

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TEEN PREGNANCY

Resolutions Adopted at the
Organization Meeting of February 22, 1996

A. Resolutions to be Adopted by
the Three Initial Directors

(1) Election of Directors.

RESOLVED, that the individuals listed on Schedule A are hereby elected as directors to serve in the class designated and to hold office until the expiration of the term of such class and until the election and qualification of their successors.

B. Resolutions to be Adopted by
the newly expanded Board of Directors

(1) Articles of Incorporation.

RESOLVED, that a certified copy of the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation be inserted in the minute book of the Corporation.

(2) Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation.

RESOLVED, that the name of the Corporation shall be changed to "The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy" and that the officers are hereby authorized to execute any and all necessary documents to effectuate the foregoing.

(3) Bylaws.

RESOLVED, that bylaws in the form appended to this instrument as Exhibit A are hereby adopted as the Bylaws of the Corporation.

(4) Election of Officers.

RESOLVED, that each of the following persons is hereby elected to the office or offices set forth after such person's name, to hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Directors or until the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors and until such person's successor is elected and qualified (unless such person resigns, dies or is removed from office prior thereto):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
The Honorable Thomas V. Kean	Chairperson
Isabel V. Sawhill	President
Sarah Brown	Director
Marti Easton	Secretary
Sarah Brown	Treasurer

(5) Corporate Seal.

RESOLVED, that the form of seal bearing the name of the Corporation and the year and jurisdiction of its incorporation, an impression of which is affixed in the margin of this instrument, is hereby adopted as the corporate seal of the Corporation.

(6) Registration with State Agencies.

RESOLVED, that the officers of the Corporation are hereby authorized to file such registration forms as may be required by any state agency having jurisdiction over the Corporation.

(7) Qualification in Foreign States.

RESOLVED, that, if it is deemed advisable for the Corporation to conduct its activities in one or more states other than the District of Columbia, the officers of the Corporation are hereby authorized to apply on behalf of the Corporation for such authority.

(8) Tax Exemption.

RESOLVED, that the officers of the Corporation are hereby authorized and directed to execute and file with the Internal Revenue Service on the Corporation's behalf an Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(9) IRS Employee Identification Number.

RESOLVED, that the officers of the Corporation are hereby authorized and directed to execute and file with the Internal Revenue Service on the Corporation's behalf an Application for an Employer Identification Number.

(10) Bank Account.

RESOLVED, that the officers of the Corporation are hereby authorized to execute any and all documents necessary to open a banking account and to designate a depository of the funds of the Corporation.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the following officers are hereby authorized to serve as signatories on any banking account held by the Corporation and shall have authority to sign individually for amounts up to \$5,000 and jointly for amounts in excess of \$5,000. Prior approval of the Executive Committee is required for amounts in excess of \$50,000.

Isabel V. Sawhill, President

Sarah Brown, Treasurer

(11) Committees

RESOLVED, that the committees listed on Schedule B shall be formed and shall consist of the members indicated on such Schedule B.

(12) Task Forces

RESOLVED, that the Board hereby approves and authorizes the formation of the Task Forces and the Chairs of such Task Forces listed on Schedule C to be chaired by the individuals listed on such Schedule C.

SCHEDULE A

Class of 1997 (expires 1997)

William Galston
Irving B. Harris
Barbara Huberman
Judy McGrath
Warren B. Rudman
Andrew J. Young

Class of 1998 (expires 1998)

Katharine Graham
David Hamburg
Thomas H. Kean
Jody Miller
Kristin Moore
Isabel V. Sawhill

Class of 1999 (expires 1999)

Charlotte L. Beers
Whoopi Goldberg
Nancy Kassebaum
C. Everett Koop
Hugh Price

SCHEDULE B

Executive Committee

Sarah Brown (ex officio)
William Galston
Barbara Huberman
Thomas H. Kean
Jody Miller
Kristin Moore
Isabel V. Sawhill

Nominating Committee

David Hamburg
Thomas H. Kean
Warren B. Rudman
Isabel V. Sawhill

SCHEDULE C

TASK FORCES

The Media
Jody Miller, Chair

State and Local Coalitions
Barbara Huberman, Chair

Effective Programs and Research
Kristin Moore, Chair

Religion and Public Values
William Galston, Chair

0106691.01

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
BUSINESS REGULATION ADMINISTRATION

960457



C E R T I F I C A T E

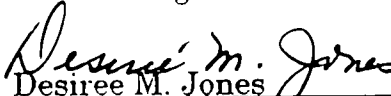
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that all applicable provisions of the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NONPROFIT CORPORATION ACT have been complied with and accordingly, this **CERTIFICATE of INCORPORATION** is hereby issued to

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TEEN PREGNANCY

as of **FEBRUARY 20TH, 1996**.

Hampton Cross
Director

Katherine A. Williams
Acting Administrator
Business Regulation Administration


Desiree M. Jones

Act. Asst. Superintendent of Corporations
Corporations Division

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TEEN PREGNANCY

FILED

FEB 20 1996

BY: *[Signature]*

A District of Columbia Non-Profit Corporation

We, the undersigned natural persons of the age of twenty-one or more, acting as incorporators in order to form a nonprofit non-stock corporation for the purposes hereinafter stated, under and pursuant to the provisions of the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act, do hereby adopt the following Articles of Incorporation:

1. NAME.

The name of the corporation (the "Corporation") is:
The Campaign Against Teen Pregnancy.

2. PERIOD OF DURATION.

The Corporation shall have a perpetual duration.

3. PURPOSES AND POWERS.

3.1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Articles of Incorporation, the objects and purposes of the Corporation shall be exclusively charitable and educational within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The objects and purposes of the Corporation shall include, but not be limited to, reducing the incidence of teenage pregnancy in the United States through the support of values and activities that promote a pregnancy-free adolescence.

3.2 It is the intention of the Corporation to be exempt from income taxes as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles of Incorporation:

A. The Corporation shall not carry on any activities not permitted to be carried on by a corporation exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

B. The Corporation shall not be conducted or operated for profit, and no part of the net earnings of the

Corporation shall inure to the benefit of any director, officer, member, employee or member of a committee of, or person connected with, the Corporation or any other private individual (other than an individual who is a member of a charitable class of the type that the Corporation is organized to support); provided, however, that this shall not prevent the payment to any such person of reasonable compensation for services rendered to or for the Corporation in effecting any of its purposes or an amount representing the fair market value of property purchased by the Corporation;

C. In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Corporation (whether voluntary, involuntary or by operation of law), the Corporation's property or assets shall not be conveyed or distributed to any director, officer, employee or member of a committee of, or person connected with, the Corporation, or any other private individual, nor to any organization created or operated for profit; but, after deducting all necessary expenses of liquidation, dissolution or winding up, as the case may be, all the remaining property and assets of the Corporation shall be distributed only to such other organizations as shall then qualify under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as the directors of the Corporation shall in their discretion determine;

D. Except to the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code, the Corporation shall not carry on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation, and the Corporation shall not participate in or intervene in (including by the publishing or distributing of statements) any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office; and

E. During any period when the Corporation is determined to be a "private foundation" as defined in Section 509 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Corporation, in accordance with the following sections thereof, shall: (a) distribute such amounts for each taxable year at such time and in such manner as not to subject the Corporation to tax on undistributed income under Section 4942; (b) not engage in any act which is subject to tax as self-dealing under Section 4941; (c) not retain any holdings which are subject to tax as excess business holdings under Section 4943; (d) not make any investments in such manner as to subject the Corporation to tax under Section 4944; and (e) not make any taxable expenditures which are subject to tax under Section 4945.

4. MEMBERS.

The Corporation shall not have any members.

