THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

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PLEASE NOTIFY OR HAND-CARRY THIS TRANSMISSION TO THE FOLLOWING PERSON AS SOON AS POSSIBLE:

DATE: ~~May~~ June 1, 1993

TIME: 12:15 p.m.

TO : Carol Rasco

COMPANY :

FAX NUMBER: 456-2878 TELEPHONE NUMBER

Number of pages being transmitted (including this one) 3

FROM: Peter Edelman

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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COMMENTS:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Washington, D.C. 20201

June 1, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Carol Rasco

FROM: Peter Edelman

SUBJECT: Youth Violence Prevention

File

Donna asked me to write you about this, and it may be that if you can find a moment we should sit down and talk, because I think we need to get your support for what we are starting to do. Essentially, as a result of conversations that I have had with Janet Reno going back a couple of months, she and Donna have asked Eldie Acheson and me to start a little interagency group to examine what we might do to make some dent in the horrible wave of violence that we are seeing among young people around the country. Eldie and I have had a couple of meetings, and I have enlisted Mike Smith at Education and Tom Glynn at Labor to be involved, so I need to raise this with you before we get much further down the road.

We have more questions than we have answers at this point. What is our target age group? Should we conceive of this as focussed (or packaged) solely in regard to youth violence prevention, or to youth development more broadly? What is encompassed in the idea of prevention? How does this relate to other interagency efforts, such as empowerment zones, welfare reform, teen pregnancy, adolescent health, and whatever the adaptation is of weed and seed? Are we going to seek legislation? Are we going to seek new money? What is the product we are trying to produce -- a task force report, speeches for the Secretary or Secretaries and the Attorney General, a fairly low-key rather technical interagency initiative, etc.? Are we looking for any Presidential involvement? How creative can we be in combining existing programs to break down some categorical lines, considering waivers, moving money around, etc.? What process are we going to pursue -- level of visibility, number of people involved from inside the government, degree of consultation with outside experts and practitioners, etc.?

I do have some working hypotheses that I might mention. We are talking about 10 or 11 (middle school) to 21 or 22 year olds. We are talking about in-school initiatives which would primarily be based in the Department of Education (and are already being developed, to a considerable extent) and various kinds of youth development activities that would take place outside the classroom and/or outside the regular school day in a variety of ways, which would be more the expertise of HHS (although all of the

Departments could contribute to this).

The in-school initiatives would include antiviolence curricula, mediation and conciliation, basic security protection in the schools, and various kinds of enrichments during the school day. The out-of-school ideas include multiservice or integrated service initiatives of various kinds, some school-based and some community-based. There is a lot stirring around the country on this set of ideas, and I think that we could accelerate the development of initiatives of this kind by developing a pot of money that cuts across categorical lines (or combines and/or facilitates access to multiple categorical grants), and perhaps adds in some technical assistance and also has a research and evaluation component.

I think we are also talking here about the possibility of a "jawboning" initiative that would get after movie and television producers about violence, and I would also like to at least put issues about lethal weapons on the table. Here I might say that I would not suggest having this group look at the regulation of lethal weapons in any way, but rather what we can do as a matter of education and other activities to reduce and prevent them from being used wrongly as often as they are.

I see significant possible implications for national service in all of this, to get kids who have been in trouble but are not yet really confirmed criminals to be involved along with other young people in community service activities.

I would hope we could make some significant suggestions that do not involve new spending (or involve only modest new spending at the most), but would make a difference. I think there is a separate niche here for policy development, and I think we can keep our lines straight so that we do not get tangled up with anyone else.

I would love to sit down and talk with you about this if you can spare the time. It would be great if we could do it at a time when Eldie could come with me, since we are in this together. I hope you find this interesting.

cc: Donna Shalala
Eleanor Acheson

December 1, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL RASCO

FROM: BRUCE REED

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO HOLLYWOOD; TV VIOLENCE

I have been working with Carolyn Curiel on the substance of the President's speech to the entertainment industry. She expects to have a draft ready tomorrow afternoon. It won't break much policy ground, but it will include a direct challenge to Hollywood to take responsibility and work with us to be part of the solution to crime and violence. It will not include the threat of censorship if they don't.

So far as I can determine, Justice is not preparing to move forward on any legislation about TV violence (although you never know). The Attorney General testified in favor of legislation to limit violence during certain programming hours. But the White House Counsel's office told me there are unresolved constitutional questions about these approaches, including a recent circuit court decision striking down an FCC rule against adult programming during daytime hours.

In any event, the industry has volunteered and is eager to work with the Administration to play a positive role in speaking out against violence. We'll get more and better things done more quickly by pushing them to take responsibility than by fighting this in the courts.

The industry is thinking big. According to Jay Kriegel of CBS, the four major networks have reached tentative agreement to air a dramatic anti-violence program in a prime time "roadblock" (all four networks at once) early next year. They have not yet been able to agree on the content of the program, or the date it will air (could be February, could be June). They are also planning a far-reaching national campaign to accompany the program, including a national teach-in the day after it airs (with 2 million companion workbooks distributed to schoolkids) and a coordinated effort by churches nationwide to make violence the subject of services the following Sunday. They also envision launching national efforts with major sports figures, the legal profession, doctors, etc. This doesn't even count what individual networks will do to piggyback on the roadblock program -- it will be a kind of violence sweeps week. If nothing else, Americans may decide to give up crime and violent behavior because they'll be so sick of hearing about it on TV.

Kriegel will fax us a memo on Thursday which details the networks' plans. I'll get you a copy. He recommends that we challenge the industry to work with us, and then bring industry leaders to the White House for an event as soon as they've agreed on something.

I've attached the draft recommendations on violence and the media from the interagency group, but there's nothing the President can use. The bully pulpit will have to do.

adopted limits on the amount of commercials aired in connection with children's programming on either broadcast stations or cable television systems, and has directed the FCC to review television station license renewal applications to determine whether the licensee has aired programs addressing the informational and educational needs of children.

While the FCC regulates some aspects of the cable industry, cable systems, unlike broadcast stations, are not licensed by the FCC. Instead, cable systems are franchised by state and local authorities, and these authorities and the FCC share regulatory authority. The courts are only beginning to address the extent of the government's authority to regulate cable programming. Some courts have indicated, however, that cable can be considered less "pervasive" than broadcast television, in that receiving cable requires the affirmative act of subscribing to cable, and because "lock boxes" provide a greater degree of parental control over what cable programming is available in the home.

Pending Regulatory Proposals
On March 25, 1993, the Foundation to Improve Television petitioned the Commission to develop rules to curb excessive amounts of dramatized TV violence in order to alleviate its harmful effects on children. The proposal included restrictions on such programming between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. The FCC has not yet acted on the petition.

LEGISLATION

Past
Congress has been holding hearings and expressing concern about the effects of television violence since the early 1950s, but has been hesitant to seriously consider further action until recently. The 1990 Television Violence Act gave the networks an anti-trust exemption permitting them to formulate a joint policy on television violence.

Pending Legislative Proposals
In the most recent Congress, several bills addressing television violence have been introduced:

- *S.1383, the "Children's Protection for Violent Programming Act" (Hollings and Inouye),* would limit violent video programming to hours when children "are reasonably likely to comprise a substantial part of the audience." Premium and pay-per-view cable broadcasts would be exempt, as would news, documentaries, educational shows and sporting events. The FCC would define "violent video programming" and select the hours when it would be prohibited.

- *S.943, the "Children's Television Violence Protection Act" (Durenberger)*, would require broadcasters to air warnings to accompany program showing violence or "unsafe gun practices." Warnings would not be required between 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., and the FCC could exempt news broadcasts, sporting events, educational programming and documentaries. The bill defines violence as "any action that has as an element the use or threatened use of physical force against the person of another, or against one's self, with intent to cause bodily harm to such person or one's self."

- *S.973 and H.R. 2519, the "Television Violence Report Card Act" (Senate -- Dorgan and Conrad, House -- Durbin)* , directs the FCC to evaluate and rate TV programs "with respect to the amount of violence contained in these programs" and publish these ratings.

- *S.1556 (Levin)* would require stations to keep copies of commercials for 30 days and provide them to the public upon request. If a complaint were received, the commercial would be kept for a year. A log of complaints would have to be kept and made available to the public on request.

- *H.R. 2837, the "Television and Radio Program Violence Reduction Act" (Bryant)*, would require the FCC to prescribe standards requiring broadcasters to "reduce the broadcasting of all video and audio programming which contains violence." The FCC could exempt news broadcasts, sporting events, educational programming and documentaries. "Violence" would be defined as per S. 943.

- *H.R. 2888, the "Television Violence Reduction Through Parental Empowerment Act" (Markey, Dingell, Fields, Margolies-Mezvinsky, Oxley, Slattery, Hastert, Cooper, Gillmor, Synar, Shepherd, Glickman, Schenk, Towns)*, would require that domestic and imported television sets be equipped with devices -- nicknamed "V Chips" -- which would permit viewers to block (1) any selected channel, program, time slot or (2) "all programs with a common rating."

- *H.R. 2756, the "Parents Television Empowerment Act of 1993" (Kennedy)*, would require the FCC to establish a toll-free number for collecting public comments, suggestions and complaints concerning programs violent programming. The FCC would publish a quarterly summary of these complaints. In its annual report to Congress, the FCC would have to evaluate whether the broadcasting industry had effectively responded to the complaints.

