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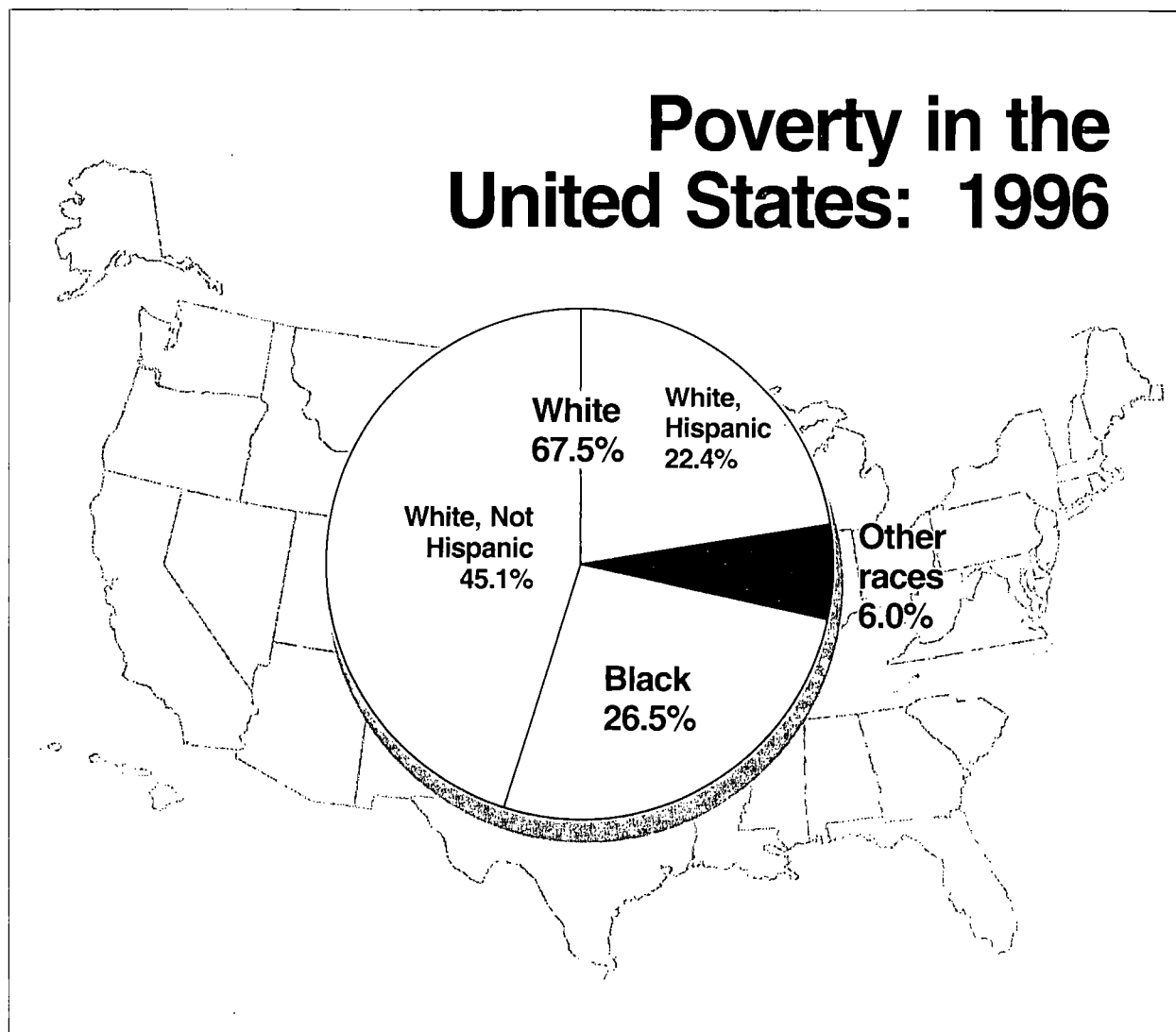
Family Report

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Consumer Income

P60-198

Poverty in the United States: 1996

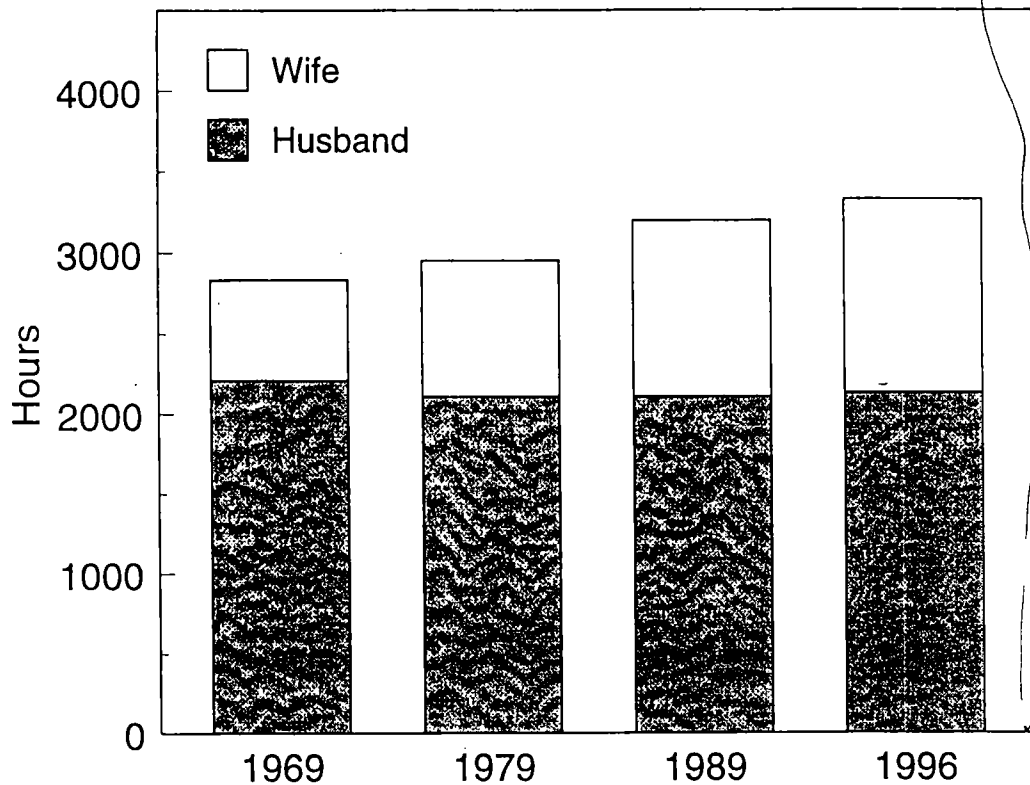


by
Leatha Lamison-White

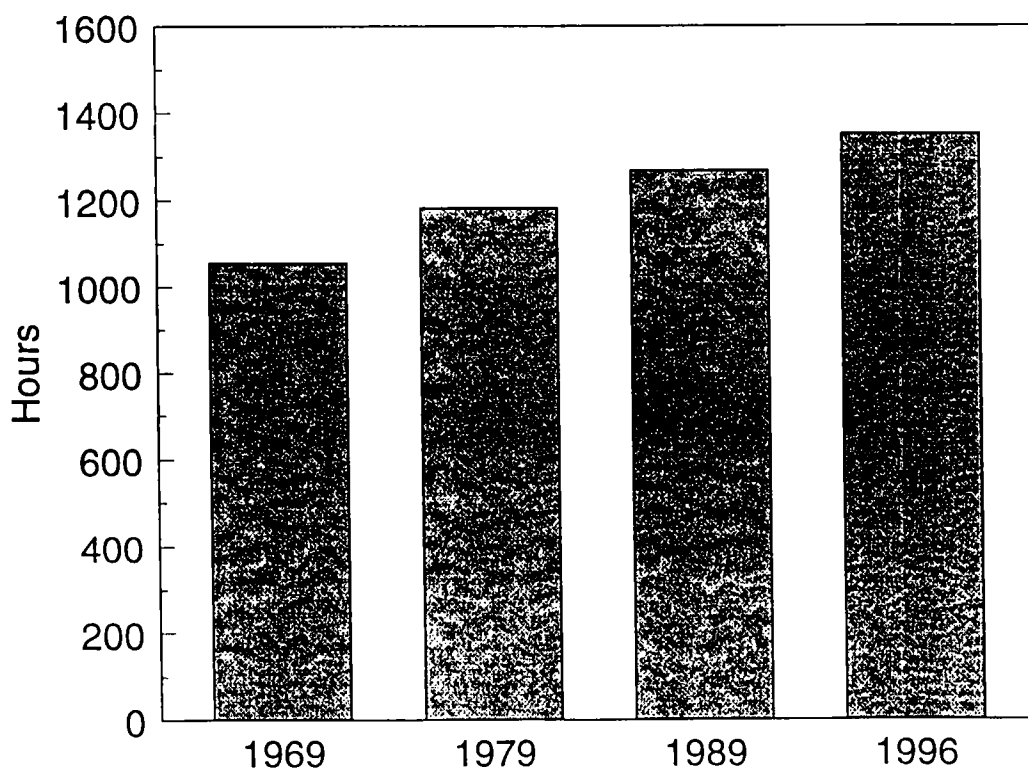
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Family report

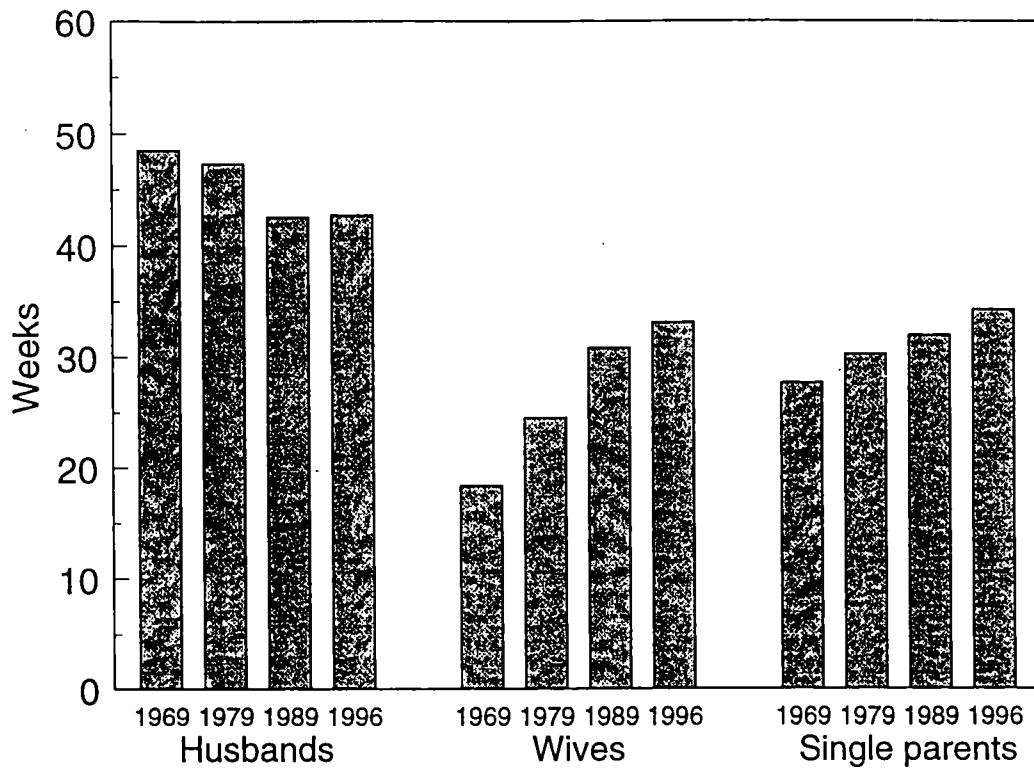
Annual Hours of Work, Married-couple Families