5. DIRECTORS.

5.1 The manner of election and appointment of the directors of the Corporation shall be as provided in the Bylaws of the Corporation. The initial Board of Directors shall have not less than three members, consisting of those persons named herein and they shall serve until the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors or until the election and qualification of their successors.

5.2 The affairs of the Corporation shall be managed and all powers of the Corporation shall be exercised by the Board of Directors in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Bylaws, except as otherwise provided by law, but the directors shall act only as a Board and the individual directors shall have no power as such.

5.3. The number of directors which shall constitute the whole Board shall be fixed by the Bylaws.

5.4. The powers of the Board of Directors, unless otherwise specified by law, shall include the power to borrow money and give security in the name of the Corporation without limit as to amount, but only in furtherance of the stated objects and purposes of the Corporation.

6. REGISTERED OFFICE AND AGENT.

The registered office and registered agent of the Corporation are:

Isabel V. Sawhill
2813 Olive Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

7. INITIAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as the directors until the first annual meeting are as follows:

Dr. David Hamburg
Carnegie Corporation of New York
437 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022

The Honorable Thomas H. Kean
Drew University
36 Madison Avenue
Madison, NJ 07940

Ms. Isabel V. Sawhill
Urban Institute
2100 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

8. INCORPORATORS.

8.1. The name and mailing address of the incorporators are as follows:

Ms. Isabel V. Sawhill
Urban Institute
2100 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Ms. Sarah Brown
Urban Institute
2100 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Ms. Marti Easton
Urban Institute
2100 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

8.2. The powers of the incorporators are to terminate upon the filing of these Articles of Incorporation.

9. NO STOCK.

The Corporation shall not have authority to issue any capital stock.

10. BYLAWS.

The Corporation shall adopt Bylaws, which shall contain provisions for the regulation of the affairs of the Corporation as from time to time shall be deemed advisable. Such Bylaws are to be adopted in the first instance by the persons named herein to serve as initial directors, and thereafter the Board of Directors may from time to time make, amend or repeal Bylaws.

11. MISCELLANEOUS.

11.1. The private property of the directors and officers of the Corporation shall not be subject to the payment of corporate debts to any extent whatsoever.

11.2. All references in these Articles of Incorporation to the Internal Revenue Code shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1936, as amended, and shall be deemed to include any amendments adopted from time to time, or corresponding provisions of any future internal revenue law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have signed these Articles of Incorporation, and affirm the same as our act and deed and that the facts contained herein are true under penalties of perjury.

Isabel V. Sawhill

Isabel V. Sawhill

Date: 2-20-96

District of Columbia

I, Evelyn Hughes Williams a Notary Public, hereby certify that on the 20th day of February 1996, Isabel V. Sawhill appeared before me and signed the foregoing as incorporator, and has averred that the statements therein are true.

Evelyn Hughes Williams

My Commission Expires May 31, 1997

Sarah BrownDate: 2/20/96

Sarah Brown

District of Columbia,

I, Evelyn Hughes Williams, a Notary Public, hereby certify that on the
20th day of February 1996 SARAH BROWN appeared before me and
signed the foregoing as incorporator, and has averred that the
statements therein are true.

Evelyn Hughes Williams
My Commission Expires May 31, 1997

Marti EastonDate: 2/20/96

Marti Easton,

District of Columbia,

I, Evelyn Hughes Williams, a Notary Public, hereby certify that on the
20th day of February 1996 MARTI EASTON appeared before me and
signed the foregoing as incorporator, and has averred that the
statements therein are true.

Evelyn Hughes Williams
My Commission Expires May 31, 1997

0105531.01

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
BUSINESS REGULATION ADMINISTRATION



C E R T I F I C A T E

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that all applicable provisions of the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NONPROFIT CORPORATION ACT have been complied with and accordingly, this **CERTIFICATE of AMENDMENT** is hereby issued to

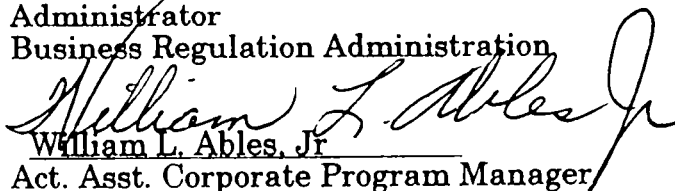
THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TEEN PREGNANCY

Name Change To
THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEEN
PREGNANCY

as of **March 22nd , 1996 .**

Hampton Cross
Director

Katherine A. Williams
Administrator
Business Regulation Administration


William L. Ables, Jr.
Act. Asst. Corporate Program Manager
Corporations Division

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT
TO
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TEEN PREGNANCY

TO: Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Business Regulation Administration
Government of the District of Columbia

Pursuant to the provisions of the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act, the undersigned hereby adopt the following Article of Amendment to its Articles of Incorporation:

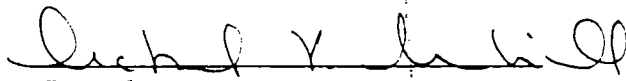
- (1) The name of the corporation is The Campaign Against Teen Pregnancy.
- (2) The following amendment was adopted by the corporation in a means prescribed by the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act:

The first article of the ~~Articles of Incorporation~~ of The Campaign Against Teen Pregnancy is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. The name of the corporation (the "Corporation") is: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- (3) This amendment to the Articles of Incorporation was adopted at a meeting of the board of directors held on February 22, 1996, at 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and received the votes of a majority of directors in office, there being no members having voting rights in respect thereof.

DATE: *March 21, 1996*

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TEEN PREGNANCY


President

FILED

MAR 22 1996

ATTEST:


Secretary

WCA

House GOP Tries to Curb Violent Fare

Hyde Panel Drafts Bill To Hold Stores Liable For Sales to Children

By JEFFREY TAYLOR

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — House Republicans plan to propose outlawing the sale of extremely violent movies, games and books to minors and holding retailers legally responsible for the content of the products they sell.

GOP members of the House Judiciary Committee also want to require that lyrics of compact disks and cassettes be made available to buyers, on demand, at the point of purchase. And, as part of an effort to prevent children from receiving solicitations for pornographic Internet sites, they want to require Web-site operators to disclose whether they sell lists of viewers' e-mail addresses to third parties.



Henry Hyde

All three proposals, which are said to have the support of top House leaders, pose potentially serious new challenges for an entertainment industry that has been under attack since the shootings at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colo. People in the entertainment industry predicted that some or all of the new initiatives would be rejected by the courts on grounds that they violate the First Amendment's guarantee of free commercial speech, but top Republicans said they were confident the measures are constitutional.

For the past week, aides to Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry Hyde (R., Ill.) have been crafting a juvenile-justice bill as a companion to the one approved by the Senate last month. The bill, which will be introduced as soon as today, is expected to replicate, with one or two exceptions, gun-control measures that were included in the Senate bill.

Aimed at 'Deeper Problems'

Mr. Hyde has made it clear that he also intends to use the House bill to address what he sees as "deeper cultural and spiritual problems" indicated by a national outbreak of teenage violence. In particular, Mr. Hyde has promised programs to curtail media violence, of which the proposed new restriction on sales of such material to minors appears to be the most controversial.

Any such initiative approved by the House would have to be merged with the Senate version of the bill and might or might not survive the House-Senate conference where that process occurs.

"We want something that's constitutional but still addresses the problem," Mr. Hyde said. A copy of his draft legislation justifies restricting sales of violent material to minors on grounds that "the First Amendment is not absolute" and doesn't, for instance, protect obscenity.