- *H.R. 2609, "The Presidential Commission on TV Violence and Children Act" (Schumer and Roukema)*, would establish a Presidential Commission on TV Violence and Children chaired by the Surgeon General

and the Attorney General. The Commission's final report would be due one year after its formation.

Note: Attorney General Reno has testified that S.1383, S.943 and S.973 are all constitutionally sound.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The government together with the major media has played an important role in successfully combating many social problems. A few decades ago, the stars of movies, television, and music were frequently seen with a cigarette in one hand and a martini in the other. The media, spurred on by federal legislation, played an important role in public education campaigns to address tobacco and alcohol over-consumption problems. Cigarette advertisements were banned in 196X, and alcohol advertisements face several restrictions, but much of the shift in norms was voluntary on the part of the movie and television industries. Government's role was to sound the alarm to the health risks and make speeches requesting greater media responsibility.

Today, a similar effort offers enormous potential for government and the media to play a cooperative role in changing social norms and behaviors to lessen the harm of violence in America. In the past decade the media have worked effectively with government agencies to address drug abuse, drunk driving, teen pregnancy, and to spread the word about the danger presented by HIV/AIDS. These themes have been presented in public service announcements, woven into story-lines for drama and comedy programs, featured in movies, and presented in news features and news specials.

In recent months, representatives of media corporations tell us, partly in response to the attention Congress and this administration have placed on the subject, violence will be the next major topic for their social issue messages. One of this administration's the objectives should be to find ways to turn these promises into commitments.

However, a full scale anti-violence campaign by the major media will have little effect if it is overwhelmed by continued repetition of messages that present violence as a solution to life's problems, or a means to financial or sexual reward. This administration's pronouncements and policies must seek progress in reaching both goals; reducing the level of harm caused by violent images in the media, and working with the media to address the problem constructively.

Four Strategies

Several committees in the Senate and House have looked into these issues. Several bills have been drafted, and a great many more proposals have been discussed on

the hill, in the press, in academia, or in the executive branch. In the recommendations section we present all of these options and discuss the relative merits of each. To give some structure to this discussion we have delineated the following four strategies:

1) Limit the supply of violent images that reach young people including actions by government, the media, parents or others to change media content or children's access to it.

2) Limit the demand for violent images by young people by providing better alternatives including social, athletic, and cultural activities as well as efforts to support good non-violent programming.

3) Limit the harm of media violence by fortifying young people's ability to view television in context including media literacy curricula in the schools and encouragement for parents to take an active role in providing context in the home.

4) Encouraging and supporting the media's efforts to take positive action possibly including help in identifying target populations who are most at risk and the messages that will have the greatest impact.

A Bias for Private Responsibility

Within each of these strategies, the administration can choose the level of activism in defining the government's role. This can range from the most active, proposing legislation or regulation, to the least active, making speeches encouraging the media to take responsibility for the problem.

The Attorney General has stated a preference for a less active role for the government if the industry will take effective measures. The more than implied threat was that the government would take on an active role if the media failed to present their plan.

Four Strategies

1) Limit the supply of violent images that reach young people. This could include:

   a) Government restrictions on the types of programming that could be broadcast at certain times. DOJ has stated "safe haven" guidelines may not violate the 1st Amendment. The industry disagrees.

   b) Efforts to give greater information to viewers and parents to help them make better choices. These include ratings of the violence in the media by the industry, by panels of viewers, by experts, or by the government. This relies on parental action that cannot be assumed in all families.

   c) Technological aids such as a V-chip that would give parents the ability to screen out either specific programs or all programs designated as violent by a government or an industry rater. The industry has great 1st Amendment concerns here as well.

2) Limit the demand for violent images by young people. This could include:

   a) Better alternatives to the electronic "baby-sitter" including better childcare and afterschool programs.

   b) Greater support for cultural diversity. Giving greater support to popular culture that expands beyond the corporate monopolies.

3) Limit the harm of media violence by fortifying young people's ability to view television in context. This could include:

   a) Media literacy curriculum in the schools, preferably as part of a larger non-violence curriculum.

   b) Media literacy assistance in the home, giving parents greater encouragement to get involved in their children's viewing, potentially involving the media in teaching critical viewing skills.

4) Encouraging and supporting the media's efforts to take positive action. This could include:

   a) Greater recognition and support for efforts taken to date or in process.
   b) Help in identifying target populations who are most at risk and the messages that will have the greatest impact. This could include PSAs, storyline treatments, and programs teaching alternative dispute resolution skills, firearm non-use, and good parenting skills.

THIS SECTION IS NOT YET WRITTEN

CC

TO: Mack McLarty

FROM: Carol H. Rasco CHR

SUBJ: Violence

DATE: November 3, 1993

As a follow up to your assignment to George and myself as well as the meeting in your office on Wednesday morning, here is what George and I suggest (he agreed to visit with Roy about this):

A large summit type meeting in December presided over by the President with the First Lady and both Gores present. I have suggested a focus on children and youth and since they are in school during the day we should utilize our great media folks to teleconference numerous groups of students into the summit from around the country for portions and/or the full summit, calling on these groups at times to present. I also think we should have panels made up of children of elementary through older ages brought to the conference by parents/principals/etc. who sit with them as they tell the President and others about violence in their daily lives.

The work of the Interagency Task Force could help to formulate some of the plans; I want to talk to George more about that aspect.

Bottom line: the conference should be one to heighten concern, begin but only begin to outline solutions but being very careful not to lock into things we can't deliver since we will be into the middle of the budget decisions and not ready to firmly commit to extensive plans.

In addition to Bruce Reed and Jose Cerda of my staff who have been working on the Crime Bill as well as other crime initiatives not requiring legislation, I would offer extensive time from Suzan Johnson Cook, my White House Fellow for this year, who incidentally is a minority, a minister from an inner city New York City church and who has worked for ten years there on these very issues. We in DPC all agree a focus on kids of all school ages is the best bet for this type conference.

Thank you.

cc: Roy Neel

CC

TO: George Stephanopoulos

FROM: Carol H. Rasco CHR

SUBJ: Violence Summit

DATE: November 3, 1993

I have talked to Bruce Reed tonight about the things we discussed today...he and I are wondering if it is not better to tell the interagency group we don't think they should finalize their recommendations until after the summit and utilize the summit as a time for more information gathering...part of that is because the group is large, diverse in some aspects and because we don't have a person on each working group we won't have as much control over the recs which could mean we don't want all of that on the table prior to the conference. This does NOT mean we should eliminate them from the planning, just extract an agreement that they will wait until after the conference to finalize their recs...make sense to you?

Let me know what you think; for now, until I hear from you I am holding off on calling them to finalize by end of Nov. as you and I left it today. I won't be in the office on Friday but will be working at home most of the day and Rosalyn can reach me; otherwise I'll check with you on Monday. Thanks.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Washington, D.C. 20201

September 20, 1993

SEP 23 REC'D

MEMORANDUM

TO: Interdepartmental Violence Working Group

file

FROM: Philip Heymann and Peter Edelman

SUBJECT: Next Steps

We had an excellent meeting with Carol Rasco last Friday (September 17), at which we were joined by Madeleine Kunin and Carol Rasco's new White House Fellow, Suzan Johnson Cook, who will be working with us on this project. We are now ready to get to work.

The subject of our inquiry is physical harm that is inflicted intentionally or recklessly by people on other people.

Our deadline is the end of December. This obviously means that we are not going to produce an absolutely exhaustive set of reports and ideas by then, but rather a compilation that lends itself to good decision-making about next steps. We will, tentatively, make an interim report to the Domestic Policy Council in November, to get feedback and make mid-course corrections.

We are to produce both short-term and long-term ideas, so that we offer both guidance as to steps that can be taken immediately and a blueprint for the next few years as to where things ought to be headed. We will want to look for ways to get immediate visibility for leadership steps to speak out about and take action to reduce the wave of violence that is engulfing so many of our communities and creating such enormous uncertainty in people's lives. We will want to pay attention to other relevant policy development going on elsewhere in the Administration, to avoid duplication. And we will want to find ways to tap the tremendous amount of expertise and information that exists around the country on the subject.

There will be four subgroups, on youth violence, family violence, intercommunal violence, and sexual assault. They are described more fully below.

We will have one more (hopefully our last) planning meeting, within the next two weeks. We will be in touch in the next day or two about a date.

By the time of that meeting you should be prepared to discuss:

-- Names of chairs of the groups and subgroups;

-- Names of members of the groups and subgroups;

-- Making funds available for travel and other expenses for people the groups need to meet with.

We want especially to thank Madeleine Kunin and the Department of Education, from whom we received a memorandum that was very helpful to us in elaborating the task.

Agenda for the Subgroups

All four working groups will answer the following questions in their area or subarea:

1. What is the current size and scope of the problem in the area they are looking at?

2. What do we know about how it came to be the way it is?

3. What is being done to deal with it now by the federal government and by other institutions and actors?

4. What are appropriate remedies and what role should the federal government play with regard to those remedies? How can various parts of the federal government work together and how can the federal government as a whole work in partnership with others in the design and implementation of remedies? When we talk about "remedies," the action items suggested by our work might include legislative proposals, ideas for reconfiguration of and interdepartmental cooperation among existing programs, leadership and speech ideas for the President and cabinet members, media and communications strategies of all kinds, and possibilities for action by institutions and individuals in other parts of American society. Common themes for each inquiry include: community-wide involvement, a variety of approaches, limited resources, a need for sufficient research, and a tension between the need for

immediate concrete action and drawing up a comprehensive federal strategy. The ultimate aim of the effort will be a limited number of initiatives in the context of a strategy for a comprehensive federal effort.[1]

5. What should the research and evaluation agenda be with regard to the problem set in question? Among other things, the research inquiry should be directed toward:

-- identifying the risk factors and protective factors for the violence area in question, by analogy to those related to drugs and alcohol, with intervention strategies designed to take these factors into consideration; and

-- collecting information on effective programs for use in the creation of other programs.