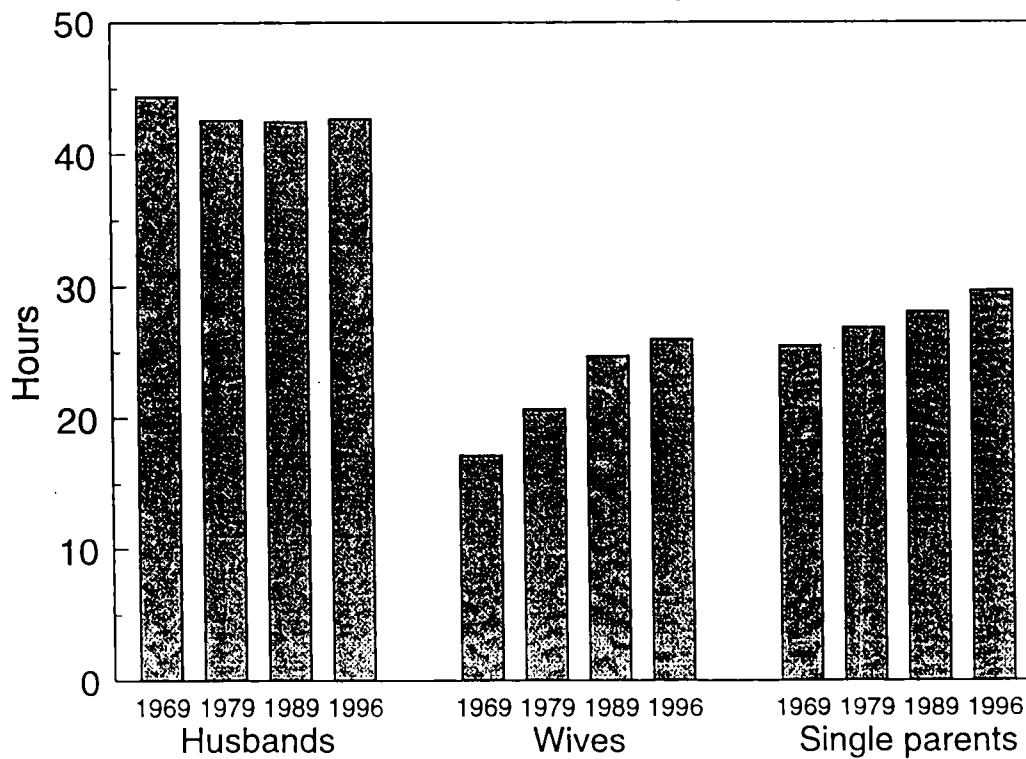
Annual Hours of Work by Single Parents



Annual Weeks Worked

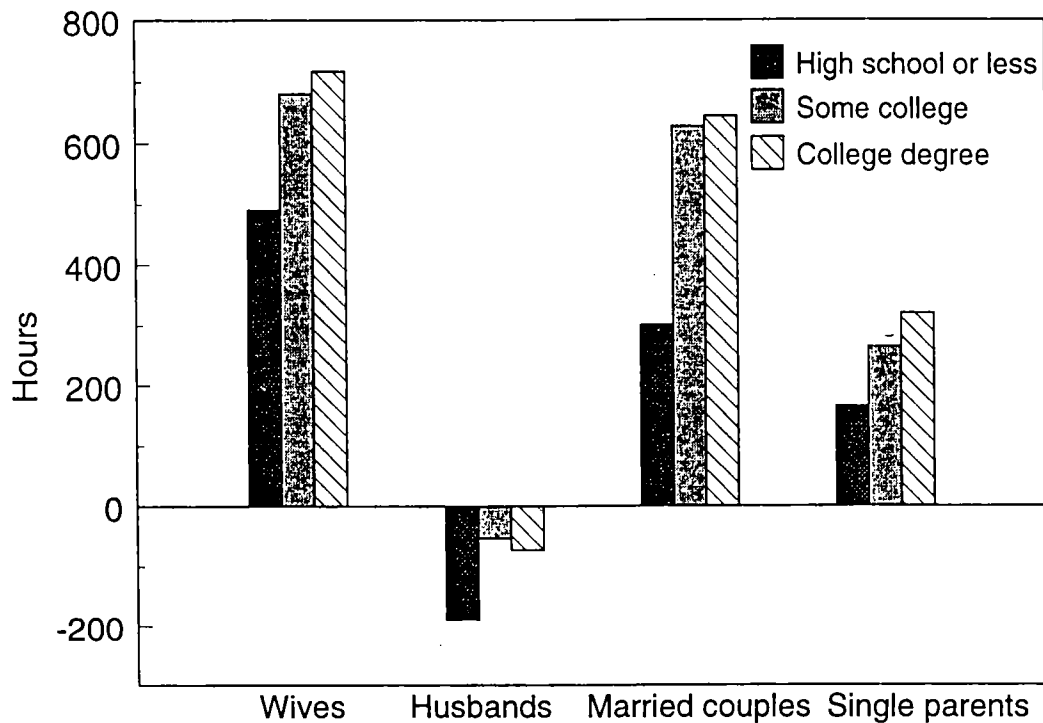


Usual Hours of Work per Week



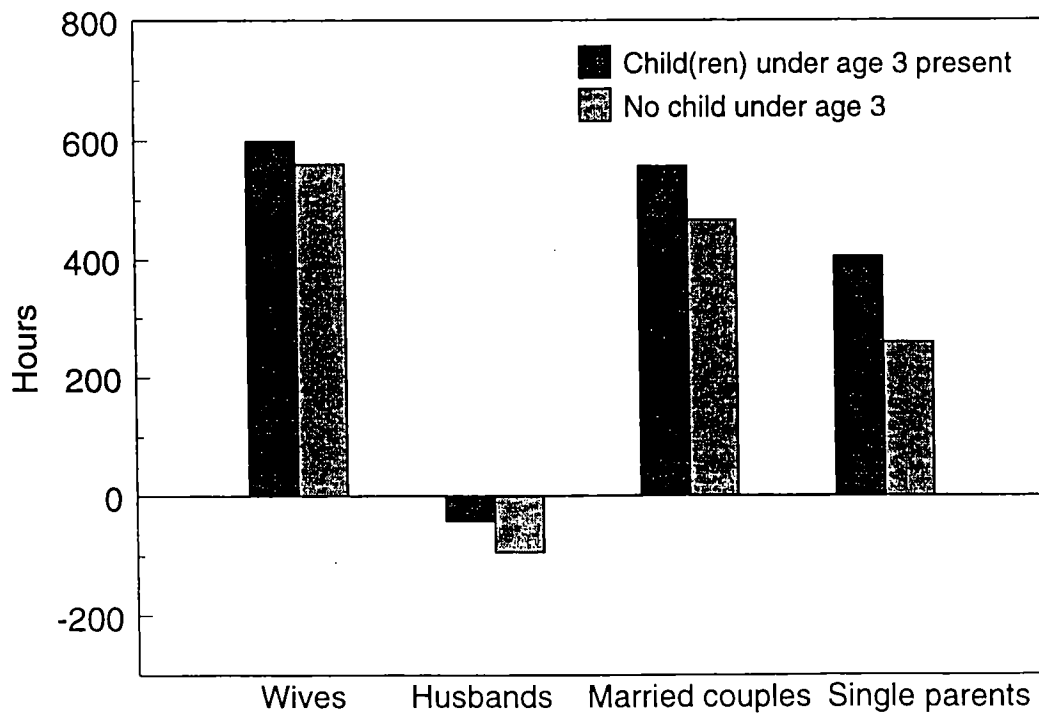
Change in Annual Hours Worked, 1969-96

by education level of head of household



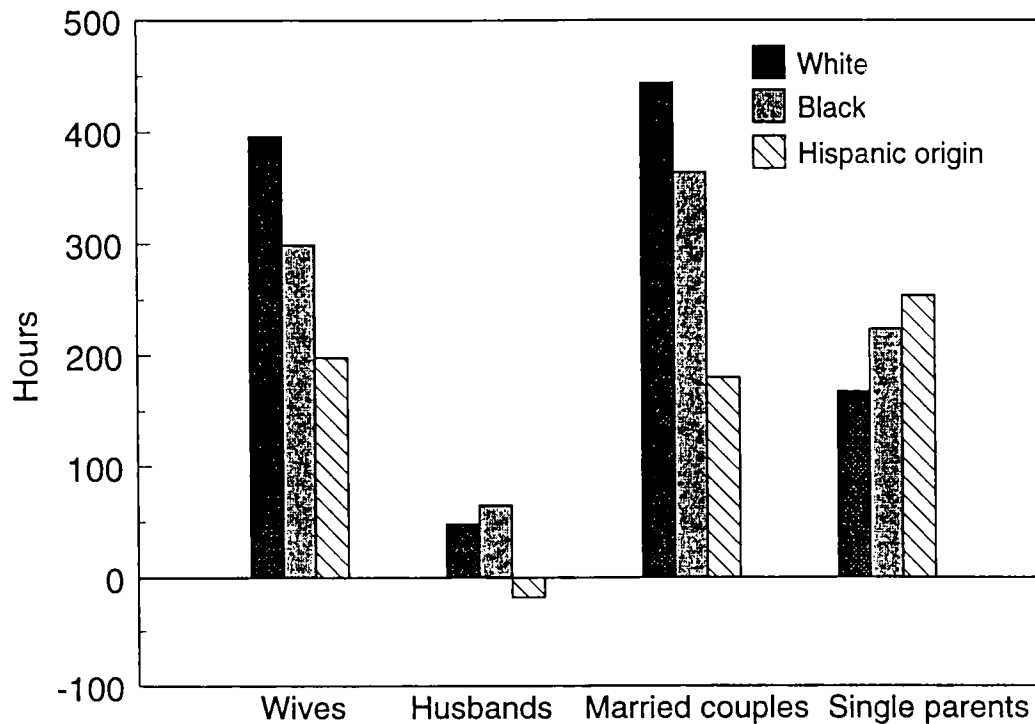
Change in Annual Hours Worked, 1969-96

by presence of children under age 3



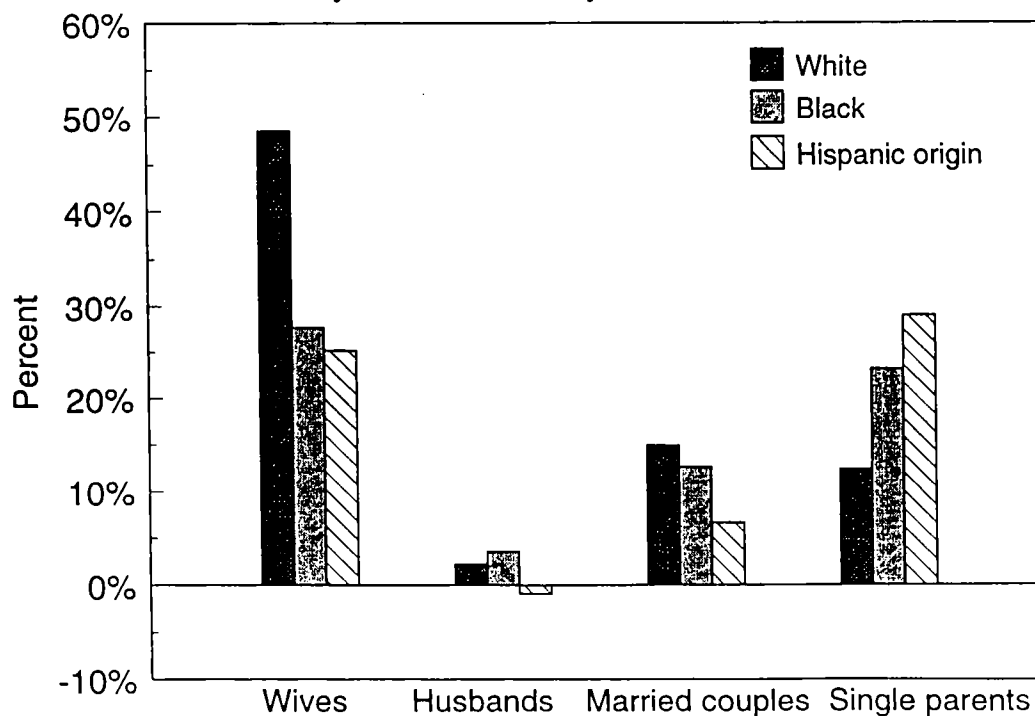
Change in Annual Hours Worked, 1969-96

