



Children's Defense Fund

Dear Friend of Children:

Thank you for contacting the Children's Defense Fund. I am happy to share with you the enclosed information about CDF's work and specific steps that you can take on behalf of children.

As you may know, millions of American children are in crisis. Today more children live in poverty than in any year since 1965. More than eight million children have no health insurance. And tragically, gun violence takes the life of an American child every two hours -- the equivalent of a classroomful every two days. Homicide has become the third leading cause of death for our elementary and junior high students.

Yet America has the resources, the knowledge, and the strength to provide for and protect every child. We are a wealthy and powerful nation that can do anything we put our minds to do. The qualities that have made us great as a nation can help us now accomplish what we must for our children and our future.

At the Children's Defense Fund, we are leading a national campaign to Leave No Child Behind. The time has never been more right for a national movement for children, a grassroots effort to put children's needs at the top of our national agenda and consciousness. With your help and the help of thousands of other concerned child advocates, we can achieve important and winnable goals for children. We can ensure that every child receives a Healthy Start, a Head Start, a Fair Start, and a Safe Start.

I hope that children can count on you to speak and act for them. If you would like to become part of CDF's campaign to Leave No Child Behind, simply mail back one of the perforated forms in the enclosed brochures or call CDF's Field Division at (202) 662-3597.

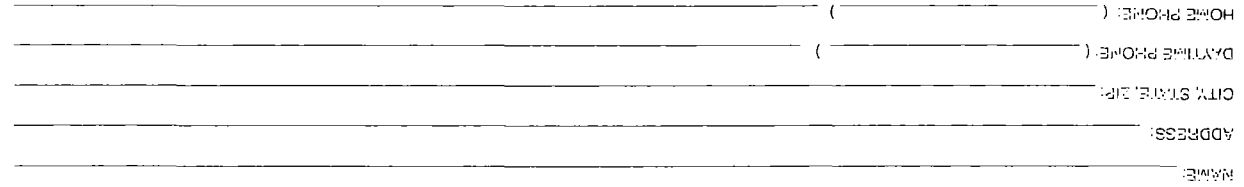
Together, we can and will ensure that no child is left behind.

Sincerely,

Marian Wright Edelman
President

P.S. If you would like to make a financial contribution to the Children's Defense Fund, a pre-addressed envelope is enclosed for your use. We appreciate your support.

25 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
Telephone 202 628 8787
Fax 202 662 3510



☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$500

Test off this day and mail in attached envelope with check. Make checks payable to the Children's Defense Fund.

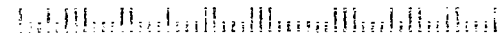
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Children's Defense Fund

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The perfect
holiday gift
for *everyone*
on your list —
We'll even mail it
for you!



The 1994 Children's Defense Fund Calendar



Celebrate children every day of the new year with the 1994 Children's Defense Fund Calendar. The large-format wall calendar features extraordinary photos by Jonathan Levine, gently hand-colored. Included are facts you can use to spread the word about America's children, *plus* steps you can take to help children in your community and the nation.

This is the perfect holiday gift for everyone you know who loves children!

We'll Even Mail It for You!

Holiday gift-giving couldn't be easier! We'll mail gift calendars for you to your friends and family, with an attractive gift card in your name. Our generous multiple-copy discounts make the 1994 Children's Defense Fund Calendar the perfect idea for everyone on your holiday gift-giving list!

Discounts, Discounts!

Take advantage of bargain prices for orders of 10 or more copies. Buy 10-19, take 10% off the purchase price; 20-99 copies, 20% off; 100 or more copies, 25% off. Larger price reductions available for larger orders — call Orlando at (202) 628-8787 for details.



The 1994 Children's Defense Fund Calendar, wall-style, opens to 13 1/4" x 24". Twelve photographs by Jonathan Levine, hand-colored. Published in cooperation with Pomegranate Calendars & Books. \$12 per copy, including postage.

Don't Get Lost in the Holiday Mail — Order Today!

ORDERING IS EASY! DETACH HERE AND USE ATTACHED POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE.

The 1994 Children's Defense Fund Calendar

☐ **YES!** Please send me _____ calendar/s at \$12 per copy, including postage.

☐ **YES!** Please send calendars as gifts to the people I've listed at right.

Your full name _____

Your name as you wish it to appear on gift cards _____

Your address _____

City, state, zip _____

(_____) _____

Daytime telephone number _____

Total Number of Calendars Ordered: _____

x \$12 = _____

— multiple order discount of _____ % = \$ _____
(for orders of more than 10 copies only) **TOTAL**

District of Columbia residents: Add 6% sales tax.

ORDERING IS EASY! Just complete this form, detach, and mail in the attached envelope. Orders under \$25 must be accompanied by payment or they cannot be processed. Please do not send correspondence with order. Send correspondence to CDF Publications, 25 E Street N.W., Washington, DC 20001. CDF has a no-return policy.

You may pay using Visa or MasterCard

☐ Visa

☐ MasterCard

Card Number: _____

Expiration Date: _____

Cardholder Signature: _____

Save time! Fax your order to (202) 662-3510.

Please send gift calendars from me to:

No. of
Calendars

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

(Attach additional page if you need room for more names and addresses.)

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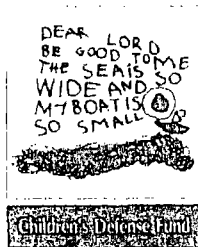
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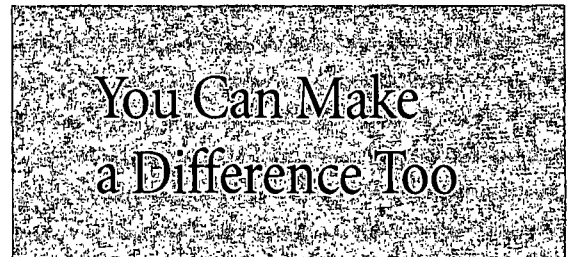
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**We Are
Making a
Difference
in
Children's
Lives**



25 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20001



DEAR LORD
BE GOOD TO ME
THE SEAS ARE SO
WIDE AND SO
MY BOAT IS SO
SMALL

Children's Defense Fund

25 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001



**Act now for big
registration savings
and 3 chances for
a free hotel stay!**

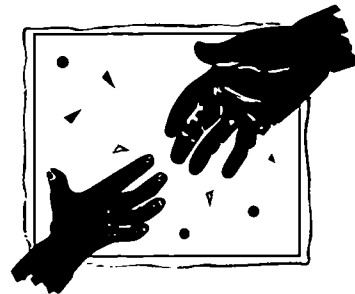


**Space is
filling up.
Register today!**



JOIN US IN
Cincinnati!

LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND™



**Children's Defense Fund's
Annual National Conference
March 3 - 5, 1994
Cincinnati Convention Center
Cincinnati, Ohio**

LEAVE NO CHILD BEHINDSM



Plan now to attend LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND in Cincinnati, Ohio for:

- ◆ Invited keynote speakers Hillary Rodham Clinton and U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno!
- Informative and inspiring plenaries on health care reform, early childhood development, violence prevention strategies, and a message from CDF President Marian Wright Edelman!
- ◆ Workshops on programs and policies that really work for children and families!
- A Moral Witness for Children: Let Justice Roll Down, an interfaith service celebrating children and our commitment to them!
- Networking with others from around the nation and in your community!
- Skills training sessions!
- ◆ Federal and state issue briefings!
- ◆ Pre-conference sessions on state and local advocacy, fundraising, media training, and conflict resolution!
- And much, much more!

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE



Thursday, March 3, 1994

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 - 2:30 p.m. | Opening Plenary on Health Care Reform with Hillary Rodham Clinton (invited) |
| 3 - 5:00 p.m. | Community Strategies Workshops |
| 5 - 6:30 p.m. | Reception |
| 6:30 - 7:45 p.m. | Interfaith Service/A Moral Witness for Children: Let Justice Roll Down |
| 8 p.m. | Networking Buffet Supper |

Friday, March 4, 1994

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 7 - 8:00 p.m. | Continental Breakfast |
| 8 - 9:15 p.m. | Plenary: A New Vision for Early Childhood Development |
| 9:45 - 11:45 p.m. | "How To" Workshops |
| Noon - 1:30 p.m. | Luncheon Plenary: Building a Movement for Children |
| 2 - 3:30 p.m. | State Caucuses |
| 4 - 6:00 p.m. | "How To" Workshops |
| Evening | The Advocate's Jubilee: A Festival of Food and Fun |

Saturday, March 5, 1994

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 7 - 8:00 a.m. | Continental Breakfast |
| 8 - 9:15 p.m. | Plenary: Stopping the War Against American Children, featuring U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno (invited) |
| 9:45 - 11:45 p.m. | Understanding and Preventing Violence Workshops |
| 12:30 - 2:30 p.m. | Awards luncheon and address by CDF President Marian Wright Edelman |

**Questions about the conference?
Call the CDF Conference Hotline
at 202-662-3684.**

About CDF

The Children's Defense Fund (CDF) is a nonprofit research and advocacy organization that exists to provide a strong and effective voice for the children of America, who cannot vote, lobby, or speak out for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor, minority, and disabled children. Our goal is to educate the nation about the needs of children and encourage preventive investment in children before they get sick, drop out of school, suffer family breakdown, or get into trouble.

Act for big registration savings three s to win accommodations!

LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND™

One person per registration. Please copy form for additional registrants. You may register just the name of your organization; registrants' names will be requested when you receive confirmation material.)

(Print or type)

Name: _____
(as it will appear on badge)

Position: _____

Organization: _____

Business Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Daytime Telephone: _____

Evening Telephone: _____

FAX Number: _____

Home address zip code: _____

Registrations must be faxed or post-marked by February 16, 1994. After February 16, please bring payment with you to the conference.

Conference Fees:

	Advocates and Nonprofit Agencies	For-Profit Businesses and Organizations
Early Bird registration (by December 31, 1993)	\$240	\$280
Advance registration (by February 16, 1994)	\$280	\$325
On-site registration	\$325	\$400
Student*	\$100	
Special group rates for 10 people or more**	\$200 each	\$250 each

Day Rate

Thursday, March 3	\$85	\$125
Friday, March 4	\$150	\$200
Saturday, March 5	\$150	\$200

(Day rate includes all sessions and scheduled meal functions)

Pre-session fee \$100

☐ I plan to attend a pre-session on Wednesday, March 2, 1994:

- ☐ Fundraising Fundamentals
- ☐ Intensive Broadcast Interview Skills Training
- ☐ Advocacy Training
- ☐ Conflict Resolution Training

☐ I plan to attend the Black Student Leadership Network (BSLN) post-session, *Young, Black, and Giving Back*, March 4-6, 1994. Registration for this post-session is \$100 and is limited to the members of the BSLN only. For more information on this post-session, call 1-800-ASK-BCCC.

* Students: Please send copy of current student identification with this registration. Bring student identification to conference.

** All registration forms must be received at the same time to be eligible for the reduced group rate.

Register before December 31, 1993 and you will be eligible for a drawing for free hotel accommodations. Full payment must be received by February 16, 1994, to be eligible for the Early Bird rate and contest. This applies to purchase order/vouchers, credit cards, and any other form of payment not received with the registration form. Registration cancellation subject to penalty.

☐ I will require special assistance to fully participate (a staff member will contact you). Please include daytime TDD number.

☐ I attended CDF conferences in the following year(s):

☐ 1993 ☐ 1992 ☐ 1991
☐ 1990 ☐ 1989

☐ I am a CDF Reports subscriber

Payment method

1. ☐ Check enclosed, amount \$ _____

- ☐ Personal
- ☐ Corporate
- ☐ Agency

2. ☐ Purchase order # _____

☐ Voucher # _____

Contact for purchase order/voucher:

Name: _____

Daytime telephone: _____

(CDF's federal ID# 52-0895622)

3. ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card Number: _____

Expiration date: _____

Cardholder name: _____

(print clearly)

Cardholder signature: _____

Please include all necessary paper. Payment in full must be received by February 16, 1994 to receive the Early Bird or Advance registration rate. This includes payment for purchase order, voucher, or MasterCard or Visa.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Housing Request Form

Children's Defense Fund

1994 Annual Conference



Children's Defense Fund

- 1) Complete the form on the next page and mail to the Cincinnati Housing Bureau by January 26, 1994. To avoid delays in processing, be sure all information is legible and accurate. No telephone reservations will be accepted.
- 2) You will receive an acknowledgement from the Housing Bureau within two weeks from the time the form is mailed to the Bureau. Check the acknowledgement immediately to be sure all information is correct. The acknowledgement will be followed by the actual hotel confirmation.
- 3) All rooms must be guaranteed. Provide credit card information on the form to guarantee or you may send one night's deposit to the hotel upon receipt of hotel confirmation. DO NOT SEND CHECKS TO THE HOUSING BUREAU.
- 4) Rooms are assigned on a first-come, first-serve basis. Number all hotels in numerical order of preference. If your hotel choices are not available, you will be assigned to the next closest available hotel.
- 5) Make your room reservations early. Although the Housing Bureau will continue to process reservation requests thru February 16, space availability and convention rates at the hotels cannot be guaranteed after the January 26 cut-off date. After February 16, contact the hotels directly to make room reservations.
- 6) Changes or Cancellations should be made in writing prior to January 26 with the Housing Bureau. The telephone number for the Bureau is 513-621-2119. This number should only be used from January 26 to February 16 to make changes or cancellations. After February 16, contact the hotel directly to make changes or cancellations.

Mail completed form on following page to: ➡

Cincinnati Housing Bureau
CDF - 1994 Annual Conference
300 West 6th Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Hotels & Rates (Number all hotels in numerical order of preference)

	Single 1 bed 1 person	Double 1 bed 2 persons	DbI/DbI 2 beds 2 persons	Triple 2 beds 3 persons	Quad 2 beds 4 persons
___ Clarion Hotel	68	68	68	78	88
___ Hyatt Regency	94	94	94	109	109
___ Omni Netherland Plaza	89	89	99	99	109
___ The Westin Hotel	92	92	92	102	112

*Room Rates do not include tax which is 10% in Ohio

Indicate type of room requested: ___ Single ___ Double ___ DbI/DbI
___ Triple ___ Quad



Indicate Special requirements: ☐ Wheelchair accessible Other _____

Guarantee to: ☐ AMEX ☐ VISA ☐ Mastercard ☐ Diners Club ☐ Discover

Credit card # _____ Expiration date _____

Signature _____

Arrival Date _____ Time _____

Departure Date _____

List all names sharing room with Arrival/Departure date for each individual:

_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____
_____/_____

Person to whom confirmation should be mailed:

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone# (____) _____ Fax# (____) _____

Mail completed Housing Form to
Cincinnati Housing Bureau • CDF-1994 Annual Conference
300 W. 6th St • Cincinnati, OH 45202
Cut-off date is January 26, 1994

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND™

Air Travel for Conference Participants

Some reduced airfare rates are available for conference travel.

Contact Delta toll-free at 1-800-241-6760 (8:30 a.m. - 10 p.m. daily, EDT).

Mention file P-0878, CDF Conference) for information.

- If your organization qualifies for government rates be sure to mention it when making travel arrangements — the fares usually are lower and require appropriate identification codes.

- Book travel at least 21 days in advance for greatest savings.

- Saturday stay-overs continue to have lower fares.

- Any travel agent may book through the CDF Delta file number. Please use the special Delta number — it will help everyone.

- CDF's travel partner, World Tek Travel, can assist you with your travel needs. Contact World Tek at 1-800-243-1723 and ask for the CDF travel desk.

