

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
RECEPTION FOR BCCC JUVENILE JUDGES SUMMIT
THE OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC
SEPTEMBER 12, 1994

TALKING POINTS

INTRODUCTION

We have an urgent task before us, and that is to leave no child in America behind. It's an urgent task and a big one. Because the perils our children face grow more complex and more entrenched every single day.

As the BCCC mission statement points out, a failure to perpetuate the values of family is responsible for an increasing amount of dysfunctional behavior in our society. That has to change. And we all have to help change it.

That's why we need leadership in government to for the crime bill, health care reform, welfare reform, job training, and education measures like Goals 2000. All of these measures will help strengthen the bonds of family and community and restore a sense of personal and collective security.

It's also why we need summits like the one you've been attending here, where committed, dedicated adults begin to mobilize their communities to help create new environments and new options for our children.

YOUTH VIOLENCE IS THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE WE FACE

The problems confronting young people today are all intertwined. Poverty, drug abuse, illiteracy, welfare dependency, violence, are of a piece. They all contribute to the same social decay we are seeing in too many of our communities.

But perhaps the most disturbing and most insidious problem facing young people, particularly African-American youngsters, is violence. It's not just a social and moral problem, it's a public health epidemic. In nearly every city today, one can recount the latest violent incident involving young people. In Washington, we just read about a one-year-old who was grazed by a bullet from a gunfight, and about a 13-year-old gunned down on the street, apparently by another 13-year-old. In Chicago the newest household name is Robert Sandifer, an 11-year-old who went on a fatal shooting spree and then was found dead with a bullet in the back of his head. In New Jersey, an 11-year-old recently settled a score by shooting a 13-year-old acquaintance. And the list goes on and on.

CHILDREN ARE IMMERSSED IN A CULTURE OF VIOLENCE

Maybe we shouldn't be surprised by these incidents when our children grow up in a culture that so glorifies violence. Violence seems to permeate every aspect of our lives. It's on television, in movies, in popular music and, worst of all, it's a daily occurrence on too many of our streets and in too many of our neighborhoods.

In many communities today, gunfire is part of the daily ritual. An Uzi is a badge of honor instead of a mark of cowardice. A bullet wound is regarded as one's rite of passage into adulthood.

CHILDREN NEED MORAL ANCHORS IN THEIR LIVES

The carnage, the disregard for life, that we are witnessing across our country is reaching epidemic proportions because too many children are growing up without moral anchors -- without people who really care about them and their futures. No family members who care. No mentors who care. No institutions that care.

The President said a few days ago every child needs somebody in their life who is interested enough to ask: "What's your homework tonight?" "How are things going in school?" "What do you want to do five years from now?"

Many kids -- many of the kids you see in your courtrooms -- can't even imagine what they will be doing five years from now. They can only think as far ahead as five minutes from now because nobody has helped them look into the future with hope and confidence that they can do something productive with their lives.

Too many children reach age 10 or 11 and see nothing at the end of the road. No family, no hope of college, no job. So they give up. A gang replaces the family unit. Learning to use a weapon becomes their education. And violence becomes their vocation.

ADULTS MUST GET INVOLVED

Our job as adults is to believe that every child in this country has the energy and God-given potential to become a good, solid citizen. We must provide our children with the anchors they need to avoid the path of violence and seek the path of hope.

A friend of mine says that if 65 children were dying every day from a disease, the country would mobilize to do something about it. And that's what needs to happen with this social and moral disease of violence that is consuming our young.

**THE CRIME BILL OFFERS A BEGINNING AND A WAY FOR COMMUNITIES TO
MOBILIZE AGAINST YOUTH VIOLENCE**

The crime bill embarks us on a new course that will give our children a clear path of opportunity to follow into the future. The funding will help significantly. But it will not suffice, for one simple reason. The government cannot and should not do the job alone. The drive and planning needed to stem this tide of violence must come from every sector in every community in America.

That's why it's so gratifying to see all of you here and to know that serious efforts are being made through the Black Community Crusade for Children, and the Children's Defense Fund and other organizations that are dedicated to building brighter futures for our children.

The crime bill creates the framework for local communities to find local solutions to the problem of youth violence. The bill, which the President will sign into law tomorrow, says we can create safe, visible places in neighborhoods and communities, in school buildings and recreation centers, where young people can participate in activities after school, on weekends, and during the summer. And these places will radiate strength and positive values, welcome whole families, and provide academic enrichments and mentors with whom children can form lasting relationships. They will be places where children hear from people they respect -- and who respect them -- that violence is not acceptable.

So it's not just about creating a clear path for kids. It's also about sending a clear message TO them.

And we know this is possible because we have seen it happen in the Beacon Schools in New York City, in the Caring Communities program in St. Louis, in New Futures in Savannah, and many others.

**THE WORK OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY CRUSADE FOR CHILDREN IS ABOUT
STRENGTHENING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES SO THAT YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE
SOMETHING TO HOPE FOR**

By the time children reach the juvenile justice system they are usually well along the path to trouble. That's why your summit's discussions of ways to prevent delinquent behavior, to find alternatives to detention, to emphasize rehabilitation and to follow-up on children once they leave the system are so crucial.