by race or ethnicity of head of household

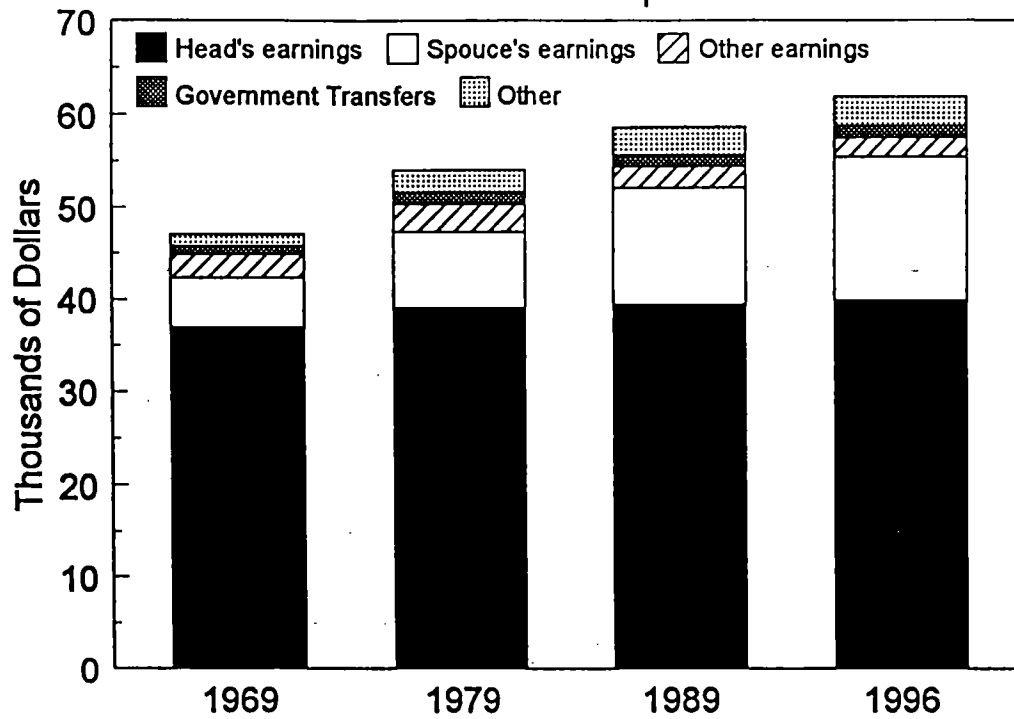


Percent Change in Annual Hours Worked, 1969-96

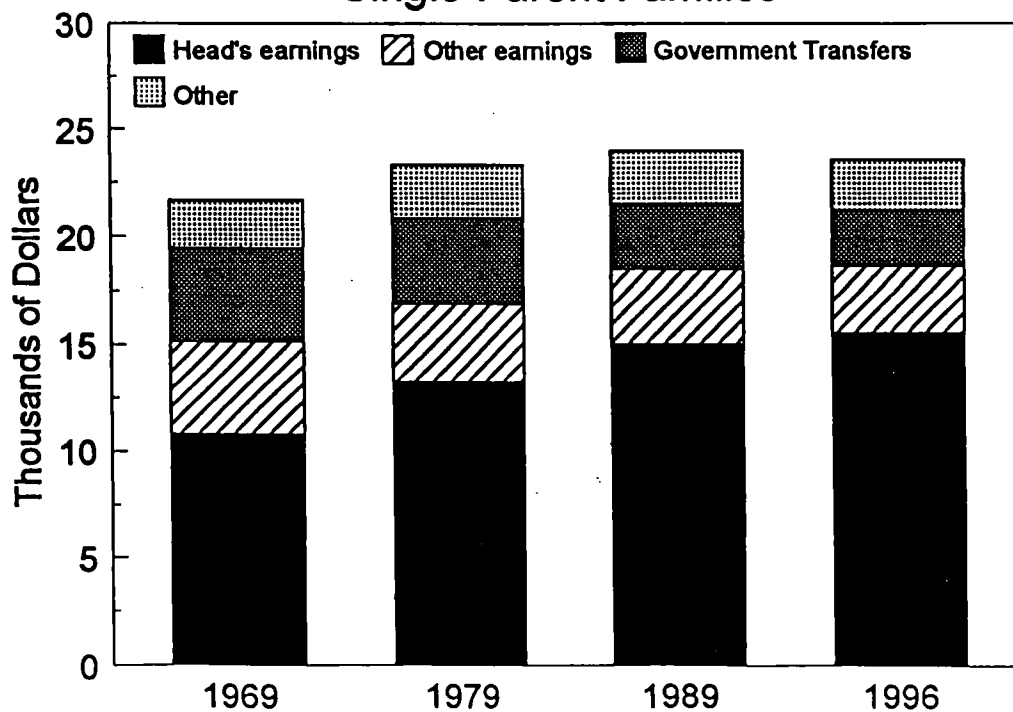
by race or ethnicity of head of household



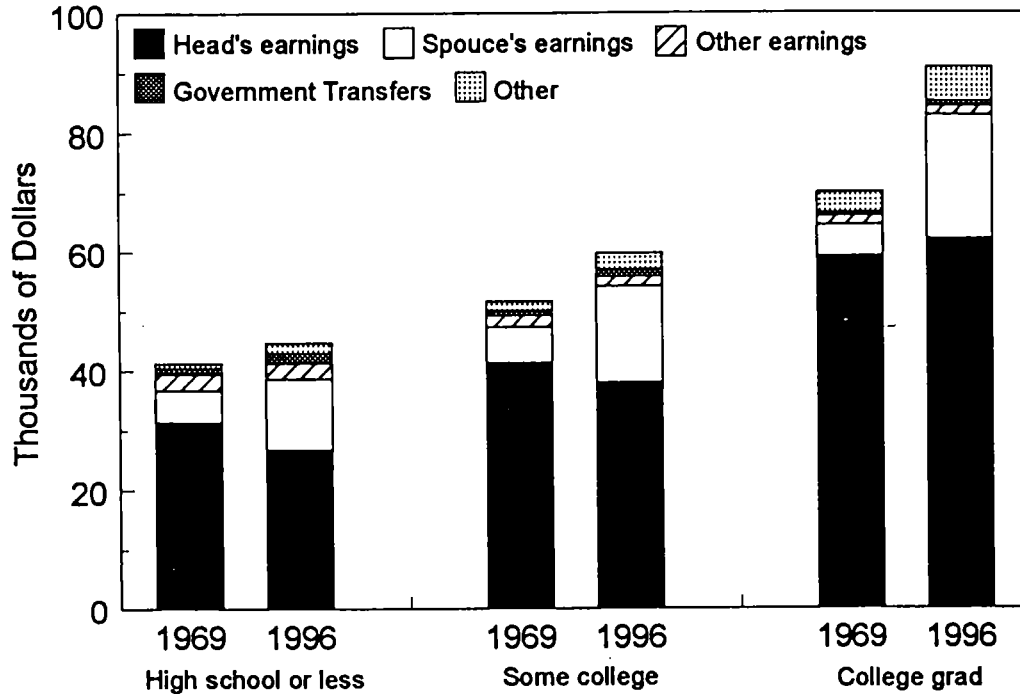
Average Family Income of Married Couples



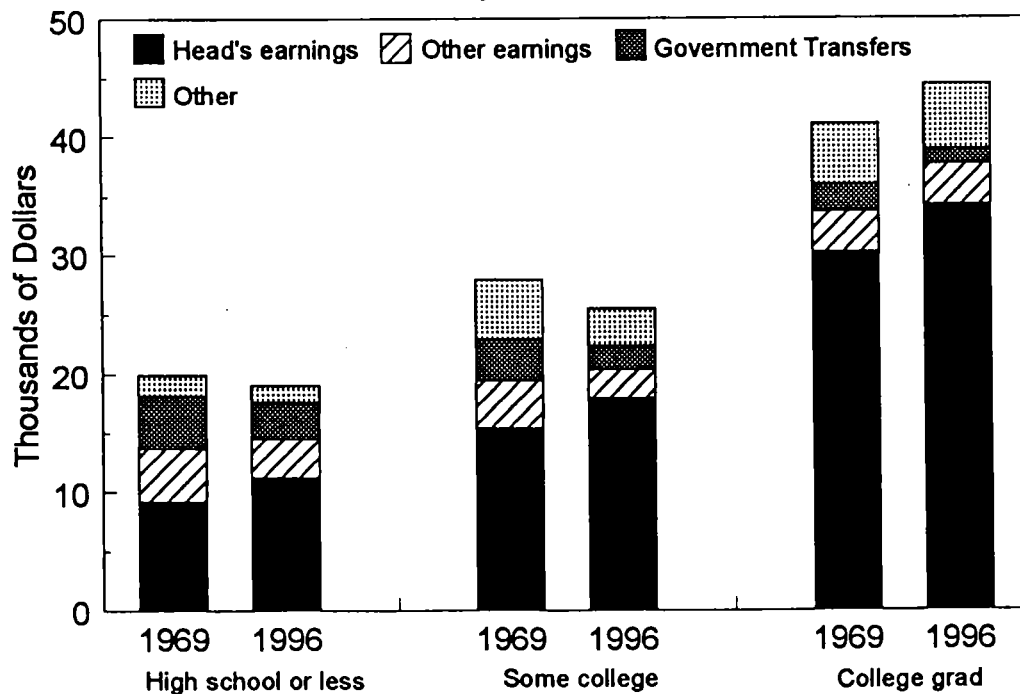
Average Family Income of Single-Parent Families



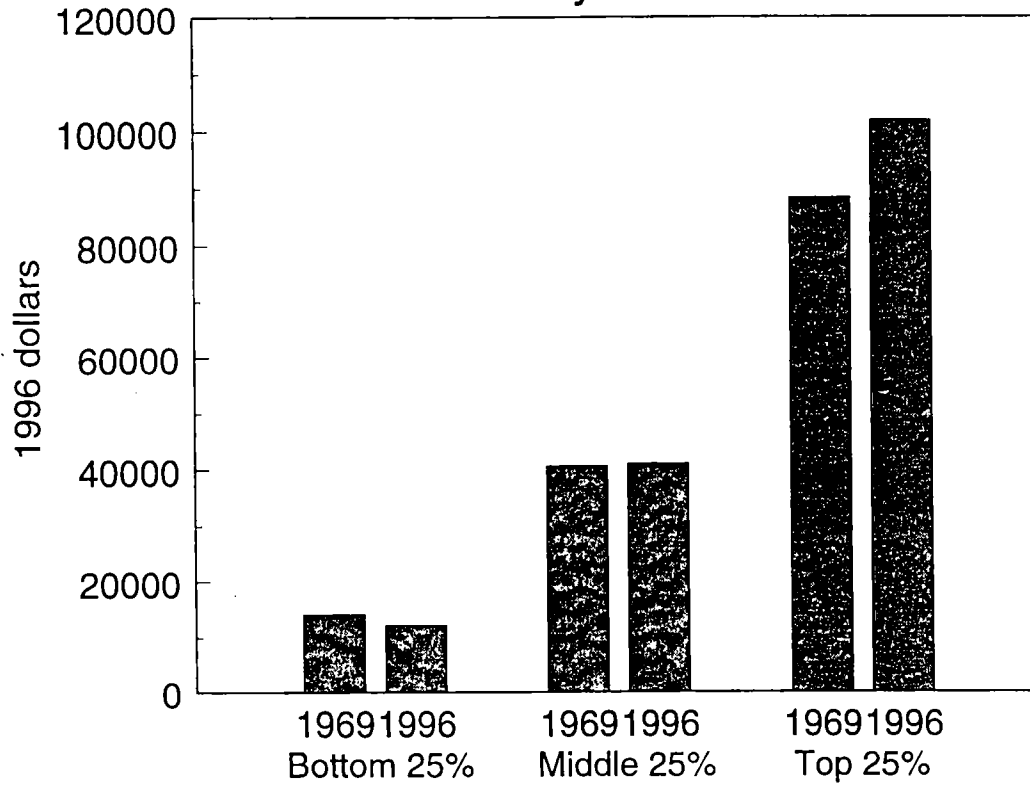
Average Family Income of Married-Couple Families, by Head's Education