The bill defines the violent material to be restricted as "the kind of violence that appeals to the prurient, morbid or shameful interests of children without social redeeming value for children." The bill refers to the Supreme Court's finding in the case *Ginsberg vs. New York*, in which the court upheld a New York state criminal statute prohibiting the sale of obscene materials to minors. The bill provides a penalty of as much as five years in prison for a retailer who sells prohibited material to a minor.

Mr. Hyde was meeting with House Republican leaders last night to determine the best strategy for winning passage of the teen-crime legislation. Mr. Hyde might schedule a vote on the bill in his Judiciary Committee as soon as tomorrow, or he and other Republicans may decide to take the bill directly to the House floor.

A Motion Picture Association of America spokesman declined to comment on the new proposals, as did a spokeswoman for the Recording Industry Association of America.

Honoring Gun-Control Commitment

In some other respects, the developing House teen-crime bill mirrors its Senate counterpart. For example, the proposal will include an antitrust exemption for entertainment-industry companies that work together to develop voluntary standards for curtailing violent and sexual content in their products.

Likewise, the House will call for a study by the National Institutes of Health on the effect of media violence on child development and youth violence.

Moreover, the House intends to make good on Speaker Dennis Hastert's commitment to follow up the Senate action with a vote on gun-control measures. Mr. Hyde's draft legislation includes several such proposals, including the mandatory sale of trigger locks with all handguns; a ban on importation of high-capacity ammunition clips; a lifetime ban on firearm sales to teens convicted of gun-related crimes; and mandatory background checks at gun shows.

Other ideas to curb children's access to violent materials are circulating in Congress, although most of them aren't as contentious as those being considered by Mr. Hyde. They include a proposal by Republican Sen. John McCain of Arizona and Democratic Sen. Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut, to create a new universal rating system for video games, movies and music and require that labels disclose the violent content and "age appropriateness" of the products.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1999

Consistent w/ 1st round

Violence

James

Universal rating system

① the books
② lyrics on demand
③ web site disclosure 1-5-99

Export Controls Will Limit the Damage From China's Spies

By CHRISTOPHER COX
And NORM DICKS

On Jan. 3 the House Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China voted unanimously to approve a classified report detailing China's theft of secret U.S. technologies useful for a wide variety of military purposes, including design information on our most advanced nuclear weapons. On May 25 an unclassified version of that report was released with the consent of the Clinton administration.

As Americans weigh the findings of the report and debate its implications, one question we frequently encounter is: Now that the PRC has stolen our nuclear secrets, what can we do about it? This week, we will offer several of our committee's 38 recommendations as a floor amendment to the defense authorization bill. These include giving the Defense Department control of security at Chinese launches of U.S. rockets, and centralizing responsibility for nuclear weapons counterintelligence at the Department of Energy. In addition, we have urged the Clinton administration to move forward aggressively with our recommendations in the critical matter of export controls.

Export controls remain essential be-

cause even as China has stolen some of our most important secrets, it has not yet obtained everything it needs to exploit them. Sophisticated machine tools, advanced materials, high-performance computers and state-of-the-art testing equipment are just some of the elements needed to build on the sophisticated nuclear weapons information we know China possesses.

Keeping such militarily useful technologies out of the hands of the Chinese military is not a simple task. The constant evolution of technology makes it difficult to determine just which technologies are most important for military purposes. At the same time, the legitimate commercial uses for advanced technologies are constantly changing. U.S. businesses trying to keep ahead in the dynamic Chinese marketplace thus have strong incentives to lobby against export controls and even to resist those that are in place, especially as their foreign competitors are under no such restraints.

If U.S. firms are the only ones prevented from making sales of militarily useful technologies, America will be twice the loser. First, we will lose out on profitable deals, to the detriment of both individual workers and our overall economy. Second, China will remain free to acquire militarily useful technology from third countries, to

the detriment of our national security.

That is why our select committee unanimously recommended reviving an effective international export control regime on the model of the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls. Cocom forbade member governments to sell their most sensitive militarily useful technologies to Warsaw Pact countries and the People's Republic of China. But in 1994, amid the euphoria

*The U.S. must exercise
its leadership to establish
multilateral controls on
technology transfers.*

that followed the end of the Cold War, Cocom was allowed to expire.

For two years we had no replacement for Cocom at all. Then, in 1996, the U.S. and other countries, recognizing the mistake they had made, entered into the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls. But Wassenaar is a remarkably weak accord. It furnishes a list of controlled items but allows each country to make sales of these items at their own discretion. In practice, this means that

any country can do whatever it wants.

The U.S. must now exercise its leadership to establish binding multilateral controls on technology transfers that threaten international peace and U.S. national security. A new regime of multilateral controls will enhance America's global competitiveness, since we won't have to go it alone when it comes to export policy. This is also consistent with our goal of promoting trade with China, which for too long has been too much a one-way street. And the timing is propitious. This is the year for an already scheduled international review of the efficacy of the Wassenaar Arrangement.

The American public has a right to expect that its government will take reasonable steps to prevent militarily useful technologies from falling into the hands not only of China but of any country that may someday use those same technologies to endanger the U.S. The public also has the right to expect that our government will not require them to continue to make sacrifices that yield no national-security benefit. We believe that the recommendations proposed by our committee meet these expectations, and we stand committed to seeing them through.

Mr. Cox (R., Calif.) was chairman and Mr. Dicks (D., Wash.) ranking minority member of the House Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China.

*Winkler***NATIONAL
CAMPAIGN AGAINST
YOUTH VIOLENCE****Fax**

To: Mary Smith @ The White House	From: dena Winkler Assistant to Jeff Bleich
Fax No: 202-456-7431	Pages:21
Phone:	Date: November 19, 1999
Re: National Campaign Against Youth Violence 00035-00505	cc:
☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Call	
Message:	

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone (collect), and return the original message to us at the above address via the U.S. Postal Services. Thank you.

THANK YOU NOTE TO GALLUP

TEENS IN A VIOLENT WORLD

CAUSES 5 FACTOR MODEL

- ① CAUSES BEGIN IN OUR TEENAGE/LIFE
- ② MULTIPLE CAUSES

POSSIBLE GENETICS (UNLIKELY) - (MAVING TOWARDMENT
ENVIRONMENT - DRUG USE, FAMILY

PARENTS - EXHIBIT/ATTACHMENT / DEVELOPING EMOTIONAL SELF-

MEDIA - NORMALIZATION / TRIGGER THESE ARE DISORDER REGULATION

PROXIMAL NEGATIVE LIFE EVENTS

READY EXPRESSIBILITY - AVAILABILITY OF GUNS

INTERVENTION POINTS

EARLY WARNING SIGNS

DAUGHTER AND MENTAL (LIFE)

BASICS OF EMOTIONAL SELF-REGULATION

EFFECT OF NEGATIVE LIFE EVENTS

REDUCE ACCESS TO WEAPONS

Presentation by George Gallup, Jr. at Symposium Hosted by The Advertising Council and National Campaign Against Youth Violence, NYC, November 16, 1999.

L. P. M. A. E. / G. M. T. O. L. S. O. N. O. O.

Sadly, many teens today live in a world of fear and uncertainty, feeling unsafe on the streets, in school, even in their own homes, where they are more often than realized, victims of parental and sibling physical and sexual abuse.

Even prior to tragedies of school violence in recent years, teens worried about becoming victims of violence. As many as four in 10, for example, think that at some point in their lifetimes, someone is likely to fire a gun at them. Four in 10 teens are fearful of walking alone at night in certain areas within a mile of their homes. Half say they will at some point be mugged.

Teens also reveal angst, and are apparently becoming cynical about the world around them. Two-thirds, for example, say there are too many rules and sometimes one has to break them. Seven in 10 say the world is becoming too complicated. And more than half (54%) of teenagers say that one usually cannot trust people who are in power.

