



PARENTS Anonymous

P6/(b)(6)

Local phone & fax

...hope, when being a parent
gets tough

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PARENTS Anonymous

...hope, when being a parent gets tough

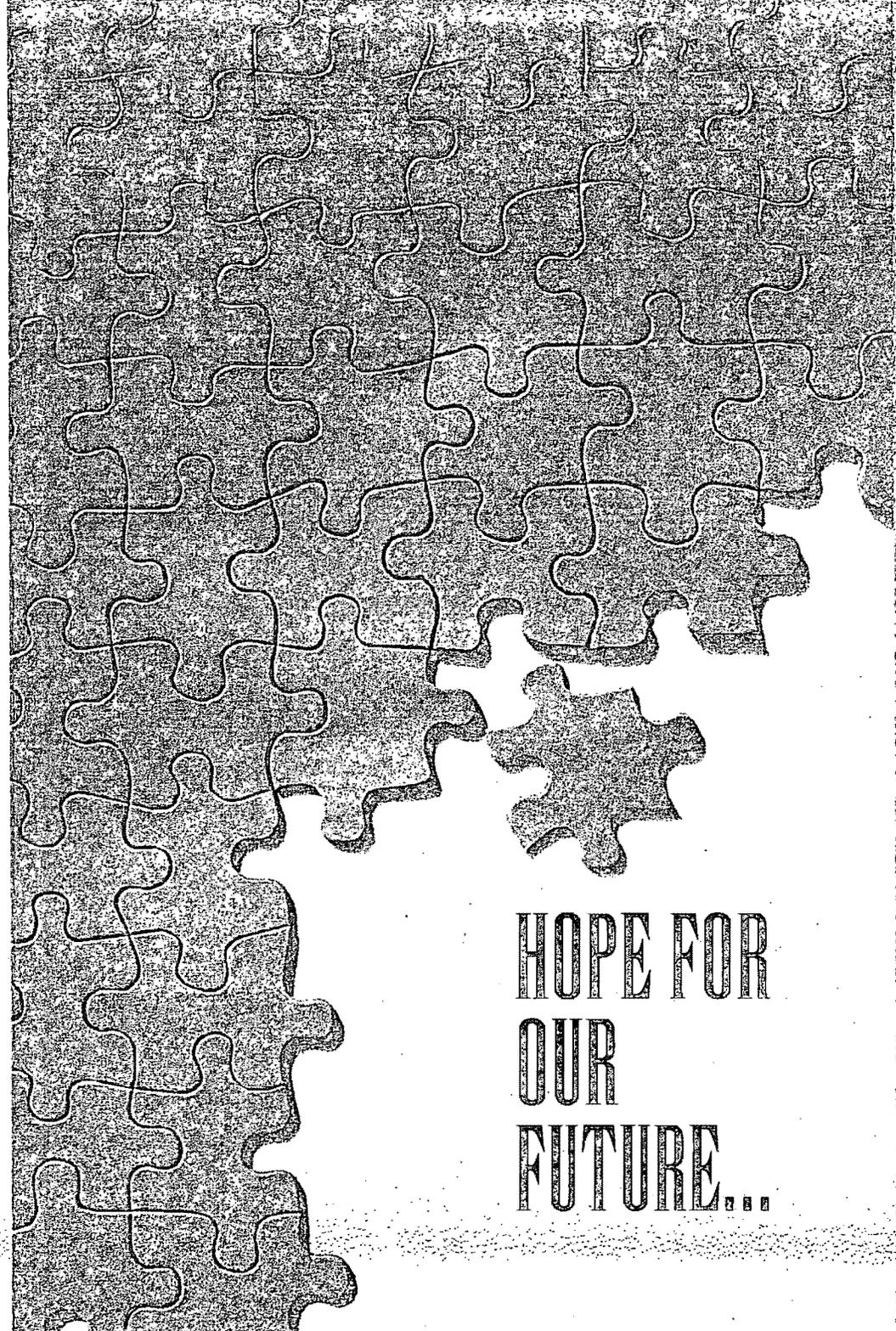
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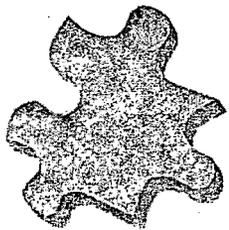
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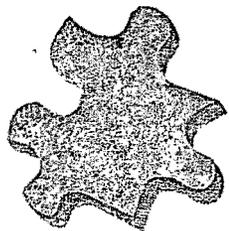


HOPE FOR OUR FUTURE...



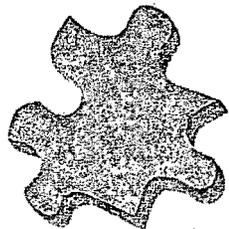
HOPE... FOR THE PARENTS

On any given week 15,000 mothers and fathers effectively address the stress of parenting and strengthen their relationships with their children in Parents Anonymous support groups all across America.



HOPE... FOR THE CHILDREN

On any given week 9,200 children of all ages positively express their feelings and improve their self-esteem in Parents Anonymous children's groups all across America.



HOPE... FOR OUR FUTURE

For more than two decades, Parents Anonymous, Inc. has demonstrated a commitment to creating and supporting caring communities by building on the strengths of families and making tomorrow's world a better place for all of us.

Founded in 1970, Parents Anonymous, Inc. is the oldest and only national parent self-help program with specialized groups for children. Our unique national organization provides leadership and support to a network of state and local organizations which provide over 2,100 groups free of charge for parents and their children. Our groups reach more families than any other program to stop and prevent child abuse and neglect all across America.

Here are the critical pieces of the Parents Anonymous (PA) puzzle which the national office provides to ensure that services are responsive, accessible, and of high quality:

PROGRAM INITIATIVES

PA designs new programs, creates related materials and curricula, and coordinates implementation.

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

PA designs training materials, conducts workshops and conferences, and provides expert consultation.

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

PA is committed to engaging in relevant research for the purpose of improving services to parents and their children.

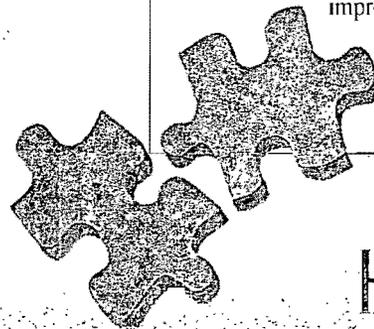
NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE

PA provides information and referrals to parents, professionals, and the general public.

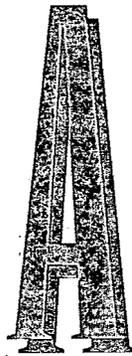
PUBLIC EDUCATION

PA coordinates with national print and broadcast media to promote understanding and awareness of parenting issues.

At the heart of these pieces of the puzzle is parent leadership and community development. PA empowers parents to play a vital role in their own development as well as the future of our organization and empowers communities to address their unique needs in a meaningful and effective way.



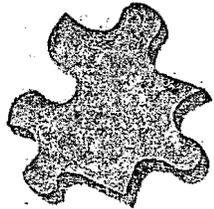
PARENTS ANONYMOUS IS AT THE
HEART OF PARENT EMPOWERMENT



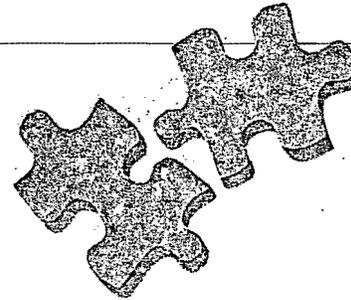
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ALL ACROSS

AMERICA



The richness and diversity of Parents Anonymous' programs reflects our ability to respond to the identified needs of local communities. Following are examples of successful PA groups that serve specialized populations:



TEEN PARENTS

- Groups for pregnant or parenting teens and their children:
Arizona, California, Nevada, Texas, and Virginia.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- Groups for parents in recovery and their children:
Florida, Kansas, New Jersey, and Washington.

FAMILY PRESERVATION

- Groups for parents and children in need of specialized services:
California and Texas

HEAD START

- Groups for parents of preschoolers attending Head Start:
Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

- Groups for African-American families:
Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, and Tennessee.
- Groups for Native American families:
Arizona, Iowa, Montana, and Washington.
- Groups for Pacific Islander and Asian families:
Alaska and Hawaii.
- Groups for Hispanic families:
California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania.

CRISIS NURSERY

- Groups for parents seeking respite care:
East St. Louis, Illinois.

GRANDPARENTS

- Groups for grandparents and the grandchildren they are raising:
Indiana and Ohio.

ADULTS ABUSED AS CHILDREN

- Groups for adults who have been emotionally, physically, and/or sexually abused as children:
Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.

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RURAL

- Groups for families in sparsely populated regions:
Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

FAMILY SUPPORT

- Groups for parents and children in family support centers:
Illinois, Maryland, and Washington.

SEXUAL ABUSE

- Groups for adults who have abused children sexually:
Vermont and Wisconsin.

PRISONS

- Groups for incarcerated mothers and fathers or adults convicted of child sexual abuse:
Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Ohio, Texas, and Virginia.

SHELTERS

- Groups for homeless families:
Colorado, Delaware, Nevada, and South Carolina.

SCHOOLS

- Groups meeting in schools for parents and their children:
Connecticut, Maryland, and North Carolina.

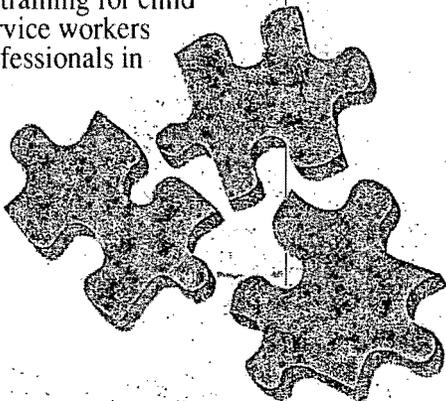
In addition, other important services include:

PARENT HELPLINES

- Twenty-four PA organizations operate statewide toll-free phone lines in Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.

TRAINING

- PA conducts training for child protective service workers and other professionals in Arkansas, Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina, and Vermont.



*"All you need is a desire to help
and a willingness to work hard."*

—Nancy, a PA parent

YOUR PIECE OF THE PUZZLE AND HOW YOU FIT IN!

DONATE YOUR TIME

- Get involved in your local community by joining an advisory council. Become a trained group facilitator. Volunteer to serve on a hotline. Collect valued items for a charity auction. Be an advocate for families and focus attention on the needs of parents and children.

DONATE OR RAISE MONEY

- Get your company to create an employee matching program. Make a personal donation on an ongoing basis. Organize a fund-raising event. Designate Parents Anonymous for your United Way or Combined Federal Campaign contribution. Make a commitment to ensure that groups are available to parents and their children in your local communities.

DONATE YOUR EXPERTISE

- Volunteer to be a speaker for Parents Anonymous. Become a board member. Offer pro-bono professional services and training. Involve your professional association in Parents Anonymous. Promote prevention and support families.

Your investment of time, money, and expertise will shape a better tomorrow for our children, parents, and communities all across America. There is no better time than *now* and there is no better person than *you* to help parents and children realize their dreams through our Parents Anonymous network.

...hope when being a parent gets too tough

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT PARENTS ANONYMOUS

- o PARENTS ANONYMOUS is the nation's oldest and one of its leading non-profit organizations committed to stopping and preventing child abuse and neglect. Services are provided free of charge to strengthen families through peer-led, professionally facilitated groups for parents, and specialized programs for children.
- o PARENTS ANONYMOUS is currently serving families in 48 states with 34 chartered state organizations, 6 regional affiliates, and 2,100 groups for parents and their children throughout the United States.
- o Highly motivated parents who are experiencing difficulty in parenting and who actively seek help for themselves attend weekly PARENTS ANONYMOUS groups. More than half of the parents who attend the groups are self-referred.
- o On any given week, over 15,000 parents come together in a PARENTS ANONYMOUS group to resolve their problems and learn new ways to nurture their children and themselves.
- o On any given week, approximately 9,200 children participate in a PARENTS ANONYMOUS group to improve their self-esteem and communication within their family.
- o PARENTS ANONYMOUS groups have also been developed to meet the particular needs of single, teen, minority, and incarcerated parents; grandparents; "at risk" youth; and adults survivors of child abuse.
- o Proven to reduce the frequency and severity of child abuse: An evaluation conducted by Behavior Associates found that parents who participate in a PARENTS ANONYMOUS group reported an immediate decrease in physical and emotional abuse. A decrease in verbal and emotional abuse was sustained by participation in the program over time (1976).

In a comparison study of eleven child abuse programs, Berkeley Planning Associates found that parents who attended PARENTS ANONYMOUS groups, regardless of other services provided, were significantly more likely to resolve their problems than parents who did not participate in the program (1981).
- o Proven to improve children's self-esteem: Behavior Associates evaluated the children's groups and found significant positive results in the children's behavior and reported an improvement in the children's ability to verbalize their feelings (1983).
- o Proven to be cost effective: Compared to the lifetime cost of over \$2,000,000 to our society for each abused child, PARENTS ANONYMOUS' services effectively prevent child abuse at a cost of only \$1,500 per year.
- o On an annual basis, over 10,000 individuals volunteer their time to facilitate groups, answer hotlines, and assist with fundraising. As a result of the dedication of our volunteers, PARENTS ANONYMOUS, INC. was the recipient of the President's Volunteer Action Award in 1985.
- o PARENTS ANONYMOUS is supported by a combination of corporate and individual donations, and foundations grants.



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...hope when being a parent gets too tough

**CHRONOLOGY OF CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION
FOR PARENTS ANONYMOUS, INC.**

1974: CONGRESS ENACTED THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT INCLUDING LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE (NOW HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES) TO AWARD DISCRETIONARY GRANTS FOR INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS SUCH AS PARENT SELF-HELP WHICH SUCCESSFULLY PREVENT AND TREAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (PL 93-247, SECTION 4.(a)(4)).