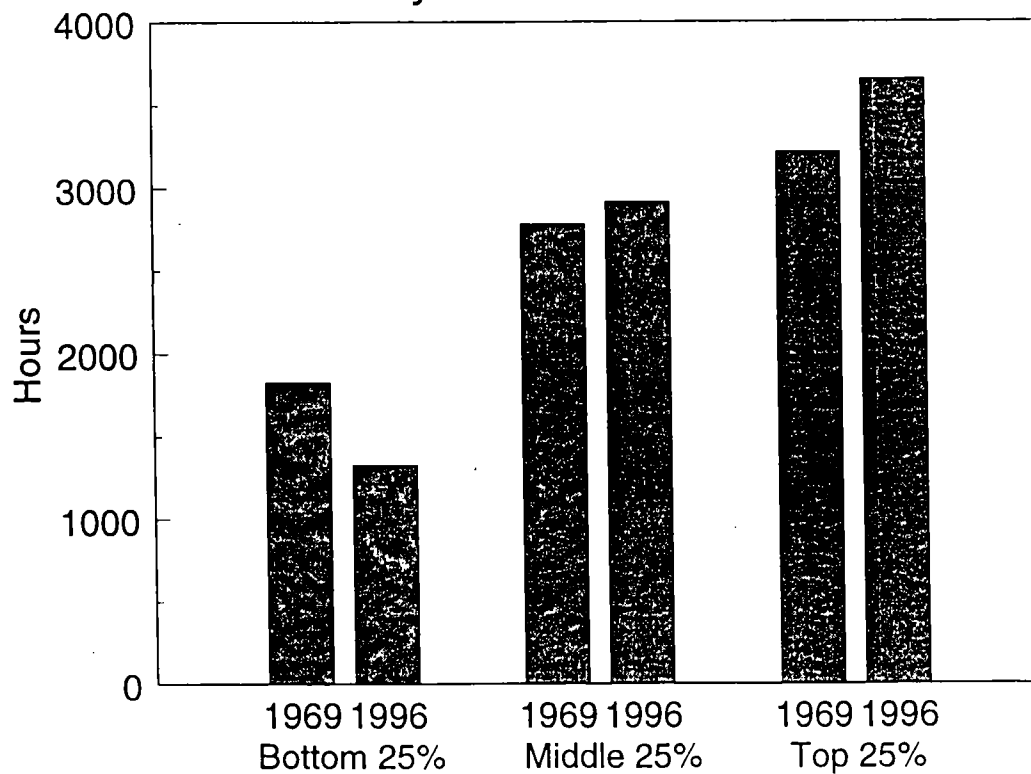
Average Family Income of Single-Parent Families, by Head's Education

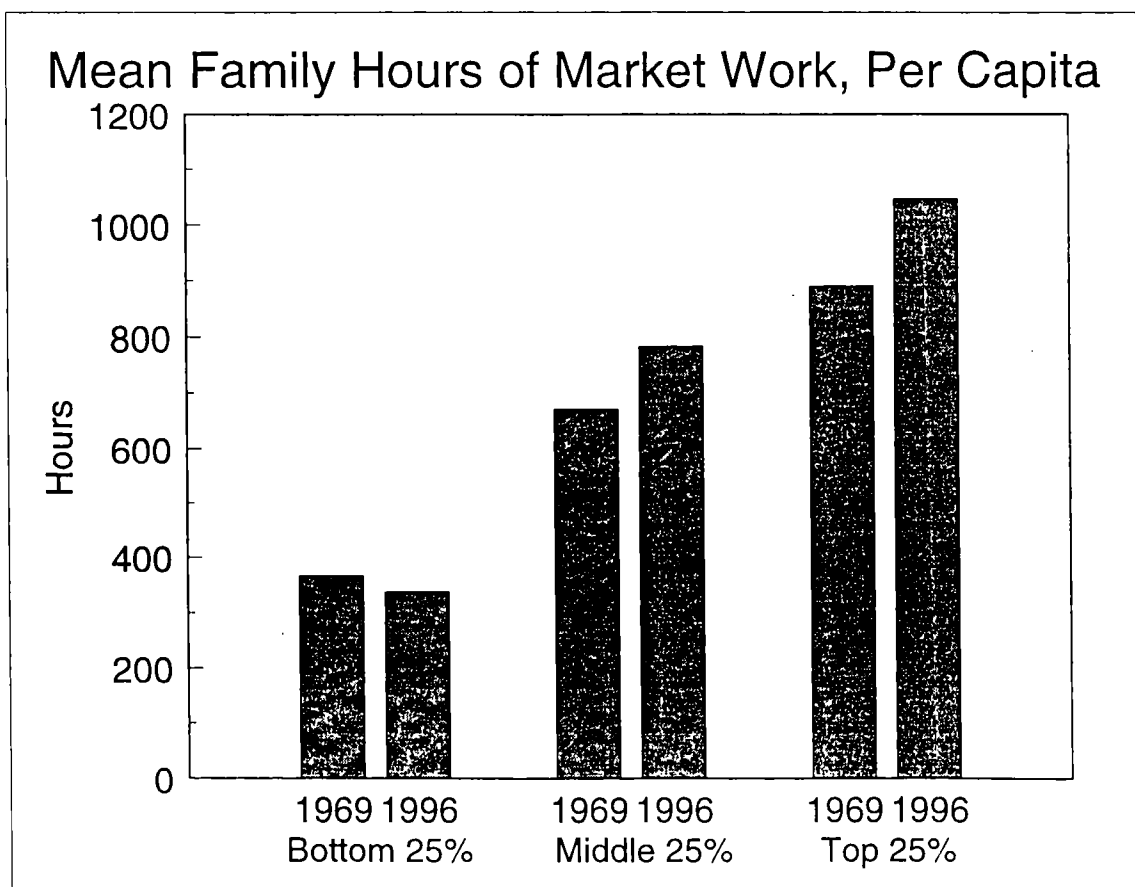
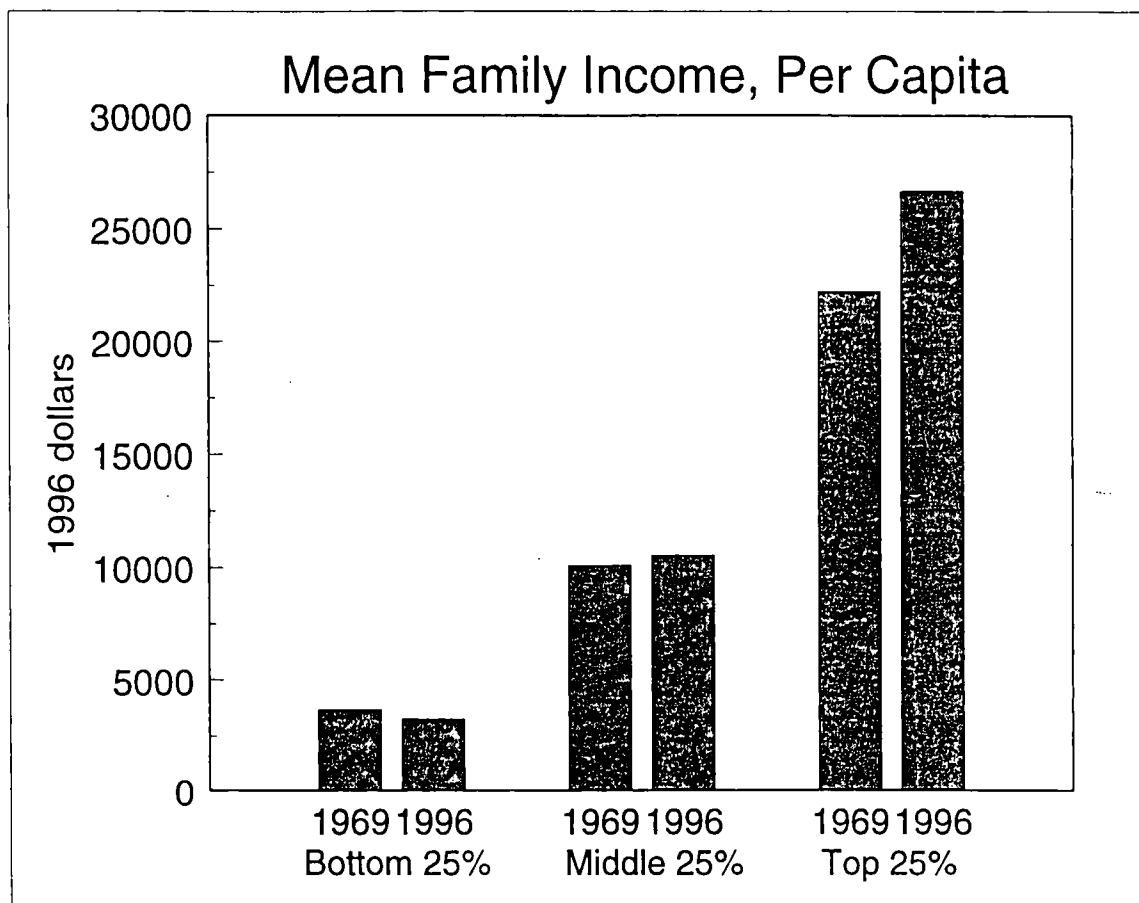


Mean Family Income



Mean Family Hours of Market Work





Dems eagerly hammer GOP in equal-opportunity scandal

Florida attorney Benton Becker is well-acquainted with political double dealing. In a prior incarnation, Becker helped Jerry Ford negotiate a presidential pardon for Richard Nixon. Now the lawyer for Hong Kong businessman and Republican giver Ambrosius Tung Young, Becker appeared before the Senate campaign fund-raising hearings Wednesday to testify to a breach of faith by former GOP chairman Haley Barbour.

Like a Carl Hiaasson novel, Becker's tale begins with a failed Florida land deal. Republican fundraiser Alex Courtelis came to Young in 1991 with a proposal to invest in an Orlando shopping mall. This overture prompted Young to establish an American subsidiary with another former Republican chairman, Richard Richards, as its president. The shopping-mall plan fell through, but Courtelis was adroit enough to rope



Politics

By Walter Shapiro



Young in as a generous giver to GOP causes. Barbour in 1993 got the notion to establish the National Policy Forum (NPF), designed to be a Republican think tank

on the model of the Democratic Leadership Council. But the DLC, which helped vault Bill Clinton into the White House, was always funded privately, never receiving a penny from the Democratic National Committee. This kind of arms-length separation had no appeal for Barbour, who arranged a \$1.6 million loan from the Republican National Committee to get the forum started.

That \$1.6 million loan clearly gnawed at Barbour during the summer of 1994, since that money, if re-

paid, could be used to elect Republicans to Congress. What Barbour needed, not to mince words, was a patsy to fund the NPF so the Republican National Committee could reinvest the \$1.6 million in marginal congressional races.

The next twist in this tangled tale is what allows Democrats to gleefully point to the National Policy Forum as an example of equal-opportunity scandal. Barbour and other top GOP fund-raisers met with Young in Washington in August 1994 to lay out a no-risk proposition. All Young had to do was pony up \$2.1 million to guarantee a bank loan for the NPF.

The legality of this scheme, which committee Democrats call "money laundering" is in the eye of the beholder. It is certainly troubling that

Young, who had joint U.S. and Chinese citizenship, gave up his American nationality in late 1993. And while Young's American subsidiary was a valid business, the loan guarantee came from Hong Kong.

But beyond the foreign money, what is fascinating is the high-handed way Young was treated by Barbour and his other Republican friends. In a handwritten postscript to a November 1994 victory letter to Young, Barbour scrawled, "You're a champ." Given what was about to happen to Young's loan guarantee, a more accurate P.S. would have been, "You're a chump."

As Becker testified, a major reason why he had confidence in the soundness of the transaction was "my experience with the integrity of past RNC chairmen." Barbour would prove to be many things, but a pillar of integrity is not among them. In a 1994 letter cementing the loan guarantee, Barbour pledged, "As Chairman of the RNC, in the event NPF defaults on any debt, I will ask the

Republican National Committee to authorize me to guarantee and pay off any NPF debts. I am confident the RNC would grant me such authority at its next meeting."

In truth, Young would have been better off if Barbour had offered him futures in the 1996 Bob Dole campaign. Beginning with a summer 1995 meeting on Young's yacht in Hong Kong harbor, Barbour began pressing the Chinese citizen to forgive the \$2.1 million by allowing the NPF to default on its debt to the bank. Young balked, in part, because he feared an audit of the transaction by the Hong Kong authorities. That's right, the sticking point was Hong Kong laws, not the laughably porous American campaign statutes.

The NPF defaulted on their debt to the bank in April 1996, and Young's collateral was seized. Barbour didn't even have the good grace to call; Young was informed by the bank.

What about Barbour's word-of-honor pledge to make sure that the

Republican National Committee would reimburse Young? Four months later at the Republican Convention, the RNC's budget committee tabled a proposal to repay Young. In late 1996, Young reluctantly agreed to a settlement with Barbour to recover \$800,000, roughly half his loss.

