

**ASSOCIATION OF JUNIORS LEAGUES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
WASHINGTON OFFICE**

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TO: Rosalyn Miller

COMPANY: Domestic Policy Office

FAX: (202) 456-2878

FROM: CHRISTINE BENERO

COMPANY: AJLI

PHONE: (202) 393-3364

DATE: February 1, 1994

Number of Pages, including cover sheet:

MESSAGE:

Rosalyn -- Thank you for your assistance with this issue. I can be reached directly at the Grand Hyatt 202-582-1234 X4860 --- 4681
AJLI's Registration Table. I will also try to reach you mid-morning. You are also welcome to leave me a voice-mail at my office 202-393-3364. Thanks again for everything. I look forward to speaking with you.



THE ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR LEAGUES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
WASHINGTON OFFICE

February 1, 1994

Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Carol,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Association of Junior Leagues International, I would like to take you up on your very generous offer to discuss policies of mutual interest with Junior League members by inviting you to speak at the closing luncheon of the Association's biennial Policy Institute this Friday, February ~~and~~ at the Washington Grand Hyatt Hotel.

^{4th}
It was our hope that Mrs. Clinton would be able to join us, but we were informed late Tuesday evening that she would be unable to do so. Over six hundred delegates representing the leadership of 284 Junior Leagues and 190,000 individual members have convened in Washington this week to attend this event. Because the issue of Child Health is a key priority for the Association, I believe this audience to be of critical importance in reaching local communities throughout the country.

The luncheon has been scheduled between 12:15 and 1:30pm in the Independence Ballroom of the Washington Grand Hyatt, 11th and H Street NW.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. Your staff has been very gracious in accepting our last minute phone calls. I believe this is such a wonderful opportunity to reach an influential audience, I do hope your schedule will allow you a few moments to come share your thoughts.

Sincerely yours,

Christine Benero

Christine Benero
Director, AJLI Washington Office

TO: Rosalyn Miller
FROM: Debbie Walter

Here are the 5 President - Elects
from Arkansas

- 1) Eve Yancy - Little Rock
- 2) Cathy Harris - N, Little Rock
- 3) Leigh R. Crawford - Ft. Smith
- 4) Suzanne Chanbliss - Pine Bluff
- 5) Debbie Lashford - Texarkansas

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 1, 1994

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Washington Hilton
Washington, D.C.

10:18 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you, Dick; and thank you, Carolyn. And thank you also for bringing my tea out here. The Hospital Association is giving care to the President for his sick voice today. (Laughter.) I thank you.

I appreciate so much what both Dick and Carolyn said, and I want to begin by thanking all of you here who have ever had me in your hospitals -- (laughter) -- which is a large number of people. Especially all the people who represent my native state and who have done so much to help educate me on these issues over the years.

The time that I have spent in hospitals since I was a small boy has made a very big impression on me. I always learn something. I always leave with a sense of inspiration about the dedication of the people who work there. And I want to say a special word of thanks to this association for the work that you have done with our administration over the last year, in a very constructive way, in helping us to try to develop an approach which would solve the problems of the American health care system and protect and enhance what is good about it.

I know that there will still be some issues on which there will be disagreement as we go forward, but I think it's important that we clarify today, as Dick did so well in his introduction, that we agree on the most important issue: We have to preserve what is right; we have to fix what is wrong; we have to guarantee private insurance to every American so that everybody will be covered. That is the only way to stop cost shifting; the only way to be fair; the only way to solve this problem. (Applause.)

The problem with the health care system in this country did not just happen overnight. It happened because of the way this system is organized. Anybody who thinks there are no serious problems, no crisis in the health care system I would say go visit your local hospital. (Applause.)

Over the years, because of the insurance system we have in America, which is unlike any in the world and which, I will say, is irrelevant to the fact that we have the highest quality care in the world for the people who can afford it and access it, we have created a system which often makes it impossible for hospitals to do their jobs. While insurance companies have set up a system which enables them to slam the door on people who aren't healthy enough to get covered, hospitals open the door to everyone, whether they're covered or not.

We have created in this country, through the systems of hundreds of different insurance companies writing thousands of different policies, a giant bureaucracy which, on the insurance side, sorts the healthy from the sick, the old from the young, the geographically desirable from the undesirable. And as more and more

MORE

insurance companies sell more and more customized insurance policies to smaller and smaller groups, each of them has created its own set of forms and different sets of what would cover, spelled out in endless fine print. The result, as all of you know, has been a bureaucratic nightmare.

And what about the hospitals? You have had to create your own bureaucracy to deal with the insurance bureaucracy, and the government's as well -- to fight red tape, close loopholes and to try to get reimbursed somehow. And that only covers the patients who have good insurance. For those without insurance or with bare-bone coverage, you're forced to jump through a whole lot of other hoops. And you probably still often don't get any reimbursement.