1988: CONGRESS AMENDS THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT AND REEMPHASIZES THE NEED FOR FUNDING "A PARENT SELF-HELP PROGRAM OF DEMONSTRATED EFFECTIVENESS WHICH IS NATIONAL IN SCOPE" (PL 100-294, SECTION 303 (c)(2)).

1992: JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT WAS REAUTHORIZED AND NOW PROVIDES DISCRETIONARY FUNDING FOR "DEVELOPING AND SUPPORTING MODEL PROGRAMS TO STRENGTHEN AND MAINTAIN THE FAMILY UNIT IN ORDER TO PREVENT OR TREAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INCLUDING SELF-HELP PROGRAMS FOR PARENTS" (PL 102-586, SECTION 261).

...hope when being a parent gets too tough

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE IMPACT OF "SCARED SILENT" ON PARENTS ANONYMOUS, INC.

- o The child abuse documentary, "Scared Silent", hosted by Oprah Winfrey, was seen by more than fifty million people, making it the most watched documentary special ever broadcast on American television.
- o As compared to a typical month of 25,000 calls nationwide received by our national and state hotlines, the calls received in the month of September after the documentary was broadcast tripled to more than 70,000.
- o Due to limited resources, the state and national hotlines received many more calls than were actually recorded because of either a lack of phone lines and/or volunteers to staff the available lines. We estimate that if 70,000 callers were able to contact Parents Anonymous, there were at least 70,000 callers who were not able to get through because they most likely reached a busy signal.
- o The volume of calls has not returned to its usual level and on average has remained 20-40% higher than before the broadcast. The attendance to Parents Anonymous groups has also increased by approximately 10-15% as a result of the broadcast over Labor Day weekend.
- o Parents who called stated they were able to request help and attend a Parents Anonymous support group because the documentary removed the stigma associated with admitting they had a problem and seeking assistance.
- o For many adults, the documentary triggered memories of their own childhood abuse which subsequently caused them to ask for help.
- o Parents Anonymous, Inc. worked closely with Arnold Shapiro Productions on this project to completion.

NLCP TRANSFER SHEET

Transfer from [box #, collection/series, folder title]:

OA 7453, Domestic Policy Council

Rasco, Carol, Family

Transferred to:

 : Audiovisual Collection

 : Book Collection

 ✓ : Museum Collection

 : Other--Specify

Media/Description: button

"Hope for the Children
Parents Anonymous"

Transferred by: RW

Date: 3/15/04

New Location: Museum

New Box Number: n/a



MUST HAVE ANSWERS

WANTED: PARENT

JOB DESCRIPTION: On call
24 hours, no pay, no days off,
must be willing to travel;
must be warm, gentle, under-
standing, kind and loving
at all times. Must possess
knowledge of mechanics,
cooking, education, medi-
cine, pets, weather, history
and all related subjects.
Must have answers to all
questions.

WANTED.

PARENTS Anonymous

...hope, when being a parent gets tough

Being a parent is THE most demanding job and one for which there is little or no training. Guiding children into adulthood has both joys and frustrations, and it is a difficult task for which we often need help.

Ask yourself if:

- Being a parent isn't what you expected?
- You are yelling at your kids and you hate it?
- You feel as if you will never do well enough?
- The noise and fighting is more than you can take?
- You just don't have the energy to do a good job with your kids?
- You feel cheated because you were hurt as a child in an angry family?
- You do all you can, but the kids still don't behave?
- You feel close to losing control and hurting your children or your spouse?
- You need someone to listen and care about YOU?

If you answered "yes" to two or more questions, you are not alone. Thousands of parents each year feel these same frustrations.

A place for help:

Parents Anonymous (PA) is a free support program for parents. Parents Anonymous provides small neighborhood chapters where people who are having difficulty with their children meet and sort through the hurt, fear and anger. With a volunteer who is a trained professional helper they support and encourage one another in seeking solutions to their parenting problems.

If you want to talk to someone about coping with your children, maybe we can help. Or maybe you just have questions about parenting, discipline, or stress. Call us.

PARENTS ANONYMOUS, INC.
520 S. LAFAYETTE PARK PL. ;
SUITE 316
LOS ANGELES, CA 90057

Hold onto this number. It can bring you help when you don't know where to turn.

PARENT HELPLINE

Words That

The Emotional Price of Verbal Abuse

IT HAPPENED ALMOST ANYWHERE, AT home, at the playground, even at the mall. Once Meredith McHugh and her 5-year-old daughter Julie were shopping for school clothes. After about 20 minutes of department store browsing, Julie began to grow impatient and started to nag. Her mother ignored her. The whining got worse. Still no reaction from McHugh. Then Julie shoved a stack of sweaters to the floor.

"What is your problem?" McHugh demanded furiously.

"I want one of these," said Julie, pouting.

"You want everything!"

"But you said—"

"You're a real brat, you know that, Julie?" hissed McHugh. "I am sick of you. You always do this kind of stuff to me. Other kids don't do this to their mothers. Why can't you be more like them?"

At the time, McHugh thought that she was simply asserting control over an unruly child. But in the two years since that small fiasco, she's come to believe that it represented something much worse: It was part of a pattern of emotionally abusive parenting. "I never hit Julie because I knew that was wrong," says McHugh, a bright, college-educated young woman from a middle-class family. And yet, over and over again McHugh found herself castigating and putting down her daughter. It wasn't until Julie became wary and withdrawn that her mother sought help. She now attends

The words "child abuse" conjure up explosive images of physical damage and cruelty, but parents can—and often do—mistreat their kids in less obvious, but no less painful, ways.

classes run by a Parents Anonymous chapter in suburban Pennsylvania. "I didn't know then that what you do to a child's feelings can hurt her as much as hitting," McHugh says. "Now I do."

McHugh is not alone. While all of us are very aware of the serious problems of physical and sexual child abuse, little attention is paid to a problem that is much more prevalent: emotional abuse and neglect. Children depend almost entirely on their parents' reactions to know whether they are good or bad, dumb or smart, loved or

unlovable. They are extremely vulnerable emotionally. And an alarming number of kids weigh their parents' words and conclude the worst about themselves.

"Seven to 10 percent of all kids in the United States consider themselves emotionally rejected," explains Ronald P. Rohner, Ph.D., a psychologist and anthropologist at the University of Connecticut in Storrs. Dr. Rohner's research suggests that emotional abuse occurs in all kinds of families and in every corner of society: in inner city neighborhoods, in more comfortable suburbs, in rural communities, and among the educated and the undereducated.

His work is confirmed by researchers at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, who have documented what they call "an epidemic of emotional disturbance" among American schoolchildren. More than 250,000 cases of emotional abuse are reported to authorities each year, but experts agree that many times that number of children are actually victims of maltreatment. "Emotional abuse and neglect exist widely around the world," says Dr. Rohner. "And these problems often affect very nice, regular people who don't recognize what's going on."

**Some parents' and kids' names in this article have been changed.*

Hurt

by Michael
D'Antonio

Crossing the Line

In rare cases, emotional abuse is easy to identify. One stark example made headlines a few years ago: A California mother tied her 7-year-old son's hands together and forced him to sit outside wearing a cardboard pig's snout and a sign reading, "I'm a dumb pig." The mother, who was

prosecuted for abuse, said her son had been caught stealing and she didn't know how else to handle the problem.

It's more likely, however, for parents to unwittingly abuse or neglect their children in much more subtle ways, often in the mistaken belief that they are doing what is best. Some think that discipline is more effective if it includes some emotional pain.

Others are simply raising their kids as they were raised, even if that includes heavy doses of criticism and withdrawing love when their children misbehave.

"The severe cases are obvious. But when you are talking about more typical parents, many people wonder, 'When does discipline cross the line?'" says John Schowalter, M.D., chief of child psychiatry at Yale University Child Study Center in New Haven, Connecticut. "It's complicated, but there are some answers to that question." Subtle abuse can come in the form of constant critical comments or even gentle name-calling, which a parent might consider good-natured joshing. Or it may be built into the way a parent handles everyday discipline: Shaming or blaming a young child in order (Continued on page 144)

What Constitutes Abuse?

Certain parenting techniques are, by their very definition, emotionally abusive. Be careful to guard against these red-flag words and inappropriate attitudes.

ABANDONMENT "I can't make it to your game—I have work to do." Always putting something else first tells your child that he comes second. This kind of neglect is especially bad when one parent drops out of the child's life.

BLAME "If we didn't have to pay for your private school, we wouldn't have to worry about money." Children who are blamed for problems that are beyond their control will come to believe they are responsible for everything that happens in a family, leading to an overwhelming sense of guilt.

CRUEL DISCIPLINE "If you do not get dressed immediately, I'll send you to school in your nightgown!" Punishments intended to frighten, humiliate, shame, or demean are clearly and simply abusive (and so are threats of such punishment, to a lesser extent).

EMOTIONAL SMOTHERING "My boss has been criticizing me, and I'm really upset about what your aunt said to me yesterday...." Burdening a child with your own problems and depending on her for support is abuse—not closeness. In fact, it's clinically referred to as "emotional incest." This can inhibit the child's own growth and development by imposing your needs onto her and making hers seem insignificant.

HYPERBOLE "You always make a mess for me to clean up! You never listen!" This tells a child that he's permanently flawed and will not change or grow. It destroys the child's hope.

INATTENTIVENESS "Don't bother me now, I'm busy." Being there physically isn't enough—you have to really listen to your child. Carefree dialogues help a child learn to think decisions through, tell him that you respect his feelings, and teach self-control.

NAME-CALLING "So what if you're a klutz?" Dad remarks, mom playfully calls her overweight son a "little Butterball." This isn't just teasing—it's damaging. Mom or dad's word is gospel to a child. If you label a child "dummy," "brat," or "baby," she'll believe it's true.

PERFECTIONISM "How come you came in second?" Perfectly strict parents are telling their kids they are not good enough and must change to live up to the parents' ideal.

SHAME "Don't get a swelled head about your report card." These misguided attempts to teach humility tell a child that her accomplishments have no value, that she is bad for feeling proud.

STUNTING "No, you can't sleep over with the other kids. You're too young." "Trying to keep children young" and "innocent" restricts normal development. Kids need opportunities to become independent and competent.

to "teach him a lesson" may instead teach the child to hate himself.

In general, parents have an obligation to consider their child's emotions and understand that he experiences the world differently, says Lewis P. Lipsitt, Ph.D., founding director of the Child Study Center at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. "A little boy who gets his foot caught in the cart at the supermarket may be criticized by his mother for fooling around when, in fact, he just got accidentally tangled up," Dr. Lipsitt points out. "Now he's got a hurt foot *and* hurt feelings because he's been misunderstood."

The best parents are attuned to their children's point of view, he emphasizes, and they change their parenting style as their kids grow, granting them increased independence while remaining supportive. But even the most conscientious parents make mistakes that hurt a child's feelings and erode his self-image. These minor problems are inevitable, and don't constitute real abuse. "We have to accept that we all commit the occasional misdemeanor," notes Dr. Lipsitt. "For example, I sometimes worked too much when my children were young. But that certainly didn't make me an abusive or neglectful parent."

Serious emotional abuse and neglect occur over a long period of time, as a pattern of parenting, he adds: "Most kids are resilient and can handle the occasional problem. It only gets serious when criticism or put-downs are all the child hears."

I'm Not Okay, You're Not Okay

Serious emotional abuse begins not with misbehaving kids but with parents who don't know better, are overstressed, or plagued by their own psychological problems. "Perfectionist parents, for example, are often very insecure," notes Dr. Schowalter. "The less secure we are, the more rule- and achievement-oriented we get."

The perfectionist parent may push his son to be the best soccer player in his league or pressure his daughter to get straight A's in school. "These parents are using the child to meet their own narcissistic needs," says Dr. Schowalter. "The child is small and must do what the parent says. But the message behind the demand is,

"You're not good enough the way you are."

Other abusive or neglectful parents may suffer from depression or chronic low self-esteem that can be traced to their own childhoods. They are victims of an intergenerational cycle of emotional maltreatment, notes Norman Polansky, Ph.D., a social worker at the University of Georgia in Athens, who has studied hundreds of neglectful parents since the Sixties. "A lot of these parents were deprived themselves

Even conscientious parents do things that hurt a child's feelings and erode his self-image.

of love and support at an early age," says Dr. Polansky, and develop what he terms "the apathy-futility syndrome." As kids, these parents come to believe that their efforts to achieve love are futile; as adults, they become apathetic parents, teaching their children the same sense of futility. "They have very little to give," says Dr. Polansky. "They lack the very basic ability even to empathize with their kids."

Ellen Andrews, a mother who attends Parents Anonymous in Connecticut, says her own childhood taught her to use emotional pain as a disciplinary tool. "My father's technique was to hurt my feelings so that I would do what he wanted," she recalls. "I felt he did it on purpose. He would say, 'I wish you had never been born.' When I think about how that sounded to me as a child, I can understand how I sound. It helped me change real fast."

Like Andrews, many abusive mothers and fathers are using the techniques they learned from their parents. "These parents love their kids, but they don't know what to do with them," notes Barbara Burkhard, Ph.D., a psychologist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. "They may not know anything about child development, and they don't even think of considering the child's point of view."

Dr. Burkhard recalls one incident involving a parents' group she leads. After the meeting, the mothers and fathers were collecting their children from a nearby playroom. One 3-year-old refused to help put away the toys. "The mother was about to yell at him when I got down on the floor and said, 'Justin, let's see who can pick up the most toys.' He immediately started picking them up," she recalls. "I did that because I understand 3-year-olds and con-

sidered his point of view. It was automatic for me, but it was amazing for some parents."

While a great deal of emotional abuse can be traced to parents who simply don't know better ways to cope, there is another, significant factor in serious cases of maltreatment: stress. Marital troubles, substance abuse, financial

problems, social isolation, and simple parent burnout can lead to unhealthy parenting practices. "I was overwhelmed," explains McHugh, recalling that she became more abusive as her marriage fell apart and she found herself increasingly worried about making ends meet. "There were a lot of times when I felt so stressed out that I just wasn't there emotionally. I would take care of Julie's physical needs, but I couldn't cuddle her and soothe her like I should have."