Then Barbour and the ingrates at the RNC added a final twist of the knife. They deducted the \$55,000 in bank interest that Young had earned on his own money from the final settlement. Connecticut Democrat Joseph Lieberman nominated this gesture for his personal "chutzpah award." The sadder-but-wiser Becker chimed in, "I don't think in jurisprudence or Latin there's a better word for it."

In fact, if Becker were to meet Barbour he might say, "When it comes to honor, you're no Richard Nixon."

Walter Shapiro's hearings coverage continues Friday.

USA TODAY • THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1997

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Quietly, a trend away from out-of-wedlock births emerges

Wattenberg

Out-of-wedlock births have been America's No. 1 problem. In 1960, 5% of all children were born illegitimately. The ratio is a third today, straight-line progress shown it could go

headlined, major going on. The most important components of high illegitimacy rates — birthrates for teen-agers and blacks — have declined dramatically. Headlines? Due to statistical anomalies, only faintly publicized index of illegitimacy. But the turn of events will be showing up

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) most recent statistics, through mid-1996, reveal the startling

decline in teen fertility (ages 15-19) by 10% from 1991. The decrease for the entire population was only 5%. In birthrates decreased 7% — and black rates by 20%.

Important. These trends, especially for teen-agers, are illegitimate. But for women over 20, the illegitimacy ratio is 25%. There is a racial difference: 25% for white

teen-agers, 70% for blacks.

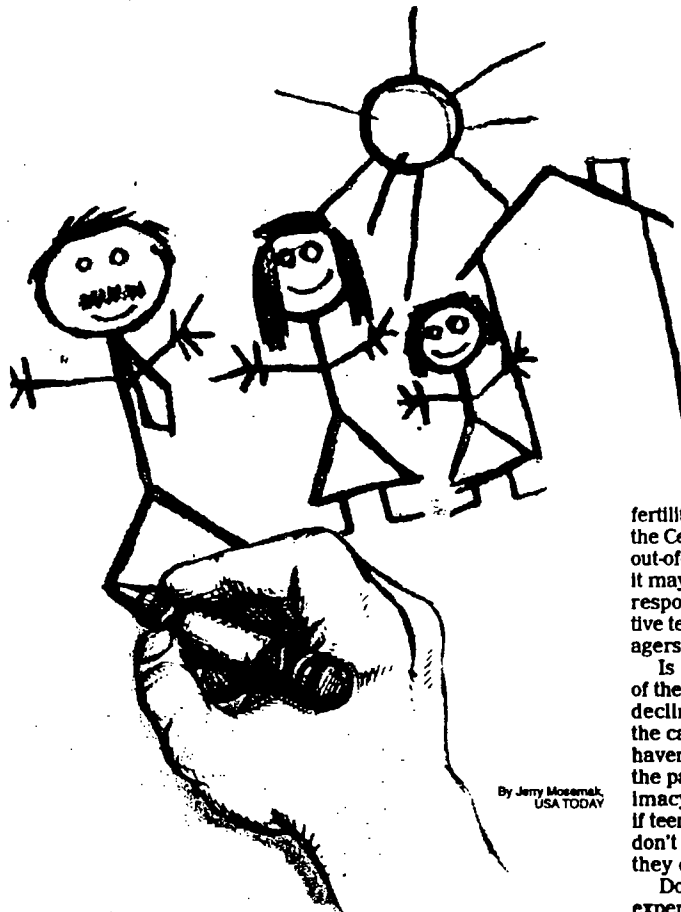
If there's such stunning headway, why no headlines? After all, illegitimacy, particularly by teen-agers, correlates with major social problems: poverty, crime, welfare, dropouts, cyclical illegitimacy.

The problem is that illegitimacy is usually talked about as a simple ratio, out-of-wedlock births as a percentage of all births. It's important. It's understandable. We concentrate on it. And it's changed little in recent years.

How can the out-of-wedlock ratios decline so minutely while the rates decline so sharply among the very groups — teen-agers and blacks — that contribute so heavily to it?

Teen-agers comprise a small proportion of the population. Women are considered statistically fertile for the 29 years from 15-44. During the four years teen-agers are statistically fertile, they bear 13% of the babies. So, when teen-age fertility falls, it has only a limited effect on the ratio.

Moreover, fertility decreased not only for teen-agers (mostly illegitimate) but also among older women (mostly legitimate). If both sides of the proportion shrink, the ratio won't move much. Demographer Stephanie Ventura of NCHS says, "The out-of-wedlock ratio is a flawed index because it doesn't properly



take into account the sharp decline in married fertility."

So why is this good news? Because teen-agers become adults. (Flash!)

If unmarried teen-agers refrain from childbirth, they likely will have children later on, after they are married (perhaps at increased rates). This means that the illegitimacy ratio will go down solidly — but slowly. Each year only 1/29th of the fertility spectrum moves from teen-ager to 20-something. Martin O'Connell, chief of

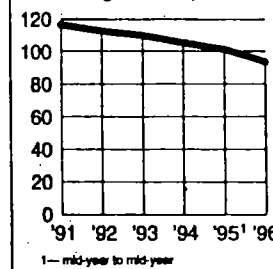
fertility and family statistics for the Census Bureau, says, "Once out-of-wedlock birth is delayed, it may never happen. Personal responsibility and contraceptive techniques learned as teen-agers are likely to stick."

Is this trend definite? Part of the coming illegitimacy ratio decline is already baked into the cake — by teen-agers who haven't borne children during the past five years. The illegitimacy ratio will go on falling if teen-age fertility rates simply don't go up. It will fall faster if they continue to decline.

Douglas Besharov, welfare expert at the American Enterprise Institute, says: "The data

Teen births decline

Since 1991 teen birth rates have fallen, mostly among blacks (births per 1,000 black women aged 15-19).



correlate with other indicators. Contraceptive use among teen-agers is up. Abortion is down partly because of fewer conceptions. Welfare reciprocity and high school dropout rates are down."

Why now? Tighter state-by-state welfare provisions, made possible by federal waivers granted in the first part of the 1990s, probably discouraged young women from bearing out-of-wedlock children. An "announcement effect" of the federal welfare-reform bill had an impact even before the law was passed. There have been publicity campaigns. A growing economy lifted many poor people to higher economic status, where fertility is lower.

What will it mean? Plenty. Consider "income inequality." It's said the poor are getting poorer while the rich get richer. Yes, but. In part that's coming from the increase in single-parent households, caused partially by out-of-wedlock teen-age births. Median income for female-headed households was \$21,348 in 1995, compared to \$47,129 for married couples. Fewer female-headed households in the future will mean less income inequality.

Who should get the credit? Most welfare waivers have been granted during the Clinton presidency. But mostly GOP governors did the asking. Clinton says he "ended welfare as we know it." The Republicans say their tough bill passed. Conservatives point to a campaign for teen-age abstinence. Liberals look at sex education.

Let everyone take credit. There's work to be done. Illegitimate birth is still problem No. 1. But something is going on that bodes better. That will show up in the illegitimacy ratios. Then it will be headline news.

Ben Wattenberg, a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute and moderator of PBS' Think Tank, is a member of USA TODAY's board of contributors.

MEMORANDUM

*Family
Report*

TO: TOM FREEDMAN, MARY L. SMITH
FROM: DREW HANSEN
RE: REPORT ON THE WORKING FAMILY
DATE: AUGUST 7, 1997

Some possible areas of focus for a report on the working family:

WORK-FAMILY ISSUES

Problem: Americans are spending more time at work and less time at home than they were twenty years ago.

Past Administration action:

- Passage of the Family Medical Leave Act.
- 1994 Executive Memorandum directing federal workplaces to develop family-friendly policies.

Possible policy initiatives:

- Amend the IRS Code to make it easier for work-at-home parents to deduct their home office expenses.
- Broaden the criteria for the Commerce Department's Malcom Baldrige Award (annually given to companies for outstanding performance in meeting the standards of Total Quality) to include the successful implementation of family-friendly programs as measured by the number of employees who actually use them,
- Revive President Clinton's proposal for 24hrs of leave for parents to attend educational functions for their children (such as parent-teacher conferences).
- Expand the Family Medical Leave Act to include more low-wage workers.

WAGES AND BENEFITS

Problem: Wages and benefits have grown slowly for the past two decades, making it more difficult for parents to raise families.

Past Administration action:

- Pro-growth policies to ensure rising incomes for all workers.
- Expansion of the EITC.
- Increases in the minimum wage.

Possible policy initiatives:

- Continue pro-growth policies.

ELDERCARE

→ job training/retraining ("GI Bill" for American workers)

Problem: One in four American households are involved in caring for an aging relative, which is three times the number of Americans providing such care ten years ago.

Past Administration action:

- Passage of the Family Medical Leave Act.

Possible policy initiatives:

- Expand Medicare to cover long-term care.

CHILD CARE

Problem: Nine million children under age five are in need of child care. Existing care is limited and is often of poor quality and expensive.

Past Administration action:

Possible policy initiatives:

- Expand the child care tax credit and make it refundable for poor families.
- Support pilot child care financing programs.
- Create federal standards for safety and training of all child care providers.
- Follow Colorado's example of requiring child care providers to provide health and safety information to state governments in electronic form.

Md. Rejects Stretch of Connector

But East-West Road Is Needed, State Says

By Manuel Perez-Rivas
Washington Post Staff Writer

A1

Maryland officials killed yesterday the most controversial stretch of a long-planned highway route between Montgomery and Prince George's counties, giving a partial victory to environmentalists who have long fought the proposal because it would tear through ecologically sensitive streams and parks.

State Highway Administrator Parker F. Williams said concerns raised by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency made "unacceptable" the central part of the principal route proposed for decades in planning documents for the intercounty connector.

Over the years, the state and Montgomery County have spent about \$35 million to acquire large stretches of the right-of-way for that course, called the "master plan" option, which passes south of Briggs Chaney Road through the Paint Branch and Northwest Branch stream wetlands.

Yet it was only a partial victory for environmentalists, because state officials still believe an east-west highway is needed between the two counties. Still on the table are two alternate routes, both of which follow a more northerly path through Burtonsville, that also drew con-

See HIGHWAY A12, Col. 1

HIGHWAY, From A1

cerns from the EPA and other agencies for their potentially harmful effects on sensitive watersheds.

"The governor should just drop the idea of ramming a highway across the heart of Montgomery and Prince George's counties and get on with the business of implementing a non-highway alternative," said Greg Smith, a Montgomery County activist who has been a leading opponent of the road. "However, on the positive side, we're pleased that the governor has dropped some of the more damaging stretches of the master plan alignment."

Supporters of the highway, who see it as a key to spurring economic growth in the Maryland suburbs, were unhappy. Rob Krebs, vice president of the Greater Washington Board of Trade, called yesterday's action a "huge disappointment" while expressing hope that an east-west highway ultimately will be built.

"If this is the way it has to go, although it puts the road off for another 18 months and relief from congestion is further off, the business community understands that this is what has to be done," Krebs said.

The master plan route was one of four options under consideration for a highway that supporters have said is critical for improving automobile transportation in suburban Maryland. Williams also rejected another of the options, to merely widen and improve existing roads, saying it would not relieve congestion.

The two remaining alternatives under consideration by the state are the "northern" and "mid-county" routes. They follow a path similar to the master plan course between Interstate 270 and Georgia Avenue but veer north of the master plan east of Georgia Avenue.

It is likely that the focus will now be on finding a northerly route. Mont-

gomery County Council President Marilyn Praisner (D-Eastern County) suggested to Williams that the state begin considering the construction of an east-west highway in Howard County, which would be significantly north of proposals considered so far within Montgomery County.

A new "hybrid" route that would combine aspects of the other alternatives is being considered by the Montgomery County Planning Board, which is to make a recommendation tomorrow. That route probably also would lie to the north of the master plan alignment.

Because federal agencies including the EPA have expressed concerns over the environmental impact of each of the highway routes being considered, state officials said yesterday that the optimal solution may indeed be a hybrid that combines the least environmentally offensive parts of the existing proposals.

"I think that we're going to be moving in that direction," Williams said after yesterday's hearing. "It's finding that alternative and working with [the federal agencies] on that—that's what we're going to try to do over the next year or so."

It would take that long because a new alternative would require another environmental impact study. This year, the state released a four-volume study on the four options that have been on the table to date.