Hospitals did not invent this system. You didn't choose a system which has resulted in hospitals hiring clerical workers at four times the rate of doctors being added to hospital staffs in the last 10 years. You did it because of the red tape of the present system -- the insurance red tape and the government program red tape.

Meanwhile, your missions didn't change -- it's still to treat the people who are sick who need to be in the hospital. Regardless of their age or medical history, of what may or may not be covered, you have to deal with the people that the insurance industry decides are not profitable. You can't ask whether an illness was a preexisting condition, it's still an illness.

So what are we left with today? A system where we're ruled by forms and have less time to make people healthy. A system that forces doctors and nurses and clerical workers in hospitals to write out the same information six times in six different ways just to satisfy some distant company or agency. It doesn't make sense, and you shouldn't have to put up with it anymore. (Applause.)

Just listen to Joan Brown, a registered nurse who works at a teaching hospital in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. She wrote to the First Lady that she spends -- and I quote -- "more time with paperwork than with any other aspect of health care." They've got a joke at her hospital, she said, "We'll do the patient care after we finish the paperwork, if we have time." It's not just a joke, it's a sign of a crisis, and one we've got to do something about.

I visited Children's Hospital here in Washington last year. The pediatrician, who is from this community and who is dedicated her life to the children of this community, told me she spends up to 25 hours a week filling out forms instead of tending sick children. "It's not what we trained all these years to do," she said. "Reducing paperwork would enable me to practice medicine again. It would free me," she said, "free me from the shackles and the burdens of the paperwork maze."

Let's be honest. In his wildest dreams, Rube Goldberg could never have designed a system more complex than the present health care system. (Applause.)

You in this room understand this better than anyone else in the world today. You see the crisis when people without insurance come to emergency rooms with serious injuries or illnesses. Many of those illnesses could have been prevented if only they had been covered and had access to a doctor, to primary and preventive care. The emergency room is the most expensive place to treat people. It should be reserved for emergencies. I know you believe that and you can make sure it happened if everybody had access to health care coverage.

You see the crisis when people come in who aren't fully insured and you become loaded up with what's called uncompensated care. The smallest estimate of that is \$25 billion a year. It

either come out of your budgets, which hurts your ability to provide health care at a high quality, or you have to shift the cost on to the bills of those who can pay them.

A lot of people who complain about hospitals overcharging, about inflated bills, have no idea how much of this cost shifting occurs simply because of the insurance setup that we have in the United States. No other country in the world is burdened with it. And we should not tolerate it any longer. (Applause.)

You also see it because a lot of the people who come to you, either before they come or sometime during their treatment, deal with the problems of preexisting conditions or lifetime limits on insurance policies. Three out of four policies have such lifetime limits. I know a lot of times you wind up having to send a collection company after a patient that you know is not going to be able to pay the bill anyway because of these problems.

You see this crisis when a doctor prescribes prescription drugs, but then a person comes back to the hospital three or four weeks later because she couldn't afford to fill the prescription. So the illness got worse. One study says that problems related to the lack of appropriate medication lie at the root of up to 25 percent of all hospitalizations and cost over \$21 billion a year. Our plan is the only one that takes account of this and covers prescription drugs along with other medical services.

You see it with the crisis of violence in the emergency room. We have to learn to treat violence as a public health problem. Billions of dollars a year again are loaded onto the health care system because we are the most violent country in the world. Many people in health care supported the Brady Bill, support our attempts to restrict assault weapons, to put more police officers on the street. That also will help alleviate the health care problem. So I hope you'll be out there after we deal with this the best we can also supporting what the administration is trying to do on crime. (Applause.)

I came here today once again to thank you for the work you have done with us and to appeal once again for your support, for the real battle is now being joined in Congress. And though we may disagree about the details, we all agree the time has come to do something. We have to do it now. And what we have to do includes providing guaranteed private insurance to every single American. That is what I need your help to do. (Applause.)

I implore you to go to Capitol Hill and tell your members of Congress again what is going on in your hospitals. Go home and talk to your friends and neighbors about it, and the people who come in to your hospitals. Talk to business leaders in your communities and local media people.

One of the biggest problems we have in this fight today is that this issue is so complex and people are naturally enough so concerned that they don't want to lose anything good that they have now, that it is easy to confuse people about what the real issues and the real facts are.

I love having a discussion with your representatives, even if there is some disagreement around the edges of policy. We come to the table with an accumulated knowledge of how the world really works. Our biggest problem in passing this is that there are too many people even in the Congress who have not had the opportunity to study this program in all of its complexity. This is a tough, tough issue.

And as I could tell from your applause, you know that the most complex system that could ever be designed is not the one

in the administration's bill, it's the one you're living with right now. (Applause.)