There is no single program that is going to save our children. There is no panacea. But through the work of your organization, through partnerships with government, we can begin

to give children a positive outlook on life.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E

26-Aug-1994 09:34am

TO: Karen L. Barbuschak
TO: Alison Muscatine

FROM: Karen E. Finney
Office of the First Lady

SUBJECT: Mrs. Clinton's Remarks to

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

For Immediate Release

August 15, 1994

REMARKS BY FIRST LADY HILLARY

RODHAM CLINTON

TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE
WASHINGTON, DC

Thank you so much, and thank you Secretary Riley, we have been friends and allies for many years and I am so grateful for his leadership on behalf of education for our entire country. I want to thank my friend Deborah Prothrow-Stith who years ago first taught me that violence is a public health epidemic. She made it very clear that if we had a disease in our country that was killing 65 people a day, this country would be mobilized. We would not rest until we had figured out how to stamp out that epidemic. Particularly when it was including in its death 7 young people a day. And now we know there is an epidemic of violence and yet there are still some among us who either refuse to accept the ravages of that epidemic or have other agendas besides the saving of lives and the reforming of people's futures. And it is imperative that conferences like this including people like all youth around this country speak out loudly and clearly to what your elected representatives know that on this issue as with many others, when it comes to violence enough is enough and America wants action now.

I want to especially thank all the cities that sent teens here to this conference. Because each of you have made a step as Secretary says starting with the first conference last year, of

recognizing the problem that violence particularly youth violence poses to our society. We know we have to form partnerships among all different kinds of people in every community and we have to have partnerships at the local, state, and federal level in order to combat the ravages of violence. But I particularly want to thank the young people who are here and I want to thank Lucretia for that welcome when I came and sat down. I love that enthusiasm, I love the sound of young voices speaking out on what they care about. Truly your being here and your being willing to commit yourselves to finding solutions is very significant. And I am grateful for your accepting this responsibility.

This conference as those of you who are participants know, is about possibility and also about success. And is about never, never, giving up. I often give commencement speeches and I've heard many and I'm sure all of you in this room have. But the

favorite I've ever heard about was the one Winston Churchill gave at his prep school when he strode to the podium and with very few introductory words said, "Never, never, never give up." That is the way I feel about many of the issues facing our country today. And it is also the way I feel about every single young person in our country today. Every young man or woman, every boy or girl, has a God given potential that we at our herald give up on. And it is incumbent upon us, as representatives of the adult community of this society, to recommit ourselves to youth. The young people who are here are pledging to you, "If you don't give up on yourself, we will not give up on you."

We also have to admit it is a lot harder in many ways growing up today than it was when most of us of a certain age in this room were coming up. It is much harder. I can remember times when kids in my neighborhood would take on kids from another neighborhood. I probably shouldn't say this you'll hear more stories about my life. But I can remember and since I was kind of a tomboy I was often involved in some of those discussions that would occur. But that's what they mostly were they were discussions when we thought up the worst things we could call each other. Occasionally there be fists thrown and people rolling on the ground. Not me I was standing there trying to say, "Now, boys, now boys." For most of us of a certain age we can remember it happening. But you know, the occasional black eye, the occasional hurtful word, the occasional pushing and shoving that went on, I just thank God that given the strong emotions that accompany growing up no matter who you are or where you grow up we did not have guns, we did not have assault weapons, so when tempers got hot the most we could do to one another is yell and scream and push and shove and occasionally throw a punch.

Think of what it is like today where the young people in this room and the millions others like them are immersed in a culture of violence. A culture that in so many ways glorifies violence. We see it everyday on television, we see it in our movies, but worst of all we see it every single day on the streets and neighborhoods where children are trying to grow up. Where many, too many in effect are raising themselves. In too many neighborhoods gunfire is a daily ritual of life, and uzi is a badge of honor, instead of a mark of cowardice, which it truly is. A bullet wound is an emblem of adulthood. As I've traveled from hospital to hospital in the last year and a half, and I've gone into emergency rooms, what I heard over and over again is that the epidemic Deborah warned us about is now raging in so many of our communities. It is different when you see thirteen and fourteen year-olds brought in with bullet wounds. It is different still when they are brought in not with one bullet, but multiple bullets from assault weapon. It is different still when the techniques of medicine cannot even keep up with the carnage that is daily brought through the doors of your emergency rooms.

You go to any emergency room in a medium size city, let alone a large city in our country, and you talk to the doctors and the nurses there as I have. If you do not believe violence is an epidemic, you will become quickly convinced as they tell you the stories of struggling to save thirteen and fourteen year old lives. Sometimes saving those lives only to send those young men out on the street knowing they are likely to be back in that emergency room in a relatively short period of time.

We see it everyday as we pick up our newspapers. I picked up a newspaper here in Washington today and read about another thirteen year old gunned down on the street corner. In Washington last summer, gun shots were fired at a public swimming pool packed with children trying to escape the 90 degree heat. A few months ago, a four-year old girl was fatally shot in the head when groups of youngsters opened fire on an elementary school playground. And during the past week a one year-old was grazed by a bullet from a gunfight. That thirteen year-old who died, it appears his killer is also thirteen years-old. What does it say about a society that has graduated from taunts and yells and thrown punches and raised fists--, that all of us remember from school yard fights, neighborhood fights in the past. To thirteen year-olds being gunned down on street corners, a four year olds being killed on playgrounds, and one year olds being grazed by bullets.