That emotional neglect started to show up in her daughter's behavior. Julie preferred to stay with her grandparents; she became fearful and cried easily. "She didn't trust me," recalls McHugh. "Once she even said, 'I'm afraid of you, Mommy.' That told me something was seriously wrong."

Crippling Consequences

Whether it's a shattered sense of trust, as in Julie's case, or a starkly negative self-image, children who are emotionally abused over a long period of time suffer deep, lasting wounds. They are, in a word, brokenhearted: And in time, they can become withdrawn and anxious, or angry and aggressive. Some studies have shown that physically abused children actually function better *(Continued on page 147)*

when they reach adulthood than those who were emotionally abused or neglected.

"A lot of these kids are very angry, even at a fairly young age," says Hank Glaser, C.S.W., who treats emotionally wounded children at the North Country Learning Center in Smithtown, New York. He recalls one 5-year-old whose parents bought him toys, clothes, and food, but they never cuddled or praised him and they responded to his worries and hurts with little more than impatience. Though the boy seemed relatively placid, explains Glaser, in art therapy sessions he demonstrated his hurt and anger at his parents by including scenes of murder and mutilation in every drawing he made. Another boy was so convinced that he was simply "bad" that he sabotaged his own efforts to win awards and prizes at the school. "He was a very depressed, discontented kid," says Glaser.

This kind of hopelessness, born of a lack of nurturing and support, can be found among children of the most affluent families, Glaser adds. "Many of these kids' parents are so busy with their own lives that they put off being with their children till later. Well, later never comes, and pretty soon you've got a seriously depressed kid. These children fantasize that there's something wrong with them because they aren't important to their parents," he says.

As children feel more rejected, they tend to become increasingly dependent on their parents, says Dr. Rohner, who has studied thousands of abused and neglected children in more than 30 countries. But as they grow into adolescents, emotionally abused children often go to the opposite extreme and reject their parents. The cold or punishing parent becomes what psychologists call an "aversive stimulant," a person the child pushes away to avoid the pain of rejection. Small children may even say, "I hate you," to the mother or father who lets them down. Older kids will withdraw from family life, choosing to spend more and more time with friends. These children are more likely than others to fall behind in school, get in trouble with police, or use drugs and alcohol to cope with their anger.

"A child who doesn't experience a warm connection with a parent experiences a deep loss and sense of grief," says Diana Rotellini, M.S.W., former program director for National Parents Anonymous based in

Los Angeles. "By about age 13, this kid is going to give you a real hard time because the underlying anger erupts and you have no credibility. He acts bad because acting good never worked."

Other experts agree that the hurts and losses of childhood often manifest themselves in adolescence. "The more rejected a child feels at an early age, the more likely he is to become aggressively independent, even hostile," says Dr. Rohner. And there are far worse long-term consequences: Emotionally damaged children often develop a very negative view of the world, suffer from low self-esteem, have trouble forming adult relationships, and are much more likely to become overly aggressive adults.

"Children experience more hurt and pain than many parents seem to understand," points out Dr. Rohner. "They have their own deep emotional lives, and rejection, in the form of abuse or neglect, has the effect of a corrosive drizzle."

It is no exaggeration to suggest that the constant criticism or coldness of an emotionally neglectful parent can inflict a lifetime of anxiety, depression, or worse on his or her offspring. "The latest figures say that 35 percent of all people will be diagnosed and treated for a psychological problem," says Dr. Lipsitt—which suggests, he says, that about 35 percent of the population suffers serious enough emotional damage in childhood to require professional therapy years later.

Breaking the Cycle of Abuse

Of course most parents who inflict this sort of suffering on their children don't realize what they're doing. They must first step back and take a closer look at what's a typical day at home with the kids. "You have to monitor yourself, notice how you are interacting with your children," says David Fassler, M.D., a child psychiatrist in Burlington, Vermont, and author of several books on the emotional lives of children. "A lot of parents get

stuck in patterns of habitual teasing, belittling, scapegoating, and even humiliating."

All mothers and fathers should make a conscious effort to bite their tongues when upset, and give their children as much love, affection, praise, and acceptance as they can. Over the long run, these positive reinforcements become a solid protection against the inevitable minor incidents that happen in all families. "Children are vulnerable and invulnerable at the same time," says Dr. Lipsitt. In other words, they're sensitive to the hurts inflicted by unthinking parents—but with a good foundation of self-esteem, they bounce back quickly.

"The important thing is to give them that unconditional love so they know they are cared for; that they are valuable and important and not inherently bad," emphasizes Dr. Lipsitt. And if you do lose your temper or say something wounding, apologize as soon as you've cooled down. Apologies acknowledge that a child has been hurt, relieve her of responsibility, and make her feel better, he says.

Parents who suffer only occasional lapses can give their kids the kind of support they need to get over the rough spots. Others are so deeply affected by their own troubles that they don't recognize the damage they are doing to their children—and even if they do, they can not change on their own. These parents can get help from professional ther- (Continued on page 149)

Where to Get Help

- **PARENTS ANONYMOUS (800-421-0353)** offers free, professionally led weekly meetings for parents in many locations nationwide.
- **THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE (312-663-3520)** offers information on services for emotionally abused children. Write: Box 2866-E, Chicago, IL 60690.
- **KEMPE CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (303-321-3963)** has an extensive collection of books, videos, and resources for parents and kids. Write: 1205 Oneida St., Denver, CO 80220.

apists or organizations (see "Where to Get Help," page 147). In both cases, parents are likely to be asked to examine how they were raised to discover the roots of their destructive childrearing habits.

"People have good motivations; they want to be loving parents," says Rotellini. "But they have ignored pieces of their own lives that come back to haunt them when they themselves have kids." Indeed, the experts agree that mothers and fathers unconsciously reenact the problems of their own childhoods in an effort to resolve past hurts. It is only when those old injuries are recognized that parents can begin to stop the cycle of maltreatment.

In therapy or parenting groups, "you learn to see what you are really doing and to take responsibility," says Rotellini. Over time, parents acquire new skills, and as they start to feel better about themselves, they discover more patience and emotional energy. "They become better parents. Not perfect," she notes, "but better."

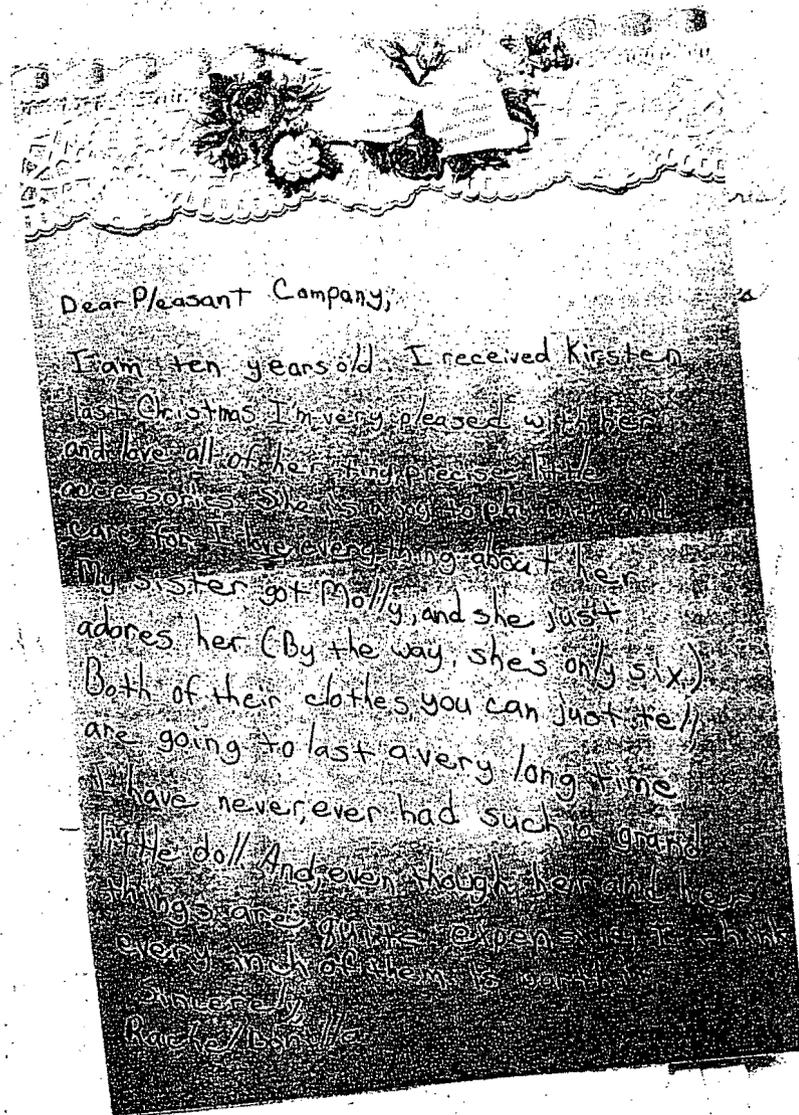
Both McHugh and Andrews have used Parents Anonymous and therapy to discover first the emotional wounds they suffered in childhood, and then how those wounds have affected them as mothers. Finally, they learned new strategies for dealing with their children to replace the abusive tactics—screaming, withdrawing, belittling—they had used in the past.

"My own mother died when I was only 8 years old," recalls McHugh. Raised by a father who was not prepared to be a full-time parent, she learned to shut down her own feelings whenever family life became too stressful. "I became a very withdrawn, angry person at a young age," she admits. "Now I know more about myself and how I tend to handle things, and I understand what Julie needs. I never tell her she's a brat or a bad person. I can hug her, listen to her, be there for her."

Of course, with understanding has come some regret. "I feel awful about what I was like before," McHugh adds. "But you can't let that guilt stop you. I use it as a motivator. You talk to other people, you admit it, but then you go on. One of the ways you get past the guilt is to change. That's something I can give my daughter now." ■

Contributing editor Michael D'Antonio lives in Farmingville, New York. He is the author of Heaven on Earth: Dispatches From America's Spiritual Frontier.

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Inside the Mind of

It's no longer enough to just gasp at the increasingly common reports of child abuse today. It's time for *all parents* to wake up to the kind of anger, unhappiness, and family history that pushes mothers and fathers over the edge. Only by looking inside of them—and ourselves—can we finally begin to put a stop to the horror.

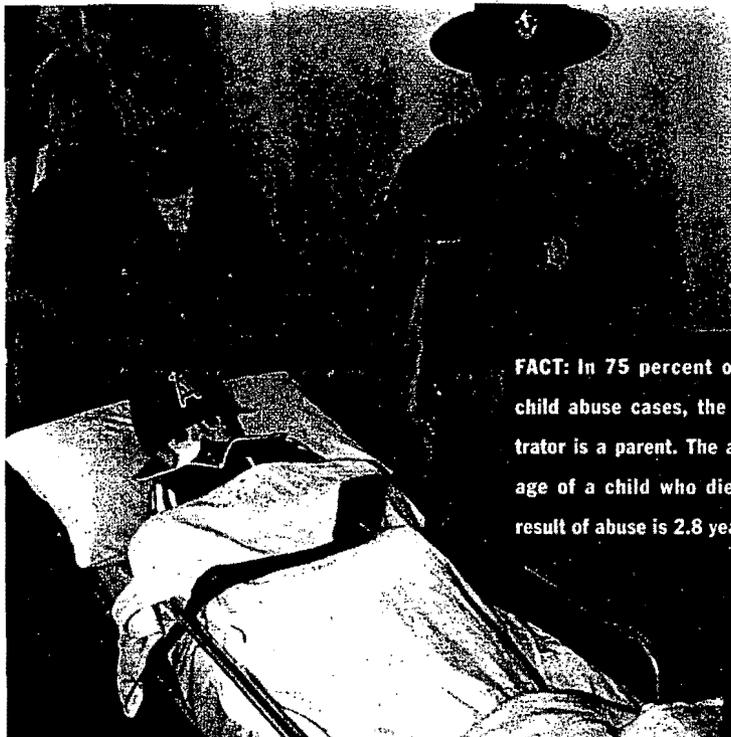
MARION BOYD, 39, is a bright, funny woman with dark, curly hair who likes to wear purple because, she says, "it's a healthy color." She is one of six children who were raised in "a nice neighborhood" outside of Boston. Her father was an airline mechanic who suffered from schizophrenia—and he physically and sexually abused his children.

"When I think of my father, I see his giant hands coming out of the cellar and I know they're going to hit the first thing they come to," she says. "He was extremely sick and violent. He used to love to see how big a welt he could leave. My sister had severe kidney problems and couldn't control wetting. She used to get diaper rashes and he would pour alcohol on them. He did very nasty things."

Boyd married and had her first baby at 21. "The first year was absolutely one of the most wonderful years of my life," she recalls. "I gave birth to the perfect baby. Suzy never cried. She was incredible, so beautiful."

But by the time Suzy was 2½, Boyd and her husband had separated and she decided to finish college. Now she was alone with a rambunctious toddler, trying to juggle being a single mother and a full-time student. "I was becoming verbally abusive," she says.

"The names of parents and children have been changed throughout this article."



FACT: In 75 percent of fatal child abuse cases, the perpetrator is a parent. The average age of a child who dies as a result of abuse is 2.8 years old.



WORLD WIDE PHOTOS INC.

an Abusive Parent

by Jeanie Kasindorf

"The things I've said to my child, I just can't repeat. I was also spanking and pushing. I'd pinch her, bruise her, pull her hair, leave handprints that lasted a couple of hours. If things were going well, it could be months between episodes. If things were going badly, it could happen every day or once or twice a week. I was very depressed and in therapy."

When Suzy was 3½, Boyd had another baby by a man she had been dating. Now she was alone with a toddler and an infant. "The new baby was safe," she says, "but I couldn't stand Suzy. I often felt the only purpose for her existence was to push me over the edge. I thought she was evil, that she was refusing to cooperate just to make me crazy."