Montgomery County Executive Douglas M. Duncan (D) praised the state's action, which killed the stretch of the master plan route east of Georgia Avenue and west of U.S. Route 29. "That stretch... is where the major environmental problems were," Duncan said. "The state did the right thing."

But some county leaders were critical of the decision.

"It's very disheartening to me that the state would just abandon the master plan route," said council member

Gail Ewing (D-At Large). "Almost all the homes on the master plan alignment moved there after it was on the master plan. They moved in knowing it was going to come," she said, adding that people whose homes may be affected by a new alternative "didn't have a clue" that this would happen to them.

Yet state officials said the environmental obstacles meant there would be little if any chance that the project would get federal approval. And even if the county and state came up with the funding on their own, they would still need a variety of federal permits to build the road.

The EPA said the master plan would pave over 145 acres of parkland and 22 acres of wetlands, destroy habitat used by 27 species of migratory birds and damage streams where brown trout spawn.

"Thirty years ago, when the master plan was drawn up, the environment wasn't an issue," said council member Nancy Dacek (R-Upcounty). "Now it's an extraordinary issue, not only for the federal government, but for all of the county."

Staff writers Amy Klein, Jackie Spinner and Richard Tapscott contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1997

Love Conquers What Ails Teens, Study Finds

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Staff Writer

A1

Teenagers who have strong emotional attachments to their parents and teachers are much less likely to use drugs and alcohol, attempt suicide, engage in violence or become sexually active at an early age, according to the largest ever study of American adolescents.

The study, published in today's *Journal of the American Medical Association*, concludes that feeling loved, understood and paid attention to by parents helps teenagers avoid high-risk

activities regardless of whether a child comes from a one or two-parent household. It is also more important than the amount of time parents spend at home, the study found.

At school, positive relationships with teachers were found to be more important in protecting teenagers than any other factor, including classroom size or the amount of training a teacher has.

Researchers also found that young people who have jobs requiring them to work 20 or more hours a week, regardless of their families' economic status, are more likely to use alcohol

and drugs, smoke cigarettes, engage in early sex and report emotional distress.

The findings are the first wave of data from a \$25 million federal study known as the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, which surveyed 90,000 students in grades 7 through 12 across the country. Researchers also conducted interviews with more than 20,000 teenagers in their homes and with 18,000 parents. The results will continue to be analyzed in increasing detail over the next decade, researchers said.

See TEENAGERS, A10, Col. 1

TEENAGERS, From A1

The first analysis of the massive data not only confirms what other studies have shown—that family relationships are critical in raising healthy children—but teases apart more precisely what elements of family life are most important.

While the amount of time spent with parents had a positive effect on reducing emotional distress, for example, feeling "connected" to parents was five times more powerful. And this emotional bond was about six times more important than was the amount of various activities that teenagers did with their parents.

Though less important than the emotional connection, the presence of parents at home at "key times"—in the morning, after school, at dinner and at bedtime—made teenagers less likely to use alcohol, tobacco and marijuana. The data did not cite any one period of the day as most important.

"This study shows there is no magical time," said Robert W. Blum, head of adolescent health at the University of Minnesota and one of the principal researchers.

The study also found:

- Individual factors in a teenager's life are most important in predicting problems. Most likely to have trouble are those who have repeated a grade in school, are attracted to persons of the same sex, or believe they may face an early death because of health, violence or other reasons.

- Teenagers living in rural areas were more likely to report emotional stress, attempt suicide and become sexually active early.

- Adolescents who believe they look either older or younger than their peers are more likely to suffer emotional problems, and those who think they look older are more likely to have sex at a younger age and use cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana.

- The presence of a gun at home, even if not easily accessible, increases the likelihood that teenagers will think about or attempt suicide or get involved in violent behavior.

The researchers, most of whom are associated with the University of Minnesota or the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, said the study underscores the importance of parents remaining intensely involved in their children's lives through the teenage years, even when they may feel their role is diminishing.

"Many people think of adolescence as a stage where there is so much peer influence that parents become both irrelevant and powerless," said J. Richard Udry, professor of maternal and child health at UNC-Chapel Hill and principal investigator of the study. "It's not so that parents aren't important. Parents are just as important to adolescents as they are to smaller children."

The study did not compare the influence of peers to that of family. But the authors did suggest steps parents can take: Set high academic expectations for children; be as accessible as possible; send clear messages to avoid alcohol, drugs and sex; lock up alcohol and get rid of guns in the home.

Udry led a team of a dozen researchers, whose work was funded by Congress in 1993 to learn more about what can protect young people from health risks. The study was sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, which is part of the National Institutes of Health.

The researchers went to great lengths to assure teenagers that their answers would remain confidential. On sensitive topics involving sex and drug use, for example, teenagers listened to tape-recorded questions and answered on a lap-top computer.

Overall, the study found, most American teenagers make good choices that keep them from harm. But a significant minority report a range of problems.

About 20 percent of girls and 15 percent of boys, for example, said over the past year they had felt significantly depressed, lonely, sad, fearful, moody or had a poor appetite because of emotional distress.

Researchers said they were not sure why adolescents who work 20 hours or more a week are more likely to have

problems. But Udry speculated that it may be because they are surrounded by an older group and "have more money to spend to get into trouble."

In its examination of schools, the study looked at attendance rates, parent involvement, dropout rates, teacher training; whether schools were public or private and whether teenagers feel close to their teachers and if they perceive other students as prejudiced.

But only one of those—whether students felt close to their teachers—made a difference in helping teenagers avoid unhealthy behavior.

"Overriding classroom size, rules, all those structural things, the human element of the teacher making a human connection with kids is the bottom line," Blum said.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1997

Family Report

Family
POLICY PROPOSALS

July 22, 1997

INTRO DATA	PROPOSAL	ACTION DATE	STATUS	ACTION NEEDED
6-09-97	EEOC Reform/civil rights		meet with all agencies;	Tom to ask about hate crime event in Nov
7-05-97	Long-term planning with NEC		write better memo	
7-03-97	Tobacco conversion for farmers		follow up with USDA	
6-04-97	Justice Department Debt Collection		Mary analyzed DOJ legis on 7-21-97	
7-02-97	Amtrak; high speed rail (in Conference of Mayors report)		Paul setting up meeting	
7-03-97	Family Report (Moniyhan)		we need to write a dozen interesting questions per Bruce and Elena	
7-21-97	National Park event in August		Mary --getting materials from Nat Wood	
7-03-97	Consumer right to privacy		Leslie Byrne gave us an exec order on 7-22-97; Elena wants a national security exemption; Tanya	
7-21-97	investment scams			
7-21-97	drop out programs		Tanya	
7-14-97	welfare/ seniors		Tanya	
7-21-97	charter school "how to" book		Tanya	

7-21-97	child care/homeowners insurance		from Elena; Drew	
7-14-97	public private partnership in CA		Tanya	
7-14-97	crime in retail places		Julie Mikuta	
7-14-97	civil rights and agriculture		Mary	
7-05-97	Wasted food tax deductible		Penn polling; Cheryl at USDA 720-7095	
7-05-97	Equal Pay for Women		Julie	
7-05-97	Rosa Parks charter school		Mary	
7-05-97	Executive order for sexual orientation		meeting with Richard on 7-22-97	
7-05-97	global warming			
7-05-97	dreaded disease list		Neera; Drew Hansen	
7-05-97	kids on airlines		Penn; Drew Hansen wrote memo on 7/12	
7-05-97	expansion of FMLA		Neera	
7-03-97	CDFI for childcare		Paul W.	
7-03-97	Gephardt Family First		Mary did a comparison	
7-03-97	Combining Dept of Interior and Energy		we need to talk to Penn	
7-03-97	Pension disclosure		Mark Mazur; also Ellen Seidman at NEC	
7-03-97	Local flexibility		Paul --thinks we have to do them one-by-one and then do an executive order	

7-03-97	Contraceptives and insurance		Need to talk to Jen Klein; Mary --checking with Sarah Bianchi	
7-03-97	Costa Rica: pollution reduction as commodity market		Mark Mazur	
7-03-97	Local government on national boards (from Mayors Conference)		Paul W.; possible executive order	
7-03-97	Teacher tenure		Julie M.	
7-03-97	Respite care			
7-03-97	Green bonds for National Parks		Mary --need to talk to David Hayes 208-5617	
7-03-97	Electricity deregulation		Neera	

STATUS OF POLICY PROPOSALS

July 22, 1997

INTRO DATA	PROPOSAL	ACTION DATE	STATUS	ACTION NEEDED
7-14-97	liquor ads		group looking into it	
7-03-97	Poison Center		Assigned to Elizabeth Drye on 7-03-97	
6-18-97	National Adoption Registry		Talked to Jen & Nicole on 6/19 --will follow up	
6-18-97	Standby Guardians		probably will not do --but will check with Sandy Thurman anyway	
4-04-97	Sexual predators	6-24-97	Met with DOJ (Grace Mastalli) --they said too early to know what to do; NIJ doing report to come out in 6 months	7/14: Tom will call Jeremy Travis
4-04-97	War on Heart Attacks		On hold --HHS not on board	
4-04-97	Gun scanners		Done?	
4-04-97	Computers in inner city		Jennifer	
4-10-97	Gun running		Tom: finding out what happened	
4-10-97	Domestic violence in workplace	6-29-97	met with Bonnie Campbell and Janna on 7-17-97; gave scheduling to Christa	
4-17-97	School takeover		sent to President	
4-17-97	National Sexual Assault Hotline		on June 26--Mary called NOW --apparently there is a battle between NOW and RAINN (who does Lilith's Fair); Schumer bill on hold	

4-17-97	Character education		Mike Cohen	
4-24-97	Cops in public housing		HUD announced	
4-24-97	Drunk Driving Forfeit		In Transportation bill	-
4-24-97	Second chance homes		?	
4-24-97	Wilderness designations		Paul W.	
6-04-97	Nanny registry		Rahm/radio address; interstate compact of criminal history records (OMB)	
6-04-97	Community prosecutors		Jose --Mary received more materials	
6-04-97	American Discovery Trail		Nat Wood said don't need legis	
6-04-97	Joan's Law		federal Joan's law introduced in House by NJ rep	
6-04-94	Criminal laws for failure to pay child support		all 50 states have criminal laws but they don't enforce them; haven't been able to find statistics on enforcement	
6-04-97	Paramilitaries		Andrew Fois at DOJ said can't do this until after McVeigh and Nichols trials	
6-04-97	Electronic Hyde Park		Tom to call VP's office (Don Gibbs)	
6-09-97	Pagers for battered women		Tom talked to T. Wheeler; Mary received more materials	Talk to with Janna

POSSIBLE CONFERENCE IDEAS

July 22, 1997

INTRO DATA	PROPOSAL	ACTION DATE	STATUS	ACTION NEEDED
6-17-97	Employers Group Conference		met with Jen & Nicole -- use as a lead in to childcare event in November	
6-17-97	Character education conference			
6-17-97	Conference on elder care		need to talk to Jennings -- do more research on adult day care	
6-17-97	Conference on deglamorizing drugs in popular culture		will meet with Jose and Lee Ann	
6-17-97	Conference on welfare to work		need to talk to Cynthia and Diana	
6-17-97	Conference on Progressive Movement/21st century		back to the drawing board	

FUTURE POLICY PROPOSALS

July 22, 1997

INTRO DATA	PROPOSAL	ACTION DATE	STATUS	ACTION NEEDED
7-02-97	disaster strike force for consumers from Leslie Bryne			
7-02-97	consolidate consumer 1-800 number		from meeting with Leslie Bryne --FTC, FCC	
7-02-97	as part of plea bargain --must tell where got gun (Neera)			
7-02-97	asset forfeiture for people that sell guns; from David Kennedy article (Neera)			
7-02-97	Organ transplants			
7-02-97	Sustainable development		Set up meeting with Angela Parks--week of July 1, 1997	
7-02-97	one-stop shopping; JTPA; in Conference of Mayors report			
	Elder care			
	FAA Flight data recorders		FAA requiring --middle of July	
	Welfare-to-work data		HHS proposing this on 7- 19	
	Background checks for nursing home employees			

	Vouchers for public housing			
	Consumer protection for handguns			
	Consumer protection for HMO's		Raven did research	
	National Child Security Act		Tom and Mary looking at; Raven did research	
	urine test and treatment for drug offenders			
	respite care bill (Grassley)	6-11-98	asked Sarah Bianchi - Admin supports it	
	spiralling cost of collegel tuition			
	scholarships for childcare/endowments from companies			

DEAD POLICY PROPOSALS

July 22, 1997

INTRO DATA	PROPOSAL	ACTION DATE	STATUS	ACTION NEEDED
7-03-97	Cellular 911		Mary	
7-03-97	Morgan Stanley -- child support		Tom	
4-10-97	CDFI for childcare			
4-10-97	Foreign Lobbyists			
4-24-97	Free TV Commission			
6-04-97	Underground railroad			
6-04-97	Expand toxic reporting			
6-04-97	Recycling Hazardous Waste Tax Credit			

MEMORANDUM

TO: TOM FREEDMAN, MARY L. SMITH
FROM: DREW HANSEN
RE: REPORT ON THE FAMILY
DATE: JULY 25, 1997

Family report

SUMMARY

Attached are some demographic statistics that might be relevant to a possible report on the family. The attached data are the modern counterparts to some of the statistics used in the Moynihan report.