Over and over we see that children are not only the victims of violence but all too frequently the perpetrators. In the 1980's more than 11,000 people died as a result of homicide committed by high school age young people. Gunfire and drive by shootings and violence have become so common place that many people don't even notice it or talk about it anymore. In matter of fact ways children tell you they're not sure they will live to finish high school. It is not only the academic challenges they confront, it's the challenges to their physical safety. There is as you know, no simple answer to this epidemic of youth violence. That's why we brought federal agencies together to try to fulfill the President's pledge to begin at least to address this problem. That's why we need a comprehensive strategy that emphasizes responsibility and opportunity and community. It's why we need all the other pieces of security that the President is working on. It is important to do things like health reform, so that every young person has a good healthy start in life. It is important to do welfare reform so that we once again reward independence and self-sufficiency. It's important to have job training programs and life-long learning and the legislation that Secretary Riley shepherded through to the Congress that will make an enormous difference in how young people learn and what they learn and what they're prepared to do once they finish school.

It is also right, it is absolutely critical, that this country not walk away again from dealing with crime, as it has so

many times in the past and did again last week. You know, the crime bill has been around for 6 years. The average criminal serves four years in jail. There's been a lot of tough talk about crime going back a lot of years. All kinds of rhetoric. Mostly hot air not connected to doing anything positive, to reaching out a helping hand, to make stricter and surer, neither smart nor tough, but boy a lot of talk. We're seeing it again because some people unfortunately would rather practice their own brand of partisan politics or personal advantage than to deal with the problems that are right before their eyes. Those who voted against the crime bill were willing to sacrifice all the achievements represented at this conference. Those who voted against the bill weren't listening to the voices of young people who are with us today or were with us last year. They can testify the importance of recreational facilities, education programs, family support services, and other preventive measures that nurture hope and possibility in our young people. Those who voted against that bill last week don't seem to care that our children cannot feel safe at school. A recent survey showed that fifteen percent of school children believe there are gangs in their school. Almost one in ten of students in high school reported that in the previous month they had been in at least one serious physical fight. Those who voted against the bill don't seem to care that this pattern goes on and on just as it has for the past six years, when time after time, Congress caved in to the pressures of special interest, instead of making this legislation law.

The crime bill is not perfect; no piece of legislation is. I bet every one of us would have written it slightly differently, we would have added or taken out according to what we thought was best. It is a critical, important, and necessary start. And it is for the first time a piece of legislation that lays down the twin principles of fighting crime, punishment and prevention. It is clear that we face a choice, the President and I were in church yesterday we heard a great sermon, and one of the lines from it that I will always remember is when the preacher said, "You know you can make a choice in your life, but you can't pick the consequences." I think about that a lot because every day we make choices, but we cannot be told the consequences that swell from those choices. So what are the consequences of turning down the crime bill? Well, the consequences are that once again we would have turned our backs on the problems you are hearing discussed. Once again we will have substituted rhetoric for reality. Once again we will have seen in-action triumph over action. Now we can focus on all the things we want to change, or we can say, this is a mission we are on and this is where it starts to try to begin to deal with the epidemic of violence.

Let's look at some of these pieces of this crime bill that are so important. Things like YES, Y-E-S, Youth Employment Skills program. I think it's important to focus on young people

in high unemployment areas to give them the skills they need to be able to find jobs. I think that's a goal for society and I know it will help to prevent crime. I wish the folks on Capitol Hill would agree. Things like the Community Schools Program, that will give grants to community groups to keep schools open after hours and on weekends and during the summer so that kids can have a place to go and stay out of trouble. Safe places where they can engage in learning and recreation, where there can be adult mentors and coaches. We know from the examples of such schools around our country that if schools are transformed into safe havens for youngsters, children will be safer. I'm not sure what the folks in Congress who were voting against the crime bill think we can do with our children after school when it takes both parents in a home working or when it takes a single parent working and they then live in fear about what happens to their children on the streets between the time school is over and the time they get home for dinner. I want children to have safe havens and the crime bill would be a good start to that. Programs like the Gang Resistance Education And Training Program called, G.R.E.A.T., already a proven success. I've been in a lot of neighborhoods, places where many of you come from and you know you fight a losing battle year in and year out to try to convince young people not to join gangs. Why? Because the gangs provide a, "haven", not safe but a haven. It provides a family if you will. It provides a network of people who say they will look out for each other. It fills a vacuum in the lives of thousands and thousands of youngsters. Now wouldn't it be better if we had a positive alternative a program like GREAT where youngsters can be safe in coming together and working together and learn how to resist the faults and in many ways dangerous, seductive pleasures that the gang propose in the short run which leads to death and misery for so many children. I think we should vote for gang resistance programs instead of letting more and more children end up in the gangs.

Look how programs like Police Partnerships for Children, programs where police officers will take their time to work with young people, coupling that with community policing where we again get police officers on the street. Somebody that a young person can hopefully find some support from, but if we turn on our back on these partnerships that police are offering, we lose an opportunity to transform our police officers not only into instruments of punishment but also instruments of prevention. And if we also turn our back on this crime bill we walk away from one of the most important advances on behalf of women, the Violence Against Women Act. It is time we stood up and said women should not be victimized, whether it is in the home, or on the street and we need to give our law enforcement officials the tools to protect women. It has gone on long enough, ignoring and denying the depth of the problem of violence against women this crime bill begins to turn that around. And that's another reason.

Now if you've heard all of this prevention, and I've only touched the tip of the old prevention iceberg that is in that crime bill, with the other elements: a hundred thousand more police on the streets, a ban on handgun ownership for minors. A ban on assault weapons that only lead to death and injury. A three strikes and you're out bill so that violent offenders can be taken off the street. And I see these young men clapping wildly because they know what happens in their neighborhoods. You take all of that and it adds up to a well-balanced reasonable approach that mixes both prevention and punishment. An approach that has been worked out and struggled over with lots of input from people from the grassroots level.