"That's when it happened. Suzy did something minor like spill milk. I grabbed a stick a quarter of an inch thick and went to hit her—and suddenly I could see my father's hand at the end of my arm holding that stick, and he wanted to kill her. I managed to turn and smash the stick against Suzy's desk, and I kept smashing until it splintered."

"In a flash I realized that if I had hit her, I would have killed her. I mean, the rage.... Atomic bombs going off is the closest way I

can describe what I was feeling. I thought, 'What if I can't stop next time?' I was so scared. I called my therapist and said, 'Crazy people shouldn't be allowed to have kids. Get them out of here.'"

Why Love Can Hurt

Boyd's story is not an uncommon one. According to the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse (NCPCA) in Chicago, an estimated 2.5 million children were reported to have been abused or neglected in the United States in 1990—about 39 out of every 1,000 kids. What makes a mother hit her little boy until he's black-and-blue? What makes a father climb into bed with his little girl? "The story is very simple," says Hank Giarretto, Ph.D., executive director of Parents United International, a support group for sexually abusive parents in San Jose, California.

"They're reacting to damage done to them as children."

Diana Rotellini, M.S.W., national program director

for Los Angeles-based Parents Anonymous, agrees: "Parents don't abuse their children out of some kind of sadistic impulse. They abuse their children out of their own pain."

In many cases, all four kinds of abuse—physical, sexual, emotional, and neglect—will be found in the same household. "Almost inevitably, you find that a parent who has abused a child has a history of inadequate parenting and, most often, abuse," says Richard Krugman, M.D., director of the Kempe Center in Denver, the country's leading center for the study of child abuse. "In the more than 32 years this center has been in operation, we have never seen an abusive parent who came from a loving, supportive family."

"The way we learn to be parents is by being with our own parents," says Carole Jenny, M.D., a pediatrician and head of the Kempe Center (Continued on page 139)

DAILY NEWS

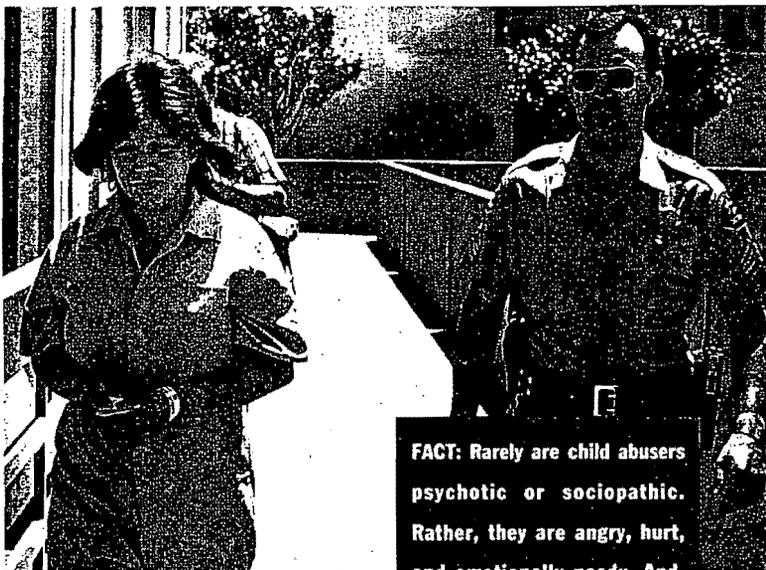
NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER

Wednesday, November 4, 1987

TRAGEDY OF AN ABUSED CHILD

...THE SIGNS WERE THERE

Ten years of fights and screams



FACT: Rarely are child abusers psychotic or sociopathic. Rather, they are angry, hurt, and emotionally needy. And, yes, they do love their children.



THE TWO FACES OF HEDDA NUSSBAUM

She was a writer of children's books. She managed—somehow—to adopt two children, even though she wasn't married. Yesterday, Hedda Nussbaum, 45, appeared to be a battered woman who was charged, along with her lover, in savage abuse of her 6-year-old daughter. What went wrong?



Dialing for Help

If you feel out of control, the following toll-free 24-hour help-lines will provide immediate on-phone counseling and direct you to nearby support groups.

- **Parents Anonymous Stressline (800) 421-0353**
- **Boystown National Hotline (800) 448-3000**
- **ChildHelp USA Hotline (800) 4ACHILD**

Child Advocacy and Protection Team Program. "When you're well parented, you develop tremendous ego strength and an ability to give back to others. You don't get that if you're not."

Limits Without Reason

BILLY LELAND, 32, is a tall, thin man with a small beard and a playful handlebar mustache. He was raised in Columbus, Georgia, by his mother and his stepfather, a truck driver who did four tours in Vietnam. "He was a hillbilly from Alabama," Leland says, "and he raised my brothers and me to be seen and not heard. You name it, we lived through it as far as rules and restrictions. His method of punishment was that we had to go out and find our own switch. I remember quite a few nights vowing I would never make my own child do this, and praying to God and crying."

Leland joined the air force and spent six years as an aircraft electrician. He met and married a divorced co-worker with two young sons, and they had two more boys of their own. "I was a very strict disciplinarian," Leland recalls. "The kids were terrified of my temper. I'd be on their case over and over again for the smallest little thing. I required that their rooms be clean all the time. I expected toddlers to play with one toy, put it away, then get something else out. At one point, I would put my fist through walls—that really terrified them. I had left the air force and bought a computer store and was having business problems and marital problems. The smallest thing made me reach a point where I felt I needed to beat on something."

The day after New Year's Day 1989, one of the older boys went to school with a gash over his eye, and told his teacher that his father had gotten mad and kicked him in the face. When his brother was called in, he told the same story. The school contacted a social service agency and all four kids were taken away. Leland admits he was abusive, though he still insists that the boy cut his eye because they were horsing around. "I realize now I didn't know any different," says Leland, who spent a year in counseling before his children were returned to him. "I was never taught how to love my children. I never even realized I loved them until they were taken away."

Growing Up Angry

Parents who abuse their children are usually caught in the middle of what experts call "WAR": the World of Abnormal Rearing cycle. "If you grew up in a family where yelling and screaming and belittling was the model, you're more likely to follow that pattern," says Leslie Mitchel, M.Ed., a senior analyst with the NCPA.

A more complex analysis would (Continued on page 140)



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blame the behavior on the low self-esteem and rage these parents feel as a result of the way they were raised. "These people are carrying that anger around all the time," says Jeff Ezell, Ph.D., a psychologist at the DayGlo Family Treatment Program for abused children in Austin, Texas. "They are very demanding in relationships and when their demands aren't met, they become nasty and volatile. So if you have a crying baby and this damaged man can't calm the child down, he becomes very frustrated and it quickly escalates."

Abusive parents are often still looking for someone to take care of them, experts contend. "Many are turning to their children for the love and nurturing they didn't get from their parents," explains Julianne Wayne, M.S.W., Ed.D., a professor of social work at the University of Connecticut in West Hartford and co-author of *Child Abuse: Prevention and Treatment Through Social Group Work*. "They are open wounds seeking to be healed and comforted. They have unrealistic expectations of what their kids will do for them."

At the Kempe Center, the staff sums up the abusive parent's behavior with one easy-to-understand phrase: lack of empathy. In a recent study that compared how abused and non-abused preschoolers react when other children cry, "among the non-abused kids, the normal response was to get concerned, to go over and see what's happening, sometimes to try to intervene," Dr. Jenny notes. "But when abused kids heard the crying, they got angry or they got very passive and blocked it out. They didn't have the normal nurturing response."

where his father owned the local gas station and his mother worked as a secretary. "It was never okay for me to ask for what I wanted or needed as a child," Myers says.

"I'm not sure where I learned it, but it was never okay to show my feelings. My dad's that way. If you ask him a direct question, you'll get a yes or no answer, but that's all."

At 14, Myers was molested by his sister's husband. "He was an abusive alcoholic who was always looking for a fight. He and my sister lived across the street from us, and one day he called me over and fondled me," Myers recalls. "I never told anybody."

Myers married when he was 20 and had one son. He and his wife separated after a year and he moved to California, became an electronics instructor, married again, and had twins (a boy and a girl), then another son. When the twins were 6, he and his sec-

ond wife separated. "I began living by myself and didn't date," Myers says. "I became a workaholic; I wasn't social at all."

When the twins were 15, they began having trouble with their mother and a boyfriend who had moved in with them, so they came to live with Myers. "I needed some sort of companionship," he says, "so I abandoned the boundaries. One night I came home after having a bad day at work. My daughter gave me a hug, and I couldn't let go. I knew something was wrong.

"After that we did a lot of borderline things, like go to sleep on the couch together. I started wanting to leave work at 5 o'clock to go home to be with her. She would meet me at the door in the evening and say, 'Hi, Dad, how was your day? Can I get you some coffee or a glass of wine?' She was just trying to be nice, but I wanted more than that.

Sparing the Child

Child abuse is every parent's responsibility. Call your local or state child protection service when you see any of the following signs on a child, especially if they appear in combination. —Susan Dillon

Physical Harm

- bruises, welts, broken bones
- cuts, scrapes
- lacerations, puncture marks
- swollen areas
- burns
- missing hair
- injuries, redness around the genitals
- similar injuries at different stages of healing
- condition not properly treated
- injury hidden by clothing
- injury claimed to be an "accident"

Overall Appearance

- dirty, poor grooming
- clothing in poor condition, or not suited for weather

Behavior Indicators

- aggressive or withdrawn behavior
- unusual fears (of certain people, going home, etc.)
- incessant need for attention
- fatigue
- lack of concentration

- hunger, begging for food
- indirect allusions: seeking out a friend or teacher to confide in with vague or indirect calls for help

Abnormal Sexual Activity

- difficulty walking or sitting
- unwillingness to disrobe around others (ex., gym class)
- excessive fear of being approached or touched by persons of opposite sex
- sexual knowledge, references, or behavior unusual for age group
- withdrawn, infantile, or fantastical behavior that may make the child even appear retarded
- offensive displays of genitalia manipulation

Delinquency

- attempted suicide
- habitual lateness or absence from school

- steals food
- refuses to go home
- violent or unsympathetic acts toward animals or street objects
- out on the streets unsupervised
- child rarely seen
- runs away from home
- dramatic changes in behavior or school performance
- unusual accumulations of money or candy
- frequent tardiness or absence from school

Questionable Parental Behavior

- harshly punishing child in public; refers to child as "difficult," "different," "bad"
- seems unconcerned about child
- gives conflicting, bizarre, or impossible stories about injuries
- has a defensive attitude when asked about child's health
- tries to stifle child from communicating in a straightforward way

Forbidden Intimacies

DAN MYERS, 46, is a slim, shy man who almost always wears jeans. He grew up in a small town in Connecticut

"Then one night, about a year after that first hug, I actually crawled in bed with her while she was sleeping. I had been thinking about it for weeks. As I was fondling her, she woke up. She didn't say anything—but I could tell by the look in her eyes that I had betrayed her.

"The next morning she left and moved home with her mother. She didn't tell anyone. Four months later, a school counselor called her in because her grades were dropping. The incident came up, and the counselor, by law, had to call the police. When they came to talk to me, I was petrified. I confessed and was sentenced to 21 days in a county work program. The arresting officer gave me the name of an organization and said I might want to talk to somebody. I went to a support group that night."

Addicted to Love

Sexual abuse "is similar to addictive behavior," explains Gail Ryan, a program specialist at the Kempe Center. "Because of the powerful physiological reward, it is much more likely to progress and to increase."

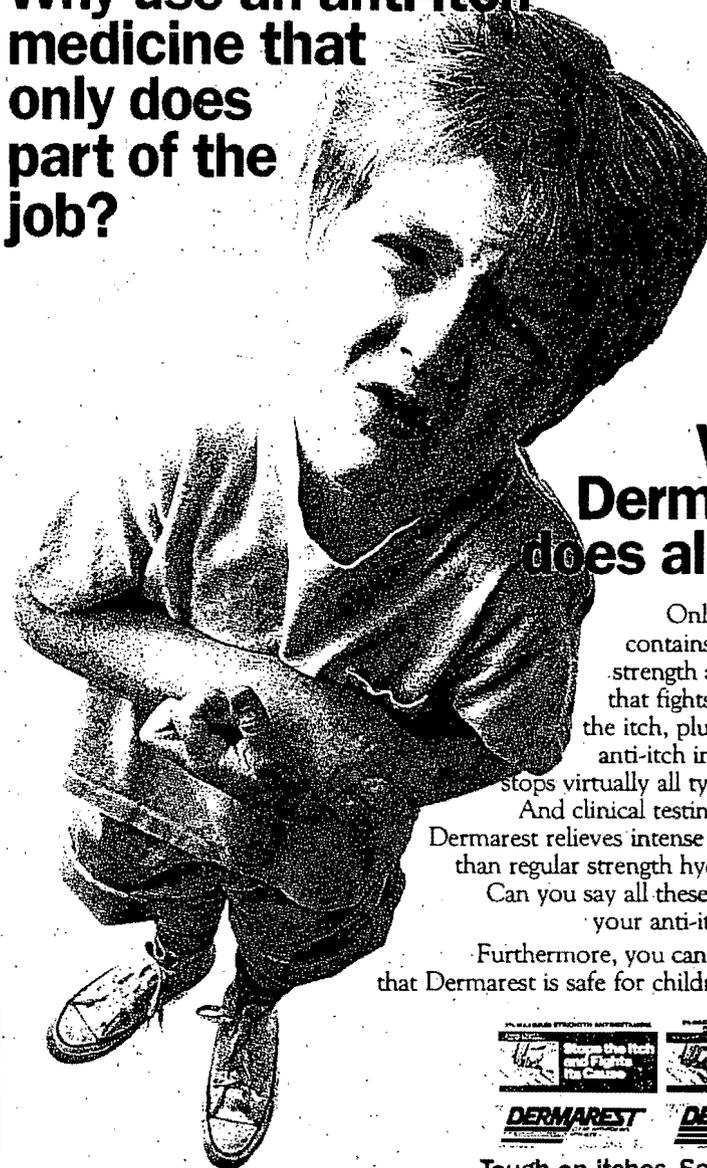
And unlike physical abuse, which often happens suddenly and unexpectedly, virtually all sexual abuse is premeditated. "These parents know exactly what they're going to do ahead of time," says Jon Conte, Ph.D., an associate professor at the University of Washington School of Social Work in Seattle and an international expert on child sex abuse. "One man we worked with

described how he systematically destroyed the relationship between his stepdaughter and his wife, pushing the mother to be the disciplinarian so that the daughter would then turn to him for comfort."