Our approach is not to tell you how to deliver health care, not to build barriers or bureaucracy. What we want to do is to establish a framework in which people are covered, provide the right incentives, help to remove the barriers to access, and get out of the way. We agree that local community care networks must be the center of any reform system. (Applause.) Groups of providers who see their mission as keeping people well, treating the sick when they are sick, and having the right incentives to do exactly that. We need to look no further than your own NOVA award winners for examples of providers who come together and make collaboration work.

One example, the Health Partners of Philadelphia, where six urban teaching hospitals came together and worked together to deal with violence and drugs and teen pregnancy in one community -- this is a very moving sort of thing. This can be done throughout America. And we could do more of it if we covered everybody. It would lower the cost to the overall health care system if we did it because we could practice prevention, we could give more primary care. The system as a whole would be less burdened, and we could have more networks like the one in Philadelphia you have honored.

I know that many of you are already finding incredibly creative ways to serve your community and are forming these networks. That approach will be quite consistent with the administration's approach. We helped to do that with clear incentives for people to join together in networks and guarantees that when they do there will be compensation there for the services that are provided. And we agree that reform must simplify the system for you by reducing the paperwork burden. There's no excuse for not having a single standard form to replace the thousands of forms that exist today. And we want to help you move forward with electronic billing, less regulation by the government, and other ways to help get rid of some of this paperwork hassle.

I am tired of trying to explain why we spend a dime on the dollar more on paperwork, regulation and premiums than any other country in the world and we still don't even cover everybody. It cannot be explained so it should be changed. (Applause.)

And I want you to help me do something else, too, when you go up to Congress. Ask every member of Congress, the next time somebody comes to them and says, what we really ought to do is tax the benefits, the health care benefits of middle class working people -- say, well, before you tax the benefits of working people whose wages have been stagnant for 20 years, why don't you ask how we can justify spending a dime on the dollar more on paperwork, regulation and insurance premiums than anybody else? That is waste. Why take something away from hardworking people before you squeeze the system and its unconscionable burdens on hospitals, doctors, nurses and the American people themselves? That is where we ought to start. (Applause.)

I also want to talk a little bit about the guarantee of private insurance. Most people, under our approach, would get insurance the same way they do today, through their employer. Each consumer -- not an employer, not a bureaucrat -- would have a choice of health care plans and doctors.

Let me point out something else on this choice. Today -- today, 55 percent of the companies who insure their employees and 40 percent of the total work force insured through their employer have no choice today in doctors or health plans. They take the plan the employer has chosen. Under our plan, everybody would have at least three choices of plans, including the right to simply pick a doctor and have fee-for-service medicine. That is more choice than

exists today, not less. Again, the rhetoric of people who have attacked change defies the reality of what people face and deal with in their daily lives in the health care system today.

Once someone has picked a plan, if they need to go to a doctor for a checkup or if they get sick, they'll simply take a health care security card, show it, and get the care they need. Then they'll fill out one standard form, and they're done. That way, we can go back to seeing hospitals as places of healing, not monuments to paperwork and bureaucracy.

I have heard so many stories in so many hospitals, I could keep you here all day laughing, but it would be like preaching to the saved. (Laughter.) The only thing I want you to do is to go tell the Congress about it, and that we can do better.

Last week when I spoke to Congress, I said that I would veto any legislation that did not cover every American with guaranteed insurance. (Applause.) Now, again I want to say that I did that because you know that unless we do that we can't have everybody playing by the same rules, using the same forms, ending the cost shifting and getting people the preventive and primary care they need so they don't simply wind up in the emergency room. That is, all the systematic problems that the Hospital Association brought to the administration when we began this discussion will continue unless we provide coverage to everyone.

Now, again, I know there are issues to work out. There are differences about what level of Medicaid savings can be achieved. I'll tell you this -- our plan is the only one that takes the Medicare savings and puts it back into the health care system, which is very, very important. But the biggest thing you need to do, I would argue, to get a good health care bill out of Congress is make sure that the people in the Congress understand how the system works today and what these various approaches would do if they were passed.

Yesterday, Families USA issued a very valuable document which I just received a copy of this morning which takes 10 different families, 10 different health situations and goes through in practical terms how they would be affected if each of the major plans now pending in the Congress were the law of the land. I would urge you to read it. But it won't surprise any of you because you know how the system works today.

Again, I implore you to take this debate to Congress, get beyond the rhetoric, get beyond the ideology, talk to people in the Congress about the American people and how the American health care system affects them. That is the only way we can work through the real problems as opposed to the imagined one.

One distinguished member of the House of Representatives who represents a district with a wonderful teaching hospital and who has been required by virtue of his membership -- his constituency -- to become an expert on health policy over the years, read our plan the other day and he said, "It's the only one that really takes account of so many different problems that most people don't even know about. But I have no idea how to get my colleagues in the Congress to take this issue seriously and spend all the time it would take to absorb it all."