6. What sort of technical assistance do people need to design and implement relevant remedies in particular neighborhoods and communities?

7. Each subgroup will probably need to solicit outside advice and counsel in the course of its work, so it will need to think through at an early point its modus operandi for doing so.

Configuration of the Subgroups

The four subgroups, with an indication of our ideas as to which department or departments should be the lead or leads, will be:

1. Youth (Education, HHS, Labor)

2. Family, including child abuse, domestic violence (interspousal and interpartner), and elder abuse (HHS)

3. Intercommunal, including hate violence (Justice amd HUD)

4. Sexual assault (Justice)

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[1] The Department of Education suggests the following dissemination strategies: collaboration with other organizations on a national violence public awareness campaign; providing a resource guide to local communities; quarterly town hall meetings to showcase successful community efforts; and panel discussions of federal officials and community leaders over cable and satellite television, like the panel that was presented at the July 20-21 violence conference.

All departments are invited to participate in all subgroups (but are not obligated to do so), and we apologize for not creating a leadership role for all, but this seems to us to be the most workable approach.

Groups 2, 3, and 4 will operate on a unitary basis, without subgroups (unless they see the need to subdivide after they begin their work). Youth is more complicated and will have eight subgroups, which will be "steered" on an overall basis by the three youth co-chairs and chaired individually as indicated below.

We would stress a continuing sense of flexibility as to the configuration of the youth subgroups. The other three groups are fairly straightforward and reflect the results of a lot of discussion in which all of us have participated. We would certainly entertain suggestions for change in or simplification of the youth tasks. Education may feel that its work on violence in the schools is proceeding apace and requires no advice from other departments. HUD may feel similarly about questions of place, and HHS may feel that way about the zero to three subgroup that we added at Janet Reno's suggestion.

The eight proposed youth subgroups are:

a. Youth development (Labor, HHS, Education, but with the definite participation of people from all of the departments). This subgroup will have the discrete and specific task of coming up with an interdepartmental youth development initiative. This is as good a place as any to report to all of you that the Labor Department has already begun interdepartmental conversations about the implementation of Youth Fair Chance, a program for which it has $50 million in new fiscal 1993 funds. They have already met with some of the departments, including HHS and HUD. We can use this subgroup to explore the possibility that Youth Fair Chance can be supplemented with the participation of other departments and become the sort of comprehensive intervention many of us would like to see.

b. Juvenile justice (Justice and HHS). The charge to this subgroup would at a minimum be a compilation of best practices regarding interventions in lieu of traditional incarceration or institutionalization and reintegration into the community following institutionalization. It might conceptualize some demonstrations, too.

c. Zero to three (HHS). This subgroup would examine the violence-prevention implications of parenting skills education and early childhood development. Since a great deal of policy development is going on in this area, this subgroup might mainly incorporate by reference the work that is already under way.

d. Schools (Education). Education would of course participate in both of the above groups, as well as others, but this group would be particularly concerned with antiviolence curricula and mediation and conciliation initiatives. The Dept of Ed is of course already working on these issues, so the purpose of the group would in effect be for them to get the advice and possible participation of other departments regarding programs in this area.

e. Place (HUD). The responsibility of this subgroup would be ideas that strengthen places for which HUD takes responsibility. This is at least about public housing, although that may not be all it is about. The point is the same as with schools, i.e. HUD is undoubtedly already working on how to reduce youth violence in public housing, but it may be that the advice and participation of other departments would be of assistance.

f. Media (HHS). The charge here is about positive messages in the media to press for a reduction in violence. We put HHS in the lead here because of work that CDC has been doing on messages, but we would hope that public affairs people from any or all of the departments would be helpful.

g. Research (HHS). We would give this subgroup the responsibility for answering the questions about the scope of the problem of youth violence and the causes, as well as articulating a research agenda. We would expect to have the research perspective represented in all of the subgroups (as well as in the groups on family, intercommunal, and sexual violence).

h. Process (Justice). This group would be chaired by Shay Bilchik and would work, perhaps with Denver and Omaha as case examples of cities with which DOJ has already started to work, on conceptualizing a model planning process for communities to deal with youth violence, including an approach to simplifying the process of approaching the federal government for assistance in the youth area.

ADDRESSEES: Philip Heymann, Justice
Madeleine Kunin, Education
Michele Cavataio, Education
Robert Nash, USDA
Peter Necheles, USDA
Ricia McMahon, ONDCP
Joe Shuldiner, HUD
Mike Janis, HUD
Tom Glynn, Labor
Isaac Shapiro, Labor
Kathi Way, DPC/White House
Rona Sampson, White House
Eleanor Acheson, Justice
Shay Bilchik, Justice
Ann Rosewater, HHS
Suzan Johnson Cook, White House

cc: Carol Rasco

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

6/16/93

TO: Carol Rasco

FROM: Mitchell McKinney

Kathi asked me to put together a few talking points that the President might use in response to question concerning television and violence.

In our meeting with Jack Valenti, he felt that a White House Conference would simply duplicate the August industry conference. He did agree that this is currently a "hot" political issue that the President must deal with very carefully. Mr. Valenti indicated that the television industry is ready to deal with this problem, and excessive government intervention will only hinder his efforts to encourage self-regulation.

Please let me know if I can provide additional information.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR MARK GEARAN

FROM: Carol H. Rasco CHR

SUBJECT: Briefing Materials

As requested, attached are materials that may prove helpful in preparing briefing materials for the President's press conference tomorrow. Please let me know if additional information is needed.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Carol Rasco

SUBJECT: TV and Violence Talking Points

I. SUMMARY

In response to recent media and congressional attention regarding the amount of violence that is shown on television, you might be asked to comment on this issue. If so, the following talking points may be appropriate:

- "Certainly, I think this is an issue that is vitally important to the American family, and anything that can be done to limit the amount of unnecessary violence that is shown on television would be helpful."

- "I applaud the efforts of several members of Congress who have focused on this problem and are calling for changes. I know, for example, that this is an issue that is very important to Rep. Kennedy. Also, within the past few days, Sen. Conrad has announced the formation of a national task force to mobilize public reaction and encourage the industry to make needed changes; and Sen. Simon, who has been a leader in this area for some time, held hearings just last week to once again encourage the TV industry to deal with this problem."

- "In the past, we have seen examples, in the case of drugs, alcohol and smoking, where the television industry has responded to public concerns and has dealt with these issues in a responsible manner."

- "And I would hope that now the industry, the creators and producers of these programs, would again take the responsibility to limit the amount of violence that is shown. I feel that this issue should be dealt with through industry self-regulation, and is not something, I hope, that will require government regulation or intervention."

II. DISCUSSION

In recent conversations with myself and Mr. McLarty, Rep. Kennedy had requested that the White House host a conference on television violence. Rep. Kennedy felt that such a conference would allow the Administration to provide leadership in an area of increasing concern to the American public, and one of vital importance to the American family.

Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, has expressed concerns regarding the proposed conference and met with staff from Domestic Policy and Mr. McLarty's office to explain his reservations about White House involvement. Mr. Valenti feels that a White House event would be duplicating an industry sponsored conference that will be held in Los Angeles on August 2. He indicated that the industry is now ready to deal with this issue on its own, and further government involvement is not necessary.

DATE: June 16, 1993
TO: Carol Rasco
FROM: Mike Schmidt
RE: Presidential Press Conference Tomorrow Night

I got your memo on the press conference tomorrow night and was not sure whether any of my issues were "hot" enough to include in a briefing for the President. However, just to be safe, I whipped up short "blurbs" on two issues that could conceivably (though not very likely) come up in an off-the-wall question during the press conference:

- **Status of the Forest Management Plan for the Pacific Northwest:** The Office of Environmental Policy has received reports from all three interagency working groups (A Scientific Group tasked to come up with forest management options, an Economic Group tasked with developing an economic assistance package for affected workers, firms, and communities, and a Coordination Group tasked with looking at ways that federal agencies can better coordinate their delivery of services) and is currently synthesizing them into one comprehensive document. The plan is to accelerate the normal internal White House clearance process and get a decision document to the President as soon as possible. As soon as the President signs off on a set of policy recommendations, we can begin serious negotiations with the Hill (The Office of Environmental Policy may have submitted briefing materials on this subject for the press conference tomorrow night -- if so, I would go with their materials).

- **Status of Indian Gaming and the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA):** Senator Inouye, Chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, has been holding extensive meetings with all interested parties (Tribal leaders, representatives from the states, etc.) on possible changes to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. Over the past few years, a number of states and Indian Tribes have been at odds over the implementation of IGRA. Chairman Inouye hopes to find a solution that will be acceptable to both the Tribes and the states on this issue. (Donsia and I wrote up a three-page brief on Indian Gaming if you are interested in further information on this subject).

Please let me know if I can provide anything more on these or any other topics.

June 16, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Donsia Strong, DPC
Michael Schmidt, DPC

RE: Indian Gaming

This memorandum summarizes key issues and background information that surround the issue of Indian gaming.