Registration Checklist

Before returning your conference registration card, make sure you:

- Complete all information requested and include all necessary papers. For those paying by purchase order, a valid purchase order is required before registration can be processed. Those registering at the student rate must send a copy of current student identification.

- Detach conference registration form, fold, and mail in an envelope with all necessary papers to:

Children's Defense Fund Conference
P.O. Box 80390
Baltimore, MD 21280-0390

Registrations may be faxed to 301-353-1808.

- Make check payable to Children's Defense Fund 1994 Conference.

- A confirmation will be sent to you for your records if you register by February 16, 1994.

- If you have questions on registration, call the CDF Conference registrar, PTF & Associates, at 301-353-1805.

Registration includes:

- Attendance at all sessions and all scheduled meal functions.

- Conference program and educational materials.

- Certificate of attendance.

Cancellation Policy

For cancellations prior to January 31, 1994, full conference fee will be refunded minus a \$75 processing fee. For cancellations between February 1 and February 25, half of the registration fee will be refunded. **There will be no refund for cancellations made after February 25, 1994. All cancellation requests must be made in writing.** All refunds will be issued after the conference. Substitutions for registered attendees may be made without penalty, but must be done in writing and prior to February 25, 1994.

Scholarship Policy

Limited scholarship assistance is available. Please submit a written request indicating your financial needs and why you hope to attend the conference. Written requests **must** be received by January 31, 1994. Write CDF Conference, 25 E Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001, or Fax to 202- 662-3687.

Hotel Reservation Checklist

Hotel reservations may be made through the Cincinnati Housing Bureau by using the attached form.

- Complete all information requested.

- Detach the form and mail in an envelope to: Cincinnati Housing Bureau, CDF 1994 Annual Conference, 300 West 6th Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202.

This flyer was prepared by the Children's Defense Fund. The annual conference is an important part of CDF's public education mission.

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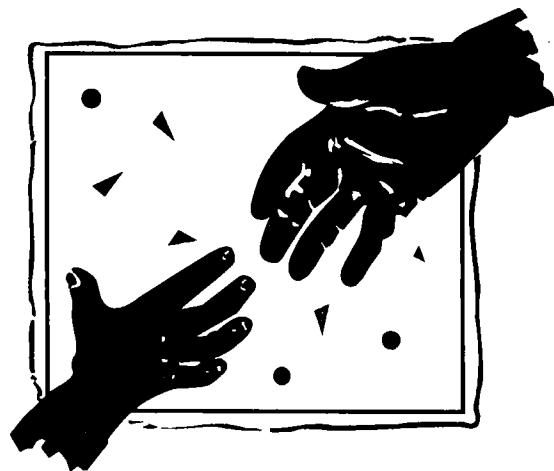
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Don't miss out
on the most
important conference
of the year.
Register today!

JOIN US IN

LEAVE NO CHILD BEHINDSM



**Children's Defense Fund's
Annual National Conference
March 3 - 5, 1994
Cincinnati Convention Center
Cincinnati, Ohio**

MEMORANDUM

TO: Maggie Williams
Evelyn Lieberman

FROM: Renee Wessels *RW*

DATE: March 1, 1994

RE: Video Conference at CDF Conference

Thank you both for your help and support in making Thursday's video feed possible. We have more than 2,400 advocates joining us in Cincinnati; lots of press, including the Detroit Free Press and Philadelphia Inquirer; and believe it or not, the Washington Post is even sending a reporter (Laura Stepp).

Attached to this memo are several attachments that should be helpful in preparing the First Lady for the event:

- o Time schedule for satellite feed.
- o Health report and press release that CDF will be issuing at Thursday morning news conference in Cincinnati.
- o List of five advocates who will be asking questions of Mrs. Clinton after her remarks.
- o List of five questions that the advocates will ask.
- o List of media markets targeted for satellite video tour with Marian and advocates.
- o Conference schedule at-a-glance.

Per Patty Solis' instruction, we've been working with Dave Anderson and the guys from Wireless in making all the arrangements for the feed. There will be two-way video. At our end, Lauren Shapiro is stage managing the event and will be my and Lynn's liaison with all of you. If in the event that Mrs. Clinton is running late, we expect to delay the beginning of the plenary. She is the keynote speaker at the opening plenary session. Marian will introduce her (after Mark Real convenes the conference).

Let us know if you'd like to suggest modifications to the advocates' questions. The five advocates are from media markets in key congressional districts; at this time, we're still working to ensure diversity. We'll let you know if there are any changes.

Also as you may be aware, we have arranged for a 14 market video tour with Marian and the five advocates after the First Lady speaks. Again, with Jim Weill and field's help, we selected politically important markets.

In terms of the First Lady's remarks, the following points may be helpful.

- o More than 2,400 advocates will attend the conference. All 50 states will be represented.
- o Theme of conference is Leave No Child Behind. Agenda continues to be one of guaranteeing every American child a Healthy Start, a Head Start, a Fair Start, and a Safe Start.
- o Topic of opening plenary is Road Map to Health Care Reform. Immediately following Mrs. Clinton's address and question and answer session, we will hold a panel discussion/supersession with all attendees on health care reform. Scheduled to speak are Bailus Walker, Dean of College of Public Health at the University of Oklahoma and CDF Board Member; Gerry Shea, Director of AFL-CIO Employee Benefits Department; Dr. Jennifer Howse, President of the March of Dimes; and Jim Weill as moderator.
- o Key events and topics at conference include a Thursday night Interfaith Service, plenary sessions on early childhood development and violence (with Janet Reno on Saturday), and supersessions on 1994 legislative agenda for children, the Black Student Leadership Network, and gun control. This year we have a record number of workshops (65), ranging from the traditional how-to's to community strategies on health care reform and violence prevention.

At the risk of stating the obvious, we hope that the First Lady's talk will focus on the need for health care reform, especially among children and families, the strengths of the plan, its particular gains for children, and her optimism that health reform will happen if all its supporters work hard.

Enclosed is one of CDF's Leave No Child Behind pins that we would be delighted for the First Lady to wear, as well as two copies of the just-printed Green Book that will be available for the first time at conference.

Again, thanks for your continued help and support. We have tried hard for Thursday's events to provide a meaningful albeit small boost to health care reform. As always, let us know what else might be helpful.

cc: Marian Wright Edelman

**Children's Defense Fund's
Annual National Conference
"Leave No Child Behind"
Cincinnati, Ohio
March 3 - 5 1994**

**Opening Plenary:
Thursday, March 3, 1994
1 - 2:45 p.m.
North Meeting Rooms**

12:45 a.m. SATELLITE UPLINK START

**[If HRC is on time, we go with this schedule.
If she runs early or late, we modify times.]**

1 - 1:04 p.m. Mark Real welcome and intro. Marian Wright Edelman (MWE)

1:04 - 1:08 p.m. MWE remarks and intro. Hillary Rodham Clinton (HRC)

1:10 - 1:35 p.m. HRC remarks via Satellite uplink - 20 min -- interrupted for applause

1:35 - 1:55 p.m. Questions to HRC from 5 pre-selected advocates, seated at the front of the room

MWE to segue into this segment, and intro first questioner. Subsequent questioners will identify themselves, with name, organization and city/state. Lauren/Lynn will be in charge of mike for questioners.

2:00 - 2:45 p.m. Panel discussion moderated by Jim Weill, with Bailus Walker and Gerry Shea, and Dr. Jennifer House

2:45 - 3:00 p.m. Panel takes questions from the audience (not pre-screened)

Satellite Media Tour Schedule:

2:00 p.m. Room 206 - MWE Media Tour via Satellite

3:00 p.m. Advocates Media Tour via Satellite

4:00 p.m. [Satellite END]

**1994 CDF NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Road Map to Health Reform
Advocates for Q&A Participation**

Question 1

Donald Shwarz
Philadelphia
Children's Hospital
(215) 590-1708

Question 2

Carolyn Hendrickson
Minneapolis
Congregations Concerned for Children
(612) 870-3660

Question 3

Almarie Ford
New Orleans
Mayor's Office of Human Resources Policy
(504) 826-1959

Question 4

Leslie Lanham
Austin
Children's Defense Fund, TX
(512) 472-2223

Question 5

Helen Lancaster
Kalamazoo
Campaign for Children
(616) 344-9874

1994 CDF NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Road Map to Health Reform
Targets for Press Work

CITY	MEMBER
New Jersey suburbs (NY)	Pallone
San Diego	Schenck
Philadelphia	Margolies-Mezvinsky, Greenwood
Minneapolis	Durenberger, Sabo
New Orleans	Breaux, Tauzin
Milwaukee	Kleczka
Memphis	Cooper
Austin	Pickle
Topeka	Kassebaum, Slattery
Kalamazoo	Upton
Albuquerque	Bingaman
Fresno	Lehman
Bristol, VA	Boucher
Jonesboro, AR	Lambert

Thursday March 3, 1994

- -2:45 p.m. **Opening Plenary:** Road Map to Health Care Reform, with keynote speaker First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton *
- 3:15-5:00 p.m. **Community Strategies Workshops:** Special Focus on Health Care Reform
- 6:30-7:45 p.m. **Interfaith Service/A Moral Witness for Children:** Let Justice Roll Down
- 8 p.m. **Networking Buffet Supper**

* Followed by *SuperSession*
on Health Care Reform.

Friday, March 4, 1994

- 7-8:00 a.m. **Continental Breakfast with Special Networking Opportunities for Religious Denominations**
- 8-9:15 a.m. **Plenary:** A New Vision for Early Childhood Development
- 9:45-11:45 a.m. **"How-To" Workshops**
- SuperSession: 1994 Legislative Agenda for Children**
- Noon-1:30 p.m. **Luncheon Plenary:** Building a Movement for Children
- 2-3:30 p.m. **State Caucuses**
- 4-6:00 p.m. **"How-To" Workshops**
- SuperSession: Young, Black, and Giving Back: The Black Student Leadership Network**
- ~~Evening~~
7-10:00 p.m. **An Advocate's Night Out:** Special evening of food and entertainment at Cincinnati's Union Terminal

Saturday, March 5, 1994

- 7-8:00 a.m. **Continental Breakfast**
- 8-9:15 a.m. **Plenary:** Stopping the War Against American Children, with keynote speaker U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno
- 9:45-11:45 a.m. **Community Strategies Workshops:** Special Focus on Violence Prevention
- SuperSession: Gun Control: Beyond the Brady Bill**
- 12:30-2:30 p.m. **Awards Luncheon and Address by CDF President Marian Wright Edelman**

703 684 0406

Suggestions for questions for Hillary

QUESTIONS

1. What will happen to a child's insurance when a parent loses his or her job?
2. I know that you and the President spent much of the last two weeks emphasizing how the plan helps the elderly. Do you expect to make a concerted effort soon to call attention to the children and family parts of the health care problem and the health care bill?
3. What can children's advocates do to help get the President's plan passed?
4. The president's plan seems to include a lot on prevention. Besides covering immunizations what else will be in the plan to promote prevention and save money?
5. What are the two or three things you like most about the plan? Are there one or two things you wish you could have done but couldn't because there wasn't enough support or money?

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND FAX COVER SHEET

March 2, 1994

TO: Liz Bowyer
Phone#: 202/456-2231
Fax #: 202/456-2239

FROM: Lauren Shapiro, CDF - Media
Phone - 513/784-6043/6044
Fax - 513/784-6045
Pager - 513/366-6407

RE: CDF Conference

*Who are the
award winners?*

PAGES: *14*

MESSAGE: Liz, I've attached all the materials you requested including:

- ◆ Time Script for Opening Plenary on Thursday 3/3
- ◆ Pre-Screened Questions Advocates will be asking Mrs. Clinton
- ◆ Talking Points on Health Reform (Suggestions for advocates for handwriting postcards to Congress)
- ◆ Program of Main Plenary Sessions
- ◆ List of Plenary Speakers
(Speakers from the Administration include A.G. Janet Reno, Dr. Lee Brown and Donna Garland from HHS. Ann Delory will be contacting you with names of any other officials from the Administration addressing the conference and further information on CDF attendees.)
- ◆ Memo that went to Maggie and Evelyn from Renee Wessels on the Satellite Feed
- ◆ CDF Press Release on "Alarming Number of Children Denied Private Health Insurance"
(Press Conference scheduled for 3/3 at 11:30 a.m. - by Marlan Edelman)

**Children's Defense Fund's
Annual National Conference
"Leave No Child Behind"
Cincinnati, Ohio
March 3 - 5 1994**

Opening Plenary:
Thursday, March 3, 1994
1 - 2:45 p.m.
North Meeting Rooms

12:45 a.m. SATELLITE UPLINK START

[If HRC is on time, we go with this schedule.
If she runs early or late, we modify times.]

1 - 1:04 p.m.	Mark Real welcome and intro. Marian Wright Edelman (MWE)
1:04 - 1:08 p.m.	MWE remarks and intro. Hillary Rodham Clinton (HRC)
1:10 - 1:35 p.m.	HRC remarks via Satellite uplink - 20 min -- interrupted for applause
1:35 - 1:55 p.m.	Questions to HRC from 5 pre-selected advocates, seated at the front of the room MWE to segue into this segment, and intro first questioner. Subsequent questioners will identify themselves, with name, organization and city/state. Lauren/Lynn will be in charge of mike for questioners.
2:00 - 2:45 p.m.	Panel discussion moderated by Jim Weill, with Bailus Walker and Gerry Shea, and Dr. Jennifer House
2:45 - 3:00 p.m.	Panel takes questions from the audience (not pre-screened)

Satellite Media Tour Schedule:

2:00 p.m. Room 206 - MWE Media Tour via Satellite
3:00 p.m. Advocates Media Tour via Satellite
4:00 p.m. [Satellite END]

~~Remarks~~ Ailla W C -
Remarks for "Beat the Odds" U.S.
3/4/94

POSSIBLE SCRIPT

First Lady:

Hello Twin Cities! I'm sorry I can't be there with you in person. I'd like to join the Timberwolves Foundation and Children's Defense Fund and all of you there in congratulating all of the Beat The Odds finalists.

You young people are an inspiration to all of us. To Tina Blom, Gregory Moore, Wayne Meshke and Da Xiong (pronounced Da Chung) and all the finalists — I wish you the very best. And I hope you enjoy your special evening.

Bios on
4 kids

Mesh-ke

Question #1

- The Health Security Act will give every child and family health insurance that can never be taken away, even if a parent lose a job. Families will get health insurance through health alliances and this relationship does **not** change with job changes.
- What **may** change when a family loses employment income is how the insurance is paid for, as employers would normally be paying 80% of the cost of the premium. If a parent becomes unemployed, assistance with the ongoing cost of the health insurance premium is available in the form of discounts based on family income. Full discounts are available for the lowest income families.

Question #2 - this is a White house call - I have no idea.

Question #3 - ditto here, only she may want to point out that we need support for universal coverage, a benefit package spelled out in statute so that kids don't lose out, consensus that the plan is good for kids (less of the "yes, but..." type endorsements)

Question #4 -

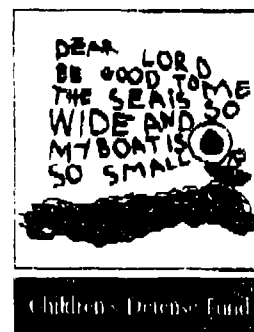
Prevention is truly a cornerstone of the Health Security Act because health care reform must go beyond reforming our medical care system. Reform must achieve improved health for all Americans and reduce the disparities in health status that so many children suffer from, whether they are poor children, children of color, or children in underserved areas.