You can do that. Every member of Congress has a lot of hospitals in his or her district. Every member of Congress basically cares a lot about health care. And you can come to this debate with a perspective that is not ideological, not partisan, has no axe to grind, doesn't care who wins except the American people and the American health care system. That's what you can bring to this debate.

So I would ask you, at a time when some say we just need a little tinkering and others say there are ideological barriers to changing it, I just want to say that Dick Davidson, your President, in my view, said it as well as it could be said last December. He said, "Comprehensive reform is what the American people are asking us to do. To do nothing -- or worse, to fall back on simplistic solutions -- only postpones and complicates our task." And that's the truth.

Let us stand together for the health care of the American people. We have a chance finally for the first time in decades to do this right. You know what needs to be done. I pledge to you an open door, a listening ear, a firm partnership. Let's go out there and solve this problem for the American people.

Thank you very much, and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

10:40 A.M. EST



THE ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR LEAGUES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

January 27, 1994

Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Carol:

Here's a copy of the *Junior League Review*, which carries your interview, hot off the press!

On behalf of the Association of Junior Leagues International Inc., I thank you so much for your contribution. We hope you will be as pleased with the results as we are. We are so grateful that you were able to take time from your busy schedule to do the interview. As I have worked with you, I have come to know you as an exceptional role model for Junior League members everywhere.

If you would like more copies, please don't hesitate to contact me. Once again, our deepest thanks for participating in the article.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Christine Benero'. The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the typed name.

Christine Benero
Director, Washington Office

CB/bs

P.S. We are still eagerly anticipating hearing Mrs. Clinton as our keynoter. As we have discussed so many times, we believe the Junior League is a critical audience at this time when the Administration seeks to educate all Americans about the crisis in health care and our belief that we can find the political will to bring universal coverage to everyone.

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JUNIOR LEAGUE

Review

Shaping Policy at the TOP

"I love going to work in the morning," said The Honorable Rosemary Vodrey, Manitoba's Minister of Justice and Attorney General. "I have the responsibility and the power to help people..." Seven League-trained women in positions to shape national policy in their countries talk about what motivates them, how they wrestle with issues, and how they are influenced by individuals and groups. "I see women becoming really important..."

Continued on page 5

It is somewhat overwhelming to be before you today.....in many ways it does not seem like that long ago but in others it seems a couple of lifetimes ago...the doorbell rang at my front door in Little Rock on a December Sunday afternoon....I had a three year old waking up from a nap, my arms literally mixing baked beans up to my elbows for a huge church youth group dinner where I served as counselor...and there at the door was my good friend Carol Lynn Sherman who said something about inviting me to join the Junior League...little did I know that knock at the door was the opening to a vast learning experience and one that truthfully gave me many of the skills I use daily in my work in the White House. The League experience was one of "hands on" experience, not academic learning. I treasure and value that experience and challenge each of you to similarly treasure this very special classroom of league membership, to make it as meaningful as possible for all involved.

(Something about looking over agenda)

What can I add to what has been said here in your time together?

I come to you to add my strong commitment and that of the administration as well as to reflect with you on the challenges before us. I might add that if you're like me, a luncheon speaker after a morning packed with stimulating, sometimes provocative thoughts, well a luncheon speaker is sometimes a nuisance...you want to TALK about what you've heard, assimilate it before moving on to the afternoon agenda...so I'll try to add to that assimilation, be quick, and allow you to continue your conversation with one another.

During my short number of years as a classroom teacher and elementary counseling when I sometimes had children from homes with outhouses or even a dirt floor, during my volunteer days when I worked on foster care, juvenile justice, ^{the} and adult probation issues, throughout my 20 years of parenting and advocating ^{two children, one} for a child labelled as cerebral

a child labelled "normal";
palsied and retarded as well as through 15+ years of actively
working in government...throughout all of this I have mourned
most two things:

An increasing poverty of spirit, particularly in children

Our society's
~~fragmented~~ piecemeal views of individuals, families and
communities

DPC premise

Every child shall be empowered to develop to her/his fullest throughout her/his life. If we are truly serious about a better economy, competitiveness, etc. for our country, we have not a child to waste....and each of those children must be empowered to become the very best she or he can. This means we will be committed at the top here in DC but it also means the empowerment of parents, neighborhoods, communities and voluntary organizations across this country to work together for the greater good.

~~It is our basis,~~

It means looking at these units as a whole - the integration of human services w/ econ. dev.

Something the SL's do well.

Of above is the premise -

faces

Look it up!

what child's face is before you?