BACKGROUND

Indian Gaming Pre-1988

As state lotteries began to proliferate in the late 1970s, several Indian tribes in Florida and California began raising revenues by operating bingo games offering larger prizes than those allowed under state law. When the states threatened to close these operations, the tribes sued in federal court, contending that state bingo laws were civil/regulatory in nature, and thus were not within state enforcement jurisdiction (according to federal case law, states have jurisdiction over Indian tribes in criminal/prohibitory matters, but do not have jurisdiction in civil/regulatory matters).

Of these court cases, two had a large impact on the issue of Indian gaming. First, in 1980, the Seminole Tribe of Florida won its suit against the sheriff of Broward County. A Florida court ruled that Congress did not confer authority on the states to regulate gaming activities on Indian lands, since the state permitted and regulated bingo and did not prohibit it. As a result of this verdict, gaming in Indian country began to grow rapidly. In 1987, a second case, *California v. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians*, the Supreme Court affirmed the ruling of the Florida court in the Seminole case. This case opened the door for a dramatic expansion of Indian gaming, and states began to push Congress for some sort of legislative compromise. The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA) was the result of this effort.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA)

Congress enacted IGRA to provide a legal basis for the operation and regulation of gaming by Indian Tribes. It represented a compromise that would provide a statutory basis for the operation of gaming by Indian tribes as a means of promoting tribal economic development, self-sufficiency, and strong tribal government while maintaining the sovereignty of Indian tribes and States alike.

The Act categorized gaming into three broad categories; Class I, Class II, and Class III and further outlined a regulatory scheme that apportioned regulating authority between the federal, State, and tribal governments:

- **Class I** gaming (social games or traditional tribal games played in conjunction with tribal ceremonies) is regulated under the exclusive jurisdiction of the tribes.

- **Class II** gaming (bingo, pull-tabs, and related games) is within the jurisdiction of the tribes, but is also regulated by the National Indian Gaming Commission (a three-person regulatory agency administratively located within the Department of Interior).

- **Class III** gaming (all other gaming, including horse racing, blackjack, roulette, slot machines, lotteries, and craps) can be conducted only after an appropriate Tribal-State compact is negotiated with final approval given by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Act also asserted that States must negotiate in "good faith" with Indian tribes seeking to develop class III gaming operations. It was the intent of Congress that States have a role in the regulation of Class III gaming, and that it should be the responsibility of the individual tribes and States to come to mutually agreeable terms.

KEY ISSUES

Currently, a number of states are urging Congress to amend IGRA to give states more regulatory authority over Indian gaming. Over the past two years, an increasing number of states have refused to negotiate any Class III gaming compacts with Indian tribes. These states claim that IGRA has resulted in forms of gambling, particularly casino gambling on Indian reservations, in states that have not authorized these forms of gambling. As a result of state refusal to negotiate, many tribes have sought relief in court. This conflict over Indian gaming and IGRA revolves around a few key issues:

- **IGRA As a Compromise.** While many states view IGRA as giving Indian tribes too much power over the regulation of tribal gaming, tribes see IGRA as a compromise between states and Indian tribes over this very issue. According to the *Cabazon* decision in 1987, states lacked jurisdiction to enforce their gaming laws against tribal gaming activities on reservations. IGRA's Class III compact provisions created a means by which states could enforce their gaming laws that otherwise would be inapplicable to reservation gaming. The tribes see this as a major inroad into tribal self-governance that they objected to but accepted reluctantly as the political price to be paid for reaping the economic benefits gained by Class III gaming.

- **Civil/Regulatory Laws vs. Criminal/Prohibitory Laws -- The "Any Means All" Controversy.** Perhaps the biggest point of controversy between states and tribal governments revolves around the notion that if a state authorizes one form of Class III gaming (ie. a state lottery), Indian tribes in that state are automatically entitled to negotiate compacts for all forms of Class III gaming. This notion, commonly referred to as the "any means all" standard, is one of the primary arguments used by states trying to amend IGRA. However, the "any means all" concept is probably an oversimplification. In a series of rulings on this issue over the past five years, a number of courts have held that if the intent of state law is to prohibit a certain conduct (gaming), it falls within the criminal jurisdiction of the state, but if state law permits the conduct at issue subject to regulation, it must be classified as civil/regulatory and hence be negotiable. In other words, unless state policy reflects an absolute criminal prohibition with respect to the gaming activities in question, the state's statutory restrictions are deemed regulatory rather than prohibitory.

- **The Meaning of "Good Faith" in IGRA.** States feel that the meaning of negotiating in "good faith" in IGRA should be clarified and applied to both states and tribes equally, with the burden of proving the allegation should rest with the party alleging that the other side is not acting in good faith. They argue that mere inability to agree upon a compact, especially in regards to a state's adherence to its own gaming laws, should not indicate bad faith by either party. Currently, IGRA places the burden of proof on the states. Tribes argue that placing this burden on the states corrects for an imbalance and should therefore stay in place -- under IGRA, tribes cannot conduct Class III gaming unless they successfully negotiate compacts with states, but states have no such obligation to negotiate and have little incentive to successfully negotiate a compact with tribes.

- **Economic Development in Indian Country.** There is no question that gaming is the single most successful economic development opportunity to occur on Indian country in over a century. Indian reservations are among the poorest communities in the United States today. Indian unemployment averages around six times the national average, and Indian health, education, and income statistics are depressingly low. Additionally, many reservations are located in rural areas that have historically lacked the infrastructure to attract serious economic development. Since Congress passed IGRA in 1988, annual revenues from gaming on reservations has reached over $5 billion, and tens of thousands of jobs have been created for Indian and non-Indians alike. Under IGRA, Indian gaming revenues must be used solely for governmental or charitable purposes, and tribes have used these funds to promote economic and community development in a number of innovative ways. So far, states and others who wish to limit or abolish Indian gaming have not yet come up with an alternative form of economic development that can come close to matching the revenues generated by Indian gaming.

- **Tribal Sovereignty.** Tribes see IGRA as giving major concessions to state governments on this front, and thus oppose any further erosion of their sovereignty. Indian tribes have long been recognized by the United States as sovereign nations with the inherent right to govern themselves. As far back as 1832, the Supreme Court has recognized and upheld this right, and absent Congressional action, no state may impose its laws on Indian reservations.

TO: Carol
FR: Bruce, Jose
RE: Crime Bill-Cops Question

STATUS OF CRIME BILL Q & A

Q: During the campaign you pledged to sing a tough anti-crime bill and to put a 100,000 new police on the streets -- but you haven't. There's been very little talk of anti-crime legislation and of putting police on the streets. Are you backing away from your pledge? Have you found that you cannot afford either the crime bill or putting more police on the streets?

A: No, I remain committed to putting more police on the streets as part of a modified version of last year's crime bill, which included the Brady Bill. I've also asked Congress to take action on a crime bill soon.

In addition, I've proposed expanding community policing through empowerment zones, which are part of my economic plan -- and spending $200 million immediately as part of the supplemental appropriations bill now pending in the Senate, to put more police on the streets.

Let me also reaffirm my strong support for putting more police on the streets and expanding community policing. As Police Commissioner of New York City, our new Drug Director, Lee Brown, put more police on the streets in every precinct and crime fell consistently for the first time in more than 30 years. In Los Angeles, Police Chief Willie Williams temporarily increased police force levels by 600 officers and violent crime dropped 12 percent across the city. Chief Williams said at the time:

> "If you put new officers in uniform and the street, in cars, on foot beats, on bicycles, wherever they are necessary, you can make a community safe again. It can reduce crime. It can reduce fear of crime.

I agree.

DIRECT LENDING/INCOME-CONTINGENT REPAYMENT BILL
June 16, 1993

Q. Mr. President, your budget proposal calls for a phased transition to full direct student loans by the end of five years. But the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee reported out a bill last week that would only allow you to get half way to your goal. What's your position on the Senate's action, and what if anything do you propose to do about it?

A. The Senate committee's report represents an important step on the road to a wholly new system of student loan finance in the country--a system that will reduce interest rates and fees paid by students, lower monthly payments, and squeeze out the excess profits.

The committee went a lot farther than most people thought it would--and much farther than anyone was willing to go just last year. But as I said, it's just one step on a long road. My administration remains committed to an orderly transition to full direct lending within five years. The House has already passed that proposal, and we're going to work with the Congress in the coming weeks to achieve a result that meets my objectives.

Bill Galston

Fax: 2878

Carol –

You have all the most recent materials on health care.

Attached are talking points in response to this morning's Wall Street Journal article on job loss due to health reform.

Christine
x2929

Talking Points on Jobs and Health Care Reform

The first thing we should get straight is that controlling health care spending and reducing waste in the system is probably the best thing that could happen to the American economy.

THe WSJ article shows that the health care industry is moving in the directions we're talking about: greater cooperation, attention to efficiency, sharing of health care resources. Our reform will bolster these efforts and will guarantee high quality health care that is affordable -- to Americans and the American economy.

As far as job growth, it' s true that slowing the health care industry's rapid expansion will slow that rate at which jobs are created. But we should talk about which jobs we mean.

It is true that that there are practices and policies in the way health care works today that we want to do away with -- we want to eliminate the insurance underwriting and redlining practices that unfairly discriminate against workers in small companies and people who've ever been sick. We want to reduce the bloated bureaucracy and do away with all the confusing forms. This will mean fewer claims processors and fewer underwriters and fewer bureaucrats. Right now hospitals hire four administrators for every new doctor they hire. If our reform means two new doctors and no new administrators, that's fine with us.