- First, the Act provides full coverage for a complete set of clinical preventive services, including clinician visits, screening tests like pap smears and mammograms, and of course immunizations.
- Second, the Act re-orientes the health care system away from treating disease by making plans and providers accountable for the health outcomes of their patients and for keeping populations healthy.
- Third, the Act re-structures the way that we train doctors and other health professionals to focus more on primary care where so much prevention is carried out.
- Fourth, the Act authorizes additional funds for prevention research in areas important to child well being such as birth defects and reproductive health as well as additional funds for States to carry out community prevention activities.
- Finally, the Act focuses on each of us and our role in improving our health through making informed decisions about our health care.

#5 - looks like a WHH call

TALKING POINTS ON HEALTH REFORM

Suggestions for writing to Congress



Here are some examples for writing post cards to Congress on health reform. You can get more information on CDF's position and the President's health care proposal in the Congressional Workbook included in your conference packet, pages 8-10. For tips on contacting your Representatives see page 69.

✎ Support the President's health proposal because it offers the best chance for guaranteeing health coverage for America's children.

✎ Support health reform that guarantees universal coverage and comprehensive benefits for children in a way that families can afford.

✎ The President's plan should be the basis of health reform because:

1. It covers every American,
2. It includes a specific benefits package, and
3. It is affordable for families.

✎ Health care for every American Child **NOW!** Support universal and comprehensive coverage.

✎ I support any health reform plan that will provide universal coverage and comprehensive benefits, whether it's the Clinton plan or the single-payer plan.

✎ If we don't have health insurance for all children, the health crisis will only get worse. Please support universal coverage and comprehensive benefits.

✎ It makes no sense to reform the health system without guaranteeing coverage for our children. Don't support any proposal that doesn't meet that test.

✎ The President's health proposal offers the best hope to get broad health coverage for all 8.4 million American children who go without it today.

✎ Accept nothing less than universal health coverage for all America's children. And coverage that can never be taken away. Support the President's plan.

✎ Every child deserves a healthy start. The Cooper plan falls way short. Support universal coverage and comprehensive benefits.

SPEAK UP FOR CHILDREN!

Write to Congress **TODAY**.

25 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
Telephone 202 628 8787
Fax 202 662 3510

Thursday March 3, 1994

- 1-2:45 p.m. **Opening Plenary:** Road Map to Health Care Reform, with keynote speaker First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton *
- 3:15-5:00 p.m. **Community Strategies Workshops:** Special Focus on Health Care Reform
- 6:30-7:45 p.m. **Interfaith Service/A Moral Witness for Children:** Let Justice Roll Down
- 8 p.m. **Networking Buffet Supper**

* Followed by *SuperSession*
on Health Care Reform.

Friday, March 4, 1994

- 7-8:00 a.m. **Continental Breakfast** with Special Networking Opportunities for Religious Denominations
- 8-9:15 a.m. **Plenary:** A New Vision for Early Childhood Development
- 9:45-11:45 a.m. **"How-To" Workshops**
SuperSession: 1994 Legislative Agenda for Children
- Noon-1:30 p.m. **Luncheon Plenary:** Building a Movement for Children
- 2-3:30 p.m. **State Caucuses**
- 4-6:00 p.m. **"How-To" Workshops**
SuperSession: Young, Black, and Giving Back: The Black Student Leadership Network
- ~~Evening~~
7-10:00 p.m. **An Advocate's Night Out:** Special evening of food and entertainment at Cincinnati's Union Terminal

Saturday, March 5, 1994

- 7-8:00 a.m. **Continental Breakfast**
- 8-9:15 a.m. **Plenary:** Stopping the War Against American Children, with keynote speaker U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno
- 9:45-11:45 a.m. **Community Strategies Workshops:** Special Focus on Violence Prevention
SuperSession: Gun Control: Beyond the Brady Bill
- 12:30-2:30 p.m. **Awards Luncheon and Address** by CDF President Marian Wright Edelman

Conference Schedule

MEMORANDUM

TO: Maggie Williams
Evelyn Lieberman

FROM: Renee Wessels *RW*

DATE: March 1, 1994

RE: Video Conference at CDF Conference

Thank you both for your help and support in making Thursday's video feed possible. We have more than 2,400 advocates joining us in Cincinnati; lots of press, including the Detroit Free Press and Philadelphia Inquirer; and believe it or not, the Washington Post is even sending a reporter (Laura Stepp).

Attached to this memo are several attachments that should be helpful in preparing the First Lady for the event:

- o Time schedule for satellite feed.
- o Health report and press release that CDF will be issuing at Thursday morning news conference in Cincinnati.
- o List of five advocates who will be asking questions of Mrs. Clinton after her remarks.
- o List of five questions that the advocates will ask.
- o List of media markets targeted for satellite video tour with Marian and advocates.
- o Conference schedule at-a-glance.

Per Patty Solis' instruction, we've been working with Dave Anderson and the guys from Wireless in making all the arrangements for the feed. There will be two-way video. At our end, Lauren Shapiro is stage managing the event and will be my and Lynn's liaison with all of you. If in the event that Mrs. Clinton is running late, we expect to delay the beginning of the plenary. She is the keynote speaker at the opening plenary session. Marian will introduce her (after Mark Real convenes the conference).

Let us know if you'd like to suggest modifications to the advocates' questions. The five advocates are from media markets in key congressional districts; at this time, we're still working to ensure diversity. We'll let you know if there are any changes.

Page 2

Also as you may be aware, we have arranged for a 14 market video tour with Marian and the five advocates after the First Lady speaks. Again, with Jim Weill and field's help, we selected politically important markets.

In terms of the First Lady's remarks, the following points may be helpful.

- o More than 2,400 advocates will attend the conference. All 50 states will be represented.
- o Theme of conference is Leave No Child Behind. Agenda continues to be one of guaranteeing every American child a Healthy Start, a Head Start, a Fair Start, and a Safe Start.
- o Topic of opening plenary is Road Map to Health Care Reform. Immediately following Mrs. Clinton's address and question and answer session, we will hold a panel discussion/supersession with all attendees on health care reform. Scheduled to speak are Bailus Walker, Dean of College of Public Health at the University of Oklahoma and CDF Board Member; Gerry Shea, Director of AFL-CIO Employee Benefits Department; Dr. Jennifer Howse, President of the March of Dimes; and Jim Weill as moderator.
- o Key events and topics at conference include a Thursday night Interfaith Service, plenary sessions on early childhood development and violence (with Janet Reno on Saturday), and supersessions on 1994 legislative agenda for children, the Black Student Leadership Network, and gun control. This year we have a record number of workshops (65), ranging from the traditional how-to's to community strategies on health care reform and violence prevention.

At the risk of stating the obvious, we hope that the First Lady's talk will focus on the need for health care reform, especially among children and families, the strengths of the plan, its particular gains for children, and her optimism that health reform will happen if all its supporters work hard.

Enclosed is one of CDF's Leave No Child Behind pins that we would be delighted for the First Lady to wear, as well as two copies of the just-printed Green Book that will be available for the first time at conference.

Again, thanks for your continued help and support. We have tried hard for Thursday's events to provide a meaningful albeit small boost to health care reform. As always, let us know what else might be helpful.

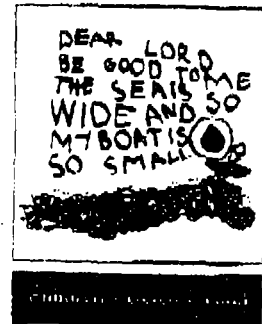
cc: Marian Wright Edelman

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE

9:00 a.m. (EST)/Thursday, March 3, 1994

CONTACT:

Stella Ogata (513) 784-6043 or 6044 (Cincinnati)
 Nicole Chrysostron (202) 662-3612 (Washington, D.C.)



UNIVERSAL COVERAGE, COMPREHENSIVE BENEFITS, AND EMPLOYER MANDATE

Needed to Stem Declining Coverage For Children

CINCINNATI, Ohio -- Barely half of the nation's children will be covered by health insurance through their parents' employers by the year 2000 if current trends continue, according to a new report released today by the Children's Defense Fund. The Health Insurance Crisis for America's Children also documents that the problem of children without insurance from any source is mainstream -- nearly two out of three are from non-poor families, three quarters are White, and nearly seven out of ten are from married-couple families.

CDF said that the percentage of children who were covered fell from 64.1 percent in 1987 to 59.6 percent in 1992. Had this decline not occurred and the percentage of children covered stayed at the 1987 rate, more than three million additional children would have had employer-based insurance in 1992. The report also concludes:

- n The five-year trend (1987-1992) was a continuation of the previous ten years when children also lost employer-based insurance at the rate of nearly one percent a year.
- n The drop in employer-provided coverage is not because of a drop in employment. In 1987, 91% of children lived in a family with at least one working mother, and over 64% had employer-based insurance. By 1992, 91% of children still lived in a family with at least one working parent, but only 60% were insured through those employers.

"For two decades, employer cost-cutting and the rising cost of health insurance have forced millions of children out of the private health insurance system and children's health and the public treasury are left to pick up the tab," said CDF President Marian Wright Edelman. "Too many employers have ignored their responsibility for the well-being of their employees' families. Families who work too often lose care for their

-MORE-

25 E Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20001
 Telephone: 202 518 8787
 Fax: 202 602 3310

CDF Conference/Page 2

children and we need to change the system to make sure that every American child has health security that can never be taken away."

Despite the rapid decline of employer-based health coverage of children, the number of children who were covered by some health insurance remained relatively flat for the five-year-period covered by the report (1987-1992). According to CDF, the primary reason was growth of the government's Medicaid program to cover more poor and near-poor children. However, the report points out that Medicaid will not continue to grow to compensate for declining private coverage, and that the growth that has occurred shifts costs to the public. Moreover, the static situation left almost one in eight American children (8.3 million) uninsured throughout the year in 1992. Millions more children had insurance for some but not all of the year.

"Only by guaranteeing health insurance for every American can we assure every child and pregnant woman the health care they need," Edelman said. "We need universal coverage with comprehensive benefits through a plan that is affordable for families."

While almost every state has alarming numbers of children who are uninsured, some states have extraordinarily high rates. In Texas, New Mexico, the District of Columbia, and Oklahoma more than one in five children has no health insurance throughout the year. In contrast, fewer than seven percent of the children in Connecticut, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Rhode Island have no insurance. Ohio ranks twelfth in the nation, with 224,029 (eight percent) of its children uninsured.

CDF released the report on the opening day of its 14th annual conference, which kicked off today in Cincinnati with a presentation by Hillary Rodham Clinton via satellite from Washington, D.C. The First Lady spoke to over 2,400 conference attendees about the President's plan for health care reform and its effects for children.

The conference runs for three days and draws child advocates, religious leaders, educators, and parents from every state. Conference speakers include U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno, Ohio Governor George Voinovich, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Lee Brown, Rep. Robert Matsui (D-Calif.),

-more-

CDF Conference/Page 3

and Rep. Tim Roemer (D-Ind.).

The theme of CDF's conference is "Leave No Child Behind," and the focus of many workshops and plenary sessions is on the crises American children face in the areas of health and welfare, gun violence, teen pregnancy, and family and community breakdown.

"Ohio is an ideal setting for CDF's annual conference because it is a typical state that has taken a bipartisan lead on some very critical programs for children, especially on Head Start," said CDF-Ohio Director Mark Real. "Over 400 Ohioans are participating in the conference, including the Governor and key legislative leaders. What's noteworthy is that support for children is coming from all parts of Ohio and from leaders of both parties," Real said.

At a luncheon Saturday, CDF will recognize outstanding efforts on behalf of children at a special awards luncheon. Sarah and Jim Brady will receive an award for their tireless efforts against violence and work to win passage of the Brady bill. Joseph Marshall, executive director of the San Francisco-based Omega Boys Club, will be recognized for his organization's innovative approach to giving inner-city youth alternatives to drugs and violence by providing scholarships to teens who "stay clean." Dr. Barry Zuckerman, chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at Boston City Hospital, will be honored for his pioneering efforts to meet the special health needs of high-risk children. And, the *Detroit Free Press* will receive an award for its trailblazing "Children First" initiative which advocates on behalf of Detroit's children and has altered how many journalists view their commitment to the communities they serve.

The Children's Defense Fund exists to provide a strong and effective voice for the children of America who cannot vote, lobby or speak for themselves. Its goal is to educate the nation about the needs of children and encourage preventive investment in children before they get sick, drop out of school, suffer family breakdown, or get into trouble. CDF works to ensure that every child has a healthy start, a head start, a fair start, and a safe start, and to see that no child is left behind. CDF is a private, nonprofit organization supported by foundations, corporations, and individuals.

1994 CDF NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Road Map to Health Reform
Targets for Press Work

CITY**MEMBER**

New Jersey suburbs (NY)
San Diego
Philadelphia
Minneapolis
New Orleans
Milwaukee
Memphis
Austin
Topeka
Kalamazoo
Alberquerque
Fresno
Bristol, VA
Jonesboro, AR

Pallone
Schenck
Margolies-Mezvinsky, Greenwood
Durenberger, Sabo
Breau, Tauzin
Klecza
Cooper
Pickle
Kassebaum, Slattery
Upton
Bingaman
Lehman
Boucher
Lambert

**1994 CDF NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Road Map to Health Reform
Advocates for Q&A Participation**

Question 1

Donald Shwarz
Philadelphia
Children's Hospital
(215) 590-1708

Question 2

Carolyn Hendrickson
Minneapolis
Congregations Concerned for Children
(612) 870-3660

Question 3

Almarie Ford
New Orleans
Mayor's Office of Human Resources Policy
(504) 826-1959

Question 4

Leslie Lanham
Austin
Children's Defense Fund, TX
(512) 472-2223

Question 5

Helen Lancaster
Kalamazoo
Campaign for Children
(616) 344-9874

2/19/94, #1

THURSDAY AFTERNOON WORKSHOPS - 16 Slots

3:00 - 5:00 pm

Supersession:Rooms: **204/210/**
211/203**Road Map to National Health Reform**

Staff: Health

Moderator: Jim Weill, CDF

Speakers: 1. Heather Booth, Field Director, National Health
Care Campaign, DNC

AV:

2. Bailus Walker, Jr., Ph.D, M.P.H., Dean of Public
Health, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City,
OK, CDF Board of Directors

AV:

3. Gerry Shea, Director of Employee Benefit Relations,
AFL-CIO, Washington, DC

AV

Policy T1

Rooms: 234

What Health Reform Means to Children with Disabilities

Staff: Lucy, Marty

Speakers: 1. Jonathan Stein, Community Legal Services,
Philadelphia, PA

AV:

2. Polly Arango, Family Voices, Algodones, NM

AV: 35mm projector for slides; carousel

Skills/Policy T2Rooms: **230/244****Managed Care: Making it Work for Children**

Staff: Gregg Haiffley

Moderator: Lucy Hackney, Children's Defense Fund

Speakers: 1. Franna Diamond, Coordinator, Healthy Start
Coalition, Massachusetts Advocacy Center, Boston,
MA

AV:

2. Dr. Donald F. Schwarz, Assistant Chief of
Pediatrics, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia,
Philadelphia, PA

AV:

Policy T3

Room: 261

The Impact of Poverty on Children's Health and Learning

Staff: Arloc

Speakers: 1. Alan Myers, MD, MPH, Department of Pediatrics,
Boston City Hospital, Boston, MA

AV:

2. Jodi Sandfort, Ann Arbor, Michigan

AV: overhead projector

Policy T4

Rooms: 232/222

Skills T5

Rooms: 231/243

Organizing a Strong Voice for Health Care Reform: Mobilizing Your Community

Staff: Lucy Hackney (coordinator), Jim Dickson, Mark Real, Laura Kadwell

Speakers: 1. Kimberly Bobo, Community Organizer/Trainer, Inter-Religious Health Care Access Campaign, Midwest Academy, Chicago, IL

AV:

2. Marsha Andraski, President, Association of Ohio Children's Hospitals, Columbus, OH

AV:

3. Elie Ward, Executive Director, Statewide Youth Advocacy, Albany, NY

AV: NONE

Policy/Model T6

Rooms: 233

A Partnership for Wholeness: Religious Congregations Role In Improving Maternal & Child Health

Staff: Shannon

Speakers: 1. Jane Thomas, Policy Analyst, Hold out the Lifeline, Southern Regional Project on Infant Mortality, Washington, DC

AV: video

2. Lorna Miller, Director, Office for Creative Connections, All Saint's Church, Pasadena, CA

AV:

Skills T7

Room: 241

Simplifying The Medicaid Enrollment Process for Children And Families

Staff: Judy Wessler

Moderator: Judy Wessler, CDF-NY Child Health Project

Speakers: 1. Alvin Conyers, Medical Assistant-Specialist III, New York State Department of Social Services -- Health and Long Term Care Division, Albany, NY

AV:

2. Wanda Ceniteno, Assistant Patient Accounts, Manager/Medicaid Coordinator, William F. Ryan Community Health Center, New York, NY

AV:

3. *Charlotte Lowery, Executive Assistant, Bureau of Maternal & Child Health, Ohio Department of Human Services, Columbus, OH

AV:

Model/Skills T8
Rooms: 235/236

Children's Health: The Role of Philanthropy

Staff: Arlene

- Speakers: 1. *Karen W. Feinstein, PhD, President, Jewish Health Care Foundation, Pittsburgh, PA
- AV: video monitor -- 1/2" VHS
2. *Dorothy Meehan, Vice President, Sierra Health Foundation, Sacramento, CA
- AV:
3. *Tom Callahan, Assistant Vice President Corporate Public Improvement, Aetna Life and Casualty Foundation, Hartford, CT
- AV:

Policy T9
Room: 260

Getting the Message About Welfare Reform: What Do People Really Think?