In 1986-87, then Governor Clinton was the chairman of the National Governors' Association. Like his predecessor, Governor Clinton decided to have a theme for the year. He talked long and hard about moving the next step from the education project of the previous year. And he talked about how it must be an integration of Human Development and Economic Opportunity....and it wasn't easy convincing people inside and outside the organization that the two should be integrated. Governor Clinton pushed and the project "Making America Work" was one of two parts: one called JOBS, GROWTH AND COMPETITIVENESS and one called BRINGING DOWN THE BARRIERS, barriers which included welfare, teen pregnancy, adult literacy issues, substance abuse, and school dropouts. It all sounds fairly familiar doesn't it? And yet, the dialogue began --- and with each passing year I see more people making that connection,

that need for integration more solidly- but it is not happening quickly enough. I believe this is the greatest "reinventing" that must occur at a policy and program implementation level...we must continue to look hard at how we do business differently to make the integration real.

The Clinton administration has been committed from the beginning to a reinvention of government for families....as you look over our key domestic accomplishments, "family" is central:

-an economic package and indicators which show a ^{great} good beginning: ~~inflation is down, interest rates are down, the deficit is down, investment is up~~ And in the last 10 months, this economy has produced more jobs in the private sector than in the previous four years.

-the Family Leave Law which says you can't be fired if you take a little time off when a baby is born or a parent is sick.

-a reform of the college loan program and national service - all designed to give more Americans a chance to broaden the

availability of further education while in many cases giving those citizens a chance to serve their communities at home, to help repair the frayed bonds of community.

-a change in the Earned Income Tax Credit which on April 15th will give between 15 million and 18 million working families on modest incomes a tax cut, not a tax increase.

-the introduction of a comprehensive health care reform plan that guarantees health security to all Americans.

But we must do more....we MUST do more.

As President Clinton said ^{recently} ~~a little over a week ago~~ in

Memphis..."I do not believe we can repair the basic fabric of

society until people who are willing to work have work. Work organizes life. It gives structure and discipline to life. It gives meaning and self-esteem to people who are parents. It gives a role model to children.

Further...we cannot, I submit to you, repair the American community and restore the American family until we provide the structure, the value, the discipline and the reward that work gives.

And finally he said that, yes, we will deal with the ravages of crime and drugs and violence, BUT "unless we recognize that it's due to the breakdown of the family, the community and the disappearance of jobs...and unless we say some of this cannot be done by government because we have to reach deep inside to the values, the spirit, the soul and the truth of human

nature...none of the other things we seek to do will ever take us where we need to go."

No, it can't be done by government PROGRAMS in the traditional sense but we in government need help in thinking through how we best stimulate this process of individual, family and community healing and growth, that is where real reinvention must occur.

I am reminded inwardly on a constant basis of what an elderly physical therapist who had dedicated her life to young disabled children told me early in my son's life...she said, "Carol, I don't know a lot of philosophy or theory about programs for children like Hamp, but I think the best thing I can tell you as a parent is to remember the words of Joseph Addison, an essayist, poet "Everyone must have

Something to do

Someone to love

Something to hope for."

**And how right she was and is in the case of not only Hamp,
but people with whom I've worked with and worked for....and
so at each age of life in our quest to reinvent how we
approach the problems of the urban poor we must ask**

**What do they have to do? If a young child, what is the
preschool program available? Can they play, dance, sing, and
soar? If a child, is school relevant? Is school safe? I was
struck ^{recently} ~~this morning~~ as I went to my door to get the paper.**

My daughter, in an attempt to make SURE I didn't forget to

call her school early ^{one morning} ~~this am.~~ to let them know she would not be there due to illness had left me a note in front of the door so that I wouldn't miss it....we had quite a round last night because she didn't WANT to stay home from school...and then I opened the door and the Washington Post stares back at me: **ACROSS U.S., SCHOOLS ARE FALLING APART.** Now, this particular article was about the physical condition of the school plants but I bet you know what I thought....and I thought first of an essay I recently read by Benjamin Barber....and as I read it I thought of the key phrase I learned in an otherwise inadequate higher educational experience designed to prepare me to teach elementary school...I was taught there are two educations, one should teach us how to make a living and the other how to live. We do too far little of heeding that maxim.

Until our communities get as fired up about our schools as we/they do about athletic teams, car manufacturing plant locations, Olympic sites, etc. we won't have a good answer to the question: What have we given the children – young and adolescent to DO?

And for adults: What do they have to do?

Number 2: Someone to love...and we all know that before you can love another, you must love yourself. Think about children's faces you've seen in ~~urban poor~~^{schools} neighborhoods, adults you've passed on those streets....do they have much to love about themselves? Many don't and therefore we can't truthfully expect the love to flow outward. Hate flows

out & that is why

THE MOST EXPENSIVE SOCIETAL COST IS THE EFFECT ON OUR CHILDREN:

- Gunshot kills a child every two hours in the U.S, while a police officer is killed by guns every 5 days and 9 hours. (CDF)
- More than 100,000 children bring a gun into school on any given day. (NEA)

"For too many young, people it is easier to find a gun than a good friend, a good teacher, or a good school."