However, we will still be creating new jobs in health care-- lots of them. Our plan will extend coverage to the 60 million Americans with little or no insurance and will increase the availability of long-term care services. What will this mean for American jobs? It will mean fewer days and weeks lost to sick leave, fewer hours when machines run idle because the machinist doesn't feel well and can't afford to see a doctor. A healthier America will mean a more productive workforce. It will mean that those people who stay on welfare rather than get a job because they can't afford to lose health care for their kids will have an incentive to leave the welfare roll and go to work. And finally, it will mean an increased need for front-line caregivers to help treat our population. More care for more people will mean more jobs in health care.

Today, companies look at their skyrocketing health care bills and realize they can't expand-- their health care costs mean they can't afford to. Right now auto plants lay off workers in droves and struggling to stay afloat-- in part because we are competing with foreign companies with much lower health care costs. Entrepeneurs wanting to strike out on their own feel they can't afford to leave their current job-- what if they lose their health care? Our high health care costs are stifling job growth throughout this economy.

Our reform will bring costs under control and will lead to a more stable economy-- good news for the American worker.

This is an addition from Donsia that was given to Gracia last night

TALKING POINTS

ALIEN SMUGGLING

The Plan of Action attempts to combat alien smuggling by organized crime syndicates. The Plan involves the coordinated efforts of eleven departments and agencies of the U.S. Government working in coordination with the White House Domestic Policy Council and the National Security Council.

This is a major criminal problem that has existed for at least two years and has been dealt with on an ad hoc basis. Since August 1991, there have been at least 14 boat smuggling incidents involving the direct discharge of aliens into the United States in circumstances that indicate involvement of organized criminal elements.

Criminal syndicates force migrants to travel to the U.S. under despicable conditions. Once the migrants arrive in the U.S., they are consigned to years of indentured servitude.

Our Plan addresses criminal smuggling in a number of ways:

- ♦We will strengthen our law enforcement efforts in the U.S. by expanding our investigative efforts and broadening prosecution strategies.
- ♦We will go after smugglers and their operations at the sources.
- ♦We will take measures to interdict and redirect smuggling ships in transit.
- ♦We will expedite procedures for adjudicating immigration claims of alien smuggled into the United States.

With this Plan, the United States is signaling its abhorrence of the trafficking in human misery for profit and its determination to combat this illegal activity. At the same time, we reaffirm our commitment to the protection of bonefide refugees.

TALKING POINTS

LOBBYING DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1993

On May 6, 1993, the Senate passed the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1993. In addition to the provisions set forth below, the Senate version includes an amendment offered by Senator Wellstone which requires lobbyists to disclose any benefit conferred upon a Member in excess of $20. Senator Lautenberg successfully amended the legislation to include a "sense of the Senate resolution" that Senate gift rules should be amended to match those of the Executive branch.

Senator Levin has requested that the Administration not express a preference of one amendment over another (i.e. gift disclosure vs. ban).

The Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1993:

♦Plugs Loopholes in Existing Disclosure Statutes

Under the Lobbying Disclosure Act all professional lobbyists must register regardless of whether they lobby the Executive or Legislative Branch. For the first time, contact with Executive or Legislative staff is covered. Lawyer-lobbyists for foreign companies must register. The only exceptions are for lobbyists who are paid less than $1,000 semi-annually, or whose lobbying activities are "only incidental to, and not a significant part of," of their jobs.

♦Replaces Existing Disclosure Statutes With A Single Comprehensive Statute

The current disclosure regime is a patchwork of statutes. Each has different objectives, disclosure requirements and deadlines. By contrast, the Lobbying Disclosure Act consolidates all filing into a single form to be filed at a single location.

♦Streamlines Disclosure Requirements to Provide Meaningful Information and Reduce Burdens

Registrants must identify their clients; identify the issues on which they lobby; disclose how much they were paid; identify the federal agencies and congressional committees contacted. Registrants must identify clients with foreign ownership in excess of 20 percent. Former Government employees who within two years of leaving the Government register to lobby must disclose their past Government employment.

♦Establishes a New Office of Lobbying Registration and Public Disclosure to Administer and Enforce the New Disclosure Statute

Located in the Department of Justice, the Office will administer the statute, provide guidance to the public on how to comply, provide cross-indexing with the FEC. Provides for more realistic penalties instead of the existing criminal penalties (which have never been enforced).

OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

THE WHITE HOUSE

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 CODE: G: - Crime & violence in our schools

~~REQ:~~ _____ ~~Quote~~ - Organization like yours

~~SEND COPY TO (ORIGINAL TO CHR):~~ _____

SCHEDULE ? : ACCEPT PENDING REGRET

DESIGNEE TO ATTEND: _____

REMARKS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Sent 2/8

Pers. sig.

cc of my ltr ~~plus source~~:
Ron Klain (sp.?)
Bruce Reed

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 8, 1994

Dr. Timothy J. Dyer
Executive Director
NASSP
1904 Association Drive
Reston, VA 22091-1537

Dear Dr. Dyer:

Thank you for taking the time to write and share your thoughts with me on crime and violence in our schools. It is very important that this Administration hear from organizations like yours who have valuable information to contribute. I have shared your letter with staff members of the Domestic Policy Council.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Carol H. Rasco

Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

CHR:ram

nassp The National Association of Secondary School Principals
1904 Association Drive • Reston, Virginia 22091-1537 • Tel: (703) 860-0200 • Fax: (703) 476-5432

February, 1994

Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

FEB 5 REC'D

Dear Ms. Rasco:

America's children are being attacked and killed every day.
Acts of violence against young people are wasting our future.
We all have a grave responsibility to combat this senselessness.

The National Association of Secondary School Principals' Board of Directors, representing 43,000 school leaders, recently adopted two positions on violence. Enclosed are copies of these important declarations as well as two editorials published in the NASSP NewsLeader. The nation's high school and middle school leaders are calling upon all levels of government, as well as the news media and entertainment industry to assist them in creating a safe learning environment for every American child. This will require a comprehensive societal plan, designed to reduce access to deadly weapons, as well as halt the glamorization of violence in the media and the entertainment industry.

The Association's leaders believe that action must be taken to ensure that children are safe and can attend schools that are conducive to learning. Recent statistics indicate that 15 percent of America's youth, ages 10-19, have taken a handgun to school this past year, and a frightening 39 percent know someone personally who has been killed or injured by gunfire. In addition, it is estimated that 160,000 young people stay home from school each day because they are afraid!* These statistics indicate that strong action must be taken to reduce access to weapons, and to assist our youth with the constructive resolution of daily conflicts.

NASSP is going to move forward, calling attention to this American tragedy. Principals and assistant principals will engage in a number of action plans to encourage parents and community leaders to join hands in fighting the proliferation of weapons in schools and society. The children in your communities need you to join this battle. I ask you to assist school leaders to battle the scourge of violent behavior that is destroying the future of our nation.

Concisely said, enough is enough!

Yours truly,

Timothy J. Dyer

Dr. Timothy J. Dyer
Executive Director

*Statistics from July 1993 Survey of Experiences, Perceptions and Apprehensions about Guns Among Young People in America. Conducted by LH Research, Inc. Study Director: Louis Harris

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
STATEMENT OF POSITION

Weapons in Schools

Whereas, students have a right to attend school without a fear of weapons' violence to themselves or others;

Whereas, safe schools enhance the learning environment, necessary for quality schools, which are essential to a successful democracy;

Whereas, the causes for violence are multiple: chronic poverty, the lack of jobs and role models, the disintegration of families, the loss of moral values, and a popular culture that seems to glorify violence at every turn;

Whereas, a major 1993 Louis Harris poll about guns among American youth reports that 1 in 25 students have taken a handgun to school in a single month, and 59 percent know where to get a handgun if they need one;

Whereas, violence is exacerbated with the increase of weapons in our schools resulting in some 31 deaths from guns during the 1992–93 school year; be it therefore known that,

The National Association of Secondary School Principals:

- supports passage of the Brady Bill which requires a waiting period and background check before legal purchase of a handgun;
- urges full enforcement of the Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990;
- calls on Congress to pass the Safe Schools Act of 1993, with an amendment that will ban the purchase of a handgun and semi-automatic guns for any person under the age of 21;
- urges schools to provide staff training for weapons situations arising in school, and to implement student awareness programs which challenge youths' falsely held beliefs that they are invincible;
- challenges schools to implement apprehension, prevention, intervention, and counseling programs to combat possession of weapons and violent acts;
- encourages school-based parent involvement programs to include violence prevention strategies that emphasize the issue of easy access to handguns;
- exhorts school districts to establish violence prevention curriculum, grades K–12, and promote articulation among levels to ensure continuity in policies and practices;
- challenges Schools of Education to add conflict resolution and violence coping skills to their teacher preparation programs.

*Where principals appear in this statement, it refers also to assistant principals, vice principals, and deans (where the role is that of administrative support to the principal).