Sexual abuse is like physical abuse, how-

and affection the parent received as a child came in a directly sexual form. So the parent may then abuse a child in part because it feels good and is sexually arousing, and in part because that's the only way he knows how to have an intimate relationship."

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Breaking the Pattern

Boyd, Leland, and Myers, and thousands of parents like them, have freed themselves from the WAR cycle. Many say they first knew they could change their lives the day they sought help. "I didn't want to go," says Boyd, whose counselor persuaded her to attend a support group after her two daughters were placed in foster care. "Then when I arrived, another woman said, 'There isn't anything I won't do to not be like my mother and father.' It was the first time I heard anybody else say it. It was so wonderful to hear."

After a year and a half, Boyd regained custody of her daughters, remarried, and moved to a small town. She is now a regional coordinator for Parents Anonymous. "I'm not saying I'm a perfect parent now," she says. "I'm a typical parent. It's an incredibly hard job. But I look around this house and there are

ever, in that it is almost always the result of an abusive childhood and the anger and poor self-esteem that result. "It's not unusual at all to find multigenerational sexual abuse," says Dr. Ezell. "In most of these cases, the only nurturing, attention,

lots of cats and a puppy and rabbits. It's a safe and normal place. And sometimes I'm jealous of my own kids. Sometimes I think, 'I wish I had me for a mother.'"

Jeanie Kasindorf is a contributing editor for New York Magazine. She lives in Weston, Connecticut.

Keeping Cool When the Baby Won't Stop Crying

■ **Behavior:** Parents are getting help coping with the anger and frustration an infant's wailing can provoke. The goal is to prevent child abuse.

By SANDRA EVANS
THE WASHINGTON POST

A baby's cry is such a common thing, often used as a mildly discordant note in movies and television. But listen to a high-pitched wail nonstop for an hour or so at close range and find out just how steely your nerves really are.

New parents, even when primed for sleepless nights and round-the-clock diapering, often are amazed at this phenomenon: As much as they love this small bundle of life, to their horror they may find themselves so frustrated and angry with a crying infant they may have an impulse to lash out.

And sometimes, of course, they do.

"There is a very fine line between hurting a child and holding back," says Susan Kirkley, executive director of SCAN (Stop Child Abuse Now) of Northern Virginia. "All of us are at risk for being that frustrated."

Sheri, a 37-year-old Fairfax, Va., mother of an infant and a toddler, says she realized when her 2½-year-old daughter was born that she would need all the help she could get to keep from hitting her.

"I know that it's in me, and it scares me," says Sheri, who asked to be identified only by her first name. "The reason I would want to was because all my life I was spanked with a belt . . . or a paddle."

In recent months, the public has learned of several tragic incidents of infants being severely harmed, some by baby-sitters, some by parents. Infants in fact are at higher risk of being abused than any other age group, experts say, in part because they are more fragile but also because parents and other caregivers may not be emotionally equipped to handle the uniquely piercing screams of an unhappy

baby.

More than half of 1,383 children killed by abuse last year were under 1, according to the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse (NCPA). And national and local statistics show that typically about a fifth of all abuse victims are 2 and under.

'There is a very fine line between hurting a child and holding back.'

SUSAN KIRKLEY
Children's advocate

"Infants are at much greater risk of abuse than older children," says Anne Cohn Donnelly, NCPA executive director. "The constant crying is very often a part of it. It often is the trigger."

Crying is so hard for parents to take, both because of the noise as well as the frustration, rage and feelings of inadequacy that go with not being able to stop it, Donnelly says.

Parents need to know that sometimes a baby simply has to be allowed to cry and that the parents need to take breaks and get enough rest, she adds.

Infants up to about 2 are particularly vulnerable to something called "shaken baby syndrome," brain injuries caused when a baby is shaken in anger—or even when tossed in the air in play. The damage can cause mental retardation, blindness and death, something that even the most educated parents may not realize.

Shaking is an all-too-common response, child advocates say, especially when the parent or caregiver is under other stress, may have had little sleep and then confronts an inconsolable infant.

"It really is a response parents have, shaking them, like, 'What more can I do for you,'" says Kirkley. "Nine out of 10 parents do not deliberately hurt their kids. They lose control, and they don't have better ways of coping.

"No one ever said to me, 'Don't shake that baby,'" recalls Kirkley, mother of two teen-agers. "Nobody ever said if you get that

frustrated, these are places you can call."

Social service agencies are trying to get the word out that there are, in fact, places where overwhelmed parents and others can go to learn coping skills.

One group called Parents Anonymous provides support and education for parents who have abused their children or who fear they might. To find local chapters, call (800) 421-0353.

Most local agencies have parenting and anger-management classes. People typically sign up for these after they abuse or neglect a child and are sent there by a court or social service agency.

Sheri, the mother of two, sought help from Fairfax County's Nurturing Program, which taught her alternatives to hitting, such as timeouts for children 1 and older. She says she's only slipped up once, hitting the child's hand when she was playing with a space heater.

But Sheri also knows she needs to be vigilant as the child gets older and asserts her independence by trying to order her mother around.

Till the Crying Stops . . .

Experts advise that a parent tempted to shake an infant should instead:

- Call a friend.
- Take 10 deep breaths and then 10 more.
- Play some music.
- Exercise.
- Put the child in a safe place and leave the room for a few minutes.
- Take a shower.
- Sit down, close eyes and think of a pleasant place.

If you are in need of serious help, call a professional therapist, local social services or mental health agency, or the National Child Abuse Hot Line, (800) 422-4453.

—SANDRA EVANS

Style Plus

Issues

When Abuse Goes Public

Should Bystanders Get Involved?

By Don Oldenburg
Washington Post Staff Writer

The dinner line at Morrison's Cafeteria numbered maybe 15 people pushing plastic trays past the meat loaf, mashed potatoes, fried chicken, collard greens. Squirring beside an elderly couple in line was a boy no more than 5 years old.

The boy was restless. With no warning, his grandfather leaned down and cuffed him hard three times across a bare leg. The child screamed, then sobbed.

Others in line turned away as if they hadn't noticed, uncomfortable to be thrust into circumstances they considered none of their business. The servers froze across the steam table, then resumed their lading as if nothing had happened.

Doris Blazer saw it. Her instincts as a mother were to comfort the child; as a grandmother and educator, she wanted to say something to the old man. Stuck in her throat were the words, "Do you always hit people you love?"

ity behind closed doors and drawn shades throughout this country. But mistreatment of children also occurs in plain sight—in supermarkets, department stores, shopping malls, toy stores, any public place where a misbehaving or whining or impatient child—sometimes a child just acting his age—pushes an over-stressed parent beyond the pale of good judgment.

What does the bystander do? Statistics can't be kept on these brief public outbursts of violence against children. Typically the aggression does not exceed the limits of the law or what can be conveniently ignored by most other adults. But anyone who has ever intervened on behalf of a child being punished too severely never forgets it. Neither do some of those who decide not to.

"There should be a parent patrol where you are allowed to go up and make an arrest," says Bill Tyson, 42, a media relations executive who lives in Walpole, N.H. The father of four boys, Tyson rarely sees abusive behavior in his own town of 3,000 residents, a tight-knit community he describes as a throwback to a time when parents took responsibility for everyone's children.

around the kid's nose and mouth to stop him from crying. The guy saw me coming back and took a swing, so I blocked it and wrapped my arms around his neck. . . . I dragged him back into the store and told the manager what happened."

Others described a wide range of spur-of-the-moment strategies. A 36-year-old woman stopped at the side of a mother who was shaking her baby girl and told her "in a loving and almost crying voice" that she was abusing her baby. A 44-year-old man distracted an upset child with a piece of paper, then said to the parent, "How difficult it must be." A 22-year-old woman said nothing but stared directly into the face of a mother until she stopped hitting her child.

The survey revealed that the most significant factor in their decisions to step into the fray was the bystander's certainty about what to do or say. The biggest obstacle to intervening was simply not knowing how. Other factors making bystanders more likely to intervene:

- They had done so before.
- They believed how parents treat children "is my business."
- Other witnesses were nearby.
- They had clearly seen the incident and the victim was obviously being harmed.



BY JIM PATERSON FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

he explains. After that, "it is easier to say it's none of my business."

Voigt recalls all too clearly the evening he watched a woman severely scold her 3-year-old in a restaurant, chastising the tearful child as she gripped his arm tightly. "I didn't act and felt like I should have," he says. "I felt paralyzed. I was afraid it might make things worse."

criteria, even people who have experienced abuse have a set of standards," says Petretic-Jackson. "Legally something might not be abusive even if it is harmful to a child. But if a child is in danger, I think the majority of people would not hesitate to intervene."

Despite the recent Florida ruling that allowed a 12-year-old boy to "divorce" his unfit mother, the message that children can no longer be considered the parents' property to be abused and neglected is news to a lot of Americans: "We have a long history of thinking of family matters as private rather than as public concerns," says Sharon Herzberger, a psychologist at Trinity College in Hartford, Conn.

"Until recently," she says, "the courts suggested that police mediate family disputes whereas there were clear-cut norms for making arrests in disputes between strangers. Now that's changing. But for centuries wives and children have been considered property of the head of the household. And, with certain limitations, how to treat that property was a private decision."

That is why people are more apt to break up an altercation between strangers than one between family members, says Herzberger. "A lot of things that go on in the family are considered strictly family business."

Still, a cultural precedent does exist for adults to intervene. "It used to be a parent pulls up the window and yells out 'Hey, Billy, leave those flowers alone. I'm going to call your mother.' Now they pull down the window blinds and just call the police," says Doris Blazer. "Now it is strictly adversarial. Now it's us-against-them. . . . But the

Before she could, she heard her husband's urgent whisper, "Don't get involved." She stopped herself. In minutes the boy's crying ended. The trace of tears on his small face and a red mark on his thigh were the only evidence something was wrong at the crowded cafeteria in Greenville, S.C. Except when it was Doris Blazer's turn to order, she'd lost her appetite.

"I didn't do anything and I felt awful about it," says Blazer. "I thought about it for a long time. You always fear making it worse on the child. So often we don't have time to react. Too often we are just passing by."

The term "innocent bystander" poses a dilemma in a society that categorizes the choices people make as either part of the solution or part of the problem. Happen upon a frustrated parent slapping a toddler across the mouth and unexpectedly the canned-food aisle is transformed into a morality play. Witness a mother loudly belittling an infant in a restaurant and the hardest decision of the evening isn't what to order.

As Americans are discovering lately, physical and emotional abuse of children occurs with alarming regular-

But in family vacations across the country, Tyson says he has witnessed "a great deal of what we perceive as abuse. Most often the language is so abusive that you want to step in. I never have, but I think a lot about it afterward. That's the guilt you walk around with when you don't."

Experts, many of whom have been motivated by haunting experiences of their own, are just beginning to sort out who does what and why in these situations. At the California Institute of Integral Studies, in San Francisco, psychologists Cathryn Christy and Harrison Voigt recently surveyed 269 people who reported witnessing public incidents of child abuse. Seventy of them had physically or verbally tried to stop the abusive action.

One respondent, a 20-year-old bagger at a supermarket, heard a toddler "crying intensely" inside a car in the parking lot. "I stood by the car until a man walked out," he reported. "I told him his kid was crying and he shouldn't leave him alone like that." The man crudely told him to mind his own business.

"I began to walk away," he recalled. "Then I heard him yelling and slapping the child . . . He wrapped his hands

■ They made eye contact with either the abuser or the child.

■ The incident involved neglect or emotional abuse, not physical abuse.

"What's going on inside us when we decide to act or not act?" wonders Voigt. "People feel confused." Not surprisingly, people feel afraid too. The national context of random violence further complicates the decision: People are wary of an adult acting aggressive toward a helpless child. So they size up the abuser, says Voigt. They make certain assumptions—accurate or not—about their own safety.

"If the perpetrator is perceived to be upper socioeconomic status, he is seen to be . . . less likely to retaliate," says Voigt, who cautions the survey conclusions need to be confirmed by more research. "We found that if the perpetrator is lower economic class or black, that reduces the likelihood of intervention because he is perceived as more likely to retaliate."

Another factor is time. In an emotionally packed situation, the "critical juncture," as Voigt calls, the decisive moment, usually lasts only a few seconds. "There is an optimal time for intervention and when that time passes any action would be superfluous,"

Any consensus Americans might come to on what constitutes child abuse versus appropriate discipline crumbles in the marginal or emotional mistreatment usually acted out in public. How many hits on a child's backside is discipline, how many abuse? What about an openhanded slap across a child's face; or belligerently calling a child a moron?

"I don't think we've become that kind of society where we would tolerate it in clear-cut cases," says Patricia Petretic-Jackson, associate professor of psychology at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville.

Clear-cut is the operative word. Petretic-Jackson has been examining this twilight zone of children's bruised limbs and battered egos to define where Americans draw the line. Earlier this year, she and colleagues at the University of Arkansas and the University of South Dakota asked 300 college students to rate, on a scale from "not abusive" to "highly abusive," 40 specific actions done to children.

"What I found in that sample is that most of the activities that would cause moderate or severe harm were considered to be abusive," says Petretic-

by one count more than 95 percent—have spanked or otherwise physically disciplined their children. Seventy-five percent of the respondents in this survey reported they had been spanked while growing up and identified spanking as the primary method of discipline used by their parents.