Our nation's youth are apprehensive about the future, and believe the quality of life for children in the future will be worse than it is today. They are uneasy about a host of problems: the threat of AIDS; the availability of potentially deadly drugs; the ease of purchasing deadly assault weapons; random death and violence.

Learning Modern Survival Skills

Many young people, concerned about the violent world around them today, feel it is important to learn modern survival skills. Virtually every teen interviewed (96%) says it is very or somewhat important to "know how to keep safe in a big city"; 82% hold these views about "knowing self-defense skills" such as karate; 46% say it is very or somewhat important to know how to shoot a gun, while 6% indicate it is very or somewhat important to belong to a "gang" or "posse."

Even prior to Littleton, teens named the following as "very" or "fairly" big problems: vandalism and destruction of personal or school property (44%); theft of personal property (42%); students bringing weapons such as guns or knives to school (17%, up from 13% recorded in 1998); students attacking teachers (8%).

SURVEYS OFFERED 'EARLY WARNING SIGNS'

Careful attention, and appropriate responses to the views and behavior of teens, as measured in national surveys of teens in recent years and in other ways, could possibly have headed off serious problems of violence in schools and in the lives of teens in general.

In view of what teens have been telling pollsters, it is perhaps surprising that there have not been more "Littletons" across the nation during recent years.

A Gallup Youth Survey, conducted in the wake of Littleton gave the public a shocking view of the climate of violence in schools.

Many Teens Report Copycat-Related Problems at School in Wake of Littleton Shooting

With school districts across America struggling to deal with copycat threats in the aftermath of the April 20th Columbine High School massacre, a Gallup Youth survey found that 37% of teens nationwide know of similar threats at their own school since Columbine and 20% have experienced a copycat-related evacuation. Nearly as many, 18%, report being frightened enough in the wake of the Littleton, Colorado tragedy to stay home from school, although just 5% say their school actually closed for a day or more as a result.

These rates of student concern may not be surprising given the high proportion of teen survey respondents who report the presence of violent or violence-prone groups in their schools. Close to half of the United States' junior

and senior high school aged students, 46%, say their school has groups of students who are violent or capable of violence. Even more disturbingly, 30% of all students say there are groups at their schools that remind them of the infamous "Trenchcoat Mafia" at Columbine High School, two of whose members were responsible for the shooting.

While the copycat measures indicate that the Littleton shooting has sent a shock wave through schools, Gallup trends concerning student fear of physical safety provide no clear evidence of a significant increase in students' fundamental feelings of safety at school. Currently 20% say they are fearful, including 15% of boys and 25% of girls. This is substantially higher than the 13% figure recorded in pre-Littleton Gallup Youth Survey last year, but is very similar to the levels of fear recorded from 1977 through 1994. The high point of student fear for their physical safety – with 28% indicating fear – was recorded in 1996.

Many Teens See Violence-Prone Groups as Satanic, Anti-Minority

Several follow-up questions of teens who are cognizant of potentially violent groups in their schools indicate that the perceived threat of violence by these students is significant. Roughly half of students aware of such groups – ranging from 47% to 58% of all students – believe the violence-prone groups in their schools represent a threat to minority students and gay students, specifically, as well as to every student in their school, more generally. A somewhat lower percentage, 29%, perceive a threat to themselves personally. There is apparently solid cause for their fears. Among the subset of students who are aware of violence-prone groups in their schools, seven in ten say, based on what they have heard at school, that these groups have beaten up students, teachers, or school staff, while one in five (18%) reports that adherents of these violence-prone groups have

physically or sexually abused female students. About a third say members of these groups have threatened to kill students or school staff.

What are the distinguishing marks or characteristics of these groups? More than half of high school students who say that such groups exist within their schools claim that these groups talk about Satanism or worship of the devil, and almost the same proportion of students say these group members profess hatred of racial and ethnic minorities and gays. Also, more than a quarter, 28%, say a key characteristic of members of these groups is admiration for Hitler and the Nazis. About four in ten teens who know of such groups say that they believe that the group members also have guns or knives, or other weapons at school.

Eight in ten students in this special survey who say that violent groups exist in their high schools say they have no trouble spotting members of these groups – by what they wear, by their appearance, or by their manner. Names of such groups reportedly include “The Crypts KKK,” “The Goths,” “The Trenchcoat Gang,” and “The Southside Sedenos.”

Negative Interaction With Troubled Groups

Among teens who are aware of violent or violence-prone groups in their schools, more than half of these (55%) have fallen victim to such groups, saying that they or their friends have been made fun of or harassed by members of these groups. Others report threats of physical assault (32%) and actual assaults (14%). Most disturbing of all, 11% of the teens with violent groups present in their schools say there have been threats against their own lives or the lives of their friends.

At the same time that America's youth describe various threats posed by violent groups in their schools, the vast majority report that jokes or insults have been directed against these groups by other students. More than eight in ten survey respondents who are familiar with violent groups in their schools say students have

made fun of or insulted gang members in a way that has caused them to become violent or could provoke violence in the future. One quarter, 26%, say students have physically assaulted gang members, while 18% say that there have been threats against the lives of members of these groups.

Groups Regarded as 'Cool' by Some

Despite the widespread fear of these groups, with many reporting frightening experiences, almost a third of teens (29%) venture the opinion that "most" or "quite a few" of the students in their schools admire these groups or think they are "cool." The survey respondent himself or herself, however, is far less likely to regard these groups in favorable terms. Only 3% say they admire these groups "a great deal" or "quite a lot." Presumably, high proportions of those who admire these violence-prone groups are among the 5% who admit that they themselves are members of one of these groups.

WHO OR WHAT IS TO BLAME?

Gallup interviewers asked Americans an open-ended question about what caused the shootings. About half of the respondents said that a variety of many different factors were responsible, rather than any one specific issue. Twenty percent placed the blame solely on poor parenting or family breakdown, generally, or lack of parental discipline, specifically. By comparison, just 6% put the blame solely on the mental or psychological state of the teen gunmen, 3% blame the teasing from other students which made the gunmen outcasts, while 2% cited the entertainment industry. A variety of factors were mentioned by 1%-2% of respondents, such as lack of school security and a decline in religious values.

Americans are split on the question of whether the parents of Klebold and Harris should face criminal charges in the shootings. That issue is still being

debated by Colorado prosecutors and police, but 25% of Americans already believe some form of prosecution should take place. About the same number, twenty-six percent, say charges should not be filed, while 48% remain unsure. There is a slight difference in the responses of parents and non-parents to this question, with 30% of parents of school-aged children favoring prosecution compared to 23% of non-parents.

The Columbine High shootings have again forced parents to confront the issue of safety in the nation's schools. However, fear appears to affect parents more than it does students. In the latest Gallup Poll, 49% of parents fear for their oldest child's safety at school (significantly higher than the 37% who expressed such fears last summer). When those parents were asked whether their children have expressed any concerns about their safety after the Columbine High shootings, only 17% of parents responded yes.

Eight out of ten parents have talked with their children about the shootings, and the same percentage have urged their children to avoid confrontations with other students, but only 23% have contacted their child's school to discuss safety issues.

While the media have been quick to report so-called "copycat" cases at other schools since the shootings, only 11% of parents say they've heard of an actual copycat threat at their child's school. However, the media gets high marks for its coverage of the shootings. Two of three Americans (67%) say the media has acted responsibly in its coverage, and half of Americans say the amount of media coverage has been about right.