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
STATEMENT OF POSITION

Violence in the Media and Entertainment Industry

Whereas, in 1979, the National Association of Secondary School Principals urged the broadcasting and motion picture industries to work with educators and parents in moving toward a significant reduction of violent acts in television and film programming;

Whereas, the nation is experiencing an unrivaled period of juvenile violent crime perpetrated by youths from all races, social classes, and lifestyles;

Whereas, the average American child views 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence on TV before finishing elementary school, and by the age of 18, that same teenager will have witnessed 200,000 acts of violence on TV, including 40,000 murders; and,

Whereas, the entertainment industry (movies, records, music videos, radio, and television) plays an important role in fostering anti-social behavior by promoting instant gratification, glorifying casual sex, encouraging the use of profanity, nudity, violence, killing, and racial and sexual stereotyping; be it therefore known that,

The National Association of Secondary School Principals:

- appreciates the efforts of the U.S. Attorney General to focus on the problem of increasing violence in the media;
- stands in opposition to violence and insensitive behavior and dialogue in the entertainment industry;
- commends television broadcasters who have begun self-regulation by labeling each program it deems potentially offensive with the following warning: DUE TO VIOLENT CONTENT, PARENTAL DISCRETION IS ADVISED; and producers of music videos and records who use similar labeling systems;
- encourages parents to responsibly monitor and control the viewing and listening habits of their children with popular media products (records, videos, TV programs, etc.);
- calls upon advertisers to take responsible steps to screen the programs they support on the basis of their violent and profane content;
- supports federal legislation designed to decrease and monitor TV violence including:
  a. H.R. 288, sponsored by Representative Edwin Markey (MA) and Jack Fields (TX), requiring TVs to be equipped with a V-chip, enabling viewers to completely block programs classified as violent by the networks;
  b. S. 942, sponsored by David Durenburger (MN), requiring the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to develop and codify standards to reduce TV violence; and,
- calls upon the Federal Communications Commission to initiate hearings on violence in the media, and to consider as part of those hearings the establishment of guidelines for broadcasters to follow during prime time and children's viewing hours; furthermore, the FCC should use its licensing powers to ensure broadcasters' compliance with guidelines on violence and establish a strict procedure to levy fines against those licensees who fail to comply.

*Where principals appear in this statement, it refers also to assistant principals, vice principals, and deans (where the role is that of administrative support to the principal).

Reprinted from the November 1993 *NASSP NewsLeader*, a publication of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Editorial

Enough Is Enough

Timothy J. Dyer

As I watched the momentous signing of a peace accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), I was moved by the words of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin, when he reminded the world that there has been enough killing, enough bloodshed, enough hatred and animosity, enough agony and torture for both Israeli and Palestinian families.

My mind began to wander as I listened to these words, knowing the carnage that we create in our own country, and realizing that we have not yet come to the same conclusion that the courageous Israeli Prime Minister has—enough is enough.

On a regular basis in the United States, hundreds of children and teenagers are killed, yet we do nothing about it. Every day in America 14 children, age 19 and under, are killed in gun accidents, suicides, and homicides. Many more are wounded. In 1990, more than 2,874 children and teenagers were murdered with guns, 1,476 committed suicide with guns, and 541 died in unintentional shootings. Gunshot wounds to children age 16 and under nearly doubled in major urban areas between 1987 and 1990. One more grim statistic: the leading cause of death for both black and white teenage boys in America is gunshot wounds. Carnage blankets our streets—it must end.

I labor under no illusion that gun control in one form or another will solve all the criminal and violent problems of our society, but it will be a step in the right direction. When we compare ourselves to Canada, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, and other western countries to which we are so happy to compare ourselves on a variety of other fronts, we see dramatically lower numbers than those that exist in our society. If a foreign power were doing this to our children, we would declare war upon them, but we do nothing when we do it to ourselves.

Every day in America 14 children, age 19 and under, are killed in gun accidents, suicides, and homicides.

Recently, I attended an awards presentation, during which Congressman Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.) made one of the most profound remarks I believe I have ever heard from a public figure. He was discussing a variety of subjects, and one struck a nerve—school violence. He said, "Ladies and gentlemen, we're the first generation of Americans who are afraid of our children." That is an extremely sad commentary on a society nearly gone mad and apparently unwilling to deal with this issue in a rational and sane manner.

Colorado, a state not very partial to gun control in the past, found that enough was enough during its "summer of violence." The legislature overwhelmingly passed a gun control law restricting the right of younger children to carry guns—making it a major offense to do so. Every state in the Union prohibits people under the age of 21 from drinking alcohol, yet in many states people can possess and buy guns at the age of 16.

To purchase flood control insurance, one has to wait days, and many homes and livelihoods this past summer were wiped out and destroyed during that waiting period. Yet, except in a few, brave states, there is no waiting period to purchase a lethal weapon such as a gun.

We are not talking about restricting the right of legitimate sportsmen to engage in their sport. We are talking about midnight specials, handguns, guns that can be concealed, weapons that can destroy life and, particularly, the lives of our children. We must mount a campaign that brings an end to this insanity.

The passage of the Brady Bill is one step in the right direction. It is a small step, but a necessary one, and we strongly urge the Congress to adopt it swiftly. President Clinton has indicated that he will sign it the moment it reaches his desk.

As representatives of America's youth, we must become active in the campaign to stop this carnage. If we don't, Representative Dellums' grim assessment will become a haunting reality.

—T.J.D. ■

Reprinted from the January 1994 *NASSP NewsLeader*, a publication of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Editorial

Brady Bill: Only the Beginning

Timothy J. Dyer

A momentous occasion occurred recently in Washington, D.C., when President Clinton signed the Brady Bill—a bill of modest proportions, but a major step toward a rational approach in combating the violence that grips our nation.

Around the time of the bill's signing, we heard the tragic news that one of our own colleagues, Dale Breitlow, was shot and murdered in the hallway of a high school as he discharged his duties and responsibilities as an assistant principal. These two events—one hopeful, the other tragic—focus our attention on the grim reality our country faces concerning gun violence. It is so sad that one of our colleagues has paid with his life because this nation refuses to deal with an obsession with violence, and refuses to deal adequately with increasing gun proliferation.

The argument that guns don't kill, but criminals do, begs the question to the point of absurdity. Criminal violence and mayhem plague our society in large measure because of such easy access to guns. Why we as a society cannot see this fact escapes me completely.

Your Board of Directors adopted two position statements printed in the December *NewsLeader* (reprinted on page 3). I applaud them for their forthrightness and their unanimous condemnation of the madness that is rampant in this country.

This is not a school issue, it's a societal issue that has spilled over into the schools. Instead of settling disputes rationally, people resort—because guns are so readily available—to out and out murder. This horror is perpetuated by easy access to handguns.

One of the most disgusting aspects of the debate over the Brady Bill was the opposition's preoccupation with instant availability of guns. They argued for an instant computer check system allowing immediate gun purchases.

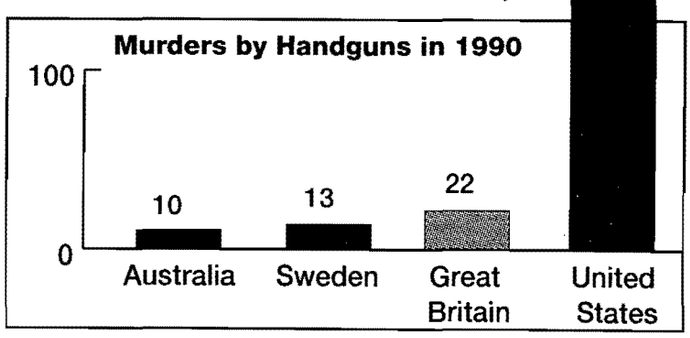
Let's consider the fact that one must legally qualify, study, and take examinations for the right to drive an automobile. Few of us purchase our cars immediately. What is this craziness with guns on demand? How can the opponents of the Brady Bill hold their heads high realizing what they are doing to this country?

Let's take a look at the facts. The CBS broadcast "This Morning" (12/1/93) aired a segment discussing gun control. Look at this chart, and come to your own conclusions. And, the heinous reality according to the FBI Uniform Crime Reports is the number of gun related deaths grew to 13,220 in 1992. We all know the fatalities are on the rise.

After looking at these figures, who is crazy and who is sane? Australia, Switzerland, and Great Britain have comprehensive and enforceable gun control laws. Look at the results!

How many more assistant principal Breitlows must die before we deal sanely with this issue? We hope this wonderful man will not have died in vain; and we as a nation deal with this issue.

—T.J.D.



file

VIOLENCE:

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

WHAT OUR CHILDREN FEAR MOST:

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

THESE FEARS MIRROR REALITY:

"America is the most violent country in the industrialized world."

Dr. Mark Rosenburg, Assoc.Director
CDC National Center for Injury Control

- More than 2.2 million Americans are victims of violent injury each year. (4)

- Approximately one third of all injuries in America are estimated to be the result of violence. [1]

- Over 50,000 of these violent injuries are fatal. (6)

- In three of our largest states, California, New York and Texas, as well as in D.C., Virginia, Louisiana, and Nevada, there were more deaths caused by firearms than motor vehicle during 1991. Among Americans age 25 - 34 firearm deaths presently exceed the rate of motor vehicle deaths. (HHS)

- Motor vehicle violence is still the leading cause of death for people between the ages of 15 and 24, but a recent HHS report indicates that by 1995, homocides could surpass the number of young deaths caused by automobile accidents. By the year 2003, CDC estimates that firearms may be the leading cause of death nationwide.

ON AN <u>AVERAGE</u> DAY IN AMERICA:

- More than 50 people kill themselves with a gun. (3)
- At least 60 people die from interpersonal violence. (3)
- **14 children lose their lives to gun-related violence.** (CDF)

FIREARM DEATHS ARE ON THE RISE, AS IS THE PREVALENCE OF GUNS:

- 7 out of 10 homocides in the U.S. are committed with a gun.
- Among the 38,317 firearm deaths reported in 1991,

  47 % were homocides,

  48 % were suicides. (NCHS)

- There are more than 200 million firearms in the U.S. today. (DPC report)
- Half of the households in this country now have one or more firearms. (DPC)

CHILDRENS' FEARS SURROUNDING HEALTH CARE ARE EQUALLY REALISTIC:

- 58 million Americans are without health insurance at some point each year.
- 38.5 million are without health insurance at any given time.
- An additional 23 million are "underinsured".
- **19 million of the uninsured are children.**

"Financial ruin from medical bills is almost exclusively an American disease."