"In this country, physical discipline is not considered abusive," says Petretic-Jackson, identifying an underlying reason why bystanders hesitate to interfere in public episodes where a parent strikes a child. "Spanking on the hand or using an open hand on the buttocks, you'd be hard pressed to find a majority of adults who would consider this abusive."

The bystander's background also makes a difference. Those who reported they'd been abused as children (12 percent) rated the behaviors generally more abusive than the rest of the sample. Parents rated negative actions more abusive than did nonparents. Women rated them more abusive than did men. And the midwesterners in the sample rated them more abusive than the southerners.

"You have legal criteria, family standards, community standards, personal

only way we will be able to create a kinder world is in our willingness as individuals to look at situations like these and say 'How can I help?'"

Her own second thoughts about not intervening at Morrison's Cafeteria may have primed Blazer for the inevitable next time. Another day at another restaurant, a 5-month-old baby became restless and was slipping down defiantly in the highchair. "The mother lost her cool," recalls Blazer. "She was saying 'Sit up, sit up,' and yanking on the child's arm."

A professor of early childhood education at Furman University, Blazer knew that developmentally the child wasn't ready to sit that long in a highchair. "I went over and said, 'I can see you haven't finished dinner yet. I'm a grandmother and I could hold your baby while you finish. I'd really love to.' They looked a little suspicious but let me hold the baby," says Blazer. "I sat there and talked to them about the baby and other things" until they were done.

Blazer is satisfied she defused a potentially bad incident. "It was still a rather awkward situation," she says, "but maybe it helped."

What To Do

By Don Oldenburg
Washington Post Staff Writer

Last month in an Ann Landers column, a Louisville, Ky., reader wrote of an incident at the park in which she interrupted a mother slapping her teenage daughter with such force that it "nearly knocked the girl to her knees."

The reader lectured the woman, saying, "Your children are a gift. They deserve to be treated with respect." The mother glared back. The daughter "with her swollen, purple face" said, "Lady, why don't you just mind your own business?"

Landers replied that she hoped any parents who punch or slap their children will seek help. But she didn't tackle the other tough problem: What's the best approach for the bystander to take in public incidents of child abuse?

Part of the trouble for advice columnists and experts alike is there's no easy answer. A misstep by the witness might further endanger the child. Some out-of-control parents might

need only a gentle reminder that they've gone too far; others may be hardened child abusers who've tipped their hand in public. What experts do agree on is that if the abuse is severe, if a child is being harmed or in danger, bystanders should alert the store manager or a security guard—or simply call the police.

In the more common incidents that aren't so clear-cut, neither is the solution. "We found that the most effective types of intervention tended to be comments that were helpful," says San Francisco psychologist Harrison Voigt. "Like 'Gee I see you're having a really difficult time with your child. Is there anything I can do to help?'"

That kind of response is less likely to provoke anger because it is not criticism. It's better than saying "Don't you dare do that!"

Parents Anonymous (PA), a Los Angeles-based nonprofit group that offers free support programs to parents who feel overwhelmed, frustrated or inadequate, recommends bystanders avoid making negative remarks and giving bad looks. Instead, it advises striking up a conversation with the adult to steer attention away from the child with comments like "My child gets upset like that too" or "Children can wear you out, can't they? Can I help?"

"When parents feel stress they do a

lot of things they shouldn't be doing," says Lisa Pion-Berlin, PA's national executive director. "Bystanders need to try to be supportive and not judgmental . . . It is really detrimental to go up and say, 'Get a life. You're a horrible parent.' Everybody has been there. Parenting is a very stressful job."

Some parents mistreating their children can benefit from a model of good parenting. Arkansas psychologist Patricia Petretic-Jackson watched a restaurant owner and waitress handle an abusive mother nicely by volunteering to hold the crying baby for her. "They said it's really hard to eat when you have a baby that wants to

be held," she says. "They talked about what a good boy he was. They did a nice educational intervention. Their example provided her a better way to deal with the child."

Janet Woody-Ramsey, an assistant professor of psychology at Furman University, believes the best anyone can do "is explore your own feelings about this rather than ignore them. Give some good thought to these situations so if you encounter one, you'll know what you might do. You'll be more prepared."

For Parents Anonymous chapter nearest you, call 1-800-421-0353 (8 a.m.-4 p.m. Pacific Time).

Orig: file "Family"

Xp: Malston-Fur

UPDATE

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PROSECUTION OF CHILD ABUSE

Volume 5, Number 8

August 1992

Family Reunification versus Child Protection

In a radical reversal of position, nationally recognized authority on family

violence Richard J. Gelles, PhD, no longer supports family reunification as a goal for child protective service agencies. He explains why in this statement (reprinted with permission):

"The prevailing doctrine in child abuse and neglect cases is to provide short-term protection for maltreated children while working toward long-term family reunification. Reunification often is mandated as part of state law, and even when it is not legally required, it is the implicit goal of child protection agencies. I have long been an active supporter of family reunification. However, my recent research and examination of child maltreatment, especially child homicide, has convinced me that my support of family reunification was wrong. Family reunification policies, while helping some children, place others at unacceptable risk.

"A number of key assumptions support the family reunification policy. The initial conceptualization of child maltreatment — especially physical child abuse — saw abuse as the result of the personal psychological pathologies of parents and other caretakers. The medical model implied that if the pathology could be cured, the parent would no longer be at risk of being an abuser.

"The medical model proved too narrow. Other important social factors, such as poverty, social isolation, stress, and experiencing violence as a child, appeared to be related to the risk of being an abuser. Thus, in the 1970s, the medical model was replaced with a new, multi-dimensional causal model.

"The social-psychological approach explains child maltreatment in one of two ways. The 'tipping point' model holds that additional stresses or other problems build up until a 'tipping point' pushes a parent from being a caring one to a parent who cannot control anger and/or aggression. Overstressed parents either lash out and physically abuse their children, and/or neglect them.

"The second view is a 'deficit model' that assumes some parents lack personal, social or economic resources to be effective, and that by adding the needed resources, such as psychological counseling, or parent education, they can meet their own needs as well as their children's. Both models assume that children need only be removed from their parents while they are at risk of harm and that they should be returned as soon as their parents can care for them adequately. The overriding assumption behind both models is that children will do best when cared for by their birth parents. A final key assumption is that without appropriate intervention, maltreatment inevitably escalates until children are severely injured or even killed.

"Although the compassionate approach of family reunification is attractive to those of us in the helping professions, I believe that the scientific data fail to support the models. While there are indeed many child maltreaters who can be helped to be competent parents with timely and effective social services, other parents cannot be assisted to be caring and nurturing parents.

"The 'tipping scale' and 'deficit' models apply to only some child abusers. Our research clearly indicates that there is not a 'continuum of abuse' with severe abuse occurring because of increased stress and disadvantage. Instead, there seem to be distinct categories of maltreatment. Thus, parents who inflict severe injuries on their children, or kill them, are categorically different from those parents whose maltreatment does not involve life-threatening harm.

"I believe that the rigid uniform family reunification model needs to be abandoned as an official and unofficial child welfare policy. The data on child homicide clearly reveal the damage done by rigidly following the family reunification model. Thirty to 50 percent of children killed by parents or caretakers are killed after they have been identified by agencies and have been involved in interventions, and either left in their homes or returned home after a short-term removal.

"'Child protection' and 'child advocacy' needs to replace family reunification as the guiding policy of child welfare agencies. Child welfare workers need to 'listen' to the actions of maltreating parents. Parents who fracture the skulls or bones of six-month-old children, who have sexual intercourse with 12-month-old daughters, and whose drug abuse patterns compromise their ability to care for their children are simply not entitled to 'three strikes' before they lose their rights as parents. With severe child maltreatment, 'one strike' is sufficient to warrant terminating parental rights."

The statement appeared in *The Brown University Child and Adolescent Behavior Letter*, Vol. 8, No. 5, June 1992. Gelles, Director of the Family Violence Research Program, University of Rhode Island, has written extensively on child abuse issues. This material will be included in a book, *Out of Harm's Way: Creating a Safe World for Children*, scheduled for publication by Free Press in 1994.

Child Homicide and Severe Abuse: Unique Crimes of Violence

"Physical Violence, Child Abuse and Child Homicide: A Continuum of Violence or Distinct Behaviors" (*Human Nature*, Vol. 2, No. 1, 1991) expands on Gelles' observations on parental brutality. For years, he argues, researchers have accepted the notion of a linear or evolutionary pattern of violence, ranging from mild and infrequent to severe and frequent. "Implicit in this argument is the idea that...findings from examinations of child homicide and the most serious forms of abuse can be generalized to other forms of violence toward children. From a policy point of view, numerous scholars and child advocates propose that prevention of physical punishment is a first and major step in the prevention of physical violence and child homicide."

Research analysis does not bear out this assumption, says Gelles. He reasons here, based on a variety of evidence, that violence, severe abuse and homicide are distinct forms of behavior, "each requiring distinct explanation and theoretical formulation liberat[ing] theories of child abuse from the constraints of having to explain the full range of violent and abusive acts." Severe abuse and homicide are not "an extreme form of interpersonal violence" but completely distinct forms of behavior (therefore requiring different policy approaches and procedural interventions).

Gelles is the author or co-author of 14 books and more than 90 articles and chapters on family violence. (Address correspondence to Richard J. Gelles, Family Violence Research Program, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI 02881.) He acknowledged to *UPDATE* that his conclusions were unorthodox for the child welfare community but should come as no surprise to prosecutors. Gelles' research has significant implications for risk assessment tools that adequately identify and provide realistic responses to those children whose lives are in greatest danger.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

① xc: Galston
Kamp 2/6/93
② Ruz Watch for this
call & let's see
Ann soon. Galston

October 22, 1993

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20447

needs to sit in -

OCT 26 REC'D

TO: Carol Rasco, Director
Domestic Policy Council
Ann Rosewater
FROM: Ann Rosewater
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Policy and External Affairs

SUBJECT: U.N. International Year of the Family -- INFORMATION

In 1989 the United Nations General Assembly, with United States concurrence, declared 1994 as International Year of the Family (IYF) with the theme, "Family: Resources and Responsibilities in a Changing World." The Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families was designated the lead agency to coordinate the Federal government's response to the United Nations IYF declaration. Little progress was made by the previous Administration regarding U.S. activities for the IYF.

We are currently working on several IYF initiatives including a presidential declaration supporting the U.N. International Year of the Family. A speech by Secretary Shalala at the U.N. to launch the IYF on December is planned.

As part of our responsibilities as the lead agency, we recognize that other Federal programs affect families. We are in the process of coordinating our efforts with other agencies throughout the Federal government. I would like to discuss the IYF with you in more detail including the role the White House may like to take. I will give you a call.

I have attached further information regarding IYF.

Attachment

International Year of the Family 1994

Background and Current Status

In 1989, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (IYF). The Department of State asked HHS to assume the responsibility for coordinating the Federal government's observance of the IYF in consultation with interested non-governmental organizations. The HHS Administration for Children and Families was delegated the responsibility for coordinating IYF activities. HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala reaffirmed ACF's role as lead agency responsible for IYF planning and coordination.

The theme of the IYF is "Family: Resources and Responsibilities in a Changing World" and its objectives are to generate local, regional, and national activities to:

- Raise awareness of family issues
- Strengthen national family policies
- Address problems affecting families
- Enhance effectiveness of existing family programs
- Improve public/private partnerships on family issues
- Build upon events concerning the family or its individual members.

The Federal government's role is envisioned, primarily, as a catalyst for state, local, and private activities and action. There is no specific financial support for the U.S. IYF effort.

The official launching of the International Year of the Family will take place at a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on December 7, 1993. Secretary Shalala has indicated that she is interested in representing the United States Government at the United Nations launching of the IYF, and arrangements are currently being made to set up the event.

Plans are underway to organize meetings in order to include other government agencies in the planning for the IYF. We are currently trying to tie the IYF theme into events that are already scheduled for the upcoming months and during 1994. We are also in the process of drafting a presidential proclamation which we would like issued in coordination with the United Nations' launching of the Year in December 1993.

FAMILY VOICES

...at the heart of health care reform

Call Polly at the N.M. # on

- Betsy Anderson
Massachusetts
- Polly & John Arango
New Mexico
- Cindy Arceneaux
Georgia
- Julie Beckett
Iowa
- Allan Bergman
District of Columbia
- Molly Cole
Connecticut
- Carl Cooley
New Hampshire
- Nancy DiVenere
Vermont
- Pat Hackett-Waters
Florida
- Cornelia Haymond
Pennsylvania
- Gail Johnson
Maryland
- Shirley Kramer
Minnesota
- Carla Lawson
Iowa
- Bev McConnell
Michigan
- Terry Ohlson-Martin
New Hampshire
- Donna Gore Olsen
Indiana
- Barbara Popper
Massachusetts
- Kathy Pounds
Mississippi
- Florene Poyadue
California
- Bill Schwab
Wisconsin
- Larry Searcy
Virginia
- Ceci Shapland
Minnesota
- Eva Skubel
Connecticut
- Patricia McGill Smith
Virginia
- Tina Bentsen Smith
Texas
- Deborah A. Sosa
Washington
- Josie Thomas
Maryland
- Betsy Trombino
Arizona
- Janet Vohs
Massachusetts
- Nora Wells
Massachusetts
- Josie Woll
Hawaii

Ms. Carol Rasco
Domestic Policy Advisor
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500
July 5, 1993

5:00pm
7/4/93
Polly's daughter
and left msg -
Polly will be
out of town
will next
wk

Logged

letterhead & tell
her I'm not sure
I'll be here that
week due to Hamp's
recuperation, that
we will be very
wrapped up in

Dear Carol,

What a wonderful surprise it was to read an old *New York Times* and find a photograph and story of you and Hamp. We both have been out of town a lot lately, usually in places where the *New York Times* isn't, so it was weeks later that we happened upon the June 18 article.