MEDIA PORTRAYALS SEEN BY MANY AS CAUSES OF REAL-LIFE VIOLENCE

The Littleton Colorado tragedy has focused renewed attention on the impact of violence on television, in the movies, in video games and on the Internet. While Gallup polling suggests that Americans did not immediately think of such media portrayals as causes of the Columbine High School shooting deaths, media violence is considered one of the major causes of school violence and teenage crimes more generally. Additionally, a substantial percentage of Americans endorse increased government regulation of media and Internet violence and think that it would be effective in preventing future such incidents.

A Gallup Poll asked Americans to describe in their own words why they thought the Littleton tragedy occurred. Only 5% of Americans explicitly mentioned entertainment, TV, movies, music, the Internet or video games in response to this question. The cause more frequently mentioned – named by 40% of those interviewed – was the breakdown of the family and poor parenting.

The situation was somewhat different, however, when respondents were read a list of possible causes for the violent events in Colorado in an April 21 poll, conducted immediately after the Littleton events had occurred. "TV programs, movies and music" was the third-most highly blamed cause out of seven read to respondents, with 49% of those polled saying that it should be given a great deal of blame for causing shootings like the one in Littleton. (The highest degree of blame was assigned to the availability of guns, and to "parents.")

And, in another recent poll, 31% of Americans placed a great deal of blame on television and movies for teenage crimes, with another 34% saying that these media merit some blame. Interestingly, in 1954, when Gallup asked a similar question, 24% of Americans said that "mystery and crime TV and radio shows" had a great deal of blame for teenage crimes, with another 32% saying they

deserved some blame. The impact of comic books on teenage crime was rated almost the same. In short, it does not appear that blaming the media for teenage deviance is a new phenomenon.

How effective would the regulation of violence on TV, in the movies and on the Internet be in curbing violence in schools? Out of nine possible remedies suggested to Americans in an April poll, stricter regulation of violence on TV and in the movies was seen as potentially very effective by 52% of those surveyed, about the same percentage as thought that restrictions on the Internet would be very effective. On a relative basis, both of these actions were perceived as being potentially somewhat less effective than stricter gun control laws and increased counseling for teenagers, but they were given about the same level of potential effectiveness as metal detectors in schools and holding parents legally responsible for crimes their children commit with their parents' guns.

There is increased discussion of the value of possible government regulation of the content of television, movies and the Internet – a subject to be reviewed in detail at a youth violence summit planned for today at the White House. The survey results suggest that substantial numbers of Americans are in favor of such regulation. Sixty-five percent favor more government regulation of violence on the Internet, 58% favor increased government regulation of violence in video games, and 56% favor increased government regulation of violence on TV. Slightly smaller percentages – about half of Americans – favor more government regulation of violence in the movies and in popular music.

PUBLIC CONTINUES TO BELIEVE A VARIETY OF FACTORS CAUSED LITTLETON

An enormous amount of energy has been expended since the tragic events of April 20 in Littleton, Colorado, attempting to disentangle both the tragedy's causes and ways in which similar events can be prevented in the future.

The White House youth violence summit held in May laid a foundation for a national campaign against youth violence, and plans were made to conduct a study of the causes for such violence. Representatives at the meeting discussed a wide variety of possible causes, including guns, violence in movies, lack of parental responsibility, lack of religious faith, the Internet, and so forth.

The American public, an analysis of Gallup poll data suggests, has similar tendencies to recognize that there are a number of causes of youth violence, and therefore a number of possible remedies that will be necessary to avoid a repetition of such events in the future.

A Gallup poll, for example, included a question that asked Americans to identify, in their own words, the single most important think that could be done to prevent another incidence of school shootings by students. The responses varied widely. The top three responses were:

- More parental involvement and parent responsibility: 32% of Americans choose this, making it the number one response
- More security at schools, chosen by 16% of Americans
- Better gun control, mentioned by 12% of Americans

Additionally, 6% of the public mentioned hiring more counselors and an additional 6% mentioned the lifting of laws on disciplining children, while controlling media violence and better communication among parents, students and teachers were each mentioned by 4%.

There are interesting differences in these answers based on the ages of the respondents. Almost no 18-29 year olds, the youngest group included in the survey, mentioned the lifting of laws preventing discipline of children as a remedy, compared to 11% of those 65 and older. On the other hand, young people were much more likely to mention better security at schools (as many, in fact, as mentioned parental responsibility).

Coming at the issue in a slightly different way, this past weekend's Gallup poll also asked Americans to rate the importance of each of 13 specific possible causes of increased violence in the nation's public schools. The items had originally been rated in a poll conducted by Gallup for Phi Delta Kappa, the national educational society, in 1994.

The survey revealed the following rank order of the 13 potential causes.

	% saying "very important" in causing school violence
Breakdown of the American family	76%
Increased use of drugs and alcohol among school-aged youth	74
Easy availability of weapons including guns and knives	72
Growth of youth gangs	71
Schools not having the authority to discipline that they once had	69
Inability of school staff to resolve conflicts between students	64
Increased portrayal of violence in media (especially in movies and on TV	62
Trying to deal with troubled or emotionally disturbed students in the regular classroom instead of in special classes or schools	61
Shortages of school personnel	55
Cutbacks in many school support	54

programs

A school curriculum that is out of touch with the needs of today's students	50
Increased cultural, racial and ethnic diversity among the public school student population	41
Increased poverty among parents	39

PUT BLAME ON THEMSELVES

America's teenagers put the blame for tragedies such as Columbine and the Thursday shooting outside of Atlanta directly on themselves rather than on parents, gun laws or media violence. The country's youth also suggest that one of the best ways to prevent future such occurrences is to find ways to foster better communication among students, and to break down the barriers that apparently create hostility between groups in today's American high schools.

First and foremost teens think the blame for school violence, in essence, lies within the social structure that dominates today's school scene. When asked directly to explain why they feel the Columbine tragedy occurred, 40% of teenagers give a response that, in one way or the other, focuses on problems of peer relations and peer pressures. The types of responses grouped in this category include the observations that students are taunted by other students, that they are picked on, that they are made to feel like outcasts, that they feel left out, that they have been pushed too far, and that they are lonely.

The second category of explanations for Columbine, used by 16% of teenagers in the survey, included comments focused on the perpetrators themselves: that they had personal problems, that they are sick, angry, confused, jealous, or "stupid." Another 7% of teenagers talked about the fact that warning

signals were ignored by those involved, while 4% mentioned factors relating to the parents.

In short, about two-thirds of American students, when asked to explain the tragedy at Littleton, focus directly on students themselves, with these explanations more likely to be directed at the behavior of the students around the youths who did the shooting, rather than at the shooters per se.

A Gallup poll of adults, included the same question about the primary cause of the Columbine shootings. The responses given by grown-ups are significantly different from those given by students. Adults first and foremost blame parents and families for the tragedy – a type of response used by 45% of the adults interviewed. Only 11% of parents mention personal problems relating to the teenagers themselves, followed by 8% who mention the lack of morals and religion in society, and another 6% who mention the prevalence of violence in the media.

In other words, students tend to look within themselves and at their peers, while adults tend to place blame on other adults and society at large.

The recent polling of both adults and youth also included a question asking these groups what can be done to prevent a future Columbine. The question of preventative steps is, of course, the key issue to come out of the Littleton incident, and one that has preoccupied Congress, pundits and experts in the month since the Littleton shootings occurred. These responses also have an increased urgency given the school shooting outside of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mirroring their views on the causes of the tragedy, the number one strategy suggested by adults for preventing future such events is to focus on the parents themselves, mentioned by 32% of those interviewed. Adults next mention tightened security at schools, mentioned by 16%, stricter gun control, and increased counseling and communication.