U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. Joycelyn Elders

CHILDREN AS VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE:

- Homicide is now the third leading cause of death for elementary and middle school children. (CDF)
- Almost 3 out of 4 children in one fifth grade class in a Boston school reported knowing someone who had been shot or stabbed. (23A)[25]
- 160,000 children miss school because of fear of injury. (NEA)
- The effect on inner-city children of exposure to violence has caused them to show symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder comparable to children in Mozambique, Cambodia and Palestine. (CDF)
- More than 2.9 million children were reported abused or neglected in 1992. (CDF)
- Each year 1,300 children die as a result of abuse or severe neglect. (DPCp.1)

"Violence prevention means understanding the reason for gangs in our cities -- what needs they fulfill, what security they offer young people who do not find it at home or in school."

U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. Joycelyn Elders

Number 3: Something to hope for....My daughter who didn't want to miss a day of the eighth grade today has many hopes and I both thrive in that gleam of hope in her eyes constantly look for ways to nurture and keep that sparkle present....help me, help our administration look for ways to create that hope for all citizens of this great country. Health security frees up a family for hopes and dreams, safer streets help free children to look at what education can be for them....but untreated ear infections, uncorrected vision problems, lack of immunizations, school buildings in AMERICA where children must wear their coats in order to be warm enough to even begin to pay attention...and we wonder where hope has gone?

VIOLENCE:

In a recent survey conducted by Newsweek and the Children's Defense Fund, children between the ages of 10 and 17 reported that their biggest fear involved them or a member of their family as the victim of a violent crime. Not being able to afford a doctor when they needed was the third most commonly reported fear.

WHAT OUR CHILDREN FEAR MOST:

- 1.) FAMILY MEMBER VICTIMIZED BY VIOLENT CRIME
- 2.) PARENTAL JOB LOSS
- 3.) NOT BEING ABLE TO AFFORD A DOCTOR.

Truthfully what we feared most?

*a long, mandatory aft. nap
which = 'd less of
playtime.*

In the Enterprise Zone legislation we have an opportunity to test our real commitment to reinvention....will we truthfully recognize the need for integration of human development and economic opportunity? Will we work hard to listen to the communities chosen, follow their lead on how much assistance they need and want, and look for ways to intervene very differently from before? ways that seek to assist individuals to reach down inside themselves? Or will we simply designate the zones, the communities and sit here waiting on quarterly reports, make a site visit or two.

SL's are among the best in strategic planning - will you be assisting you in that part of the comm. app. process

To put things bluntly, it isn't often we see in a community whether a block, a zone, in the power centers of a large city, in the boardroom, public or private...it's not often we find social workers, health care outreach personnel, early childhood and K-12 front line educators, government workers and "big business" types sitting down together...each has had their own niche and seldom the twain have met. I submit to you that until each side – human development and economic development are willing to sit at a common table – real reinvention of government for families will not occur. We can make application procedures simpler for families seeking help, we can legislate incentives and tax credits, we can give health

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(1) something to do;

(2) someone to love; and

(3) something to hope for

are all a part of a mandatory whole just as people and families and communities are both parts and "whole" entities" ...

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In closing I am reminded of two pieces that haunt me, motivate me in this area of thought. One, in my freshman philosophy course at Hendrix College in Arkansas, Dr. Ellis repeatedly pounded the table in his quest to motivate us to go out into the world and face the adversity necessary to make positive change, admonishing us to remember that saying from **THE PRINCE**: "There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things." We have not a choice, we must take this moment in time to introduce a new order for our families. For as Governor Clinton said back in 1987 as we closed our year's work on **MAKING AMERICA WORK**:
America won't work if Americans can't work, or learn, or believe in the promise of tomorrow.

Thank you.

And as we come full circle -
what child's face is before you?
~~what have you done for~~

Daily as indiv/org: What will I do
for a child?
Ultimately, you test - Hamp (M-M)

It is somewhat overwhelming to be before you today.....in many ways it does not seem like that long ago but in others it seems a couple of lifetimes ago...the doorbell rang at my front door in Little Rock on a December Sunday afternoon....I had a three year old waking up from a nap, my arms literally mixing baked beans up to my elbows for a huge church youth group dinner where I served as counselor...and there at the door was my good friend Carol Lynn Sherman who said something about inviting me to join the Junior League...little did I know that knock at the door was the opening to a vast learning experience and one that truthfully gave me many of the skills I use daily in my work in the White House. The League experience was one of "hands on" experience, not academic learning. I treasure and value that experience and challenge each of you to similarly treasure this very special classroom of league membership, to make it as meaningful as possible for all involved.