From our perspective, Jason De Parle really seemed to capture the essence of why you do what you do. Your motivation for advocacy and political involvement appears similar to what drives us, perhaps not as high, but certainly as hard. It was also nice to read about Hamp; De Parle's descriptions of Hamp seemed similar to what you had told us about your son and his subtle sense of humor. We hope that the thousands of people who read the *New York Times* enjoyed the portrait of you and your family and the gracious way you have tackled your challenges as much as we did.

reconcilia-
tion but they
are
welcome
to call.
Thank
them for
the
nice
letter.

Your life must be extremely busy and full --- and not without its difficult moments. You might like to know that out here in the hinterlands of Iowa and New Mexico (and other places where we roam), President Clinton's agenda and process for meeting his goals have lots of support, despite what the media might lead us to believe.

We will be in Washington the first part of August. We plan to bring at least one Family Voices coordinator per state to the Partnerships in Progress Conference on Part H sponsored by the Department of Education and the Maternal Child Health Bureau. We try to bring coordinators together every few months so that we can all renew our commitment and share our knowledge. We usually piggy-back on a national conference in order to maximize the funding possibilities, because while we have applied for foundation support for our work, Family Voices still has no stable financial base. Julie has spoken with Mike Lux, and he has promised a briefing on Health Care Reform for us during the conference. We also plan to have the coordinators visit their Members of Congress.

While we are in Washington, might we stop by and say hello? We would be happy to discuss our efforts and experiences regarding health care reform and youngsters with special health needs.

Sincerely,
Polly Arango
Polly Arango

Julie Beckett
Julie Beckett

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Barbara Blum

P6/(b)(6)

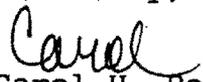
Dear Barbara:

Thank you so very, very much for taking the time and making the effort to both organize and participate in the forum here at the White House on Tuesday. I deeply regret I was called into another meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by my office to tell me how beneficial the meeting was to them.

I look forward to continued dialogue with you on this and other topics. I also thank you again for your kind note when I came to this office a year ago. Gestures like that letter have sustained me through a very busy and hectic year.

Happy Thanksgiving to you and your loved ones!

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Andy Spickard
Fighting Back/
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Vanderbilt University Medical Center
Nashville, TN 37232-5305

Dear Mr. Spickard:

Thank you for your participation in the meeting on service initiatives for children and families at the White House last week. I deeply regret I was unable to be a part of the full meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by to tell me how very much the meeting meant to them.

We look forward to a continued dialogue with you. Do feel free to let me hear from you when you have thoughts and concerns to share.

Happy Thanksgiving to you and your colleagues!

Sincerely,


Carol H. Rasco

Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Rush Russell
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, NJ 08543

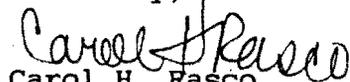
Dear Mr. Russell:

Thank you for your participation in the meeting on service initiatives for children and families at the White House last week. I deeply regret I was unable to be a part of the full meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by to tell me how very much the meeting meant to them.

We look forward to a continued dialogue with you. Do feel free to let me hear from you when you have thoughts and concerns to share.

Happy Thanksgiving to you and your colleagues!

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Marvin Cohen
Chicago Community Trust
222 N. LaSalle, Suite 1400
Chicago, IL 60601

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Thank you for your participation in the meeting on service initiatives for children and families at the White House last week. I deeply regret I was unable to be a part of the full meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by to tell me how very much the meeting meant to them.

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Happy Thanksgiving to you and your colleagues!

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Anne Kubisch
Ford Foundation
320 E. 43rd Street
New York, NY 10017

Dear ~~Ms.~~ ^{Anne} Kubisch:

Thank you for your participation in the meeting on service initiatives for children and families at the White House last week. I deeply regret I was unable to be a part of the full meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by to tell me how very much the meeting meant to them.

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Happy Thanksgiving to you and your colleagues!

Sincerely,

Carol
Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

*So sorry I missed
the baby
pictures!*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Ted Lobman
Stuart Foundations
188 The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94103

Dear Mr. Lobman:

Thank you for your participation in the meeting on service initiatives for children and families at the White House last week. I deeply regret I was unable to be a part of the full meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by to tell me how very much the meeting meant to them.

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Happy Thanksgiving to you and your colleagues!

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Julia Lopez
Rockefeller Foundation
1133 6th Avenue
New York, NY 10036

Dear Ms. Lopez:

Thank you for your participation in the meeting on service initiatives for children and families at the White House last week. I deeply regret I was unable to be a part of the full meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by to tell me how very much the meeting meant to them.

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Happy Thanksgiving to you and your colleagues!

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Jon Blyth
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
1200 Mott Foundation Building
Flint, MI 48502

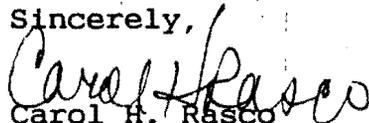
Dear Mr. Blyth:

Thank you for your participation in the meeting on service initiatives for children and families at the White House last week. I deeply regret I was unable to be a part of the full meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by to tell me how very much the meeting meant to them.

We look forward to a continued dialogue with you. Do feel free to let me hear from you when you have thoughts and concerns to share.

Happy Thanksgiving to you and your colleagues!

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Kathleen Feely
Annie E. Casey Foundation
1 Lafayette Place
Greenwich, CT 06831

Dear Ms. Feely *Kathleen*

Thank you for your participation in the meeting on service initiatives for children and families at the White House last week. I deeply regret I was unable to be a part of the full meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by to tell me how very much the meeting meant to them.

We look forward to a continued dialogue with you. Do feel free to let me hear from you when you have thoughts and concerns to share.

Happy Thanksgiving to you and your colleagues!

Sincerely,

Carol
Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

So sorry I missed you!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Sally Leiderman
Center for Assessment and Policy
Development
111 Presidential Blvd.
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

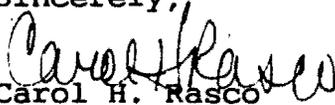
Dear Ms. Leiderman:

Thank you for your participation in the meeting on service initiatives for children and families at the White House last week. I deeply regret I was unable to be a part of the full meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by to tell me how very much the meeting meant to them.

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Sincerely,


Carol H. Rasco

Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Barbara Dyer
Alliance for Redesigning Government
1120 G Street, N.W. #850
Washington, D.C. 20005

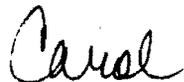
Dear Barbara:

I am so sorry I have both missed you by phone and then did not get to participate in the full meeting here on Tuesday of last week. Thank you for coming to that meeting; a number of the Administration members who participated have stopped by to tell me how very much the meeting meant to them.

Bill Galston has shared with me a memo regarding your phone conversation with him. He and I will be talking more about it very soon.

I hope to visit with you soon. Here's to a great Thanksgiving celebration for you and your family!

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Barry Van Lare
National Governor's Association
444 N. Capitol Street, Suite 267
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Barry:

Thank you for coming to the meeting on service initiatives for children and families. I regret I was unable to stay as well as barely able to say hello! That's the one thing I dislike most about this job...always in a hurry and not always even sure where I am going...sigh.

We look forward to working with NGA on this concept of great coordination in service delivery to families. I guess some of us despite continual setbacks refuse to give up on making coordination really work!

Here's to a Happy Thanksgiving for you and your family.

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Margie Seigel
National Governors' Association
444 N. Capitol Street, Suite 267
Washington, D.C. 20001

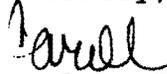
Dear Ms. ~~Seigel~~ ^{Margie}:

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Sincerely,


Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Linda McCart
National Governors' Association
444 N. Capitol Street, Suite 267
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Ms. ~~McCart~~ ^{Linda}:

Thank you for your participation in the meeting on service initiatives for children and families at the White House last week. I deeply regret I was unable to be a part of the full meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by to tell me how very much the meeting meant to them.

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Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1993

Kay Sherwood
Foundation for Child Development
345 E 46th Street
New York, NY 10017

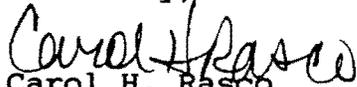
Dear Ms. Sherwood:

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Happy Thanksgiving to you and your colleagues!

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

Meeting on Service Initiatives for Families and Children

**The White House
Old Executive Office Building -- Room 472
Washington, D.C.
November 9, 1993
1:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.**

ATTENDEES

Suzand Johnson Cook Domestic Policy Staff
Old Executive Office Bldg. 213, 202/456-6402 (fax -7028)

Nancy Hoit Office of the Vice President/NPR
617/749-5563 (fax -5638)

Bill Galston Domestic Policy Council
White House, West Wing, 2nd floor, 202/456-2216

Sheryll Cashin National Economic Council
Old Executive Office Bldg. 225, 202/456-2800 (fax -2223)

Paul Dimond National Economic Council
Old Executive Office Bldg. 225, 202/456-7604

Lucia Gilliland Office of the Vice President (Tipper Gore's staff)
Old Executive Office Bldg. 271, 202/456-2327

Ann Rosewater HHS/Administration for Children and Families
901 D St., S.W. Room 600, 202/401-5180 (fax -4678)

Shay Bilchik Department of Justice
10th St. & Constitution Ave., N.W., Room 4216, 202/514-4637 (fax -6897)

Julie Bernell U.S. Department of Agriculture
14th St. & Indep. Ave., N.W., Room 240 Bldg. F, 202/720-7711 (fax 690-3100)

Maurcen Kennedy U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th St., S.W., Room 8106, D.C., 20410, 202/708-3896

Don Kulick U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Room N4459, D.C., 20210, 202/219-6236

Jessica Levin Department of Education/OUS
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., #4169, D.C. 20202, 202/401-3389

*Email
List of addresses
for 11/9 meeting
participants*

11/9/93 Meeting Attendees - page 2

- #1 **Barbara Blum** Foundation for Child Development
345 E. 46th St., New York, NY 10017, 212/697-31
- Andy Spickard** Fighting Back/Robert Wood Johnson Founda
Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN
- Rush Russell** Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
P.O. Box 2316, Princeton, NJ 08543, 609/951-5755
- Marvin Cohen** Chicago Community Trust
222 N. LaSalle, Suite 1400, Chicago ILL 60601, 312/312-3350
- Anne Kubisch** Ford Foundation
320 E. 43rd St., New York, NY 10017, 212/573-5213
- #2 **Ted Lobman** Stuart Foundations
188 The Embarcadero, San Francisco, CA 94103, 415/495-1144
- Julia Lopez** Rockefeller Foundation
1133 6th Ave., New York, NY 10036, 212/852-8350
- Jon Blyth** Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
1200 Mott Foundation Bldg., Flint MI 48502, 313/238-5651
- Kathleen Feely** Annie E. Casey Foundation
1 Lafayette Place, Greenwich, CT 06831 800/222-1099 (fax 203/661-5127)
- Sally Leiderman** Center for Assessment and Policy Dev./Pew Charitable Trusts
111 Presidential Blvd., Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004, 215/664-4540
- #3 **Barbara Dyer** Alliance for Redesigning Government
1120 G St., N.W. #850, D.C., 20005, 202/347-3190 (fax 393-3990)
- #4 **Barry Van Lare** National Governors' Association
444 N. Capitol St., Suite 267, D.C. 20001, 202/624-5342 (fax -5313)
- #2 **Margie Seigel** National Governors' Association
444 N. Capitol St., Suite 267, D.C. 20001, 202/6245340 (fax -5313)
- Linda McCart** National Governors' Association
444 N. Capitol St., Suite 267, D.C. 20001, 202/624-5336 (fax -5313)
- Kay Sherwood** Foundation for Child Development
345 E. 46th St., New York NY 10017, 212/697-3150

N T EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDE

12-Nov-1993 09:03pm

TO: Rosalyn A. Miller

FROM: Carol H. Rasco
Economic and Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: Letters to Nov. 9 participants; address list in
outbox

WH small stat.; I will want to personally sign all of these

Barbara Blum

Thank you so very, very much for taking the time and making the effort to both organize and participate in the forum here at the White House on Tuesday. I deeply regret I was called into another meeting, but a number of the Administration participants have stopped by my office to tell me how beneficial the meeting was to them.

I look forward to continued dialogue with you on this and other topics. I also thank you again for your kind note when I came to this office a year ago. Gestures like that letter have sustained me through a very busy and hectic year.

Happy Thanksgiving to you and your loved ones!

Sincerely,

CHR
MORE letters below

Spickard through Leiderman; also for Kay Sherwood
Also for Seigel and McCart

Dear :

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CHR
MORE below

Barbara Dyer

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CHR
MORE below

Barry Van Lare

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Here's to a Happy Thanksgiving for you and your family.

Sincerely,

CHR
END of this set of letters

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 8, 1993

File: Children & Families

Charles Hathaway, Ph.D.
Chancellor
University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Office of the Chancellor
Administration South #309
2801 South University Avenue
Little Rock, AR 72204

Dear Dr. Hathaway:

I was delighted to receive from Amy Rossi a copy of the Arkansas KIDS COUNT book. This is a document which I dreamed about during my time in the Arkansas Governor's office. I applaud the establishment of the Children's Data Center and know that it will be of invaluable assistance in policy planning and implementation of programming for children and families in Arkansas.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

cc: Amy Rossi

A: 12-6 HATHAWAY

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FAX (501) 371-9681

Arkansas ADVOCATES for CHILDREN and Families

November 23, 1993

Ms. Carol Rasco
Domestic Policy Advisor
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Carol:

I was so sorry to miss your visit to Little Rock, recently. Diane Sydoriak had invited me to attend the meeting where you made a presentation, but I was in route to an Annie E. Casey meeting in Baltimore at that time. We almost exchanged places, at least in location, that day. I know your life is on a fast track and that there are few times to sit back and relax. I've kept up with you through lots of different sources who assure me that you love what you're doing. I suspect that's true, although there are days that I truly wish you were still in the Capitol, here.