Roul Turley

THE CRISIS OF HEALTH CARE & THE CRISIS OF VIOLENT CRIME:

Violence takes a heavy toll on our health care system:

- It overburdens and endangers our health care providers.
- It threatens the viability of our health care institutions.
- It adds billions to this nation's health care bill.

Counting the indirect costs, both financial and societal, violence is one of the premiere threats to public health in America, and the costliest epidemic we face.

> *"Violence is every bit a public health issue for me and my successors in this century as smallpox, tuberculosis and syphylis were for my predecessors in the last two centuries."*
>
> *C. Everett Koop, U.S. Surgeon General, 1984*

VIOLENCE OVERBURDENS AND ENDANGERS PROVIDERS:

Uncompensated Care:

- Trauma patients often require a greater time committment from the provider, particularly as measured in follow-up care, than do elective cases.

- Services provided in the trauma center often go unreimbursed, compounding the physician's loss of income.

- Because trauma injuries occur mostly at night, working late and being on 24-hour call is disruptive to some surgeons' lifestyles and can result in their having less time for elective surgeries and office care.

- One D.C. trauma surgeon reported that in 1991, he and the surgeons on his five-member team each provided more than $100,000 worth of free care to gunshot patients alone. [17]

VIOLENCE OVERBURDENS AND ENDANGERS PROVIDERS:

Providers Are Increasingly at Risk Themselves:

- Upon entering one Los Angeles trauma center, 25% of patients were carrying a lethal weapon .

    * Some of these weapons go unnoticed by providers.

    * In some trauma centers, it is not unusual to assign patients aliases to avoid their being tracked down and further assaulted by their perpetrators. (AMNA) As a result, outbreaks of violence are not uncommon in some emergency departments.

- Over 70% of nurses working in psychiatric facilities have been assaulted during their career. The majority of injuries occur while attempting to contain patient violence. (AMNA.)

    * Data suggests that workers at a maximum security forensic hospital are at higher risk of work-related injuries than employees in the most hazardous industry in the country -- construction.

- A recent JAMA article highlights one urban trauma center's "devastating psychosocial effect on physicians and their staff" which the article sites as being minimal compared to the "emotionally dampening and debilitating" experience of underserved local inhabitants who come for treatment.

VIOLENCE THREATENS THE VIABILITY OF OUR HEALTH INSTITUTIONS:

- Inner-city trauma centers are repositories for the victims of violent crime and drug wars because they have to treat those severely injured who often are uninsured and do not pay their bills. [17]

- Already overburdened public hospitals must continue to meet rising demands with progressively diminishing resources.

- Overcrowding has reached a new peak of disarray, commonly referred to as emergency department gridlock -- numerous interlocking stretchers obstruct the paths between stretchers and the nurses station.

- The emergency department at King/Drew Medical Center, the only major hospital serving So. Central Los Angeles, was closed to incoming patients 67% of the time in 1991 because of saturated facilities. [16]

- The ramifications of this are even more detrimental to the public health in light of the fact that 82% of hospital admissions at King/Drew are through the emergency department. This kind of admissions routine is not out of the ordinary. It is largely due to the low socio-economic status of many patients, lacking health insurance, and overcrowded neighborhood outpatient clinics. [16]

- Such overloading delays treatment and exacerbates the incidence of shock and shock-related organ failures. [16]

- Conditions of overcrowding tie up already scarce expensive diagnostic and intensive care facilities, increase costs, and unfavorably affect physical outcome of patients. [16]

VIOLENCE:

- The majority of violent injuries, are penetrating injuries -- such as gunshot and knifewounds. Not only are they among the most expensive injuries to treat; the incidence of these injuries is rapidly increasing.

- The average charge per hospital admission for a trauma patient is three times higher than that for a regular acute care admission. [17]

- Urgently needed trauma care disrupts hospital routines and physicians' private practices and lifestyles, and upsets some private patients. [17]

- At one hospital surveyed by GAO, surgeries, including 15 colon surgeries, were postponed for up to 3 weeks because of trauma disruption. Hospitals rely heavily on their paying customers to reimburse them for the financial losses they incur when treating uninsured trauma victims. But, many hospital officials fear these paying patients will avoid the trauma care environment and seek services elsewhere, causing the hospital to lose revenue. [17]

INDIRECT COSTS TO PROVIDERS:

- In 1989, about 80% of gunshot and stabbing victims treated in some urban trauma centers were uninsured, underinsured, or Medicaid-eligible. [17]

- Hospitals have been forced to hire more security guards, install metal detectors, and take other safety precautions. [17]

- Some hospitals are finding it increasingly difficult to attract and retain qualified surgeons becasue of the effects of trauma care on physicians' income and lifestyle. [17]

- Rises in unreimbursed trauma care costs have paralleled the increases in penetrating injuries associated with crime and violence. [17]

HEALTH CARE COSTS ADDED TO THE NATION'S BILL AS A RESULT OF VIOLENCE:

- The average cost of any violent injury (fatal and nonfatal) = $44,000 in $1992 (Miller)

- Direct health care costs alone due to violent injuries are estimated at $5.7 billion per year. (30)[1]

- Our health care system treats 1.5 million victims of violent crime every year, according to the National Institute of Justice. (8) [23]

- Approximately 85% of hospital costs for treatment of penetrating trauma (firearms and stabbings) are unreimbursed and subsequently cost-shifted onto the privately insured. (34a)

- Up to 30% of emergency room visits by women are the result of injuries from domestic violence, which accounts for over 1.4 million doctor visits each year. [1]

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

- Gunshot kills a child every two hours in the U.S, while a police officer is killed by guns every 5 days and 9 hours. (CDF)

- More than 100,000 children bring a gun into school on any given day. (NEA)

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

U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. Joycelyn Elders

CHILDREN AS VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE:

- Homocide is now the third leading cause of death for elementary and middle school children. (CDF)

- Almost 3 out of 4 children in one fifth grade class in a Boston school reported knowing someone who had been shot or stabbed. (23A)[25]

- 160,000 children miss school because of fear of injury. (NEA)

- The effect on inner-city children of exposure to violence has caused them to show symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder comparable to children in Mozambique, Cambodia and Palestine. (CDF)

- More than 2.9 million children were reported abused or neglected in 1992. (CDF)

- Each year 1,300 children die as a result of abuse or severe neglect. (DPCp.1)

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

U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. Joycelyn Elders

THE SETTING OF VIOLENCE:

"Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime." *Aristotle*

- Victims of crime are disproportionately low-income people. (DPC)

- One in five children in this country is living below the poverty line. (CDF)

"Must the hunger become anger and the anger fury before anything will be done?"

John Steinbeck

- 59 % of children grades 6 - 12 say they know where to get a gun if they want one -- in a recent study done by Harvard SPH.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND GUN PREVALENCE:

Violence transpires overwhelmingly between two people who know eachother, are drinking, and have gotten into an argument. The presence of a gun significantly increases the chance that someone is shot, or killed. *These are the results of a large scale statistical analysis conducted by Mark Rosenburg, Assoc. Director of CDC's National Center for Injury Control.*

- In almost half of all homocides, alcohol is consumed by the victim, the perpetrator, or both. (11) [20]
- 43 % of high school seniors report they that have used an illicit drug, according to a 1993 study by the Universty of Michigan. Teenage drug use is on the rise for the first time in a decade.
- Incidence of violence among drug abusers is 16 times higher than the rate in the general population. (DPC)
- 40 % of all homocides are drug-related.
- In D.C., evidence of cocaine has been found in 80% of homocide victims. (14)[21]

THE INDIRECT COSTS OF THE VIOLENCE EPIDEMIC:

Two of the most recent estimates regarding the costs, direct and indirect, of violence have been done by Third Party Payer's Injury Prevention Resource Center.

- Lost productivity per penetrating fatality in 1992 cost about $940,000 in physical injury, in psycholgical injury, and in productivity lost by other employees.

- Incarcerations in this country cost almost $ 50 billion annually.

- The total cost of maintaining our present level of law enforcement is over five times that amount.

- **It is estimated that one in 99 people in the U.S. will live behind bars in the year 2000.**

- The average annual cost to incarcerate a juvenile in California was about $90,000 in 1992.

- The annual California expenditure for education per child in 1992 was $5,029. (JAMA, 1/93)

HOW TO TURN 40 CENTS INTO $2 MILLION

Money Magazine's most recent issue tracked the cost of one hollow-point bullet -- a bullet that shot into the spine of David Johnstone while he was walking down a street on a business trip in San Francisco. David Johnstone died one month later, leaving behind a wife, two children, and a financial record of the economic toll violence is taking on our society.

$65,017 =	hospital bills, including $10,890 for the air ambulance,
$525,000 =	Johnstone's business accident travel provision at five times his $65,000 annual salary,
$46,000 =	paid annually to the Johnstone family by Social Security and worker's compensation,
$22,000 =	contributed by Johnstone's colleagues in a college fund for the two children,
$15,000 =	the oldest son qualifies for an additional scholarship as a result,
$18,000 =	the cost so far of an on-going police investigation to find the perpetrator's accomplices,
$15,000 =	the juvenile sentencing hearing for the juvenile who fired the gun,
$200,000 =	the minimum to keep the convicted juvenile and one accomplice behind bars,
$1 million+ =	economic loss for the 20-plus years of productivity lost when johnstone died at 43 years of age.
TOTAL =	**$ 2 million in overall measurable costs.**

Third Party Prevention estimates that the average overall cost of a violent fatality comes to $ 2.8 million.