Staff: David Kass

- Speakers: 1. David Kass, Senior Program Associate, Family Support Division, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC
- AV:
2. Jodie Levin Epstein, Senior State Policy Analyst, Center for Law and Social Policy, Washington, DC
- AV:

Model T10
Room: 263

School-Based Conflict Resolution Programs

Staff: Teresa (Linda Lantieri)

- Speakers: 1. Linda Lantieri, Resolving Conflict Creatively Program (RCCP), New York, NY
- AV: overhead projector & screen
2. Janet Dutrey, Trainer, Resolving Conflict Creatively Program (RCCP), New York, NY
- AV: VHS video playback unit; easel, flip chart/marker

Policy T11
Room: 262

Caring for Children's Mental Health Needs: the Challenges for Health Care Reform

Staff: MaryLee

- Speakers: 1. Sheila A. Pires, Human Services Collaborative, Washington, DC
- AV: overhead, flip chart, lavalier mike
2. Sandra Vaughn, Associate Director, Child and Adolescent Service Center, Canton, OH
- AV: flip chart/marker, overhead projector, VCR-VHS & monitor

Policy T12

Room: 206

Giving All Children a Head Start

Staff: Helen Blank

Speakers: 1. Linda Likins, Director of Government Affairs,
National Head Start Association, Alexandria, VA

AV:

2. Helen Blank, Director of Child Care and
Development, Children's Defense Fund,
Washington, DC

AV:

Model T13

Rooms: 207/205

Helping Children Deal With Violence: Community Strategies and
Responses

Staff: Mylan D., Margaret

Speakers: 1. Geoffrey Canada, President/CEO, Rheedlen Centers
for Children and Families, New York, NY

AV:

2. *Judith Simpson, Senior Program Officer, the
George Gund Foundation, Cleveland, OH

AV: NONE

3. *Darlene Kamine, Juvenile Court Referee, Hamilton
County Juvenile Court, Cincinnati, OH

AV:

4. *Barbara Coe, Associate Director, Fernside Center
for Grieving Children, Cincinnati, OH

AV: 35mm projector for slides; remote to speaker; screen

Workshop T14

Room: 232/242

Linking Up With KIDS Count Projects in Your State

Staff: Mark

Speakers: 1. *Betty King, Director, Administration & Operations,
Annie E. Casey Foundation, Greenwich, CT

AV:

2. William P. O'Hare, Coordinator, KIDS COUNT,
Baltimore, MD

AV:

3. Jane Garland, Coordinator, KIDS COUNT,
Association for Children of New Jersey, Newark, NJ

AV:

4. Carol Kamin, Executive Director, Children's Action
Alliance, Phoenix, AZ

AV:

Workshop T15

Room: 266

Summer Food, Learning, And Fun

Staff: Olive

Speakers: 1. Marian David, Associate Director, CDF-Marlboro County, Bennettsville, SC

AV:

2. Mike Haga, Senior Field Organizer, FRAC, Washington, DC

AV: cassette tape recorder

3. Winifred Green, CDF Board Member, Jackson, MS

4. Nancy Ford, Delaware Department of Public Instruction, Wilmington, DE

Workshop T16

Room: 267

Innovative Government Funding for Children's Programs: Advocates can Make it Happen!

Staff: Tim Briceland-Betts

Speakers: 1. Margaret Brodtkin, Executive Director, Coleman Advocates for Children, San Francisco, CA

AV: VHS-VCR & monitor

2. William Michaels, PhD, ED, Children's Board of Hillsborough County, Tampa, FL

AV: flip chart/marker, easel, overhead projector

FRIDAY MORNING HOW TO'S - 24 Rooms Available
9:45 - 11:45 am

Supersession:

Rooms: 202/212

1994 Legislative Agenda for Children

Staff: Eileen

Moderator: John Deardourff, CDF Board Member

Speakers: 1. Hon. Robert T. Matsui, D-CA, United States House of Representatives, Member, House Ways & Means Committee, Washington, DC

AV:

2. Sharon M. Daly, Director of Government and Community Affairs, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC

AV:

3. Hon. Tim Roemer, D-IN, United States House of Representatives, Founder/Chairman, Congressional Childrens' Working Group (CWG), Washington, DC

AV:

Model/Policy FA1**Skills FA2**

Room: 204

Pol./Skills FA3

Room: 213

What Health Care Reform Means to Minority Children

Staff: Paula Franklin

- Speakers: 1. Erica E. Tollett, Senior Public Policy Analyst,
National Black Child Development Institute,
Washington, DC
- AV: NONE
2. Esther Aguilera, Legislative Assistant,
Congressional Hispanic Caucus, Washington, DC
- AV:

Skills FA4

Room: 263

Crossing the Line: the Media's New Role as Child Advocates

Staff: Media Division

- Speakers: 1. *Cathy Trost, Director, Casey Journalism Center,
College of Journalism, University of Maryland,
College Park, MD
- AV: overhead projector & screen
2. *Jane Dougherty, Editor, Detroit Free Press,
Detroit, MI
- AV:
3. *Steve Knickmeyer, Special Projects Editor,
Arizona Republic, Phoenix, AZ
- AV: NONE
4. Joe Marshall, President, Omega Boys Club, San
Francisco, CA
- AV:

Skills FA5

Room: 214

Seeing is Believing: Make Your Case through Child Watch Visits

Staff: Julie

- Speakers: 1. Dorothy LaVictoire, Adolescent Program
Coordinator, Mott Children's Health, Flint, MI
- AV: overhead projector, VHS & monitor
2. Patty Dengler, Attorney at Law, Junior League of
Wichita, Wichita, KS
- AV: VCR & Monitor, overhead projector
3. Cynthia Heard, Program Director, Family
Preservation, Compton, CA
- AV:

Skills FA6

Room: 236

An Advocate's Guide To Using Data

Staff: Janet

- Speakers: 1. Janet M. Simons, Senior Research Specialist,
Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC
- AV:

Skills FA7
Room: 267

Fiscal Management for Non-Profits

Staff: Reynald, Iris

Speakers: 1. Stanley Corfman, Senior Manager, Price
Waterhouse, New York, NY

AV:

2. Reynald LaTortue, Director of Finance and
Administration, Children's Defense Fund,
Washington, DC

AV:

Skills/Model FA8
Room: 201

Building Strong Partnerships for Children: Religious Congregations &
Community Organizations

Staff: Shannon

Moderator: Margery Freeman

Speakers: 1. Laura Dean Friedrich, Director,
Church/Community Consultation Services,
ChildServ, Park Ridge, IL

AV:

2. Mari Cruz Ramos, Unit Manager, Humboldt Park
Office, ChildServ, Chicago, IL

AV:

Model/Skills FA9
Rooms: 231/243

Running a Local Immunization Program: It's Not a One Shot Deal

Staff: Paula Franklin, Rosie

Speakers: 1. Phyllis Silver, Advocate for Child Health, New
York State Health Department, Albany, NY

AV:

2. Jeffery Gabel, National Consultant, Coalition of
Community Foundations for Youth, Kansas City,
MO

AV: NONE

3. Mohamed Khoder, Medical Director, Frederick-
Winchester Health Department, Winchester, VA

AV: NONE

Model FA10
Rooms: 230/244

Communities Coming Together to Help Homeless Families

Staff: Robin

Speakers: 1. Marilyn Mabry, Program Manager, New Futures,
Harris Family Foundation, Huntsville, AL

AV: overhead projector, 16mm projector and screen,
lavalier mike

2. Ellen Wuertz, Administrator of Homeless Families
Programs, City of Baltimore, Baltimore, MD

AV: overhead projector & screen

Model FA11

Room: 204

**Boston Community Centers: A Unique Partnership Between
Neighborhoods And Government**

Staff: Darold

- Speakers: 1. Evelyn Riesenber, Acting Executive Director,
Boston Community Centers, Boston, MA
- AV:
2. *Roberta Campbell, Teacher, Boston Community
Centers, Boston, MA
- AV:
3. Rev. William E. Dickerson, President, Mission
Hill Community Center Council, Mattapan, MA
- AV: overhead projector & screen; flip chart, marker,
easel

**Policy/Model FA12 The New Family Preservation & Support Services Program: An Exciting
Room: 262 Catalyst for Change**

Staff: MaryLee

- Speakers: 1. Ken Seeley, Executive Director, Colorado
Foundation for Families, Denver, CO
- AV: overhead projector & screen
2. Elie Ward, Executive Director, Statewide Youth
Advocacy, Albany, NY
- AV: NONE

Model/Policy FA13 Comprehensive Integrated Services for Children Ages 0-3

Rooms: 232/242

Staff: Helen

- Speakers: 1. Judith Jerald, MSW, Executive Director of Early
Education Service, Early Education Services,
Brattleboro, VT
- AV: overhead, flip chart, markers
2. Carolyn King, Associate Executive Director, New
Hope Services Center, Jeffersonville, ID
- AV: NONE

**Policy/Skills FA14 How To Make Child Support Work For Children In Your State And
Room: 235 Community**

Staff: Nancy Ebb

- Speakers: 1. Nancy Ebb, Senior Staff Attorney, Family Support
Division, Children's Defense Fund, Washington,
DC
- AV:
2. Laura Kadwell, Acting Director, Children's
Defense Fund, Minnesota
- AV:

Policy FA15

Room: 210

How to Grow Phone and Letter Trees for Children & Families

Staff: Jim Dickson

- Speakers: 1. Nancy Shier, Project Director, Kids PEPP -- a project of the Ounce of Prevention Fund and Family Forum, Chicago, IL
- AV: NONE
2. Ciro Scalera, Executive Director, Association for Children of New Jersey, Newark, NJ
- AV:
3. Beverly Phillips, Regional Organizer, Bread for the World, Chicago, IL
- AV:

Policy FA16

Room: 206

Teen Empowerment and Community Building

Staff: Rich Lyn-Cook

- Speakers: 1. Mr. Nel Smith, Education Center, Manhattan Valley, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, NY
- AV:
2. Mr. Waayl Shahid, Director of Leadership Training, Manhattan Valley, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, NY
- AV:
3. *Patria Rodriguez, Counselor, Manhattan Valley, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, NY

Model FA17

Room: 200

Religious Campaigns for Children: Local and National Models

Staff: Shannon

- Speakers: 1. Joan Rosenhauer, Outreach Director USCC, Department of Social Development and World Peace, U.S. Catholic Conference, Washington, DC
- AV:
2. Jeffery Warren Scott, PhD., Pastor and Director, For Kids, Child Advocacy Ministry of Broadman Baptist Church, Cuyahoga Falls, OH
- AV: 35mm slide projector; lavalier microphone; VCR & monitor

Model/Skills FA18

Room: 260

LINKS: Promoting Comprehensive Services for Children & Families

Staff: Darold/Gina

- Speakers: 1. Margaret Lorber, Coordinator, LINKS, Washington, DC
- AV:
2. Elizabeth Ford, Director of Goal 1 Project, National Association for Education of Young Children, Washington, DC
- AV: VHS video playback unit

Skills FA19

Room: 266

Conflict Resolution in the Workplace

Staff: Teresa (Linda Lantieri)

- Speakers: 1. Linda Lantieri, Director of Training, Resolving Conflict Creatively Program (RCCP), New York, NY
- AV: overhead projector, cassette tape recorder, video-VHS, flip chart/marker, easel
2. Janet Dutrey, Trainer, Resolving Conflict Creatively Program (RCCP), New York, NY
- AV: same as above

Skills FA20

Room: 205

Serving Children and Families in Rural Communities

Staff: Sharon D.