I won't go into much news right now, but I wanted to send you your own personal copy of the Arkansas KIDS COUNT book. I've also included one for Hillary as I thought she might find it of interest. There are certainly, things we will want to improve for next year's publication, but for a first year, it's not bad. If you have time (I realize the facetiousness of that statement), you might drop a note to Chancellor Hathaway noting how important this book is and how important the Children's Data Center can be for the state. I've had some good conversations with him and think he is very supportive. But, a word of encouragement from an esteemed Arkansan wouldn't hurt. I've also sent a copy of this book to Mack McLarty who I thought might like to see it. Let me know if I should send any other White House officials a copy of the book.

Take care of yourself. I miss our occasional chats, and I think of you often.

Sincerely,


Amy L. Rossi, LCSW
Executive Director

ALR/jp
Enc.

file

CHR-

FYI

WAG

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1994

Barbara A. Nye, Executive Director
The Research and Policy Center on Families, Communities,
and Children's Learning
Tennessee State University
330 10th Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37203-3401

Dear Dr. Nye:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 12, which Carol Rasco asked me to answer on her behalf.

I have followed the CCDP pilot programs with great interest, and I met with directors of a number of these programs late last year. I was impressed with many of the preliminary results, and I indicated that I would do what I could to move forward within the context of the impending Head Start reauthorization.

Since then, two positive events have occurred. First, the Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion issued its final report. A key recommendation was for increased attention to the problems of very young children and their families. Second, just yesterday the administration sent its Head Start reauthorization proposals to the Congress. Section 10 builds on the positive results of the CCDP programs. It creates a new initiative for infants and toddlers, continues many current CCDP projects, and provides enhanced funding and technical assistance.

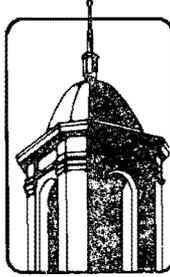
The Department of Health and Human Services worked very closely with Sen. Kennedy and others to craft this legislation. It enjoys very broad bipartisan support, and I believe it inaugurates a new role for the federal government in multigenerational programs targeted to very young children.

The administration looks forward to working with all concerned parties to move this legislation through the Congress as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,



William A. Galston
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy



Center of Excellence: Basic Skills

Tennessee State University
330 10th Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37203-3401

January 12, 1994

The Honorable Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Rasco:

It was a pleasure to meet you at the Family Reunion II Conference in Nashville. Your expertise and firsthand knowledge about human service delivery and policy implications will certainly facilitate welfare reform initiatives and support various policy changes to strengthen all families.

Based on the content of the conference and a brief discussion with Vice President Gore after the conference, I have enclosed a fact sheet on the Comprehensive Child Development Program (CCDP) for your review. CCDP projects were established in 24 states through legislation introduced by Senator Edward Kennedy in 1988 (Public Law 100-297). In 1992, 12 new CCDPs were funded. I worked closely with Senator Gore's office in 1989 to support this legislation and later to add the 6th year of CCDP authorization. As you are aware, the CCDP legislation mandates comprehensive services to enable low income families to achieve economic self-sufficiency, while enabling their children to enter school fully prepared to learn.

Tennessee CAREs (funded at \$5 million 1988-94) is one of the 24 CCDP pilot programs. It is ranked among the top programs in the nation on family outcomes (number of parents now working and self-sufficient) and on child outcomes (with children developmentally at norm and up-to-date on all immunizations). The program is administered by Tennessee State University in four rural West Tennessee counties (Weakley, Henry, Obion, and Gibson) through an integrated community agency advisory council and an active 60 member Business Council.

Mr. Rasco
January 12, 1994
Page 2

Unfortunately, CCDP authorization for the original 24 grantees ends in FY94. I hope you will study the CCDP legislation and the report that will be available to Congress this spring on CCDP. I hope this Administration will support Secretary Shalala to continue CCDP funding based on the program merits. CCDP programs, now located in the Head Start Bureau, represent how programs to low income families should be structured in order to change welfare dependency and to mobilize community support.

The CCDP legislation which was supported by Vice President Gore also provides clear information on how to restructure Head Start for families in the 21st century. I must say that Head Start Programs overall have done a remarkable job with limited resources in dealing with complex social problems. I have worked with Head Start programs in numerous states and on outcomes research prior to and since 1982, when I served in a Tennessee Congressional Fellowship in Washington.

I have also enclosed several case histories on Tennessee CAREs families. We are documenting every aspect of their lives in terms of qualitative changes, quantitative outcomes, and the influence of CCDP on the community infrastructure. I would like to invite you to visit the project and meet with some CCDP families and the CAREs Business Council members to discuss how social welfare programs can succeed, especially during times of limited entry level jobs and barriers to self-sufficiency that are currently in the system. As you know, these barriers often block or provide disincentives to the vertical progression of families off of welfare. Some of our Business Council members and parents could meet with you in Tennessee or in Washington.

Thank you for your review of the 1994 CCDP legislation being sponsored by Senator Kennedy and the CCDP program results. Please let me know if your

Mr. Rasco
January 12, 1994
Page 3

schedule will permit a visit with Tennessee CAREs families and some of our Business Council members.

Sincerely,



Barbara A. Nye, Ph.D.
Executive Director & Senior Research Scientist
*The Research and Policy Center on
Families, Communities and Children's Learning*
and the *Tennessee CAREs CCDP*
615/251-1540

BAN:cgd

Enclosures: Tennessee CAREs CCDP fact sheet and brochure
Family case histories and parent support letters

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

CAROL H. RASCO
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

To: _____

Draft response for POTUS
and forward to CHR by: _____

Draft response for CHR by: _____

Please reply directly to the writer
(copy to CHR) by: _____

Please advise by: _____

Let's discuss: _____

For your information: _____

Reply using form 100-
red by [initials] 2/22

File: *Jamie Friends*

Send copy to (original to CHR): _____

Schedule ? : Accept Pending Regret

Designee to attend: _____

Remarks: _____

FEB 18 REC'D



The National Council on the Aging, Inc.

409 Third Street SW ♦ Washington, DC 20024 ♦ Tel. (202) 479-1200 ♦ TDD (202) 479-6674 ♦ Fax (202) 479-0735

February 14, 1994

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Honorable Carol Rasco
Advisor to the President
on Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Carol:

It's Valentine's Day and *Family Friends* in Hartford has organized a special heart sale: Share your Wealth with a Child with Special Needs. We bought a heart for you. It is enclosed.

I would like to share with you a thought we have been working on together with the Association for the Care of Children's Health. We have begun talking about the possibility of a national fundraiser for ACCH and *Family Friends* which would be held next Spring. Spring 1995 is the 10th Anniversary of *Family Friends* and the 30th Anniversary of ACCH. We are considering organizing a children's concert which would be geared to music children love, and we would bring in a number of well-known performers with whom children are familiar.

We are at the very beginning of planning this concert. Knowing of your interest in children with disabilities, I thought you might like to be involved at some level. Perhaps as we develop our plans, Lynda Williams, the ACCH Development Director, and I could visit with you and tell you where we are in the planning. Actually it would be wonderful if you would be the honorary chair. Could you consider this role? Would it be in keeping with White House policy?

Please let me know what you think. It would be a special undertaking, and fun for the children.

Best,

Miriam S. Charnow

Director

Family Friends Resource Center

Pre-Holiday Gift Guide

They serve in all seasons.



Hemet-San Jacinto

It's late afternoon and three-year-old Isaac Wadley of Hemet is a little cranky. He woke up from his nap with a slight fever and runny nose and nothing will console him. His five-year-old sister Alicia is having a tough afternoon, too. Her spirits are low and her patience is wearing thin as her parents pay attention to her brother. And then Doris, "Doni" Parsons, a volunteer family friend arrives. Like a shot, Alicia is racing down the driveway on her tricycle to greet her. Isaac raises his head and turns toward her. He touches her face and smiles as he hears her voice. "Fruit loops," murmurs the little boy who is blind.

Continued on Page 3

Being The Family Friend fits 'Dori' Parsons' needs, too

Story and Cover Photo by Gail Johnson/The Press-Enterprise Advertising Department (Special Sections)

(From Cover)

Within moments, Isaac is munching dry cereal from a plastic bag as his sister digs into a separate bag of corn chips.

Parsons has volunteered with the Wadley family since July. The Family Friend program, which links volunteer senior citizens to families with "special needs" children who have physical or developmental disabilities, is a project of the Riverside County Office on Aging.

Although Isaac, blind since birth, is the child officially assigned to Parsons, she spends an equal amount of time during her visits with both children. Alicia is also a "special needs" child.

She has asthma and Cellac disease, which makes her severely allergic to all products with gluten, including wheat, oat, barley and rye.

Exposure to these foods can lead to severe asthmatic episodes.

Alicia attends kindergarten at the neighborhood elementary school and her parents must carefully monitor what she eats.

Parsons spends about four hours a week with the Wadley family where she says she is a combination of nanny, granny, babysitter and friend.

During her visits, she takes the children for walks, plays games with them and gives them each a little individual time doing simple activities

such as lying on the floor and playing a game or music with Isaac or combing Alicia's long brown hair.

"I love Miss Dori," said Alicia. "She takes me for walks and gives me treats."

On Parsons' birthday in September, the family gave her a T-shirt which read "I am Isaac and Alicia's Family Friend."

Parsons said that a priest's instructions to carry on the teachings of a confirmation class led her to the program. "He told us not to look for it," she said. A *Press-Enterprise* article requesting volunteers for the program ran a month later and Parsons said that she knew she had found her calling.

"It's special that someone out there cares enough to give time to someone they don't even know," said Amy Wadley, mother of the two children.

Parsons' visits, she said, give both her and her husband a chance

to study or rest.

Isaac attends VIP (Valley Intervention Program) Tots in Hemet, a preschool program for children with special needs. He was recommended for the Family Friends program by the project's coordinator, Nancy Mache, who matches children in the area with senior volunteers.

"The connection between Dori and Isaac was instant. It seemed as if she had known the child for years," said Jane Farmer director of the Family Friends Program at the Riverside County Office on Aging.

"She's how the program works," said Farmer, who recruits volunteers 55 years old and older to work with families who have chronically ill or disabled children.

The program, which began earlier this year, is operating on a three-year demonstration grant and is being expanded to communities around the county. Farmer said 14 senior volunteers are participating in the program.

Riverside's operation is part of a national program sponsored by the

National Council on the Aging, Inc.

Farmer stressed that the program is designed and funded for seniors and is not a babysitting service. Volunteers, who participate in a 16-hour training course, provide social and emotional support to the families and offer respite to parents.

Individual seniors are matched with a specific child. "What we do is give nature a boost," Farmer said. "Friendships are usually spontaneous, we give it a little nudge."

More volunteers are needed to join families from throughout the county. No specific skills are required to participate and men as well as women are encouraged to apply.

"We're a very down-to-earth program," said Farmer. "All we need is people with time and love to share."

Volunteers must be at least 55 years old and willing to donate four hours a week for a year. Interested seniors are welcome to attend the four-day class and then choose if they want to participate, she said. For more information, call Farmer at (800) 400-4664.



On the cover

'They Serve in All Seasons.' Throughout the holiday season, the Press-Enterprise is highlighting volunteers from the county who exemplify the spirit of giving. Upcoming gift guide covers will salute local volunteers who give of their time, talents and energies to help others.

Pre-Holiday Gift Guide was produced by the Special Sections, Marketing and Advertising departments of the Press-Enterprise. Cover design by Ed Peña, Marketing Department artist.

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FRI., NOV. 26, THRU SUN., NOV. 28 AT 12 NOON

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785-4141

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Making a Difference
in Children's Health Care

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THE CARE OF
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Children and Their Families

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Additional Opportunities
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Special Member Scholarship programs

ACCH has designated certain categories of individuals to be recipients of dues scholarships:

Parent

For individuals whose primary affiliation with ACCH is as a parent or other caregiver of a child requiring specialized health care services rather than as a professional.

• All benefits of membership.

One year fee \$24.00

Family

For two or more family members whose primary affiliation with ACCH is as a family of a child requiring specialized health care services rather than as professionals.

• All benefits of one membership.

• May send two family members to the ACCH Conference at the member rate.

One year fee \$40.00

Age 65 and older

For professionals or family members who have reached the age of 65.

• All benefits of professional membership.

One year fee \$24.00

Comprehensive Parent, Family, Age 65 and older, and Student

For an additional \$40 above the stated membership fee for each category, members will receive a \$50 gift certificate toward the purchase of any ACCH-produced publication media.

Parent \$64.00

Family \$80.00

Age 65 and older \$64.00

Student \$70.00

See back for information on joining ACCH's Design Resource Network

ACCH Design Resource Network

Design Resource Network Professional

For individuals whose primary affiliation with ACCH is as an architect, designer, facility planner, or for others interested in child health design.

- All benefits of professional membership plus:
- Listing in a specialized ACCH Design Resource Network Directory
- Subscription to **Child Health Design Newsletter** (\$30 value)

One year fee \$70

Design Resource Network Comprehensive

All benefits of Design Resource Network Professional plus a \$50 gift certificate each membership year toward the purchase of any ACCH-produced publication or media.

One year fee \$110

Design Resource Network Firm or Group

All benefits of Design Resource Network Comprehensive plus

- Special listing under firm or group name in the ACCH Design Network and ACCH Membership directories
- 10 subscriptions to **Child Health Design Newsletter**

One year fee \$250

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 N T

22-Feb-1994 07:16pm

TO: FAX (9-479-0735, Miriam Charnow)

FROM: Carol H. Rasco
Economic and Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: Thank you, thank you!

I have today received the wonderful Valentine! How very thoughtful....first, afternoon tea and now a wonderful red Valentine of the type my children and my students used to make...what wonderful memories and feeling you bring to me.

I am of course interested in the concert idea but am prohibited from any official role. Do keep me posted as it sounds like a wonderful idea.

Again, thank you for the very thoughtful Valentine and again, my even deeper thanks for what you are doing for families and children.