MOYNIHAN REPORT STATISTICS (MODERN COUNTERPARTS)

The Moynihan report argued that the black family was in crisis due to the influences of slavery, reconstruction, urbanization, unemployment, and low wages. The signs of the crisis in the black family were high rates of divorce/separation, illegitimate births, and female-headed families. The results of the crisis were welfare dependency, matriarchal families, educational failure of black youth, delinquency and crime, inability to enter the armed forces, and alienation among young black men.

A. Causes of family crisis

1. Employment status of males, 1960-1995
2. Minimum wage, 1950-1996
3. Poverty threshold, 1959-1995
4. Ability of minimum-wage worker to support a family at poverty threshold, 1961-1995

B. Signs of family crisis

1. Marital status of persons 15 Years and over, by Age and Sex, 1994
2. Ratio of births to unmarried women, 1940-1992
3. Household composition, 1940-1994

C. Results of family crisis

Receipt of AFDC by family status: 1987, 1990, 1991, 1992



Employment status of males, 1960 to 1995

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total male</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Emp/pop. ratio</i>	<i>Unemp.</i>	<i>Unemp %</i>	<i>Not in labor %</i>	<i>not in labor force</i>
1960	46388	43904	78.9	2486	5.4	9274	16.7
1970	51228	48990	76.2	2238	4.4	13076	20.3
1980	61453	57186	72	4267	6.9	17945	22.6
1985	64411	59861	70.9	4521	7	20058	23.7
1990	69011	65104	72	3906	5.7	21367	23.6
1992	69964	64440	69.8	5523	7.9	22306	24.2
1993	70404	65349	70	5055	7.2	22927	24.6
1994	70817	66450	70.4	4367	6.2	23538	24.9
1995	71360	67377	70.8	3983	5.6	23818	25

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1996

Minimum Wage for Non-Farm Workers, 1950-1996

<i>Year</i>	<i>Laws prior to 1966</i>	<i>1966 and later</i>
1950	\$0.75	
1956	\$1.00	
1961	\$1.15	
1963	\$1.25	
1967	\$1.40	\$1.00
1968	\$1.60	\$1.15
1969	\$1.60	\$1.30
1970	\$1.60	\$1.45
1971	\$1.60	\$1.60
1974	\$2.00	\$1.90
1975	\$2.10	\$2.00
1976	\$2.30	\$2.20
1977	\$2.30	\$2.30
1978	\$2.65	\$2.65
1979	\$2.90	\$2.90
1980	\$3.10	\$3.10
1981	\$3.35	\$3.35
1990	\$3.80	\$3.80
1991	\$4.25	\$4.25
1992	\$4.25	\$4.25
1993	\$4.25	\$4.25
1994	\$4.25	\$4.25
1995	\$4.25	\$4.25
1996	\$4.25	\$4.25

Note: "prior to 1966" applies to workers covered prior to 1961 amendments and, after 1965, to workers covered by 1961 amendments. "1966 and later" applies to workers newly covered by amendments of 1966, 1974, and 1977, and Title IX of Education amendments of 1972.

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1996

Avg. Poverty Threshold for a Family of Four, Constant Dollars: 1959-1995

<i>Year</i>	<i>Poverty Threshold</i>
1959	\$2,973
1960	\$3,022
1961	\$3,054
1962	\$3,089
1963	\$3,128
1964	\$3,169
1965	\$3,223
1966	\$3,317
1967	\$3,410
1968	\$3,553
1969	\$3,743
1970	\$3,968
1971	\$4,137
1972	\$4,275
1973	\$4,540
1974	\$5,038
1975	\$5,500
1976	\$5,815
1977	\$6,191
1978	\$6,662
1979	\$7,412
1980	\$8,414
1981	\$9,287
1982	\$9,862
1983	\$10,178
1984	\$10,609
1985	\$10,989
1986	\$11,203
1987	\$11,611
1988	\$12,092
1989	\$12,674
1990	\$13,359
1991	\$13,924
1992	\$14,335
1993	\$14,763
1994	\$15,141
1995	\$15,569

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports,
"Poverty in the United States: 1995" Series P60, No. 194.

Ability of Minimum-wage Worker to Support a Family of Four at the Poverty Threshold, 1961-1995

Year	Minimum Wage	Annual Earnings	Poverty Threshold	Earnings/Pov.
1961	\$1.15	\$2,300	\$3,054	0.75
1962	\$1.15	\$2,300	\$3,089	0.74
1963	\$1.25	\$2,500	\$3,128	0.80
1964	\$1.25	\$2,500	\$3,169	0.79
1965	\$1.25	\$2,500	\$3,223	0.78
1966	\$1.25	\$2,500	\$3,317	0.75
1967	\$1.40	\$2,800	\$3,410	0.82
1968	\$1.60	\$3,200	\$3,553	0.90
1969	\$1.60	\$3,200	\$3,743	0.85
1970	\$1.60	\$3,200	\$3,968	0.81
1971	\$1.60	\$3,200	\$4,137	0.77
1972	\$1.60	\$3,200	\$4,275	0.75
1973	\$1.60	\$3,200	\$4,540	0.70
1974	\$2.00	\$4,000	\$5,038	0.79
1975	\$2.10	\$4,200	\$5,500	0.76
1976	\$2.30	\$4,600	\$5,815	0.79
1977	\$2.30	\$4,600	\$6,191	0.74
1978	\$2.65	\$5,300	\$6,662	0.80
1979	\$2.90	\$5,800	\$7,412	0.78
1980	\$3.10	\$6,200	\$8,414	0.74
1981	\$3.35	\$6,700	\$9,287	0.72
1982	\$3.35	\$6,700	\$9,862	0.68
1983	\$3.35	\$6,700	\$10,178	0.66
1984	\$3.35	\$6,700	\$10,609	0.63
1985	\$3.35	\$6,700	\$10,989	0.61
1986	\$3.35	\$6,700	\$11,203	0.60
1987	\$3.35	\$6,700	\$11,611	0.58
1988	\$3.35	\$6,700	\$12,092	0.55
1989	\$3.35	\$6,700	\$12,674	0.53
1990	\$3.80	\$7,600	\$13,359	0.57
1991	\$4.25	\$8,500	\$13,924	0.61
1992	\$4.25	\$8,500	\$14,335	0.59
1993	\$4.25	\$8,500	\$14,763	0.58
1994	\$4.25	\$8,500	\$15,141	0.56
1995	\$4.25	\$8,500	\$15,569	0.55

new

*Minimum wage in laws prior to 1961

*Annual earnings assuming a 40hr week and a 50-week year.

Sources: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1996; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Poverty in the United States: 1995" Series P60, No. 194.

Marital Status of Persons 15 Years and Over, by Age and Sex

	Total (15+)	15-17yrs	18-19yrs	20-24yrs	25-29yrs	30-34yrs
<i>Both sexes</i>	200800	10814	6916	18559	19626	22320
Never married	54873	10668	6527	13631	8387	5525
Married, spouse present	10523	76	292	4168	9361	13379
Married, spouse absent	6730	36	66	421	749	1063
*separated	4755	25	38	287	540	801
*other	1975	10	27	134	210	262
Widowed	13295	0	5	16	38	86
Divorced	17379	13	26	323	1091	2067
<i>Percent</i>						
Never married	27.3%	98.8%	94.4%	73.4%	42.7%	24.8%
Married, spouse present	54.0%	0.7%	4.2%	22.5%	47.7%	60.8%
Married, spouse absent	3.4%	0.3%	0.9%	2.3%	3.8%	4.8%
*separated	2.4%	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%	2.7%	3.6%
*other	1.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%
Widowed	6.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Divorced	8.7%	0.1%	0.4%	1.7%	5.6%	9.3%
<i>Male</i>	96768	5546	3462	9221	9765	11108
Never married	30228	5502	3375	7469	4910	3298
Married, spouse present	54261	28	64	1546	4152	6491
Married, spouse absent	2807	11	16	112	270	449
*separated	1780	8	9	66	171	301
*other	1026	4	7	46	98	148
Widowed	2222	0	2	5	9	6
Divorced	7250	5	5	89	424	864
<i>Percent (Male)</i>						
Never married	31.2%	99.2%	97.5%	81.0%	50.3%	29.7%
Married, spouse present	56.1%	0.5%	1.8%	16.8%	42.5%	58.4%
Married, spouse absent	2.9%	0.2%	0.5%	1.2%	2.8%	4.0%
*separated	1.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	1.8%	2.7%
*other	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%
Widowed	2.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Divorced	7.5%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	4.3%	7.8%
<i>Female</i>	104032	5268	3454	9338	9861	11212
Never married	24645	5187	3152	6162	3476	2228
Married, spouse present	54261	48	228	2622	5209	7089
Married, spouse absent	3924	24	50	309	480	614
*separated	2975	18	29	220	368	500
*other	949	7	20	89	111	113
Widowed	11073	0	3	11	29	80
Divorced	10129	9	21	234	667	1202
<i>Percent(female)</i>						
Never married	23.7%	98.5%	91.2%	66.0%	35.3%	19.9%
Married, spouse present	52.2%	0.9%	6.6%	28.1%	52.8%	63.2%
Married, spouse absent	3.8%	0.5%	1.4%	3.3%	4.9%	5.5%
*separated	2.9%	0.3%	0.8%	2.4%	3.7%	4.5%
*other	9.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%
Widowed	10.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%
Divorced	9.7%	0.2%	0.6%	2.5%	6.8%	10.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Current Population Reports

Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994." Series P20, No. 484.

35-39yrs	40-44yrs	45-54yrs	55-64yrs	65-74yrs	75-84yrs	85+	Total, 18+	
21970	19557	29522	20737	18087	9857	2835	189986	
3514	2164	2077	980	775	386	218	44185	
14527	13494	21197	14875	11499	4671	785	108447	
1035	968	1143	659	375	160	55	6695	
786	730	811	446	220	56	16	4729	
250	238	333	212	155	105	39	1965	
167	177	841	1828	4171	4258	1707	13295	
2728	2754	4264	2396	1267	382	69	17366	
16.0%	11.1%	7.0%	4.7%	4.3%	3.9%	7.7%	23.3%	
66.1%	69.0%	71.8%	71.7%	63.6%	47.4%	27.7%	57.1%	
4.7%	4.9%	3.9%	3.2%	2.1%	1.6%	2.0%	3.5%	
3.6%	3.7%	2.7%	2.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	2.5%	
1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%	
0.8%	0.9%	2.8%	8.8%	23.1%	43.2%	60.2%	7.0%	
12.4%	14.1%	14.4%	11.6%	7.0%	3.9%	2.4%	9.1%	
10892	9651	14454	9933	7924	3888	924	91222	
2094	1255	1185	539	390	147	64	24727	
7140	6644	10900	7733	6174	2859	530	54233	
463	460	462	301	179	66	16	2795	
338	319	279	179	91	17	2	1772	
125	141	184	122	88	49	15	1023	
31	31	137	327	695	681	299	2221	
1164	1262	1770	1033	486	135	15	7245	
19.2%	13.0%	8.2%	5.4%	4.9%	3.8%	7.0%	27.1%	
65.5%	68.8%	75.4%	77.9%	77.9%	73.5%	57.4%	59.5%	
4.3%	4.8%	3.2%	3.0%	2.3%	1.7%	1.8%	3.1%	
3.1%	3.3%	1.9%	1.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	1.9%	
1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.1%	
0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	3.3%	8.8%	17.5%	32.3%	2.4%	
10.7%	13.1%	12.2%	10.4%	6.1%	3.5%	1.6%	7.9%	
11078	9906	15068	10805	10163	5969	1911	98765	
1420	909	892	440	386	240	153	19458	
7387	6850	10296	7142	5324	1811	255	54214	
572	508	681	358	196	94	39	3899	
447	411	532	267	129	38	15	2957	
125	97	149	90	67	56	24	942	
135	146	705	1501	3476	3577	1409	11073	
1563	1492	2494	1364	781	247	55	10120	
12.8%	9.2%	5.9%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%	8.0%	19.7%	
66.7%	69.2%	68.3%	66.1%	52.4%	30.3%	13.3%	54.9%	
5.2%	5.1%	4.5%	3.3%	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	3.9%	
4.0%	4.1%	3.5%	2.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.8%	3.0%	
1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%	
1.2%	1.5%	4.7%	13.9%	34.2%	59.9%	73.7%	11.2%	
14.1%	15.1%	16.6%	12.6%	7.7%	4.1%	2.9%	10.2%	