There is agreement among teens on the importance of school security. Twenty-four percent of teenagers – the largest single category of responses – think that better security would be the best way to prevent future such incidents. Following school security in terms of teenagers' suggestions: better communication and counseling, and trying to compel teenagers to get along, stop name-calling, and be nice to one another.

The importance of these preventive measures, underscored by Thursday's Georgia shooting, is apparent in the finding, reported earlier, that 36% of all teenagers interviewed said they felt that there were young people in their school capable of Littleton-type violence. Almost half said there were gangs in their schools capable of perpetrating violent acts.

BUILDING A NON-VIOLENT SOCIETY

Gallup Youth Surveys over the last two decades provide a sort of "reality check" of the world of teenagers. In the nation's desperate search for reasons and answers for the frightening outbreaks of violence that occur in schools, as well as in other areas of life, these findings can hopefully be helpful, both in terms of causes and solutions.

- Living Dangerously. Four in 10 teens say they "like to live dangerously"; 48% say they like to "shock people"; one-third (36%) "worry a lot about death."
- Peer Pressure. One-third of teens (35%) say they are under a "great deal" or "some" pressure from their peers to "break rules." Many report being teased about their appearance and clothes.

Teens will be teens, but how much of their behavior is self-generated and how much is owing to the enormous pressure put on them by other teens to conform, to toe the line and to do as they all do? It is a question most parents ask

again and again. A recent Gallup Youth Survey shows that while teens do not seem to be under terrible pressure to resort to behaviors they otherwise would not consider, peer pressure is still a significant factor in determining what they do.

For instance, take the question of "partying." Who knows how many teens would choose to stay home or have quiet evenings with friends rather than attending loud, crowded and boisterous parties. The evidence suggests that teens feel moderate pressure to toe the line here. Some 19% say they feel a great deal of pressure to party whether they want to or not, while another 30% - a fairly significant figure - feel that pressure some of the time.

Breaking the rules is another teenager rite of passage. Some 11% of teens say they do it largely because they are under a great deal of pressure to do so. Another 24% say they experience that pressure sometimes.

Dating is another big teen activity, but how many would prefer to put it off to later years? Again, that is a tough question to answer. Because 10% of teens say they feel a great deal of pressure to date, the implication is that many of them would choose not to date. Another 27% say they feel moderate amounts of pressure to date.

Teen sexuality can be manipulated rather easily as well. While just 9% of teens say they experience a lot of pressure to have sexual relationships, 27% say they regularly experience pressure to do so.

Unfortunately there has been a rise in recent years in the number of teens who feel pressure to either drink, smoke or indulge in illicit drug use. In 1992 for example, just 5% of teens felt a great deal of pressure to drink alcohol and 15% felt some pressure. Today however 7% of teens feel a great deal of pressure to drink and 21% feel some pressure.

The numbers are similar for cigarette and drug abuse. Again, in 1992, 3% of teens felt considerable pressure to smoke cigarettes and 9% felt some pressure.

Today, 6% feel a great deal of pressure and 13% feel some pressure. The good news is that teens say they experience less and less pressure to smoke cigarettes as they age.

Marijuana usage is another story. Again, the numbers have risen since 1992, so that today 7% of teens feel a lot of pressure to smoke marijuana and 13% feel some pressure. Teens say this pressure actually increases as they age.

- **Attitudes of Adults.** Half of teens say they receive "too little" respect from adults, and many feel that they are misunderstood. Girls appear to be even more concerned than boys that teens receive "too little respect." But interestingly, among boys the proportion who perceive "too little respect" for teens increases with the age of the teen (37 percent among younger male teens, 54 percent among older ones), while among girls the opposite appears true (57 percent of younger female teens versus only 47 percent of older ones see "too little respect for teenagers").
- **Missing Parents.** One-third of teens cannot talk about "life with father." When asked what relatives live at home with them, although 91% say their mother, only 67% say their father.
- **Community to Blame.** Many teens fault their communities for not doing more to provide counseling and mentoring for young people.
- **Too Much TV.** Seven in 10 teens admit they watch too much TV.

Half of American teens (49 percent) saw a movie in the past month that was rated "R" or intended for adult audiences. This figure rises among boys (55 percent of them saw such a movie, compared with only 43 percent of girls), and among older teens 16 or 17 years old (60 percent of them saw such a movie, while only 42 percent of teens 13 to 15 years old did so).

Teens were also asked about movies and television programs containing violence that they may have seen recently. During the past month, more than one

teen in three (36 percent) saw a movie containing a lot of violence or rough behavior. This figure includes 43 percent of boys, compared with 29 percent of girls; it also contains 42 percent of teens 16 and 17 years old, versus only 33 percent of younger teens (13 to 15).

Teens give similar responses to a question about watching violent television programs during the past month. Again, more than a third of teens (36 percent) saw a particularly violent television show, including 41 percent of boys and 30 percent of girls.

Teens were also asked whether they agree with a series of statements about violence in the media. Nearly eight in ten teens (78 percent) agree that they "do not have a problem watching violent movies or television programs." However, fully half agree that "violence on television and in movies sends the wrong messages to young people (53 percent)." About three in ten agree that programming for teens contains too much violence (31 percent say this is the case for movies; 29 percent say so for television).

The differences in attitude between boys and girls on the subject of media violence are quite notable. For example, while more than eight in ten boys (83 percent) "do not have a problem watching violent movies or television programs," this is true for only 74 percent of the girls.

Less than two-thirds of teenage boys (65 percent) agree that "teens need a greater number of positive role models on television, in movies, and in song lyrics," while the proportion of girls agreeing with this statement is nearly eight out of ten (79 percent).

While less than half of boys surveyed (44 percent) agree that "violence on television and in movies sends the wrong messages to young people," more than six in ten girls (62 percent) agree with this statement.

And while only three in ten boys (32 percent) agree that "there should be greater restrictions" on the number and type of movies and TV programs that feature violence, sex, or bad language, more than half of girls (55 percent) hold this attitude.

- **Dangerous Music.** Six in 10 teenagers believe "gangsta rap" encourages violence.
- **Alienated.** One in five teens fall into the category of "alienated," as determined by a Gallup Youth Survey scale. As many as one teen in 10 is willing to admit that they are not happy with "the way they are."

As to solutions, here are teen suggestions:

- **Tougher gun laws.** The National Rifle Association may not want to know that the next generation of American adults feel much the same way the current generation of American adults so about gun control. But they do. To wit, according to a recent Gallup Youth Survey, teens believe the laws regulating the sale of firearms in this country need to be hardened. And while some teens say they like the idea of owning guns for self-protection, and no other reason, the majority say they do not want guns of any kind in their future homes.

An overwhelming majority of teens, 61% or six teens in 10 say gun laws should be made stricter. One teen in four, or 24% believes the gun laws ought to remain as they are right now, while 13% of teens say they should be relaxed.

The much-disputed law banning the sale of several kinds of assault weapons has considerable support among teens, as a majority, 54%, favors such restrictions. At the same time, 44% do not support such restrictions and feel the decisions ought to be left to individual Americans.

- **National Service.** Half of teens say they are very interested in working to "keep kids out of gangs and off drugs." Six in 10 would like to be tutors and mentors to younger students.

- **Teaching Values.** Teens overwhelmingly favor the teaching of values in schools, such as honesty, caring for a friend or family member, moral courage, patriotism, democracy, and the Golden Rule.

Why is it strange that the concept of values instruction has met with such controversy in American schools? Today's teens are learning values aplenty through the curriculum anyway, whether that is intended or not. The more pertinent question, according to experts we interviewed for the latest Gallup book *Growing Up Scared in America*, is not, Should we teach them, but, How can we best manage what is already being taught?