(Something about looking over agenda)

What can I add to what has been said here in your time together?

I come to you to add my strong commitment and that of the administration as well as to reflect with you on the challenges before us. I might add that if you're like me, a luncheon speaker after a morning packed with stimulating, sometimes provocative thoughts, well a luncheon speaker is sometimes a nuisance...you want to TALK about what you've heard, assimilate it before moving on to the afternoon agenda...so I'll try to add to that assimilation, be quick, and allow you to continue your conversation with one another.

During my short number of years as a classroom teacher and elementary counseling when I sometimes had children from homes with outhouses or even a dirt floor, during my volunteer days when I worked on foster care, juvenile justice, ^{the} and adult probation issues, throughout my 20 years of ^{arts,} parenting and advocating ^{two children, one} for a child labelled as cerebral

a child labelled "normal;
palsied and retarded as well as *through* 15+ years of actively
working in government...throughout all of this I have mourned
most two things:

An increasing poverty of spirit, particularly in children

Our society's
~~Parasitic~~ piecemeal views of individuals, families and
communities

DPC premise

Every child shall be empowered to develop to her/his fullest throughout her/his life. If we are truly serious about a better economy, competitiveness, etc. for our country, we have not a child to waste....and each of those children must be empowered to become the very best she or he can. This means we will be committed at the top here in DC but it also means the empowerment of parents, neighborhoods, communities and voluntary organizations across this country to work together for the greater good. It means looking at these units as a

~~the~~ ~~our~~ ~~base~~,

whole - the integration of human services w/ econ. dev.

Something the IL's do well.

Of above is the premise -

face

Look it up!

what child's face is before you?

In 1986–87, then Governor Clinton was the chairman of the National Governors' Association. Like his predecessor, Governor Clinton decided to have a theme for the year. He talked long and hard about moving the next step from the education project of the previous year. And he talked about how it must be an integration of Human Development and Economic Opportunity....and it wasn't easy convincing people inside and outside the organization that the two should be integrated. Governor Clinton pushed and the project "Making America Work" was one of two parts: one called JOBS, GROWTH AND COMPETITIVENESS and one called BRINGING DOWN THE BARRIERS, barriers which included welfare, teen pregnancy, adult literacy issues, substance abuse, and school dropouts. It all sounds fairly familiar doesn't it? And yet, the dialogue began --- and with each passing year I see more people making that connection,

that need for integration more solidly- but it is not happening quickly enough. I believe this is the greatest "reinventing" that must occur at a policy and program implementation level...we must continue to look hard at how we do business differently to make the integration real.

The Clinton administration has been committed from the beginning to a reinvention of government for families....as you look over our key domestic accomplishments, "family" is central:

-an economic package and indicators which show a ^{great} good beginning: ~~inflation is down, interest rates are down, the deficit is down, investment is up.~~ And in the last 10 months, this economy has produced more jobs in the private sector than in the previous four years.

-the Family Leave Law which says you can't be fired if you take a little time off when a baby is born or a parent is sick.

-a reform of the college loan program and national service -
all designed to give more Americans a chance to broaden the

availability of further education while in many cases giving those citizens a chance to serve their communities at home, to help repair the frayed bonds of community.

-a change in the Earned Income Tax Credit which on April 15th will give between 15 million and 18 million working families on modest incomes a tax cut, not a tax increase.

-the introduction of a comprehensive health care reform plan that guarantees health security to all Americans.

But we must do more....we MUST do more.

As President Clinton said ^{recently} ~~a little over a week ago~~ in

Memphis..."I do not believe we can repair the basic fabric of

society until people who are willing to work have work. Work organizes life. It gives structure and discipline to life. It gives meaning and self-esteem to people who are parents. It gives a role model to children.

Further...we cannot, I submit to you, repair the American community and restore the American family until we provide the structure, the value, the discipline and the reward that work gives.

And finally he said that, yes, we will deal with the ravages of crime and drugs and violence, BUT "unless we recognize that it's due to the breakdown of the family, the community and the disappearance of jobs...and unless we say some of this cannot be done by government because we have to reach deep inside to the values, the spirit, the soul and the truth of human

nature...none of the other things we seek to do will ever take us where we need to go."

No, it can't be done by government PROGRAMS in the traditional sense but we in government need help in thinking through how we best stimulate this process of individual, family and community healing and growth, that is where real reinvention must occur.

I am reminded inwardly on a constant basis of what an elderly physical therapist who had dedicated her life to young disabled children told me early in my son's life...she said, "Carol, I don't know a lot of philosophy or theory about programs for children like Hamp, but I think the best thing I can tell you as a parent is to remember the words of Joseph Addison, an essayist, poet "Everyone must have

Something to do

Someone to love

Something to hope for."