Those of you participating in this conference know first hand what it will take in your own hometowns to combat violence. You also know that even though a crime bill is a critical step in putting this society on the right track for combating violence it alone can't do the job either. It's not a panacea. If the President signs that crime bill it's not going to solve all of our problems. It's not going to keep families together, it's not going to get adults to give children the type of supervision, love, discipline, and attention little children need. It's not going to instill a sense of faith and responsibility in the souls of young people who have been damaged and alienated, it's not going to do those things. It is going to begin to put into place people and institutions and programs that can help lead to those outcomes. It can give people a chance once again to feel they are a part of something bigger than themselves. And to lay a line very clearly that despite all the tough talk about crime in the last decade has become obscure, and that line is, you have to know the difference between right and wrong and we're going to hold you responsible for the choices and the consequences of those choices. It begins to once again fight the violence in society. This whole crime debate, the whole issue of youth violence, is an indication of something much deeper and more profound. It is an indication of literally millions of Americans walking away from their responsibilities. And that is what we're ultimately trying to reverse. We are trying again, against tremendous odds to say the individual is responsible for his or her actions. But society is also responsible for individuals. It is not an either or, it's not a liberal and conservative, that old stuff is so out of date. That is like beyond talking about. Some people think they can answer every problem by saying, "Oh that's liberal. Oh, that's conservative." Or maybe they step further on down the road of meaningless analysis and say, "Oh, that's republican. Oh, that's democrat." An assault weapon doesn't care what political party you are. An assault weapon in a drive by shooting doesn't even care if you're a member of the National Rifle Association.

Let's just stop for a minute and ask ourselves, "Haven't we wasted enough lives, haven't we lost enough young men and women

to prison instead of college? Haven't we turned our back too many times on the God given potential of every one of our young people?" I don't care what race they are, I don't care where they live, every single young person in this country, has a spark about them that we have for too long allowed to be extinguished by a level of violence, hatred, and divisiveness that still stalks this country. We can do much better than that, all you have to do is look at the faces of the young people around you today. We know we can do better. But we cannot unless we stand up and are willing to be counted. I hope you will not only attend this conference, I hope you will not only work on what needs to be done back in your own hometowns, I hope you will take the time to let your member of Congress know why you are here, what you stand for. And I hope you will say it may not be perfect, but this crime bill represents a huge first step in staking out new territories in this country. Once and for all we're going to be both smart and tough. We're going to begin to save a generation of young people from this epidemic of violence. Thank you all.

END

September 8

DRAFT LANGUAGE FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN CRIME BILL SIGNING
STATEMENT (from Peter Edelman)

Over the past two weeks we have been reminded, ever more forcibly and ever more tragically, of the violence that grips our country, and especially of the appalling number of cases in which children are killing children.

We must stop the violence. We must. And if we are going to stop the violence, law enforcement, while absolutely necessary, cannot do the job by itself. We must give young people something to say yes to as well, something positive to be a part of, something to hope for. We must invest in the development of young people into responsible, productive adulthood.

Too many young people today are making terrible choices, and one reason is that they see no positive alternative. They see no positive life chances. They see no clear pathway to adulthood.

Too many children reach middle school, age ten or eleven, and see nothing at the end of the road. They see no job, no possibility of college. They see no reason to keep trying. The street beckons. Gangs beckon. The drug trade beckons. Guns are freely available. Violence is the accepted way of ending arguments. Lacking a clear pathway to opportunity, too many young people choose the road to ruin.

The bill that I sign into law today embarks us on a new course of national policy for our young people, a policy that seeks to create and promote the clear pathways for our young people that are so vital.

The funding under the bill will help significantly, but it will not suffice, for a very simple reason. The federal government cannot and should not do the job alone. The drive and the planning and the rest of the money needed to create the clear pathways must come from the commitment and the involvement of every sector in every community in America. That is the challenge we must accept today.

This legislation creates the framework. It says, based on the concrete track record of the Beacons Schools in New York City and Caring Communities in St. Louis and New Futures in Savannah, Georgia and many others, that we can create safe, visible places in neighborhoods and communities, in school buildings and elsewhere, where young people can go -- after school, on the weekends, and during the summer.

This is not just about activities -- it is about anchors,

visible places in neighborhoods that radiate strength and positive values, that welcome whole families, that provide academic enrichment, that offer mentors with whom young people can form relationships that will last, that send messages by what they say and they they are that violence is unacceptable. It is about clear pathways and clear messages.

If the community schools and community centers that are funded under the legislation are the beginning of the clear pathways, other funds provided by the bill allow localities to add to them. Under the Local Partnership Act, the Local Crime Prevention Block Grants, and the Model Intensive Grants, communities can add other youth development activities, and, especially, can offer saturation jobs programs that will lead to permanent unsubsidized employment for young people. This is the most fundamental antiviolence program of all.

With our Empowerment Zones program already on the books, and welfare reform coming soon, we have a three dimensional strategy to move young people away from violence and other future criminal activity and welfare dependence, and help them prepare for and move into productive employment and participation in the community.

One disappointment in the hectic legislative process last month was that we were unable to keep the Youth Employment and Skills, or YES, program in the crime bill. A major reason for that was the belief of some Members that we need to consolidate existing employment and training programs before adding new ones. I want to assure the Congress that we are in the process of doing that, and I will propose the YES program again next year. I believe it is imperative that we offer a specific youth employment program to help young people through the difficult transition that so many of them experience in seeking their first full-time nonsubsidized job. We have no such program now. I am committed to achieving one during my Administration.