- Speakers: 1. *Tammy Canfield, Coordinator for Health Care Finance, North Country Children's Clinic, Watertown, NY
- AV: overhead projector, video & monitor
2. Janice L. Charles, Executive Director, North Country Children's Clinic, Watertown, NY
- AV: overhead projector, video & monitor
3. Raquel Oliva, Executive Director, Avanca-Rio Grande Valley, McAllen, TX
- AV: carousel for slides, slide projector

Skills FA21

Room: 207

Partnering for Young Children with the Cooperative Extension System

Staff: Darold

- Speakers: 1. *Jane Schuchardt, National Program Leader, Family Resource Management, Extension Service - USDA, Washington, DC
- AV:

Workshop FA22

Room: 261

Moving Your State's Health Policy Agenda Towards Universal

Coverage: Before and After National Health Reform

Staff: Carol Regan, Gregg Haiffley

Moderator: Gregg Haiffley, Children's Defense Fund

- Speakers: 1. Alice Porter, Senior Policy Analyst, Health Policy Analysis Project, University of Washington, Seattle, WA
- AV: 35mm slide projector & screen;
2. Susan Castellano, CDF-Minnesota
- AV:
3. Rachel Block, Special Adviser to the Governor on Health Care, Governor Dean's Office, Montpelier, VT
- AV:

Workshop FA23

Room: 233

Eureka!: Learning from Innovative Programs

Staff: Darold

- Speakers:
1. *Chuck Bean, Executive Director, Eureka! Foundation, Washington, DC
- AV: overhead projector & screen
2. *Shelly Norman Hill, Director, Eureka! Detroit, Detroit, MI
- AV:
3. Carmen Vega-Rivera, Executive Director, East Harlem Tutorial Program, New York, NY
- AV:
4. Maxine Willis, Executive Director, KEYS: Kids Enkoying Yourselves...Without Drugs, Detroit, MI
- AV:

Slot FA24**FRIDAY AFTERNOON HOW TO'S - 24 Rooms Available****4:00 - 6:00 pm****Supersession:****Rooms: 202/212****Young, Black and Giving Back: the Black Student Leadership Network**

Staff: Steve, Rich

- Speakers:
1. Jimmie Jones, National Coordinating Committee (NCC), Black Student Leadership Network, Austin, TX
- AV: NONE
2. Shuronda Robinson, NCC, Black Student Leadership Network, Austin, TX
- AV: NONE
3. *Lisa Sullivan, BSLN Field Director, Raleigh, NC
- AV:
4. *Malkia Lydia, NCC, BSLN, Washington, DC
- AV:
5. *Meta Jones, NCC, BSLN, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ
- AV:
6. *Errol James, NCC, BSLN, New York, NY
- AV:
7. *Helene Fisher, Director, Ella Baker Child Policy Training Institute, BSLN, Washington, DC
- AV:
8. *Deidre Bailey, Co-Chair NCC, BSLN, Washington, DC
- AV:
9. *Matthew Countryman, Consultant and Former Director, Ella Baker Child Policy Training Institute, Ann Arbor, MI

Model/Skills FP1

Rooms: 232/242

Vaccines for Children: Getting Your State Ready to Implement the New Law

Staff: Paula

Moderator: Paula

Speakers: 1. Phyllis Silver, Advocate for Child Health, New York State Health Department, Albany, NY

AV:

2. Kay Johnson, Director, Policy & Government Affairs, March of Dimes, Washington, DC

AV:

Model/Skills FP2

Room: 267

Keeping Homeless Families Together

Staff: Robin

Speakers: 1. Maggie Cervantes, Executive Director, New Economics for Women, Los Angeles, CA

AV:

2. Laurene Heybach, Supervisory Attorney, Homeless Advocacy Project, Oak Park, IL

AV:

3. *Lisa Mihaly, Consultant, Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women, Lexington, MA

AV:

Model FP3

Room: 260

Grandparents & Other Relatives Raising Children: Eliminating Barriers to Care

Staff: Robin

Speakers: 1. Sandra Campbell-Jackson, Founder, Raising Others' Children Program, Director of Human Services, 18th Street Development Corporation, Philadelphia, PA

AV: VCR with monitor

2. Emily Jean McFadden, Professor, School of Social Work, Grande Valley State University, Grand Rapids, MI

AV: overhead projector

Model/Skills FP4

Room: 203/211

Healthy Mothers And Healthy Babies: Programs Making a Difference

Staff: Aimee Quijano

- Speakers: 1. *Lenore Lawrence, Children's Healthy Start, Tacoma, WA
- AV:
2. Cecile H. Edwards, Associate Professor, College of Allied Health/Howard University, Washington, DC
- AV:
3. *Judith Gallagher, Director, Maternal & Child Health, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, PA
- AV: overhead projector; VCR & monitor
4. Vicki Ogunlade, Clinical Supervisor, Project Prevent, Atlanta, GA
- AV: 35mm projector for slides, 16mm screen, carousel for slides; lavalier mike

Model/Skills FP5

Room: 262

Helping Children by Strengthening Families: Linking Family Support And Family Preservation Programs

Staff: MaryLee

- Speakers: 1. Rebecca Ruffner, State Coordinator, Arizona Chapter, National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse, Prescott, AZ
- AV:
2. Pamela Day, Director of Family Preservation & Family Support Services, Child Welfare League of America, Washington, DC
- AV:

Skills FP6

Room: 214

There's A Child Behind That Statistic: How To Plan & Conduct a Child Watch Program for Community Leaders

Staff: Sharon L.

- Speakers: 1. Sharon Ladin, Associate Director, Child Watch Program, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC
- AV: Flip chart, markers, tape

Skills FP7

Room: 207

Model/Skills FP8

Room: 266

A Children's Movement: State Leadership and Local Action from Two Perspectives

Staff: Jim Dickson

Moderator: 1. *Barbara O'Brien, Executive Director, Colorado Children's Campaign, Denver, CO

AV:

Speakers: 1. *Bea Romer, First Lady of Colorado, Denver, CO

AV:

2. *Anna Jo Haynes, Executive Director, Mile High Child Care Association, Denver, CO

AV: 1/2" VHS & monitor

3. *Jacqueline Robinson, Assistant Director, Advocacy Services, Chicago, IL

AV: NONE

4. *Shela Haenicke, Director, Advocacy Services, Chicago, IL

AV: flipchart/marker

Skills FP9

Room: 213

Grasstops: Organizing Local Leaders to Lobby Members of Congress

Staff: Jim Dickson, Mark, Leslie

Speakers: 1. *Lavatus Powell, Associate Director of State and Local Government Relations, Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, OH

AV:

2. *Mary Lazarus, Community Volunteer, CDF-Ohio, Columbus, OH

AV:

Skills FP10

Room: 235

Are You Ready for Prime Time? Broadcast Skills Training

Staff: Media Division

Speaker: 1. Lynn Bowersox-Megginson, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC

AV: flip chart

Model/Skills FP11

Room: 236

Just What Is Social Issue Marketing?

Staff: Renee

Speakers: 1. Mark Sarnier, President, Manifest Communications Inc., Toronto, Ontario

AV:

2. *Yola Carlough, Manager of Franchise Marketing, Ben & Jerry's, Waterbury, VT

AV: 35mm slide projector with remote to speaker; carousel, screen

Skills FP12

Room: 230

How To Use The Census Data

Staff: Janet

Speaker: 1. Janet M. Simons, Senior Research Specialist,
Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC

AV:

Skills FP13

Room: 263

Community Planning For Early Childhood Development Services

Staff: Gina

Moderator: Gina Adams, Senior Program Associate, Children's
Defense Fund, Washington, DC

Speakers: 1. Julie Levine, Director of Community Planning,
Families and Work Institute, New York, NY

AV: either flip chart or chalk board

2. Sally Westheimer, Executive Director, Complete
Community Child Care, Cincinnati, OH

AV:

Skills FP14

Room: 244

Getting the Most out of your Banking Relationship

Staff: Reynald

Speakers: 1. *Edgar Pressley, Vice President, Community
Finance, Society Bank, Cincinnati, OH

AV:

2. *Marilyn Kraider, Vice President of Finance
Planning, Society Bank, Cincinnati, OH

AV:

3. *Heidi Lockhart, Vice President Retail, Society
Bank, Cincinnati, OH

AV:

4. *James Heider, Assistant Vice President, Cash
Management, Society Bank, Cincinnati, OH

AV:

Skills FP15

Room: 205

Fundraising for Advocacy

Staff: Arlene

Moderator: 1. Sally Jones, Director of Development, Children's
Defense Fund, Washington, DC

Speakers: 1. Mary Merrill, Campaign for Human Development,
Washington, DC

AV:

2. *Natalia Churney, American Express-TRS, New
York, NY

AV:

Skills FP16

Room: 216

Lifting A Faithful Voice for Children: How To Involve Congregations
& Communities in the National Observance of Children's Sabbaths

Staff: Shannon

Speakers: 1. Helen Lancaster, Chairperson of Interfaith Service,
Kalamazoo Campaign for Children, Kalamazoo,
MI

AV: VCR & monitor; VHS & 1/2"

2. Charlotte Stokes, Director, Head Start
Development Center, Nagodoches, TX

AV: Video playback unit, Easel

3. Shannon Daley, Children's Defense Fund,
Washington, DC

AV:

Model/Policy FP17 Meeting the Health Care Needs of Children Living Away From Their
Room: 210 Families

Staff: MaryLee

Speakers: 1. Abigail English, Attorney, National Center for
Youth Law, San Francisco, CA

AV.

Policy/Skills FP18

Room: 200/201

Children's Advocacy at the Local, County, And State Levels

Staff: Mark, Jim Dickson, Eileen Cooper-Reid

Speakers: 1. *Robert Wehling, Vice President Government
Affairs, Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, OH

AV: NONE

2. Bill Weissman, Executive Director, Children First,
Portland, OR

AV:

Model FP19

- Policy/Skills FP20** Welfare Reform: What's Happening in Washington and the States
 Room: 265
 Staff: David Kass
 Speakers: 1. Warrine Pace, Director of Services, Project Match, Chicago, IL
 AV:
 2. Jodie Levin-Epstein, Senior State Policy Analyst, Center for Law and Social Policy, Washington, DC
 AV: NONE
 3. Azar Kattan, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Robert T. Matsui, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC
 AV: NONE
 4. *Col Owens, Senior Attorney, Legal Aid Society, Cincinnati, OH
 AV:
- Policy/Skills FP21** Family Life Education: What, When, Why and How Should We Teach Children and Youth about Sexual Behavior and Health?
 Room: 206
 Staff: Darold
 Speakers: 1. Susan Wilson, Executive Director, Network for Family Life Education, Rutgers University, Center for Social and Community Development, School of Social Work, New Brunswick, NJ
 AV: overhead projector; lavalier microphone
 2. Yvette Adams, SIECUS (Sex Information and Education Council of the US), New Brunswick, NJ
 AV: flip chart/easel
- Model FP22** Youthline and the Beacon Schools
 Room: 231/243
 Staff: Geoff C.
 Speakers: 1. Robert Newman, Assistant Commissioner, New York City Department of Youth Services, New York, NY
 AV: flip chart, markers, easel, monitor with VHS, overhead projector
 2. Geoff Canada, President/CEO, Rheedlen Centers for Children and Families, New York, NY
 AV:
- Workshop FP23** How to Design Child Care Strategies for Welfare Reform
 Room: 264
 Staff: Nancy Ebb
 Speakers: 1. Nancy Ebb, Senior Staff Attorney, Family Support Division, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC
 AV:

Slot FP24

Room: 204

SATURDAY MORNING VIOLENCE WORKSHOPS - 18 Available
9:45 - 11:45 am

Supersession:

Rooms: 202/212

Gun Control: Beyond the Brady Bill

Staff: Hattie

Moderator: Geoff Canada, Rheedlen Centers for Children, NYC, NY

Speakers: 1. Lee Brown, Washington, DC (invited)

AV:

2. Josh Sugarman, Executive Director, Violence Policy Center, Washington, DC

AV:

3. Kathryn Kawfer Christofell, M.D., University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

AV:

Model V1

Room: 263

Breaking the Cycle of Gang Violence

Staff: Lolly

Speakers: 1. Yvonne Pointer, Attorney General's Office, Columbus, OH

AV:

2. Carl Taylor, Professor, Institute for Children, Youth & Families, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

AV: NONE

3. *Rev. Jeffrey Brown, 10 Point Plan for Churches, Cambridge, MA

AV:

4. Dr. Raymond Hammond, 10 Point Plan for Churches, Jamaica Plain, MA

Model V2

Room: 200

Successful Programs For Young Offenders

Staff: Jim W.

Speakers: 1. Lawrence F. Murray, Annie E. Casey Foundation Fellow, New York, NY

AV: flip chart/marker, easel

2. Donald Wydra, Regional Director, North American Family Institute, Inc., Danvers, MA

AV:

Model/Skills V3

Room: 213

Elements of a Successful Mentoring Program

Staff: Eileen C-R.

Moderator: *Deborah Mariner Allsop, Director, Field of Service,
United Way/Community Chest, Cincinnati, OHSpeakers: 1. Martin A. Jacks, Executive Director, the
Mentoring Center, Oakland, CA

AV: NONE

2. *Miriam West, Volunteer Project Director,
Cincinnati Youth Collaborative, Cincinnati, OH

AV:

Model/Skills V4

Room: 267

Positive Options for Adolescents: Building Skills, Rebuilding
Communities

Staff: Darold

Speakers: 1. Lee Matthews, Center Director, South Bronx Job
Corps Center, Bronx, NY

AV:

2. David Burch, Director, Youth Build Cleveland,
Cleveland, OH

AV: 1/2" VHS & monitor

Model/Skills V5

Room: 265

Congregations In Action: Reaching Out To Save The Children

Staff: Shannon

Speakers: 1. Rev. Raymond Blanks, Director for Church and
Community Issues, Ohio Council of Churches,
Columbus, OH

AV:

2.

AV:

Model/Skills V6

Room: 214

Youth Anti-Violence Initiatives

Staff: Steve W.

Speakers: 1. Dr. Sherry Patillo, Clinical Psychologist, Sinai
Samaritan Outpatient Psychiatric Clinic,
Milwaukee, WI

AV:

2. Rodney Dailey, Gang Peace, Inc., Dorchester, MA

AV: 1/2" VHS & Monitor

3. Rev. Jerry McAfee, Coordinator, ARYS, City,
Inc., Minneapolis, MN

AV: NONE

Model V7
Room: 260

Community Policing: Building Coalitions

Staff: Mark

- Speakers: 1. Lee Fisher, Attorney-General, State of Ohio, Columbus, OH
- AV:
2. Steve Marans, Director, Child Development Community Policing Program, Yale University Child Study Center, New Haven, CT
- AV: flip chart/marker, 35mm projector & slide carousel, screen
3. Melvin H. Wearing, Assistant Chief of Police, New Haven Police Department, New Haven, CT
- AV:
4. Elsie Scott, Deputy Commissioner of Training, New York City Police Academy, New York, NY
- AV: NONE

Model/Policy V8
Room: 203/211

Addressing Violence in the Lives of Young Children: Lessons for the Early Childhood Development Community

Staff: Julianne

- Speakers: 1. Dr. James Garbarino, President, Erikson Institute, Chicago, IL
- AV: NONE
2. *Dr. Beverly Roberson Jackson, Director of Public Policy and Public Education, Zero to Three National Center for Clinical Infant Programs, Arlington, VA
- AV:

Policy V9
Room: 262

Making the Airwaves Safe for Kids: Deprogramming Media Violence

Staff: Lynn

- Moderator: Lynn Bowersox-Megginson, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC
- Speakers: 1. Dr. Edward Donnerstein, Professor, Communication Studies, University of California/Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA
- AV:
2. Kathryn Montgomery, Co-Director, Center for Media Education, Washington, DC
- AV: video-VHS
3. Laura Vural, Executive Producer, Rise & Shine Productions -- a project of the Rheedlen Centers for Children & Families, New York, NY
- AV:

Policy V10

Room: 205

What are Risk Factors for Violence?

Staff: Mylan

Speakers: 1. Joel Handler, UCLA Law School, Los Angeles, CA

AV: NONE

2. Professor Edward James Latessa, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH

AV: lavalier mike

Skills V11

Room: 210

Violence Data: Where To Find It And How To Use It

Staff: Janet, Tanya L.

Speakers: 1. Janet M. Simons, Senior Research Specialist, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC

AV:

2. Tanya Lewis, Black Community Crusade for Children, Washington, DC

AV:

Model/Skills V12

Room: 206

We Can Help: Public and Private Funding for Anti-Violence and Youth Development Programs

Staff: Arlene

Speakers: 1. *Crystal Hayling, Program Officer, the California Wellness Foundation, Woodland Hills, CA

AV: 35mm projector for slides; screen

2. Louis Negrette, Professor, Cal State and Chair, Hope and Youth Strategies Team, Los Angeles, CA

AV:

3. *Judy Simpson, Senior Program Officer, The George Gund Foundation, Cleveland, OH

AV:

4. *James T. Smith, President, Frozen Food Co., ConAgra, Omaha, NE

AV:

Slot V13

Room: 264

Federal Crime Bill: What Does it Mean for Children and Families?

Staff: Eileen S.