**And how right she was and is in the case of not only Hamp,
but people with whom I've worked with and worked for....and
so at each age of life in our quest to reinvent how we
approach the problems of the urban poor we must ask**

**What do they have to do? If a young child, what is the
preschool program available? Can they play, dance, sing, and
soar? If a child, is school relevant? Is school safe? I was
struck ^{recently} ~~this morning~~ as I went to my door to get the paper.**

My daughter, in an attempt to make SURE I didn't forget to

call her school early ^{one morning} ~~this am.~~ to let them know she would not be there due to illness had left me a note in front of the door so that I wouldn't miss it....we had quite a round last night because she didn't WANT to stay home from school...and then I opened the door and the Washington Post stares back at me: **ACROSS U.S., SCHOOLS ARE FALLING APART.** Now, this particular article was about the physical condition of the school plants but I bet you know what I thought....and I thought first of an essay I recently read by Benjamin Barber....and as I read it I thought of the key phrase I learned in an otherwise inadequate higher educational experience designed to prepare me to teach elementary school...I was taught there are two educations, one should teach us how to make a living and the other how to live. We do too far little of heeding that maxim.

Until our communities get as fired up about our schools as we/they do about athletic teams, car manufacturing plant locations, Olympic sites, etc. we won't have a good answer to the question: What have we given the children – young and adolescent to DO?

And for adults: What do they have to do?

Number 2: Someone to love...and we all know that before you can love another, you must love yourself. Think about children's faces you've seen in ~~urban poor~~^{Schools} neighborhoods, adults you've passed on those streets....do they have much to love about themselves? Many don't and therefore we can't truthfully expect the love to flow outward. Hate flows out & that is why

THE MOST EXPENSIVE SOCIETAL COST IS THE EFFECT ON OUR CHILDREN:

- Gunshot kills a child every two hours in the U.S, while a police officer is killed by guns every 5 days and 9 hours. (CDF)
- More than 100,000 children bring a gun into school on any given day. (NEA)

"For too many young, people it is easier to find a gun than a good friend, a good teacher, or a good school."

U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. Joycelyn Elders

CHILDREN AS VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE:

- Homicide is now the third leading cause of death for elementary and middle school children. (CDF)
- Almost 3 out of 4 children in one fifth grade class in a Boston school reported knowing someone who had been shot or stabbed. (23A)[25]
- 160,000 children miss school because of fear of injury. (NEA)
- The effect on inner-city children of exposure to violence has caused them to show symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder comparable to children in Mozambique, Cambodia and Palestine. (CDF)
- More than 2.9 million children were reported abused or neglected in 1992. (CDF)
- Each year 1,300 children die as a result of abuse or severe neglect. (DPCp.1)

"Violence prevention means understanding the redson for gangs in our cities -- what needs they fulfill, what security they offer young people who do not find it at home or in school."

U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. Joycelyn Elders

Number 3: Something to hope for....My daughter who didn't want to miss a day of the eighth grade today has many hopes and I both thrive in that gleam of hope in her eyes. constantly look for ways to nurture and keep that sparkle present....help me, help our administration look for ways to create that hope for all citizens of this great country. Health security frees up a family for hopes and dreams, safer streets help free children to look at what education can be for them....but untreated ear infections, uncorrected vision problems, lack of immunizations, school buildings in AMERICA where children must wear their coats in order to be warm enough to even begin to pay attention...and we wonder where hope has gone?

VIOLENCE:

In a recent survey conducted by Newsweek and the Children's Defense Fund, children between the ages of 10 and 17 reported that their biggest fear involved them or a member of their family as the victim of a violent crime. Not being able to afford a doctor when they needed was the third most commonly reported fear.

WHAT OUR CHILDREN FEAR MOST:

- 1.) FAMILY MEMBER VICTIMIZED BY VIOLENT CRIME
- 2.) PARENTAL JOB LOSS
- 3.) NOT BEING ABLE TO AFFORD A DOCTOR.

Truthfully what we feared most?

*a long, mandatory aft. nap
which = 'd less of
playtime.*

In the Enterprise Zone legislation we have an opportunity to test our real commitment to reinvention....will we truthfully recognize the need for integration of human development and economic opportunity? Will we work hard to listen to the communities chosen, follow their lead on how much assistance they need and want, and look for ways to intervene very differently from before? ways that seek to assist individuals to reach down inside themselves? Or will we simply designate the zones, the communities and sit here waiting on quarterly reports, make a site visit or two.

SL's are among the best in strategic planning - will you be assisting you? COMMUNITY
in that area

can be

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Thank you.

And so we come full circle -
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~~What about you doing for~~
Daily as individual: What will I do
for a child?
Ultimately, you test - Hump/M-M