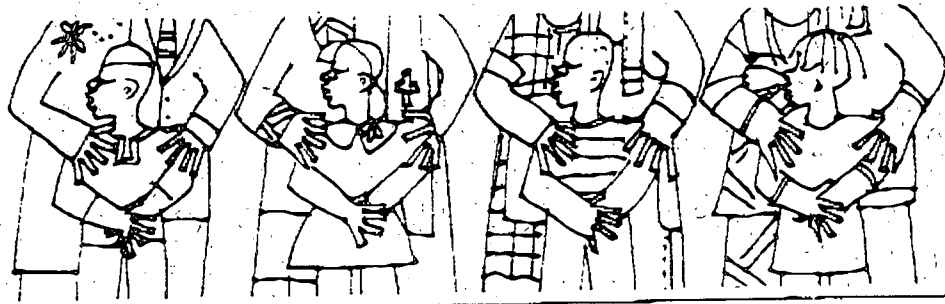
The crime bill and the other additional steps we have taken to foster healthy youth development are vital building blocks toward a joint public-private youth opportunity and responsibility effort that I intend to pursue vigorously. We will pursue additional legislation as I have indicated and, even more important, we will pursue a national partnership with the private sector -- with business, labor, education and health, philanthropy, religious and civic leadership, young people themselves, and every other profession and sector that might contribute -- to be carried out in every community in America.

We face a major crisis in our nation. We are losing thousands of young people to violence every year, and hundreds of thousands more to wasted lives of welfare dependency and prison. We need to make sure that every American young person has a chance, and we need to make equally sure that every American young person

understands that it is his or her responsibility to do what is necessary to make the most of the opportunities that are made available. Opportunity and responsibility -- those are the twin goals that we must pursue.

THE BLACK COMMUNITY CRUSADE FOR CHILDREN

LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND



BCCC MISSION STATEMENT

To leave no child behind and to ensure every child a Healthy Start, a Head Start, a Fair Start, and a Safe Start in life with the support of caring parents and nurturing communities.

JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES' MISSION STATEMENT

To establish a strong network of judges to implement the Crusade's goals. Juvenile and family court judges play a pivotal role in the protection of children and families at risk. The child is part of the family and larger society, the foundation on which society is built. The healthy development of the child (physical, mental, and moral) requires that the child receive support within the framework of the family and larger community.

** Black children are a priority.*

** Our failure to support the family is resulting in a delinquent population.*

BCCC JUVENILE JUDGES' SUMMIT MISSION STATEMENT

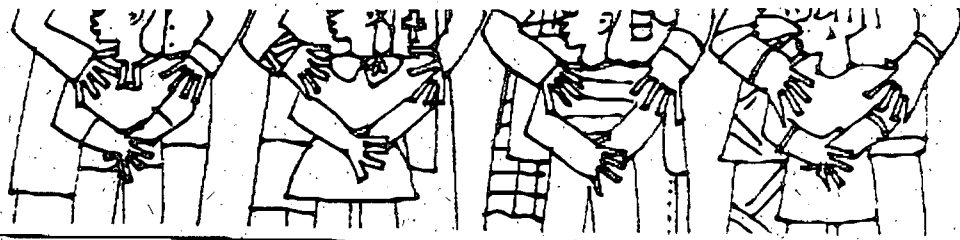
To introduce Black judges with juvenile jurisdiction to the goals and mission of the Crusade and to organize them around a set of pre-determined policy issues. Several goals have been developed to support this mission.

SUMMIT GOALS

- * to bring the crisis facing Black children and other children to the attention of judges and others who are new to the Crusade;
- * to re-energize judges, community leaders, and public officials;
- * to educate one another about problems, resources, and ideas relevant to the welfare of Black children and families;
- * to enlist more judges into the Crusade; and
- * to combine and merge judicial concerns under the mandate of the BCCC.

CRUSADE FOR CHILDREN

LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND



JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES' WORKING COMMITTEE

POLICY STATEMENTS

I. Prevention/Early Intervention

Juvenile and family court judges must search for ways to use their broad jurisdiction to prevent children from entering the juvenile justice system. In addition, judges should intervene early when there are clear warning signs of future trouble as in the case of truancy. This workshop track will explore the many ways that judges can work to provide positive supports and opportunities for young people.

- A. Courts must intervene early when at-risk factors for children are present.
- B. Families and schools should be strengthened to reduce delinquency.
- C. Courts must intervene early to increase the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment.
- D. Every community must develop and sustain comprehensive programs for the prevention of substance abuse by juveniles.

II. Diversion/Alternatives to Detention

Juvenile court judges should search for alternatives to detention for young people who do not pose a threat to the community. Wherever possible, resources should be made available so families, schools, mentors, and community based organizations can provide necessary support and intervention for young people. The judges' role in this process will be explored in the workshop track.

- A. Juvenile and Family Courts must have the authority to provide alternative, diverse, yet efficient and effective processing of juvenile and family matters.
- B. Judges should evaluate the criteria established by juvenile probation departments for secure detention.
- C. Judges should make every effort to be objective and responsive in handling cases of the racially diverse juveniles under their jurisdiction, especially given the high incidence of African-American youth.
- D. Court services should reflect sensitivity to minority and cultural differences.
- E. Systemic discrimination in the adjudication of juvenile justice cases must be abolished.
- F. Judges should lead in developing community resources for children.

III. Rehabilitation

The goal of correctional institutions for juveniles is rehabilitation. Toward this end, juvenile court judges must be committed to doing what is in the best interests of the child -- which includes keeping children out of the adult system, where there is seldom hope of rehabilitation, and holding juvenile correctional facilities accountable for rehabilitation. The workshop track will examine how judges can establish policy pursuits that will make correctional facilities accountable to the needs of juveniles.

