal immigrants who are not yet citizens is too broad, and would shift substantial burdens to state and local taxpayers. These legal immigrants are required to pay taxes. Many serve in the armed forces, and contribute to their communities. The Administration strongly favors a more focused approach of holding sponsors accountable for those they bring into this country and making the sponsors' commitment of support a legally binding contract.

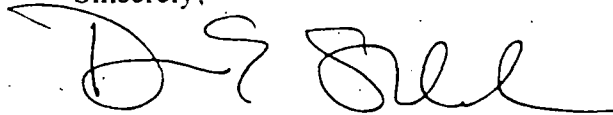
In summary, the Chairman's mark espouses goals for the reform of welfare--work, parental responsibility, prevention of teen pregnancy and state flexibility--that the Administration and the American people share. But the translation of general goals into specific legislation misses the mark in fundamental ways. The proposed legislation does not represent serious work-based reform. It does nothing to move people from welfare to work, and it does not require everyone who can work go to work. It neither holds state bureaucracies accountable nor cushions state taxpayers against recession. It puts millions of children at risk of serious harm. There are alternative approaches to reform that achieve our mutual goals in far more constructive and accountable ways.

The Administration reiterates its commitment to real welfare reform and its desire to work cooperatively with Congress to achieve it.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the transmittal of this report to Congress.

A similar letter was sent to Representative Harold E. Ford.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. E. Shalala", written in a cursive style.

Donna E. Shalala

cc: Members of the Subcommittee on Human Resources