"When you stop and think about it, the schools have your kids for 12 and 13 years, and thousands and thousands of hours. There's no way they can avoid transmitting values," says Sanford McDonnell, Chairman of the national Character Education Partnership based in Alexandria, Virginia. "So it's not a matter of, are you going to have character education, but are you going to do it in a haphazard, slipshod fashion or in a systematic, responsible way."

- **Power of Faith.** Only 13% of teens say that people their age are influenced a "great deal" by religion. Twice as many turn to themselves to answer the problems of life as turn to God. Yet 7 in 10 teens say they want to experience spiritual growth in their lives, and support the idea of undergirding life with spiritual moorings which could lead to higher levels of self esteem: the nearer a person feels to God, surveys reveal, the better they feel about themselves and others.

One cannot exaggerate the importance of paying close attention to the spiritual life in raising children. In American society, in which the vast majority of people believe in a transcendent God who participates actively in lives and can be reached by prayer, many parents and others believe that the best way to help children avoid risk behaviors and to prepare them for the

challenges of life is to encourage them to center their lives in faith in a living and loving God.

The benefits of such a faith are well documented by surveys. Youngsters with a sincere and healthy faith dimension to their lives tend to be happier and better adjusted to life than their counterparts, as well as more likely to do well in school and more apt to keep out of trouble.

Strong majorities of teens feel religion provides both answers and guidance to some of modern life's thorniest questions. In other words, not only do teens not feel that turning to religion is old-fashioned and un-cool, but in many cases they cherish its presence in their lives.

1/please
**NATIONAL
CAMPAIGN AGAINST
YOUTH VIOLENCE**

Fax

To: Mary Smith @ The White House	From: dena Winkler Assistant to Jeff Bleich
Fax No: 202-456-7431	Pages:16
Phone:	Date: November 19, 1999
Re: National Campaign Against Youth Violence 00035-00505	cc:
☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Call	
Message:	

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5/99 & 11/99 DATA

13-17 YR OLDS

TEENS

William Roscan

NEGATIVE TEND. RAISING BAR ON LEVEL OF
VIOLENCE.

HOW BIG ARE THESE PROBLEMS IN YOUR SCHOOL?

(% saying 'very' and 'somewhat')

Students fighting with other students	52%
Theft of personal property	41%
Vandalism/destruction of personal property	38%
Students bringing weapons	16%
Students attacking teachers	8%

OTHER INFO: POSITIVE TRENDS

- TEND TO SMALL GROUPS. CLUBS.
- MOVEMENT TOWARD COLLABORATION - CHURCHES AND FAITH MOVEMENTS. 71% BELIEVE IN A PERSONAL GOD WHO ACTS.
- SCHOOLS - CHARACTER EDUCATION
- VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES
- MENTORING PROGRAMS
- EDU/ENTERTAINMENT

JOSEPH HARTMAN - HOUTMAN. "Close Vision"
13 COMPANY.

HOW SERIOUS DO YOU CONSIDER THESE...

	Very serious
A husband beating his wife	92%
Rape	92%
Using heroin	89%
Using cocaine	88%
Hate crimes against people of different religions	81%
Selling drugs	78%
Sexual harassment	77%
Using marijuana	60%
Lying about age to buy alcohol	50%
Spray painting graffiti on walls	34%

SCHOOL FEARS IN THE WAKE OF LITTLETON

Bomb threats in schools	48%
Fearful of going to school	23%
Stayed home or considered it	18%
School closed at least one day	5%

DO YOU EVER FEAR FOR YOUR PHYSICAL SAFETY IN SCHOOL?**Yes**

Latest	17%
Late spring	20%

WHICH HAPPENED TO BEST FRIEND/S IN LAST 12 MONTHS?

Hit/beaten by someone their own age	31%
The victim of a racial or ethnic insult	28%
Hit/beaten by older teen	19%
Attacked by a gang or posse	12%
Hit/physically harmed by a parent	11%
Attacked with a knife or gun	8%
Sexually abused by someone in their household	5%
Raped by someone	5%
Hit/struck by a teacher/principal	3%
Sexually fondled at school against will	2%

HAS SURVEY RESPONDENT PHYSICALLY HARMED SOMEONE IN LAST 12 MONTHS?

Yes 6%

' DATE RAPE'?

Yes

Best friend/s ever been a victim? 12%

Been at party where date rape happened? 10%

Self been a victim? 2%

Ever worried that you might have committed date rape? 1%

TEASED/TAUNTED?

EVER GET TEASED/TAUNTED AT SCHOOL?

Yes 34%

DO ANY OF YOUR FRIENDS GET TEASED/TAUNTED

Yes 55%

ANY OF YOUR FRIENDS TEASE OR TAUNT OTHERS?

Yes 42%

HEARD OF 'COPYCAT' THREATS AT YOUR SCHOOL?

Yes

37%

VIOLENT GROUPS?

YES, there are students at school who could cause a situation like the one at Columbine

36%

YES, am able to tell who the groups are by dress, appearance or manner

81%

YES, parents know about these groups

64%

YES, members of these groups have weapons at school

38%

YES, I am a member of such a group

6% *1**

*LATENT
HOMOPHOBES*

POTENTIAL VICTIMS

Do you think any members of these groups in your school could be dangerous or potentially dangerous to...

Yes

Gay students

58%

Minority students

51%

Every student

47%

Your friends

47%

You, personally

29%

DANGEROUS CULTURE

Based on what you hear at school, do members of these groups talk about any of the following...

	<u>Yes</u>
Satanism or devil worship	55%
Hatred of gays	50%
Hatred of minorities	42%
Admiration for Hitler and the Nazis	28%

PRESSURE FROM PEERS IN THESE ACTIVITIES?

(` Great deal/' Some')

To study hard	24%
To party	16%
To have dates	12%
To break rules	7%
To use marijuana	7%
To have sexual relations	6%
To smoke	6%
To drink	6%

VIEWS ABOUT 'GANGSTA RAP'

Some of your friends listen to gangsta rap	81%
The warning labels on recordings will not keep teens from buying this kind of music	83%
Teenagers should be allowed to buy recordings of gangsta rap, even though it may be controversial music	66%
The government should step in and take gangsta rap off the market	23%
Gangsta rap encourages violence by young people	58%
Gangsta rap is offensive to women	49%
Gangsta rap encourages young people to use drugs	45%
Gangsta rap is offensive to black people	24%
Gangsta rap encourages young people to commit suicide	22%

(*421 teens considered themselves "listeners" who could answer this question.)

WHICH OF THESE VIDEO GAMES PLAYED BY TEENS?*Family?*

Mortal combat	80%
Doom or Doom II	65%
Duke Nukem	63%
Resident Evil	62%
Quake or Quake II	45%
Postal	36%
Blood or Blood II	34%
Urban Assault	31%
Harvester	27%

FEEL THERE IS TOO MUCH VIOLENCE IN MOVIES?

Yes 23%

TOO MUCH SEX?

Yes 29%

VIEWS ABOUT GUNS

	<u>Yes</u>
Laws on sales should be stricter?	61%
Ban on manufacture, sale and possession of semi-automatic weapons?	59%
Ever seen a student carrying a firearm in school?	14%
Friend/s ever carry handguns/firearms?	7%
Yourself -- ever carry firearm into school?	*

*Less than 1%.

SOLUTIONS FOR SCHOOLS

YES, students should report violence	92%
YES, should have Hotline in school to report violence situations	91%
YES, would report someone bringing a weapon to school	83%

17% NO

IS YOUR SCHOOL DOING ENOUGH?

Yes	71%
-----	-----

PARENTS

FEAR FOR SAFETY OF CHILD AT SCHOOL?