- A. Rehabilitation should be a primary goal of the juvenile court.
- B. Rehabilitation and punishment are areas requiring ongoing discussion and the development of creative and effective remedies.
- C. A child before the court has the right to be provided all reasonable and necessary services and treatment as specified in a court order.
- D. Many children in the juvenile court system require habilitation rather than rehabilitation; they have not had the direction, care, supervision, and education that allow them to understand how to conduct themselves in a civil society.

IV. Transition and Aftercare

The multiple systems serving juveniles who have been detained need adequate information, resources, and collaboration to assure juvenile detainees a smooth transition back to school, home, and community. The community must be actively involved in assuring this smooth transition. The judges' role in providing leadership in this area will be explored in this workshop track.

- A. Judicial authority to review and to modify delinquency, statutory offenders, child protective placements, and other dispositional orders must be clearly defined by law.
- B. The significance of transitional and aftercare services for children leaving delinquent and other foster care placements cannot be understated.
- C. Juvenile court judges must resist the temptation to incorporate en masse criminal justice principles relating to punishment and rehabilitation into the juvenile justice arena.
- D. Aftercare should be viewed as a continuum of service from placement through to a juvenile's return to the community.
- E. Aftercare must involve the juvenile's family.
- F. Aftercare services must include training in anger management and problem-solving.

AGENDA
BCCC Juvenile Judges' Summit

Establishing Leadership for Our Children's Future

September 10-12, 1994

Dupont Plaza Hotel, 1500 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036

Each policy/issue area will be a different track.
The tracks will meet simultaneously and follow the
same basic agenda. The tracks and break-out rooms
are as follows:

Track I:	Prevention/Early Intervention	Dupont 1 & 2
Track II:	Diversion/Alternatives to Detention	Capitol
Tracks III & IV:	Rehabilitation & Transition/After Care	Embassy B

Saturday, September 10, 1994

4:00 Judges Arrive - Hospitality Suite Room 418

4:30 - 6:00 Briefing - Dupont I - CDF Staff

The Crime Bill - Hattie Ruttenberg, Asst. General Counsel
The Family Preservation Act - Marylee Allen, Director,
Child Welfare Division
The Welfare Reform Bill - Cliff Johnson, Director,
Programs & Policy
The Health Care Bill - Jim Weill, General Counsel

6:00 Board Bus to Dinner

6:30 - 9:30 Forum with Judges and Young People
Dinner Site: Residence of Peggy Cooper Cafritz with a
Performance by Students of The Duke Ellington School of the
Performing Arts

Sunday, September 11, 1994

7:15 am

Board Bus to Church

Service at 7:45 at Shiloh Baptist, 9th & T Streets, NW, -

10:00 - 11:30

Brunch

Embassy A

Welcome and Opening Remarks from the BCCC

Marian Wright Edelman, President, Children's Defense Fund

Judge Glenda Hatchett Johnson, Fulton County Juvenile Court

Geoff Canada, President, Rheedlen Centers for Children & Families

Angela Glover Blackwell, President, Urban Strategies Council

Otis Johnson, Local Liaison Coordinator, BCCC

Steve White, Director, Black Student Leadership Network

11:30 - 12:00 pm

Setting the Agenda - Speaker: Dr. Carl Taylor

Overview of Data: Who's Involved in the Juvenile Justice System?

12:00 - 1:00 pm

Keynote Address: Attorney General Janet Reno

Introduction by Judge Glenda Hatchett Johnson

of the Fulton County Juvenile Court

1:00 - 1:10

Transition to Break-out Rooms

1:10 pm - 5:00 pm

Tracks I-III

1:15 - 2:00

Examine and discuss the issues/policies related to the track

I. Identify Nature and Extent of Problem.

A. National Perspective

B. Gaps in Addressing Problem

1. Missing Services

2. Inadequate Services

II. Identify Policies

A. Judges' Working Committee

B. Local Policies

C. Alignment of A & B

2:45 pm - 3:00 pm

Break

3:00 - 5:00

Develop three approaches to address the problems identified in the issue area.

III. Best Practices

A. Extent of Problems (I. above) - Examine the problems and detail the best practices that address the problems.

B. Address the Policies (II. above) - Examine the policies/issues discussed and determine the best practices that address the policies.

Sunday, September 11, 1994 (cont'd)

6:00 pm - 6:30 pm Cocktails
Embassy A

6:30 pm Speakers: The Honorable Donna Shalala, Secretary
Dinner Department of Health and Human Services
Introduction by Judge Wilmont Sweeney of the
Alameda County Superior Court

Dr. Lee P. Brown, Director
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Introduction by Judge Gloria Dabiri of the
Brooklyn Family Court

Monday, September 12, 1994

7:30 am - 8:30 am Breakfast Buffet followed by Skills-Building Presentation
Breakfast Speaker: Dr. Craig Lewis, President, Austin Labor Force
Embassy A Intermediary, Chicago, IL

8:30 am - 10:30 am Breakout into Tracks I-III

Determine how CDF/BCCC, the BCCC Juvenile and Family Court Working Judges' Committee, and other networks can be used as resources to address the identified problems and promote the BCCC Judges' and the Crusade's agenda on the local, state, and national levels.