Speakers: 1. James Bell, Staff Attorney, Youth Law Center, San Francisco, CA

AV:

2. Paul Demuro, Senior Fellow, National Council on Crime & Delinquency, Baltimore, MD

AV:

Policy V14
Room: 207

Black Student Leadership Network's 1994 Advocacy Campaign

Staff: Rich

- Speakers: 1. Michele Tingling-Clemmons, Senior Field Organizer, FRAC, Washington, DC
- AV:
2. Darold Johnson, Deputy Director of Programs and Policy, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC
- AV:

Skills V15
Room: 266

Violence as a Public Health Issue

Staff: Carolyn

- Speakers: 1. Marcella Hammett, MPH, Director, Project Gun Stop, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA
- AV: flip chart/marker, carousel for slides, cassette tape recorder, 35mm projector for slides
2. Malcolm Adcock, Commissioner of Health, City of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH
- AV:

Model V16
Room: 204

Meeting the Health Care Needs of Homeless Families

Staff: Robin

- Speakers: 1. John Lozier, Executive Director, National Health Care for the Homeless Council, Washington, DC
- AV: NONE
2. Jackie Gains, Executive Director, Health Care for the Homeless, Baltimore, MD
- AV:

Model V17
Room: 201

Family Violence & Its Impact on Children

Staff: MaryLee

- Speakers: 1. Ernestine Moore, Director, Skillman Center for Children, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI
- AV: flip chart, marker, tape
2. Lonna Davis, Supervisor, Domestic Violence Unit, Massachusetts Department of Social Services, Boston, MA
- AV: monitor with VHS;

Workshop V18
Room: 261

Taking it to the Streets: Inspiring Leaders to Combat Violence

Staff: Sharon L.

- Speakers: 1. Barry Zuckerman, MD, Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, Boston City Hospital, Boston, MA
- AV: 35mm projector for slides; screen
2. Sharon Ladin, Associate Director of Child Watch, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, DC
- AV:

To: Liz Browyer
.....
Fax #: 202-456-2239
.....
From: Lisa Simpson, MB, BCh, MPH, Office of the Assistant Secretary
for Health
.....
Date: 2/24/94
.....
Pages: , including this cover sheet
.....

fax

Here are some things that I had in my computer.

Let me know if you need more specific stuff, either in terms of the plan, existing statistics, or the positions of various child advocacy groups.

I will be out of the office later today until tomorrow afternoon. You can call me after that, leave a message at work, or call my home voice mail - 301-657-8331.

From the desk of...

Lisa Simpson, MB, BCh, MPH
Policy Advisor for Health Care Reform
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health
Room 713E, 200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC, 20201

tel: (202) 401-7736
fax: (202) 690-5432

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

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Washington, DC, 20201

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fax t r a n s m i t t a l

to: Liz Browyer

fax #: 456- 2239.

from: Lisa Simpson, MB, BCh, MPH

date: 2/28/94

re: Information on kids

pages: , including this cover sheet

NOTES: Here is some stuff specifically on adolescent health which I thought might be helpful.

STATEMENT OF
M. JOYCELYN ELDERS, M.D.
SURGEON GENERAL
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Before the U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Education and Labor
Subcommittee on Select Education and Civil Rights

Wednesday, January 26, 1994

**Authorship by: M. Joycelyn Elders, M.D., Lisa Simpson, M.D., M.P.H.,
Evelyn Kappler, and Bob St. Peter, M.D.**

ADOLESCENT HEALTH: A GROWING CONCERN

In the last five years numerous reports have detailed the growing and complex problems our youth face: suicide, homicide, HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancy and drug and alcohol use to name a few. Each year more than 5,000 teens end their lives and another 400,000 attempt suicide.¹ In 1993, over 5,000 adolescents were killed, making homicide the leading cause of death for young men age 10 to 24. AIDS is the fastest growing cause of death among adolescents and young adults and the number of undiagnosed cases of HIV infection among 13 to 29 year olds is nearly 5 times greater than the number of reported cases. In addition, two and a half million adolescents contract a sexually transmitted disease each year. One third of high school seniors report excessive drinking and 40% report having tried an illicit drug. Each year, more than 500,000 babies are born to teenagers, putting them at risk for school failure, poverty, and welfare dependency. Finally, these risk behaviors often co-exist and compound the impact on young men and women.

What is most distressing is that so many, more than two thirds in fact, of the causes of adolescent illness or death are preventable. Preventable by education. Preventable by early identification of risk factors. Preventable by referral to appropriate health services. PREVENTION. This is a key strategy in the President's plan and it is particularly important for our youth as it is during the teen years that health behaviors are established that contribute to many of the poor health, education, and social outcomes of adults.

¹ National Academy of Sciences, "Losing Generations - Adolescents in High-Risk Settings", National Research Council, 1993.

The second feature of the plan that will improve adolescent health is a commitment to ACCESS. Adolescents make up the most medically underserved age group in America. Only 70% of adolescents have health insurance and this coverage often excludes the preventive and psychosocial services that are so important to improving adolescent health. But adequacy of financial coverage is just one barrier to health care for teens. Multiple non-financial barriers to care work to delay seeking help or result in adolescents avoiding care altogether.

Too often adolescents are not aware of how health services can help them or do not know where to find them. They are concerned about obtaining confidential services. The few health services they may access are focused on physical ailments and fail to identify social and mental health needs, or are not linked to other appropriate services in the community. Most practitioners are not adequately trained to care for adolescents or are uncomfortable caring for them. A ten minute office visit is unlikely to provide a troubled youth with the opportunity or sense of trust that is essential to bring up concerns about drug use, violence, or dysfunctional family relationships. These problems are exacerbated by a health system that is designed to provide specialty services rather than primary care. Adolescents desperately need health care providers who are readily available, who can provide ongoing care for their complex needs, who they can trust, and who can ensure linkages to all other appropriate health and social services.

THE ROLE OF SCHOOLS UNDER HEALTH CARE REFORM

Schools can provide a superb opportunity to reach our bright young people in a way that can be what I refer as an "equalizing factor." Schools can be a great equalizer by teaching young people early how to protect their health and

how to use health and social services effectively. Schools can also help to break down barriers and link young people with necessary services. As such, schools have a wealth of potential for ensuring the future health and well-being of young people.

The Health Security Act holds great promise of reducing costs by minimizing the risks of serious illness, costly inpatient care, and inappropriate use of hospital emergency rooms by emphasizing primary prevention and early intervention through health education and access to primary care. The comprehensive benefit package removes all financial barriers to clinical preventive services by fully covering these services with no cost sharing. Health plans will be accountable for the health of entire populations, not just those they provide services to, providing them with a strong incentive to keep people healthy. A reformed education system for physicians and other health providers will greatly expand the availability of primary. Access to services will be safeguarded by strengthening existing community based providers and authorizing additional funds for expanding community capacity to provide services as well as funds for providing enabling services to reach out to hard to reach populations. Yet these strategies alone will not assure that our youth, especially adolescents most at risk, will benefit from health care reform. To assure this, we must reach out to them where they are and give them what they most need: prevention and access.

Therefore, the President's plan recognizes the specific nature of the health needs of children and adolescents, and the important role that schools can play. Schools provide an unique opportunity because they not only offer a "natural" setting where youth assemble on a regular basis, but also because education and health promotion can be

integrated into the learning environment of a school-affiliated activities. Schools also provide a highly efficient way in which to reach young people with comprehensive health services. With the majority of young people enrolled in school, school-based and school-linked clinics provide a unique opportunity to provide comprehensive health services to youth.

Therefore I believe that our greatest chance of improving the health status of our young people lies in early and ongoing protection of their health and development -- which is best accomplished through a combination of comprehensive health education and access to health services. Comprehensive health education should be taught to all children, starting in kindergarten and continuing through high school. A sequential, age and developmentally appropriate approach to school health education would provide every child with a foundation of knowledge for risk reducing and health promoting behaviors. Ideally, a comprehensive health education program would provide information on many related health topics, including -- growth and development, nutrition, safety, first aid, injury and violence prevention, environmental health, tobacco and other substance abuse, disease prevention and control, mental and emotional health, family life, and human sexuality.

As I am sure you know, I have also long been in favor of school-based and school-linked health programs in order to provide health services to young people who would otherwise not have access to such services. I believe that school-linked health services are an important innovation in health care for school-aged youth and that integrated, prevention-oriented approaches can help reduce many access barriers. A decade ago, school-based health centers were a rarity. Since 1985, however, their numbers

have grown dramatically to over 500 that currently exist across the country. Such school-related health services are logical partners of comprehensive school health education in that they can increase access to primary and preventive health care.

SCHOOL RELATED INITIATIVES IN THE HEALTH SECURITY ACT

The Administration recognizes the importance of these two approaches to promote preventive health measures and to ensure access to services. Therefore, the Health Security Act includes two new Federal programs that would support efforts to design and implement comprehensive school education programs and school-related health services.

School Health Education

Comprehensive health education is a key component of any preventive health strategy. As young people enter into adolescence, the need for health education increases greatly as they often become involved with health risk behaviors that have serious, long-term consequences for their health, social development and academic performance. However, only 52 percent of students in the 9th grade, 12 percent of 10th graders and only 2 percent of 11th and 12th graders currently receive some instruction in health care. Compounding the problem of inadequate numbers of school health education programs, existing programs are often fragmented and not comprehensive in nature.

The Health Security Act will address both the issues of quantity and quality of school health education programs by using a modest investment of new funds to create a comprehensive national framework and provide States with

the opportunity to leverage existing Federal funds from the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, and Agriculture to implement integrated and comprehensive health education programs.

Fifty million dollars will be available to support planning and implementation grants to State education agencies (SEAs) and large local education agencies (LEAs) for comprehensive school health education programs for children in kindergarten through grade 12. This proposed program is unique and demonstrates our commitment to partnership initiatives. It would be administered by HHS in close consultation with the Department of Education, and is a serious attempt to better link the current categorical health programs which are directed at specific health problems into a comprehensive program of health education targeted at school-aged youth. Through waiver provisions, what I refer to as the "glue", the plan establishes a national framework for comprehensive school health education that allows States and communities to bring together existing health education efforts into a coordinated strategy. Given the limited resources available, the waiver provision makes it possible for grantees to obtain waivers of current program requirements in order to better integrate federally funded categorical health programs, such as Drug Free Schools, HIV funding and others. The proposal also provides authority to support research and demonstration, evaluation, training, and technical assistance at the national level.

School-Related Health Services

The Health Security Act also provides \$100 million beginning in fiscal year 1996 to support planning and implementation grants to States and local community partnerships for school-related health services focused on

adolescents aged 10-19. Building on school-based and school-linked demonstrations that have shown promise, the Health Security Act targets areas with highest need as demonstrated through high rates of poverty, adolescent pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection, substance abuse, community or gang violence, and unemployment.

Based on local needs assessments, programs will be designed to provide young people with preventive health services; mental health service and social services counseling; substance abuse counseling, care coordination and outreach; management of simple illnesses and injuries; and referral and follow-up for more serious conditions. In order to promote the use of preventive health services available through these school-related health program, no cost-sharing will be required of participants.

Schools will be required to design programs that meet the specific needs that they identify in their community. In other words, if drug use is a major concern, an emphasis on identification, referral and treatment would be expected. If teenage pregnancy is identified as a priority, services to reduce teenage pregnancy that are culturally appropriate and acceptable to both the youth and the community should be provided. Delayed onset of sexual activity and effective use of contraceptives are just two options that communities will consider.

Because there is not enough money to serve all schools, the proposal targets funding to those schools or communities with the greatest need. It is estimated that there are currently 5.4 million students in 9,411 middle and high schools with a high prevalence of poverty and other risk factors. These young people, who frequently engage in high risk behaviors, also are most likely to experience the

multiple non-financial barriers to health care I discussed earlier.

This initiative will improve access to health and psycho-social services to up to 3.2 million school-aged youth in over 3,500 schools, with priority given to schools with the highest percentage of youth in need. As a result of targeting services in high-need areas, we expect to see a reduction in the preventable morbidity and mortality that school-age youth, especially adolescents, experience. Grants to State and local consortia will support the provision of services at sites throughout the country in area of greatest need.

School-related health providers funded under this proposal will also be certified automatically as "essential community providers" (ECP's), a program that provides transitional protection to federally-funded programs and other programs delivering care in underserved areas. The Essential Community Provider provisions require health plans to enter into a participation agreements or payment agreements with all Essential Community Providers. Under a participation agreement, health plans will be required to treat the Essential Community Providers in terms and conditions at least as favorable as other providers participating in the plan. School health providers are an exception to these rules, and the Secretary will determine an appropriate payment methodology in the future. This is an effort to help simplify the administrative work so that each school-based health center will not have to create individual links with multiple health plans in their areas.

As a matter of public health policy, comprehensive school health education and school-related health services are a priority. With sufficient support, such programs can bring into schools the kinds of education and preventive health

habits, as well as comprehensive health, mental health, and social services that so many young people need to "make it."

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**Remarks and a Question-and-Answer
Session at Kramer Junior High
School**

February 3, 1994

The President. Thank you very much. Give Carlotta another hand. Didn't she do a good job? [Applause] She was nervous. I told her there was nothing to it. She did a great job. Thank you, Carlotta. Thank you, Mr. Poles. I'm very, very glad to be here.

I wanted to come here the day after I gave the State of the Union Address last week, but I lost my voice. And as you can hear, I haven't quite gotten it back. But I think I can at least say what I came to say and hopefully answer some of your questions.

Every year the President gives the State of the Union Address to report to our whole country on the accomplishments and goals of the country and of the Government. But I came to Kramer this morning because I wanted to say something else. And that is that the future of our Union depends not just on the President and the Congress, on what I do or don't do, it also depends on you, every boy and girl in this school and every person like you all across this country, in the biggest cities, in the smallest towns and all the places in between, on how well you prepare for your life and how well you're able to lead it. That will shape what kind of country America is, and it will affect all the rest of us as well.

I think all of you know this, but this school has produced two graduates who are now part of what I do at the White House. And I want to formally introduce them. First, the Assistant Agent-in-Charge of my Secret Service detail, a person in charge of protecting me, Mr. Danny Spriggs. Stand up, Danny. He graduated from this school, went on to the University of New Mexico, and played football for the Dallas Cowboys, and then came back to the Secret Service and progressed through the ranks to his present, very important position. Second, I'd like to introduce one of my very talented White House photographers, also a graduate of this school, Ms. Sharon Farmer. Sharon, where are you? There she is, down in front. She graduated from this school, went on to Ohio State University where she was elected president of the student body, then became a photog-

rapher, and is so good at what she does that she is on the staff of the President. I'd also like to tell you that the head of our Secret Service detail, Rich Miller, grew up in this neighborhood. So there was a lot of interest in Kramer.

The Secret Service agents every year who protect the First Family give the President and the First Lady a Christmas gift. I don't know what those gifts have been in the past, but this year I got a letter from my Secret Service detail saying that because I had emphasized service so much and worked so hard to pass a national service bill, which gives young people like you the chance to earn some money to go to college by serving in their community, that they wanted their gift to me to be the adoption of this school. They wanted the people on the Secret Service detail to come into this school, to work with the young people, to try to make it a healthy, safe, growing place where you could learn more and where you could have contact with them, some very good people who have led very interesting lives. I can tell you, for my money, it was the best Christmas present I got this year. And I am very, very grateful for it.

When these two people who work for me went to this school years ago, our country had some problems then, too; the bigotry, the racism that then existed in our country was more overt than it is now. And they had some hills to climb to achieve what they have achieved in life.