1999 (Aug. 24-26)	47%
1977	24%

DO YOUR CHILDREN HAVE CONCERN ABOUT SAFETY AT SCHOOL

	<u>Yes</u>
1999 (Aug. 24-26)	18%

HOW SERIOUS ARE THESE PROBLEMS AT SCHOOL CHILD ATTENDS?

(% saying 'very'/'somewhat' serious)
(Aug. 24-26, 1999)

Social pressure among students to be popular	64%
Drugs	43%
Discipline in the classroom	39%
Violence	28%
Gangs	27%
Sex	14%

**SINCE LITTLETON, HAVE PARENTS
DONE THE FOLLOWING WITH THEIR CHILDREN?**

Talked with a child about the Littleton shootings	81%
Cautioned a child not to get involved in confrontations with other students	81%
Talked to a child about their concerns and fears at school	78%
Cautioned a child to take safety precautions at their school	72%
Contacted a child's school to discuss safety issues	23%

ADULTS IN GENERAL**HOW SERIOUS AMOUNT OF VIOLENCE
CHILDREN EXPOSED TO?****(`Extremely' and `Very')**

In movies	62%
Video or computer games	61%
Television programming	52%
Lyrics to popular music	48%

**INFORMATION ON VIOLENCE, OR ALSO
RESTRICTION ON SALES?****Movies, music, CDs, video games**

Sufficient just to provide information	26%
Also restrictions on sales	73%

WHO SHOULD HAVE MOST RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESTRICTING ACCESS TO VIOLENT ENTERTAINMENT

Parents of children under 18	59%
The entertainment industry	23%
Children under 18 themselves	21%
Local government	14%
The federal government	14%

WHAT BLAME FOR SHOOTINGS LIKE ONE IN LITTLETON?

(`Great deal' and `moderate amount')

Availability of guns	60%
Parents	51%
TV programs, movies, music	49%
Social pressures on youth	43%
Internet	34%
Media coverage of similar incidents	34%
Schools	11%

HOW EFFECTIVE AS WAY TO STOP VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS?

(`Very')

Stricter gun laws for teens	62%
Increased counseling for teens	60%
Metal detectors	53%
Stricter regulation of violence on TV and in movies	52%
Restrictions on what is available to teens on Internet	50%
Holding parents legally responsible for crimes committed with parent's gun	47%
School dress codes	36%
Random body search	34%
Stiffer penalties for parents whose children commit crimes	34%

PROPOSALS FAVORED AS WAYS TO REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE

Impose a mandatory prison sentence for felons who commit crimes with guns	89%
Mandatory background checks before people (including gun dealers) could buy guns at gun shows	87%
Require safety locks or trigger guards with all new Handguns	85%
Raise minimum age for handgun possession to 21 years of age	82%
The registration of all firearms	79%
Impose a lifetime ban on gun ownership for any juvenile convicted of a felony	77%
Ban the importing of high capacity ammunition clips	68%
Hold parents legally responsible if children commit crimes with the parent's guns	57%

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Violence

Violent Crime Rates Down Among Young

*Overall Level
Lowest Since '87*

By LORRAINE ADAMS
and DAVID A. VISE
Washington Post Staff Writers

Despite fears spawned by a series of high-profile school shootings, violent juvenile crime rates dropped last year, continuing a four-year trend, according to a Justice Department study released yesterday.

The study suggests that juvenile crime is returning to the relatively stable rates typical in the decades prior to the crack epidemic of the late 1980s.

The Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention reported that the 1998 violent juvenile crime level was the lowest since 1987, and was down 30 percent from its 1994 peak. The study also found significant decreases in all violent juvenile crimes, including a nearly 50 percent drop in the juvenile murder arrest rate from 1993 to 1998. Juvenile arrests for weapons violations dropped by a third between 1993 and 1998.

"Through comprehensive and coordinated efforts at the federal, state and local level, we are reducing youth violence," said Attorney General Janet Reno. "But we must continue to strengthen our nation's juvenile justice systems and support prevention and early prevention programs that are making a difference for our young people and their communities."

The study was prepared by Howard N. Snyder of the National Center for Juvenile Justice, based on data reported to the FBI. Snyder analyzed the estimated 2.6 million arrests in 1998 of individuals under 18, comparing them with previous years' arrest rates.

The 1998 juvenile rape arrest rate was down 25 percent from its 1991 peak. Aggravated assault was down 20 percent from the 1994 level. Robbery was



FILE PHOTO BY GERALD MARTINEAU—THE WASHINGTON POST

Attorney General Janet Reno reports that "we are reducing youth violence."

down 45 percent from the 1995 level, and was at its lowest since 1980.

Juvenile property crime rates also declined. Compared with 1989 levels, burglary was down 22 percent, theft dropped 19 percent and motor vehicle theft fell 39 percent.

"Along with these lower rates, we are seeing substantial reductions in the actual number of juvenile arrests for every violent and property crime even when the total number of juveniles in the nation is increasing," said Shay Bilchik, administrator of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The study also found that fewer juveniles were victims of murder. In 1998, about 1,960 murder victims were under the age of 18, substantially fewer than in the peak year of 1993, when 2,880 juveniles were murdered. However, the decline only returned the murder victim level to that of 1988.

The study's findings about firearms demonstrated the continuing prominence of guns in teenage violence. While 68 percent of adult murder victims were killed with a firearm, 77 percent of murder victims 13 to 18 in age were. However, of murdered children under age 13, 16 percent were killed with a firearm.

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The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1999

U.S. Seeks To Increase Cooling Efficiency

By MARTHA M. HAMILTON
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Energy Department will propose new energy-efficiency standards for central air conditioning today in an effort to prevent power outages on hot days when everyone cranks up the cooling.

The proposal—which could increase efficiency by as much as 30 percent—comes at a time when the nation's power grid has been put under increasing strain, with energy consumption increasing faster than the nation's ability to transmit power.

This year, utilities including Potomac Electric Power Co. hit new records for peak demand during summer heat waves, and many areas, including New York, Chicago and New Orleans, experienced power outages.

The heaviest strain on the nation's power-transmission systems typically come in the summer, when air conditioning can account for more half of household electricity consumption, according to Energy Secretary Bill Richardson. "By increasing the efficiency of central air conditioning, we will help minimize the impact of future heat waves on the power grid and help consumers and business save money and energy," he said.

During periods of normal demand, utility companies use their lower-cost equipment to provide

electricity. When demand peaks, the companies use everything—including smaller, higher-cost generating equipment. That puts a strain both on the system's generating power and on the transmission systems that carry the energy into sweltering homes.

The Energy Department had been planning to propose new standards for air conditioning, but after this summer's strain on the system

Richardson accelerated the schedule. The proposals to be published today in the Federal Register are designed to take effect by December of next year.

The Energy Department is asking for comments and calling on the industry, energy-efficiency advocates and environmentalists to collaborate on a final proposal. Energy standards for central air conditioning are measured by something called the Seasonal Energy Efficiency Rating, or SEER. The cur-

rent minimum standard is 10, with the equipment in use averaging slightly higher efficiency.

The DOE proposal suggests a new standard that could range from 11 to 13 SEER.

In recent years, utilities have been reluctant to spend more on expanding their ability to produce or transmit power because of uncertainty over the future shape of the industry. Still a heavily regulated system of regional monopolies, the electric power industry is expected

to be transformed into a system of larger companies that will vie to produce, market and transmit power in a competitive national market.

"What is clear regarding power outages is that we've got to improve the reliability of the electricity supply and cut peak demand," said Dan Reicher, assistant secretary for energy efficiency and renewable energy. "The most important way to cut peak demand is to cut air-conditioning load," he said.