8:45 - 9:00

I. Summary: What BCCC Offers

9:00 - 9:10

II. Review "Problems" Identified

9:10 - 10:30

III. Utilizing what BCCC offers to Address "Problems" at the Local, State, and National Levels

10:30 am - 10:45 am Break

10:45 am - 12:15 pm Plenary Session - All participants
Embassy A

I. Presentation by point persons of each track with recommendations for action.

12:15 - 1:15
Lunch

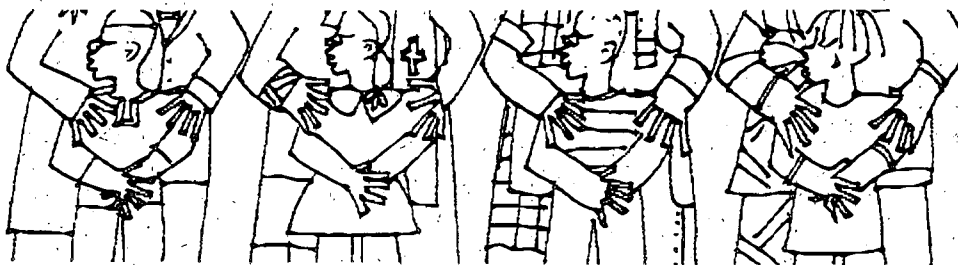
II. Next Steps and Wrap-up
Judge Glenda Hatchett Johnson
Marian Wright Edelman

Monday, September 12, 1994 (cont'd)

1:25	Board Bus to Capitol Hill
2:00 pm - 3:30 pm	Session with Congressional Representatives 430 Dirksen Senate Office Building
3:30	Board Bus to White House
4:00 pm - 5:30 pm	White House Reception Old Executive Office Building Indian Treaty Room
5:30	Return to Hotel for Departures

COMMUNITY CRUSADE FOR CHILDREN

LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND



BCCC Juvenile Judges' Summit

Establishing Leadership for Our Children's Future

A critical meeting of Black juvenile and family court judges from across the nation is being hosted by the Children's Defense Fund (CDF) and the Black Community Crusade for Children (BCCC). The Summit will be held from September 10-12, 1994, at the Dupont Plaza Hotel, 1500 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, in Washington, D.C.

The mission of the Black Community Crusade for Children (BCCC) is to ensure that no child is left behind and that every child has a Healthy Start, a Head Start, a Fair Start, and a Safe Start in life with the support of caring parents and communities.

The BCCC seeks to weave and reweave the rich fabric of community that historically has been the cornerstone for the healthy development of children; to tap into and strengthen the strong Black community tradition of self-help; to rebuild the bridges between generations and between the Black middle class and poor; to assist and galvanize current Black leadership around specific goals for children; and to identify, train, nurture, link, and empower a new generation of effective, young "servant-leaders."

The BCCC is coordinated nationally by CDF in partnership with well-established and effective regional child-serving organizations. Together, the Urban Strategies Council of Oakland and the Charles Drew Child Development Corporation in Los Angeles serve as a Western regional office. The Rheedlen Centers for Children and Families in New York City serves as the Eastern regional office. CDF's Ohio office—including Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus projects—serves as the Mid-Western regional office. A Southern regional office will be established at the end of the year.

In July of 1993, three juvenile court judges came together to discuss how they and others could support the Crusade's goals. Since then the judges' group has developed into a juvenile justice advisory committee of judges with juvenile jurisdiction and experts in the juvenile justice field. The committee members have created a draft mission statement with short and long-term goals and have begun to strengthen their network of support for one another and the Crusade's mission in and outside of the juvenile court system.

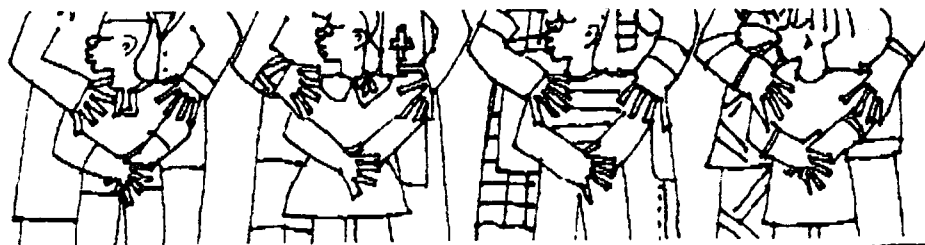
The BCCC works with judges to find ways to turn policies into actions with recommendations for strategies. Throughout the Summit we seek both to learn from and educate meeting participants about the problems, resources, and ideas relevant to the welfare of Black children and their families. Four broad policy statements have been developed in which to frame the Summit. Those issue areas are: 1) Prevention/Early Intervention; 2) Diversion/Alternatives to Detention; 3) Rehabilitation; and 4) Transition/Aftercare. Enclosed you will find a more detailed description of each policy area. There will be a working group for each of the issues. You will be asked to participate in one of the four issue area working groups for the duration of the Summit. The working groups will meet simultaneously and follow the same basic agenda. At the end of the meeting the groups will come together to share their recommendations for strategies to address the identified problems in their issue areas.

Thank you for your interest.