In the years since, some of that open injustice has gone away, but all of you know now we have a whole set of new problems, our problems that were maybe there then but are worse now. There are too many neighborhoods where it seems that nobody has a job, too many places where families don't stay together, and too many places where kids are literally at risk of being shot or beat-up going to and from school and sometimes in school. To correct this problem we've got to work together. I've got to do my part, and you've got to help to create safe schools where learning occurs and to make sure that we have the kind of neighborhoods and the kind of futures that all of you deserve.

I know that a lot of you have lived with violence. I know you've seen it up close. I

imagine some of you have people in your own family who have been hurt. And maybe you know people who have given up on themselves and given up on our country, who've dropped out and are just angry all the time, doing their best to live from day to day, not thinking much about the future.

The first thing I want to ask of you is not to give up. Don't give up on yourselves, and don't give up on your country. I very much want you to go to school in safety, where you learn things and can look forward to a brighter and richer future. I want you to feel that you should and that you must stay off drugs and graduate from high school and go beyond. I want you to believe that you can do as much with your life as Danny Spriggs and Sharon Farmer have, or for that matter, that if you work hard and you really care enough about it, you might someday be in the United States Congress like Eleanor Holmes Norton or maybe even be running for President.

I came here, more than anything else today, to say I don't want you ever to give up on yourselves. I don't intend to give up on you as long as I am President. I'm going to keep working for better education, safer streets, and a brighter future, but it's for your life. And no matter what I do, I can't live your lives for you. No matter whether we do the right or the wrong things in public life, we can't live your lives for you. You have to do that. Every day you have to decide whether you're going to be here on time with a good attitude, learning as much as you can. Every day you have to decide whether the future is what happens to you 30 minutes from now or what happens to you 10 or 20 years from now. Every day you have to decide what you believe, what you care about, and what kind of person you're going to be.

I'm doing what I can to make the future better for you. Even as we are here today, the United States Congress is debating a bill that the Secretary of Education, Secretary Riley, introduced with my administration called Goals 2000. It embodies some ideas I have been working on for years and years, ever since I was a Governor. And I think it's fair to say that I have probably spent more time in public schools like this one all over America, as well as in my own State, than any person ever elected President. I have lis-

tened to teachers, I have listened to principals, and I have listened to students, not for just a year but for more than a decade.

What this legislation that Congress is debating does is to try to establish what kind of education every child needs in every school. It sets out some goals that will guarantee that if we reach them, all of our young people, wherever they are, whether they come from poor families or middle class families or wealthy families, if their schools work right, they'll be prepared to compete and to win in the 21st century.

One of those goals says by the year 2000, every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning. No one should have to go to school afraid, and no school should operate in a way that makes learning impossible. But the truth is that while we have some legislation up there to make our schools safer, you have a lot to do with what goes on in this school and whether the environment is good for learning.

Another goal says that by the year 2000 the high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent. That's the international standard. Another says that every adult should possess the knowledge and the skills needed to get and keep a good job, a job as good as people have in other countries.

When I drive up and down streets in some neighborhoods in this country and I see grown people standing on the street without work, it breaks my heart. And I know a lot of them would like to go to work, and I know a lot of them don't get work in part because they don't have a good education. These goals, all of these goals, are critical to your future. I want to start with the last one.

When I was your age, the unemployment rate in this country was 3 percent, more or less. When I graduated from high school, I knew a lot of people who dropped out of high school. I mean, that was a long time ago, lots of folks didn't finish school. But I didn't know a soul, black or white, with or without an education, who wanted a job who didn't have one. That's the literal truth when I was 17. That's the economy we had then. That was the reality then. Everybody I knew who was willing to work could find work.

Now, that's not true anymore, is it? It's just not true. Today, more than ever before, whether you have a job or not and how much you can earn at the job and what your future is depends upon how much you can learn, not just what you know, but how much you can learn. People who graduate from high school make twice as much as those who don't. Those who get training after high school make more. Those who graduate from college make twice as much again. And those who are willing to learn for a lifetime can deal with the hard truth that the average 18-year-old today will change work seven or eight times over the course of a lifetime.

Now, that can be a good deal. You might, if you do it right, live in the most exciting time America has ever known, because the world is changing so fast. You'll get to know people all over the world. By the time you're my age, you'll be routinely calling people around the world with a television screen along with your telephone, you'll be talking to people and there will be instantaneous translation. It will be an exciting time. But it will change so fast that you'll have to be able to learn new things all the time. And you have to decide whether you're going to do that, just like we have to decide whether we're going to give you the tools to do that.

I also think that we've got to say, all of us, there's something wrong. I heard the Vice President went to one of the schools here in DC last week, and I don't know if you saw it on television, but one of the students asked him, said, "How can we send a person to the Moon, and we can't make our schools safe?" Pretty good question, isn't it? What kind of country is it that can send somebody to the Moon and can't make our schools safe?

Well, we've got some legislation in Congress today designed to do that, designed to take guns out of the hands of people who shouldn't have them, to restrict semiautomatic and assault weapons, designed to provide more security for our schools, and designed to give our schools the tools they need; in high violence areas to teach young people to find other ways, nonviolent ways, to resolve their differences, to stop people from thinking about the future as what happens 5 seconds or 30 minutes from now and start thinking about what happens 4 years

and 10 years and 20 years from now, building a life, not acting on a violent impulse. We're working on that.

What the Secret Service did in adopting this school is also a wonderful thing because, you know, you can see me today and you can ask me questions. And then these good folks in the media, they'll report it all over the country. And a lot of young people like you will identify with what happened. They'll say, "Well, he didn't come to my school, but at least he came to a school like my school and talked to kids like me." But the President can't see everybody. So I hope that my Secret Service detail, by adopting this school, first of all, will make a difference in your life. I hope it will make your education more rewarding, more interesting, and I hope you'll get to know these people because they're good people. And secondly, I hope they will set an example, and all over America now more people will say, "Well, maybe I ought to go out into the schools. Maybe I ought to help. Maybe I ought to do something for these kids." And if that happens, Kramer will have done a great service for young people all across the United States.

I want to ask you all, before I open the floor to questions, to think about what I said today. Yes, we need to do a better job in making the streets safer and the schools safer. Yes, we've got to do a better job of creating more jobs so you have some opportunity out there. Yes, we've got to do a better job of giving your schools the tools they need so that you can get the best possible education. But you've got to decide what happens to you. You have to decide whether you're going to give up on you or whether someday you're going to play football for the Cowboys and be in the Secret Service or go off to a fine school like Ohio State and come back and have a job at the White House. You have to make that decision. No President, no politician can make that decision for you.

I haven't given up on the young people of this country. I think you are as smart and as good as any generation we have ever produced, and you deserve better, than you are getting. And I am going to try to make your streets safe, your schools better, and the job future better. But you also have to say, "I

am going to do the most I can with my life. I'm going to be what God meant for me to be." I'll try to keep up my end of the deal, and I want you to keep up yours.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Principal Ray Poles. Thank you, Mr. President. At this time, we will have some questions from our student body before the President comes—I would also like to take the opportunity to introduce to you our school board president, Ms. Linda Moody. It was an oversight on my behalf. Thank you, Ms. Moody. We will proceed with the questioning period. You have a mike, okay.

The President. Now, where are the mikes out in the audience? Where are they? Oh, okay. Now, how are we going to do this? The mikes have a long cord so that the ladies can go all the way up. If you've got a question or a comment, raise your hand, and they'll bring you the microphone. Don't be shy. There you go. Take mine. Tell us who you are and what grade you're in.

Coed Lunch

Q. I'm in the ninth grade. And I would like to know why Kramer ain't got coed lunches.

The President. Coed what?

Q. Lunch.

The President. Lunch? That's one thing I don't know the answer to. I don't know why Kramer doesn't have coed lunch, but surely the principal can answer the question before I leave. But if I were you, I'd want it, too. [Laughter]

Go ahead, listen now. You all be quiet and listen to your classmates, one at a time.

Crime Bill

Q. I am in the ninth grade, and I would like to know, in respect to the crime bill, what happens on the first or second strike?

The President. I'm sorry, I didn't—what?

Q. In respect to the crime bill, what happens on the first or second strike, since we're trying to avoid the third strike?

The President. What are the strikes?

Q. What happens on the first and second strike?

The President. Yes. Well, on the first or second, what happens—he's asking—the crime bill, there's a provision, that will be

a provision which says if you commit three violent crimes, you can't be paroled. No parole after three violent crimes. You asked what happens on the first or the second crime. It depends on, frankly, what the offense was. In other words, those people will go through the criminal justice system. And let's suppose it's an armed robbery, and the maximum sentence is 20 years, and a jury gives 15 years. Then the person will go to prison under a 15-year sentence and will be eligible for parole after serving a certain amount of that time.

So then most States—and the Federal Government has sentencing guidelines on this—most States have laws which say if you commit a second crime, you have to serve a much longer period of time before you're eligible for parole. But under this provision we say if the crimes are violent, if you're really hurting somebody, then you shouldn't be paroled at all if you do it three times, because you've obviously shown that you're going to spend your life hurting other people, and it's not worth the risk.

But the first two will be covered by whatever the law is now. And it depends on what the crime is and what the circumstances are.

Safe Drinking Water

Q. Good morning, Mr. President. I'm in the seventh grade. In your State of the Union Address, you mentioned the Safe Water Act. What are some of the specifics of this act?

The President. It's a drinking water act, safe drinking water act, and what we have to—we have to reauthorize it, but basically what it does is to set standards. It's important now in Washington, you know, because you just had some problems with that, serious problems. What it will do is to set standards for the testing of water throughout the country and all municipalities, all cities, and the evaluations of the water systems and will have certain requirements to upgrade those systems, hopefully before something terrible happens like this; that the whole idea of it is to find out problems, if the drinking water of a given community—normally it will start to get bad and will slowly deteriorate. So the idea is to have a testing procedure so that the quality of the water can always be monitored. And if it starts to deteriorate, there

will be a requirement that it be cleaned up so that people will always have a safe water supply all over the country.

Crime

Q. Hello, Mr. President. I would like to know, what can I do in my community to stop crime?

The President. Give her a hand. [Applause] That's great. Well, I think there are several things that you can do as a young person in your community to stop crime. But let me just mention, if I might, two or three.

One is, people always talk today about gangs, people joining gangs and how bad it is, right? But the truth is, everybody wants to be in some kind of gang. If you play on a football team, it's a gang, right? If you belong to a certain church, that's a group of people who believe like you do, and you're with them every Sunday, and they're part of your crowd, and it's part of your identity. In other words, all of us want to be with other people who are like us, who make us feel good and important because we're a part of their group. In a way, the Kramer School is a gang, right? It's a group of people who go here, and there's a limited number of people, and others don't go here. So the first thing I want to say to you is, I think that the more you can do as a young person to get other young people to associate with each other in positive ways, the less likely they'll be to associate with each other in negative ways. You can't just tell kids no all day; sometimes you've got to have something to say yes about. There has to be something to say yes to. And you can ask adults to do what they need to do; if there needs to be more opportunity for recreation or something else that adults should do, provide for you, so that people can have positive associations, I think that counts, first thing.

The second thing I think is important is that we know crime goes down where police officers work in neighborhoods on a consistent basis, know the young people, know the adults, and work to prevent crime instead of just to catch criminals. So the second thing you could do is to help organize people in your neighborhood to work with people in the police to stop crime before it happens, that is, to report suspicious things; if you

think there is drug dealing going on or you think there are people with illegal weapons or you think there is something else going on, there's some risk that might be happening, to let people know in advance. And that really counts for a lot. I have seen cities in this country with very tough neighborhoods where the crime rate dropped dramatically because the people in the neighborhood got organized and worked with the police on the front end to stop things from happening.

The third thing you could do that I think is really important is to do everything you can to organize young people to keep each other in school, because most people who show up for school on time, stay in school, learn something when they're in school, and try to work out their problems in a positive way in school don't wind up getting in trouble with the law. Those are the three things that I think you could do that would have the biggest impact on the crime problem.

Family Life

Q. Good morning, Mr. President. Since family life has been breaking down for the last 30 years, what can my generation do to restore family values?

The President. Did you hear what she said? She said, "If family life has been breaking down for 30 years, what can my generation do to restore it?" Good question. First thing you can do is make up your mind you're not going to have a baby until you're old enough to take care of it, until you're married. I mean, that's the most important thing.

You know, I gave—how many of you all saw my speech the other night? Did any of you see it? I guess you knew I was coming, so some of you watched it. Did they tell you to watch it? The principal told you to watch the speech. We spent all this time—now, I'm trying to figure out how to help people get off of welfare, good people who are strapped on welfare, who hate it, who don't want to be on it. And I've got some ideas, and I've learned a lot from people who are on welfare about it.

But one big problem is, people get on it because they start having children when they are children. And that's the first thing. The second thing that you ought to do is something you can't do alone, and that is that we

need to organize, starting about this age, young men to start talking among each other about what their responsibilities are, and that they shouldn't—they should not go out and father these kids when they're not prepared to marry the mothers, they're not prepared to take responsibility for the children, and they're not even able to take responsibility for themselves. This is not a sport. This is a solemn responsibility. Look, it's hard.

Then, once you get married, people have to realize they're going to have to ride through some tough times to keep the family together. There is no such thing as a trouble-free family. There's no such thing as a family where fights never occur, where differences never happen, where some days you think it wouldn't be easier to quit than to go on. There is no such family.

So the third thing we should be doing when young people are young is to say, look, the family is the most wonderful institution in society, but it's a human thing, which means it's full of fault, too. And you need to think about it. And when you make a commitment to it, you need to do everything you can to hang in there with it, all the way, because it makes life much more meaningful. Life is lonely enough as it is. And if you have a family and you have people that are helping you, it makes a huge difference, and it makes life better.

I'm telling you, until we decide this is a—this is a big cultural thing. We've got to make a decision. Every one of you have to make it. Is it right or wrong, if you're a boy, to get some girl pregnant and then forget about it? I think it's wrong. I think it's not only wrong for them, I think it's wrong for you. It's something you pay for the rest of your life. You carry that in the back of your head: Somewhere there's some child out there you didn't take care of that's in terrible shape because of something you didn't do. And if you're a young girl, you've got to think being a mother is still the most important thing in society. It is the most important thing that any person can do. But when you do it, you ought to do it when it's right: when it's right for you, when it's right for the child, and when you can do it right.

And we just have to make a decision. If you really want to rebuild the family, then

people have to decide: I'm not going to have a baby until I'm married. I'm not going to bring a baby into the world I can't take care of. And I'm not going to turn around and walk away when I do it. I'm going to take responsibility for what I do.

I wish there was some highfalutin easy way to say it, but there's not. There isn't any way to turn this thing around except to turn it around.

AIDS

Q. My question was, what type of steps are you going to take to help to slow up AIDS in the community?

The President. AIDS? The AIDS problem?

Q. Yes.

The President. Good, Jesse. He asked what we were going to do to try to slow down AIDS in the community. How many of you know somebody with AIDS? A pretty good number, huh? I'll tell you what we're doing; then let's talk about what's happening.

Even though, if you heard my speech the other night, I talked about how we were reducing Government spending in many areas to bring our debt down, our deficit down, we have increased Government spending a lot in trying to improve research, to try to find a cure or at least a treatment for AIDS that will keep people alive and to try to improve the ability of folks who care with folks with AIDS and continue their useful life as long as possible. In addition to that, we've tried to promote more AIDS education and prevention. But this is kind of like the question you asked me about the family. Right now, the only thing we know that works with regard to AIDS is not to get it. And we know that AIDS is spread primarily in two ways: because of drug users using unsafe needles and because of unsafe sex, primarily homosexual sex but not exclusively.