Total, 65+

30779

1379

16954

591

292

299

10137

1178

4.5%

55.1%

1.9%

0.9%

1.0%

32.9%

5.6%

12736

601

9564

262

110

152

1675

636

4.7%

75.1%

2.1%

0.9%

1.2%

13.1%

5.0%

18043

779

7390

329

182

147

8462

1082

4.3%

41.0%

1.8%

1.0%

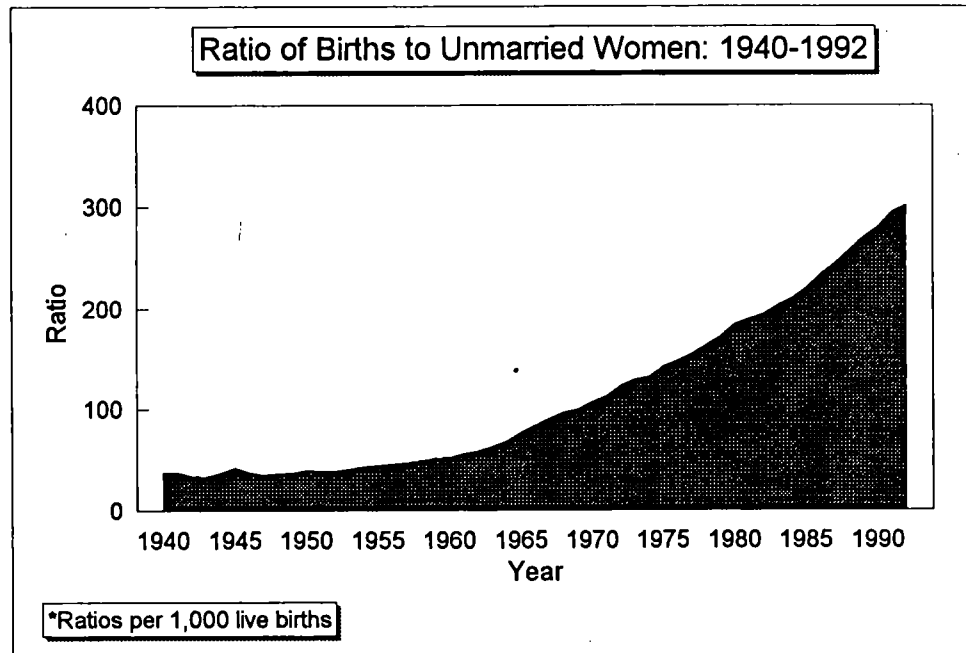
0.8%

46.9%

6.0%

Ratio of Births to Unmarried Women: United States, 1940-1992

Year	Ratio
1940	37.9
1941	38.1
1942	34.3
1943	33.4
1944	37.6
1945	42.9
1946	38.1
1947	35.7
1948	36.7
1949	37.4
1950	39.8
1951	39.1
1952	39.1
1953	41.2
1954	44
1955	45.3
1956	46.5
1957	47.4
1958	49.6
1959	52
1960	52.7
1961	56.3
1962	58.8
1963	63.3
1964	68.5
1965	77.4
1966	83.9
1967	90.3
1968	96.9
1969	100.2
1970	106.9
1971	112.9
1972	123.7
1973	129.8
1974	132.3
1975	142.5
1976	147.8
1977	155
1978	163.2
1979	171.1
1980	184.3
1981	189.2
1982	194.3
1983	202.8
1984	210
1985	220.2
1986	233.9



1987	244.9
1988	257.1
1989	270.8
1990	280.3
1991	295.3
1992	301.3

Source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1992 vol. 1: Natality. USDHHS, 1996

Ratio: births per 1,000 live births

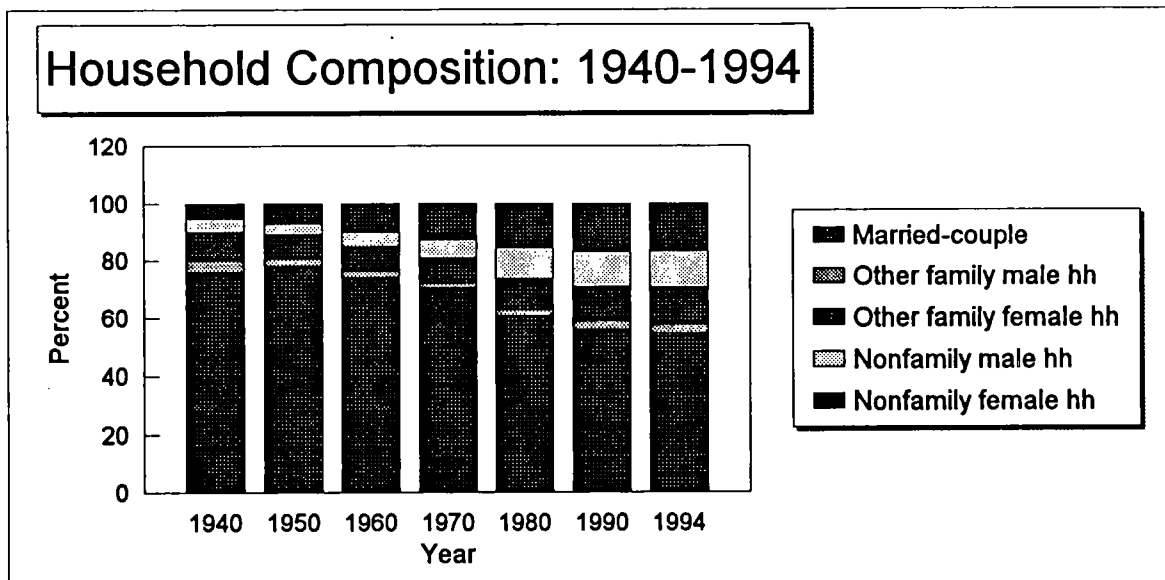
Household Composition: 1940-1994

	Married-couple Family	Other family Male hh	Other family Female hh	Nonfamily Male hh	Nonfamily Female hh
1940	76	4.3	9.8	4.6	5.3
1950	78.2	2.7	8.3	3.8	7
1960	74.3	2.3	8.4	5.1	9.8
1970	70.5	1.9	8.7	6.4	12.4
1980	60.8	2.1	10.8	10.9	15.4
1990	56	3.1	11.7	12.4	16.8
1994	54.8	3	12.8	12.8	16.6

hh=householder

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports.

Household and Family Characteristics: March 1994." Series P20, No. 483



Receipt of AFDC by Family Status: 1987, 1990, 1991, 1992

	Avg. monthly Number *thousands	Percent	Ever Number *thousands	Percent
1992	11862	4.7%	15111	6.0%
In families	11590	5.3%	14677	6.8%
*married-couple	3012	1.7%	4881	2.8%
*female householder, no spouse present	8287	22.4%	9485	26.0%
Unrelated individuals	272	0.8%	434	1.3%
1991	11869	4.7%	15714	6.4%
In families	11544	5.4%	15156	7.1%
*married-couple	3001	1.8%	4664	2.7%
*female householder, no spouse present	8257	23.2%	10028	28.5%
Unrelated individuals	325	0.9%	558	1.6%
1990	10573	4.3%	12847	5.3%
In families	10329	4.9%	12469	6.0%
*married-couple	2495	1.5%	3874	2.3%
*female householder, no spouse present	7576	22.3%	8233	25.3%
Unrelated individuals	245	0.7%	378	1.1%
1987	10385	4.3%	13432	5.7%
In families	10052	4.8%	12890	6.3%
*married-couple	2544	1.5%	3758	2.2%
*female householder, no spouse present	7366	22.5%	8889	27.5%
Unrelated individuals	332	1.0%	542	1.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Current Population Reports

Program Participation 1990 to 1992" Series P70, No. 41, and

"Program Participation 1991 to 1993" Series P70, No. 46.

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Newsweek*Family Ref*

April 22, 1985, UNITED STATES EDITION

SECTION: NATIONAL AFFAIRS; Pg. 30

LENGTH: 552 words

HEADLINE: **Moynihan: I Told You So**

BYLINE: MARK STARR with JERRY BUCKLEY at Harvard

BODY:

New York Sen. Daniel Patrick **Moynihan** had promised that he wouldn't say "I told you so." But last week, in effect, he did just that. In a series of Harvard University lectures marking the 20th anniversary of his controversial study, "The **Negro Family** -- The Case for National Action," **Moynihan** once again urged adoption of a national policy aimed at saving the American family. "I do not know more than I knew then -- it is simply that I feel more strongly about it," **Moynihan** told an overflow crowd of 500 at the John F. Kennedy School of Government. "What would I prescribe? Nothing different now from then."

The senator's original prescription stemmed from a belief that increasing instability in black families -- measured by poverty, illegitimacy and single-parent households -- would ultimately result in increased welfare dependency. But this time around he avoided the racial overtones that brought angry denunciations in the 1960s, arguing that such problems are now so pervasive that racial distinctions are irrelevant. In fact, **Moynihan** said, the dividing line of poverty is no longer race, but age. "The United States in the 1980s may be the first society in history in which the children are distinctly worse off than adults," he said, citing 1983 government statistics that show one out of five children living below the poverty line. A national family policy, he explained, "need only declare that it is the policy of the American government to promote the stability and well-being of the American family, that the social programs of the federal government will be formulated and administered with this object in mind."

In a political era dominated by a president who views government as the problem, not the solution, **Moynihan** acknowledged that he is fighting fashion. But he decried conservative agendas that would scrap the federal welfare and income-support structure. And he challenged as "not proven" the underlying theory that welfare and other social programs have actually hurt rather than helped the poor. The senator, a former Harvard professor, observed that government programs have virtually eliminated poverty among the nation's aged, labeling that "the extraordinary achievement of this era."

Prescriptions: **Moynihan's** new report precipitated none of the controversy that enveloped his 1965 effort. Still, some listeners criticized him for his oft-repeated disclaimer that it is hard to prescribe policy when you can't fully explain the problem. "It's an abdication of responsibility to say we don't know enough," said noted Harvard sociologist Daniel Bell. "He has to do more than



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Newsweek, April 22, 1985

just point to the problem." **Moynihan** did, in fact, propose two major steps: increasing the income-tax exemption for dependents ("More than three-fourths of median family income in 1948 was exempt from federal tax . . . [In 1983] less than one-third of the median family income was exempt") and indexing welfare payments to protect against inflation ("We have done it for so many others -- veterans, the aged, the disabled, the retired"). **Moynihan**, who serves on both the Senate's budget and finance committees, may now be in a position to do something about his beliefs. In the next few weeks he will introduce his national family policy proposal again -- this time as legislation.

GRAPHIC: Picture, At Harvard: 'I do not know more now than I did then . . . I simply feel more strongly', RICK FRIEDMAN -- BLACK STAR

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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intervening in their lives.

"I am saying that government has no alternative but to interfere with the family," said **Moynihan**. "Whether you want it or not, government policy affects the family. You can't have the option of doing nothing."

Yet Reagan, egged on by Murray and other policy makers, calls it progress that we're spending less on the poor. Says **Moynihan**: "The United States in the 1980's may be the first society in history in which there is both a large number of poor children and in which children, as an age group, have the highest incidence of poverty."

Some progress.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: April 17, 1996



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