Contact: Lois Deve
Tel: 202-662-3508
Fax: 202-662-3580

COMMUNITY CRUSADE FOR CHILDREN

LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND



BCCC Juvenile Judges' Summit

Establishing Leadership for Our Children's Future

From
Dany Walker

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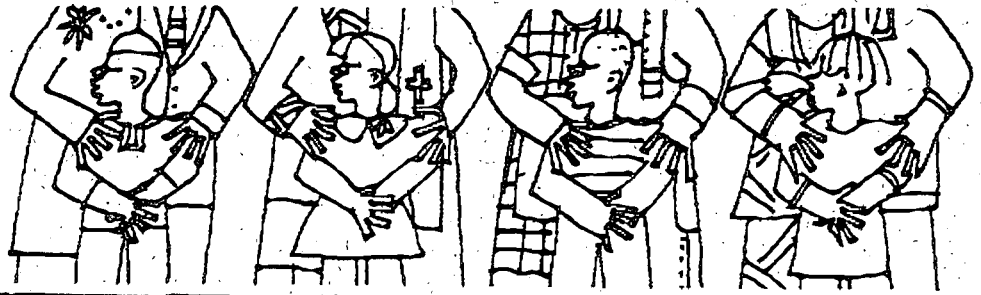
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Thank you for your interest and we look forward to seeing you at the Summit.

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Fax: 202-662-3580

**THE BLACK
COMMUNITY
CRUSADE FOR
CHILDREN****LEAVE NO CHILD BEHIND****FAX: 202-662-3580****FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET****TO:**Lisa Muscatene**FIRM:**Office of the First Lady**CITY/STATE:**WDC**FAX NUMBER:**456-5709**FROM:**Lori DeVeOFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**IF YOU HAVE A PROBLEM RECEIVING THIS FAX, PLEASE CONTACT ME AT
202-662-3508****DATE:**9-9-94**TIME:****NUMBER OF PAGES SENT (INCLUDING COVER SHEET):**8**COMMENTS:**Per your request, attached is
info on the Juvenile Judges
AdvisoryKind Regards,Lori



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Washington, D.C. 20201

August 31, 1994

MEMORANDUM

TO: Carol Rasco

FROM: Peter Edelman *PBE*

SUBJECT: Suggested Language for Crime Bill Signing Speech/Signing Statement

When we had lunch, you invited me to send over some possible language to insert in the President's remarks on signing the crime bill. This language relates to the youth aspects of the bill, including youth employment. I hope it is of some help.

Also, now that the legislation has been enacted, I want to remind you, if I may, of my strong interest in being involved in a significant way in the design and implementation of the exact role of the Ounce of Prevention Council.

Here is the suggested language for the President's remarks:

"I have said repeatedly that if we are going to stop the violence, law enforcement, while necessary, is not sufficient. We must give young people something to say yes to as well.

"This legislation does so, emphatically and effectively. One element in the terrible choices being made by some young people today is that they see no positive alternative. They see no positive life chances. They see no clear pathway to adulthood.

"Too many children reach middle school, age ten or eleven, and see nothing at the end of the road. They see no job, no possibility of college. They see no reason to keep trying. The street beckons. Gangs beckon. The drug trade beckons. Lacking a clear pathway to opportunity, they choose the road to ruin.

"The bill that I sign into law today embarks us on a new course of national policy for our young people, a policy that seeks to create and promote the clear pathways for our young people that are so vital. The funding under the bill will help significantly, but the fact is that it will not suffice in and of itself, because the federal government cannot and should not do the job by itself. The drive and the planning and the rest of the money needed to create the clear pathways will have to come from the commitment and the involvement of every sector in every community in America.

"This legislation creates the framework. It says, based on

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the concrete track record of the Beacons Schools in New York City and Caring Communities in St. Louis and New Futures in Savannah, Georgia and many others, that we can create safe, visible places in neighborhoods and communities, in school buildings and elsewhere, where young people can go -- after school, on the weekends, and during the summer.

"This is not just about activities -- it is about anchors, visible places in neighborhoods that radiate strength and positive values, that welcome whole families, that provide academic enrichment, that offer mentors with whom young people can form relationships that will last. It is about clear pathways.

"If the community schools and community centers that are funded under the legislation are the beginning of the clear pathways, other funds provided by the bill allow localities to add to them. Under the Local Partnership Act, the Local Crime Prevention Block Grants, and the Model Intensive Grants, communities can add other youth development activities, and, especially, can offer saturation jobs programs that will lead to permanent unsubsidized employment for young people.

"With our Empowerment Zones program already on the books, and welfare reform coming soon, we have a three dimensional strategy to move young people away from future criminal activity and welfare dependence and help them prepare for and move into productive employment and participation in the community.

"One disappointment in the hectic legislative process last month was that we were unable to keep the Youth Employment and Skills, or YES, program in the crime bill. A major reason for that was the belief of some Members that we need to consolidate existing employment and training programs before adding new ones. I want to assure the Congress that we are in the process of doing that, and I will propose the YES program again next year. I believe it is imperative that we offer a specific youth employment program to help young people through the difficult transition that so many of them experience in seeking their first full-time nonsubsidized job. We have no such program now. I am committed to achieving one during my Administration.

"The crime bill and the other additional steps we have taken to foster healthy youth development are vital building blocks toward a joint public-private youth opportunity and responsibility effort that I intend to pursue vigorously. We will pursue additional legislation as I have indicated and, even more important, we will pursue a national partnership with the private sector -- with business, labor, education and health, philanthropy, religious and civic leadership, young people themselves, and every other profession and sector that might contribute -- to be carried out in every community in America.

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"We face a major crisis in our nation. We are losing thousands of young people to violence every year, and hundreds of thousands more to wasted lives of welfare dependency and prison. We need to make sure that every American young person has a chance, and we need to make equally sure that every American young person understands that it is his or her responsibility to do what is necessary to make the most of the opportunities that are made available. Opportunity and responsibility -- those are the twin goals that we must pursue."

Carol, there are obviously a number of policy implications contained in the foregoing. If you would like any elaboration of any of this, please let me know. I hope it is helpful.