Now, so what we're trying to do is to be honest, brutally honest about that, talk to young people, tell them that your life is on the line and the only safe way, the only way to avoid dying from AIDS that we know right now is not to get it. And that's the truth.

I think eventually we will, if not find a cure, because it's a virus, but we'll at least find a treatment that will keep people alive.

But we're not there yet. So I'm going to spend more money every year I'm President to do more on research and development, to do more on care to try to lengthen the useful lives of people with AIDS. Any of us who've ever had friends with AIDS, some of you probably even have family members, have been gripped by this. It is agonizing, and it is a terrible problem for the United States. And I have friends who have died with AIDS or who have it now, so it's something I care a great deal about. But I have to tell you again—it's kind of like this schooling—that right now, as much as I can do about it, the most important person in determining what happens to you and AIDS is you. And I hope that you will do it.

Charter Schools

Q. Hello. I'm in the eighth grade. I would like to know, what are your thoughts about privatization and private schools?

The President. Private schools and what? Privatization?

Q. Yes.

The President. Privatization of the schools. Well, first of all, you asked about the private schools. This country has always actually done pretty well because we've had private schools and public schools. Most people have gone to public school, but there have been private schools out there for people either who, for religious or other purposes, wanted to use them. And most schools, at least those that are religiously motivated, have always provided some scholarships for people who couldn't afford to pay the tuition. So I think it's provided some competition that on balance, I think, has been good.

There's a whole different thing going on about privatization, which I think is what you want me to talk about. Baltimore, for example, has 9 or 10 schools now where the local school board has contracted with a private company, and they've given them whatever the budget of the school was and let them organize the schools, try to improve the physical facilities, try to operate them well. Then they are responsible for the principal, the teachers, how the thing operates. I think school districts ought to try it if they have real problems in their schools.

Those schools are called charter schools, where the public school system gives a charter to a private group to operate the schools. If the schools aren't working and if the school board decides they can't make them work, then I think they ought to try this. If it works, great, and if it doesn't work, they're no worse off than they were. So I think they ought to have the right to try it. I think they should be encouraged to try it. Our legislation which is moving through Congress encourages this sort of experimentation.

Let me say this in defense of our schools: Public schools and public housing projects—let's put them in there, too—they both worked just fine when you had strong families, strong communities, and the people who lived in them had a job. Public schools and public housing projects didn't really start to break down until the family and the jobs and the community started breaking down. So we have loaded a whole lot onto our public schools. Now, that means we've got to be smart and we've got to be creative because, still, the schools is the best hope that all of you have. But do I think it ought to be tried if a school's not working and the school board wants to try it? You bet I do. I don't see what we have to lose by trying it. If the school board wants to do it, I'm all for them.

National Information Superhighway

Q. Mr. President, how will the national information superhighway impact schools?

The President. Great question. If we do it right, what the national information superhighway will do is to set up a system in which if the schools can get the appropriate computer equipment, which I think will happen in the future, that a school like this one could be connected to schools all over the country, maybe all over the world, to libraries all over the country. You could interconnect with special television stations that were putting out certain information. In other words, you could have access in the school, in the classroom, to worlds of information that now you have to go someplace to find. It would, in effect, bring instantaneously, literally, in theory, billions of pieces of information into the fingertips of students all over America in all schools. And it's very, very important in its implications for American education because

if we do the national information superhighway right and we make sure that we get the kind of communications equipment, the kind of trained personnel we need out in the schools, it could go an enormous way toward vanishing or erasing the difference between wealthy school districts and poor ones, between wealthy schools and poor ones, by giving everybody access to the same information at the same time.

You could also have special courses like interactive video to take courses that otherwise could never be made available in schools, immediately, everywhere. So, if we do it right, it's going to be great for education. It's also going to be a great equalizer for us. I'm really hopeful about it.

Federal Spending

Q. Hello. I would like to know how much money was cut from Government spending?

The President. How much money does the Federal Government spend?

Q. How much money was cut from Government spending?

The President. Oh, how much had been cut. I'm sorry. Well, we spend every year—let me tell you how much we spend so I can explain that. We spend every year about \$1.5 trillion. When I became President we were taking in about \$1.2 trillion, so our deficit was about \$300 billion a year. Last year we cut \$255 billion from last year's budget, and we increased spending in certain areas. We increased spending in education and health and in high technology. And we raised taxes on the wealthiest Americans, and we raised the gas tax some, and we cut the deficit \$300 billion. So last year there were \$255 billion of spending cuts in the budget. This year, the Congress hasn't started work on it. I just sent a budget up there this year, this time. So the Congress hasn't started work on it. But we'll have to have a whole range of other cuts, and I propose that they cut 300-plus different programs and eliminate 100 altogether so that we can continue to increase our investment in the things that matter, like these education programs.

Q. Good morning, Mr. President.

The President. Good morning.

Technology in the Future

Q. I would like to know, in the year 2000, what level of technology should we have achieved?

The President. That is a great question. Let me say this: I don't think it's possible to answer that, because I don't think we know how fast technology will improve in the world. So I wish I could answer it, but I can't. Let me try to give you an answer, however, by starting with where we are now.

We know that there are seven or eight major areas of technology that will provide most of the high-wage, high-growth jobs of the future, that is, the good jobs, and that if we got a whole bunch of them, they in turn will create other solid jobs. One of those areas is civilian aviation. Another is biotechnology; that goes back to Jesse's AIDS question. Biotechnology—how are you going to solve all these problems of the human body and disease and everything—there's worlds of jobs there. Another will be telecommunications. Another will be computer software.

The answer to your question is, what we have to do is to educate our people well enough and to put enough money aside for research so that we achieve whatever level of technology anybody else in the world achieves. Otherwise, they will leave us behind. But technology is changing so fast—I can't say—I can tell you this: We know now that in order to have the assurance of having a job with a growing income right now in America, everybody that wants to have some assurance of a decent job with a growing income needs at least a high school education and 2 more years of training, every 18-year old looking forward, at least.

NAFTA

Q. Good morning, Mr. President. I want to know how will NAFTA affect our job market in future generations?

The President. How will NAFTA affect our job market in future generations? NAFTA will create—and of course, you know I'm for it, so I have my view; there are people who are against it who would give you something else. I believe NAFTA will create a lot more jobs for Americans because Mexico has almost 100 million people and

is growing very rapidly. And most of the products the Mexican people buy that are made in other countries are products made in America. In order for us to create more jobs for the American people, we have to have more customers for our products and services, obviously. You look at the unemployment rate today, you can see that we're capable of producing everything Americans want to buy and still not using up all the labor we've got. In other words, we can produce everything that Americans want to buy, and there will still be Americans unemployed. So if we want every American who wants to work to have a job, we've got to have more customers. NAFTA gives us more customers, and it will create more jobs.

It will also—I don't want to gloss it over—there will also be some things that the Mexicans sell to Americans that used to be made by Americans. So there will be some job loss. But I'm convinced there will be a lot more jobs gained than lost. And if I weren't, I wouldn't have supported it in the first place.

Drugs

Q. Good morning. I would like to know, how can we keep the drugs off the street?

The President. Well, I think there are two or three things we have to focus on. How can we keep the drugs off the street? Your ideas are maybe better than mine. Maybe you ought to tell me how you think we can keep the drugs off the street. I've got two or three ideas I want to mention, though.

One is, most cities do not have enough police officers to give the neighborhoods the kind of coverage they need. Thirty years ago, there were three police officers in this country for every violent crime reported. Today, there are three crimes, violent crimes, for every police officer. So most cities simply don't have the people they need to work in the neighborhoods, stay there, and help keep the places safe and drug-free—first thing.

Second thing is that schools should become drug-free areas. You ought to be able to get the drugs out of the schools, and then kids should be taught from a very early age about the hazards of drugs, that they can kill you, they can take your life away.

The third thing is, we've got to bring another economy to the areas where people are

doing drugs, because it's a business. People have to have other ways of making a living. We have to create an alternative future.

So I think there's law enforcement. I think there's drug education and treatment, which I know works, because my own brother has had a drug problem, so I know that works. But I think you also have to create another future. We have to tell people—keep in mind, the drugs got real bad in the places where the family and the community and the jobs were all disappearing. So I think we have to again create an alternative reality. One of the things we're trying to do in our administration is to create some conditions in which people will go in and invest money and hire people in these areas where people have been making money off drugs instead of off honest jobs. But you all might have better ideas than that. If you've got any ideas for me about what to do about drugs, stand up and give me one of your ideas. I'd like to have—go ahead.

Goals for National Renewal

Q. I'm in the eighth grade. Mr. President, how will the renewal reform reach out for the betterment of our children?

The President. I understand now. I'm sorry. You have to forgive me, I'm a little hard of hearing. It comes with age for some people. Well, it will be better in several ways. First of all, obviously if we can keep creating more jobs, that provides more hope. Jobs and incomes help families to stay together; they help people to succeed as parents. Let me say one more thing about—I got asked some questions earlier about what can be done to strengthen the family. For people who already have children, you've got to do the best you can, and you can succeed. I mean, I was raised by a mother who was a single parent when I was born. So a lot of people do a good job. But the first thing we've got to do is to provide more jobs and keep doing it until we can put our people to work.

The second thing we have to do is to give people a sense that they can take their streets back, that through this crime bill and through these other initiatives, people that are willing to obey the law can at least live in a safe environment and children can go to a safe school.

The third thing that we have to do, in my opinion, is to try to give people a leg up in life. That's what the education programs and the welfare reform programs are all about, giving people a chance to see that they can always do better than they're doing if they're willing to work at it.

The fourth thing we have to do, and this is why I want the health care program to pass so much, is to give people the security of knowing that they can succeed in all these different ways: that you can succeed as a student, you can succeed as a worker, you can succeed as a parent, and that if you work hard and play by the rules and you try to make something of your life, you will have a certain level of personal security. And that's what we're trying to do.

In other words, I think America should be seen as sort of an extended family, a big community. And I think we should look at all of our people, without regard to where they live or what their race is, as an enormous resource, as something precious, where everybody is equally important. And I don't think we can make it as a country unless we do that. I don't think we can make it as a country—in my old age, when I want to be retired and taken care of by somebody else—unless all of you do well. And we are going to have to reinvigorate our education system, our job system, our criminal justice system, and our health care system, at least, if you all are going to do that. And that's what I work for all the time, so that you'll have the freedom to make whatever you want of your life.

I mean, I don't like the fact that a lot of young people like you wake up every day and look in the mirror and don't believe that they could do whatever they want to do. The best thing that could ever happen to us is if tomorrow you and everybody like you got up and got ready for school and looked in the mirror and said, "You know, whatever I really want to do, I can go as far as my God-given abilities will take me. I'm not going to be burdened by violence. I am not going to be interfered with by drugs. I'm not going to be interfered with by bigotry. I'm not going to do anything stupid to mess myself up. I'm going to hold on and make my life something. And it's never too late to get a second chance.

Administration of William J. Clinton, 1994 / F

No matter what's happened before, I can do better." That would be the best thing that ever happened to this country, if all of you believe that and acted on it. And I'm just trying to create an environment where it's true enough so that all of you can believe it.

Are we done?

Principal Poles. Thank you, Mr. President. This concludes our question-and-answer series.

The President. Thank you. You guys have been great. Good luck. God bless you. Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:50 a.m. in the auditorium. In his remarks, he referred to Carlotta Harper, president, student government association.

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Healthy Kids: Nutrition Objectives for School Meals

Since President Harry S Truman first signed the legislation establishing the National School Lunch Program in 1946, it has grown steadily. While 4.6 million children participated in the program in 1947, nearly 25 million children received meals every school day last year.

Today half the school meals are served free or at a reduced price to needy students.

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans reflect the official nutrition policy of the U.S. Government. Published jointly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health and Human Services, they draw the critical link between diet and health.

The Guidelines recommend eating 3 to 5 servings of vegetables and 2 to 4 servings of fruit each day. Studies conducted by the Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS) indicate that children's diets do not now meet the Dietary

Guidelines -- children eat too few vegetables and fruit and too much fat. HNIS' most recent survey data indicate that 35 percent of elementary school children ate no fruit on the day of the survey and 25 percent ate no vegetables.

The Guidelines also recommend that American children limit fat to no more than 30 percent of daily calories. HNIS studies show that children get 35 percent of their calories from fat. An average of 38 percent of the calories in school lunch comes from fat.

"Nutrition Objectives for School Meals" is designed to take a fresh look at the National School Lunch Program. Through the hearings and written comments, the Department of Agriculture will gather ideas and suggestions that assist in developing a new policy agenda.

Your Voice Counts!

We want to hear your views on:

- Health consequences of children's current eating habits;
- Implementing Dietary Guidelines in school meals to improve children's diets;
- Opportunities and obstacles to meeting nutrition recommendations;
- Where do we go from here?

Send your written comments by
December 15, 1993 to:

Nutrition Objectives
U.S. Department of Agriculture
FNS/CND -- Stanley Garnett
3101 Park Center Drive, #1007
Alexandria, VA 22302



Healthy Kids: Nutrition Objectives for School Meals

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Mike Espy, Secretary

**Ellen Haas, Assistant Secretary
Food and Consumer Services**

October 13, 1993

**Bazoline Usher Middle School
Atlanta, Georgia**

School Lunches: Hold the Fat

President Harry S. Truman started the federally subsidized school lunch program in 1946. Those meals reduced hunger in America. Now the Clinton Administration wisely has embarked on a mission to cut some of the fat out of school lunches.

Nearly 25 million children eat lunch at school. Most get an unnecessary extra helping of fat from menus that feature such favorites as hamburgers, fried chicken, french fries and pizza. Even pasta, a healthy low-cholesterol alternative, becomes fat-sodden macaroni and cheese at some cafeterias. The fatty fare is pretty standard. The Agriculture Department surveyed 565 schools and found that 99% served lunches that exceeded the federal dietary recommendation for fat consumption. The cooks didn't scrimp on the salt either. The sodium content was nearly double the recommendation.

The subsidized lunches cost taxpayers \$4.7 billion. Meals are provid-

ed without charge to nearly half of the public school children who participate in the program. For many of them, it is the best meal of the day. But "best" isn't good enough. Few school lunches meet federal nutrition regulations, established back when the Reagan Administration tried to cut the budget for children's nutrition and pass off ketchup as a vegetable.

Children need much healthier choices at school if they are to develop good eating habits. A diet heavy on fat and salt could lead eventually to heart disease, high blood pressure or stroke.

A pinch of prevention could head off many health risks. Some schools already offer low-fat alternatives such as spaghetti with lean ground turkey, baked potatoes, salads, fresh vegetables, fruit, low-fat milk and frozen yogurt.

To encourage more nutritious lunches, the Department of Agriculture is holding nine hearings, includ-

ing a session today at Fairfax High School in Los Angeles. They will gather information from school officials, chefs and others on how to prepare healthier meals without compromising on taste.

Some healthier foods—vegetables that are fresh or frozen instead of canned, for example—are expected to cost more at a time when few school districts can afford to spend more. Washington should help. Legislation introduced this week by Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.) would appropriate additional money to help schools pay for low-fat milk products and fresh fruits and vegetables.

Will the kids eat the healthy fare? Only if it tastes good.

Parents can't police what their children eat at school, of course. But they can insist that their school cafeteria reduce fat, salt and sugar while offering menus that satisfy young taste buds without short-changing young bodies.

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