This organization has just finished tracking the expense of one small bullet. He estimates that the injury price tag on each bullet sold in the U.S. in 1992 was $ 27 total. This includes not just bullets that maimed people, but ones aimed at animals, aimed at targets, and ones still sitting in the glove compartment. Each price tag includes:

$.60 in direct cost for medical care and emergency services

$7.80 in lost earnings and housework

$18.60 in pain, suffering and lost quality of life.

TEN BETTER WAYS TO INVEST $2 MILLION

$ 2 MILLION COULD FINANCE:

1. **the refurbishing of 133 rundown playgrounds in D.C.**

   Average cost of a new playground in D.C. is $45,000. Average cost of refurbishing an old playground is **$15,000**. (The D.C. Dept. of Recreation and Parks will replace 10 old playgrounds this year for about $150,000.)

   Controller/Administrator for Financial & Administrative Support Services, D.C. Recreation & Parks

2. **more than 14,000 weeks at summer camp away from the city.**

   One week of summer camp away from the city costs **$140** per child.

   Boy Scouts of America

3. **166 national service slots with AmeriCorps.**

   One national service slot with AmeriCorps costs $7,225 in stipends, plus $4,800 in scholarship upon completion of one year of service. Total cost to cover one participant = **$12,025**.

   Corporation for National Service

4. **1,000 new Macintosh computers with printers for D.C. public schools.**

   Average cost of a school computer = **$2,000** for Mac, printer, and software

   Office of Procurement, D.C. Public Schools

5. **the hiring of at least 75 new teachers into the public school system.**

   Average salary of a new teacher in D.C. public schools = **$26,000** with no prior experience

   Personnel, D.C. Public Schools

   or, the hiring of 68 school counselors to help students work on conflict resolution.

   Average salary of in school counselor = **$29,000** with a Masters

   Superintendent, D.C. Public Schools

6. **vaccines for over 15,000 children to be immunized in the public sector.**

   Cost of vaccines to immunize one child in D.C. = **$130** in the public sector

   ASPE, Dept. of Health & Human Services

7. **over 12,600 comprehensive HIV tests with counseling.**

A comprehensive HIV test with counseling = **$158**

Center for Disease Control

8. **almost 29,000 periodic exams with a family practitioner,**

A periodic exam with a family practitioner = **$69** on average.

or, over 31,000 periodic gynological exams.

A periodic gynecological exam costs **$64** on average.

Physician Marketplace Statistics 1992, AMA

9. **nine months of full-time child care so that a child who has a child can still receive an education.**

The cost of nine months of full-time child care so that a child who has a child could still receive an education = **$4,500** ($500/mo.)

Local D.C. DayCare Center

10. **the buying of 20,000 guns off the street at $100 each.**

The number of guns that could be bought off the street at **$100** per gun, as in the recent Toys for Guns campaign.

— — —

"If we are to have true security in health care reform, we must restore security in our homes, our schools, our streets and our nation."

Dr. Joycelyn Elders, U.S. Surgeon General

Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work

National Conference **August 15-17, 1994**

Grand Hyatt Hotel **Washington, DC**

file

FACT SHEET

What Are the Purposes of the Conference?

The Solving Youth Violence Conference, which will focus primarily on "youth-related" violence, is designed to:

- Demonstrate that there are effective youth violence prevention and intervention strategies and programs operating in towns and cities around the country.
- Demonstrate that the most effective way to deal with crime and violence issues is through the development of a comprehensive strategy that involves the active participation of a wide range of individuals from the community.
- Assist city/community teams attending the conference to return home with information that will enable them to develop more effective strategies to deal with youth-related violence in their communities.

What Are some of the Expected Outcomes of the Conference?

- Participants will acknowledge that violence is an extremely complex problem that affects all types of communities, and that while there are no simple answers to solving the problem, there are programs and strategies that have proven effective in preventing and controlling violence.
- Participant teams will be provided with information about federal, state, and local resources that can assist them in strengthening networks and mobilizing efforts to deal with violence in their communities.
- Participants will be provided with a compendium of promising programs and strategies that will be highlighted and discussed at the conference.
- Participant teams will be encouraged to commit to continue working as a team when they leave the conference.

How Will this Conference Provide a Unique Experience?

- Teams of policymakers and community leaders will be provided an opportunity to meet with experts and develop custom-tailored violence prevention and control strategies and programs.

- Participants will be encouraged to interact with panelists and other participants during the conference. This conference is not designed to provide a one-way flow of information–it is designed to promote interaction and team participation.
- A conference highlight will be a Town Hall meeting featuring the Cabinet Secretaries of the co-sponsoring federal agencies. In this meeting, participants will be encouraged to express their views and concerns on youth violence directly to Administration officials.

What Federal Agencies Are Co-Sponsoring the Conference?

- U.S. Department of Justice
- U.S. Department of Labor
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- U.S. Department of Education
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- U.S. Department of the Treasury
- Office of National Drug Control Policy

Who Should Attend?

This conference is aimed at policymakers, executives, administrators, practitioners, community members, and youth themselves, who are committed to deal with youth-related violence problems in their communities. Teams of people who represent critical sectors of local government, private agencies, and communities are encouraged to attend and meet as a team during the conference to develop plans and strategies. Each team should have representatives from:

* Law Enforcement
* Education
* City/County Management
* Public Health
* Social Services/Child Protective Services
* Job Training Officials (JTPA)
* Community Business Leaders
* Youth
* Youth Serving Organizations
* Local Foundations

Registration Fee

The registration fee for this national conference is $50.00 per person. The fee includes a copy of the compendium of promising violence prevention and control programs, a copy of the summary of proceedings, and other helpful materials from the conference.

If anyone from your jurisdiction's team needs a special accommodation to participate in this conference, please indicate this on the registration form.

Hotel/Travel Information

Reservations must be made directly with the Grand Hyatt Hotel, 1000 H Street, NW, Washington, DC, by July 29, 1994. Reservations will be accepted after this date only on a space available basis. A special rate of $113 for a single room, tax included, is being offered to conference participants. For hotel reservations, call 800-233-1234 or 202-582-1234. Specially discounted airfares have been arranged with American Airlines for this conference. Call Peele Travel at 800-966-6800 and ask for Ann Lyons, travel representative.

Where to Call for Additional Information

- Please contact Ed Connors or Tom Lundregan at the Institute for Law and Justice, the conference contractor, at 703-684-5300, with any questions.

Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work

Conference Sponsored by

U.S. Department of Justice

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

U.S. Department of Education

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

U.S. Department of the Treasury

Office of National Drug Control Policy

June 20, 1994

Honorable Martin Chavez
Mayor
City of Albuquerque
1 Civic Plaza, N.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Dear Mayor Chavez:

Violence and fear of violence, particularly involving youth, are uppermost in the minds of many Americans today. Seven Federal agencies, the Departments of Justice, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Treasury, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are co-sponsoring a national conference, "Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work," which will be held August 15-17, 1994, at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Washington, D.C. We invite you to send a team from your community to attend this special conference.

We have designed a comprehensive and unique conference to help communities formulate plans and programs to prevent and control youth violence and help young people develop into healthy, contributing adults. The conference will focus on devising interdisciplinary strategies–strategies reflecting law enforcement, public health, education, youth-serving organizations and youth, and social services–for preventing and controlling youth violence in schools, communities, and society at large.

The conference will feature nationally-recognized plenary speakers, over 30 panels on key topics, and practical planning sessions. The enclosed Fact Sheet provides an overview of the conference.

It is our hope that you will work together to send a single team of four to eight key officials to this conference, representing local government, law enforcement, education, public health, social services, employment and training, the private and voluntary sectors, local foundations, community leadership, and youth involved in violence prevention in your community. (Youth under 18 must be accompanied by

a chaperone who may be a parent or conference registrant.) If you are able to accept, please have the enclosed registration forms completed and mailed or faxed to the conference contractor by July 15, 1994. Please designate one lead person for us to contact regarding your community's participation.

Registration includes a copy of a compendium of promising violence prevention and control programs, a copy of the summary of proceedings, and other helpful materials from the conference. A registration fee of $50 per person will be charged to cover these items. The room accommodations at the Grand Hyatt will be available at the special government rate for three days before and after the conference.

We appreciate your careful attention to this important event, and hope you choose to participate. Although no one Federal department, state, or local community has all the answers to solving youth violence, there are promising approaches we can share with each other. It is clear that all of us–whether in law enforcement, public health, social services, employment and training, or education–must contribute to any lasting solution to the problem of youth violence in America.

For additional information, please contact Ed Connors or Tom Lundregan at the Institute for Law and Justice, the conference contractor, at 1018 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA, 22314, phone 703-684-5300.

Sincerely,

Madeleine Kunin
Deputy Secretary
U.S. Department of Education

Laurie Robinson
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Justice Programs

Peter Edelman
Counselor to the Secretary
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Douglas Ross
Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training
U.S. Department of Labor

Enclosures

CONFERENCE TITLE: Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work

DEFINITES:

Albuquerque, NM
Atlanta, GA
Baltimore, MD
Baton Rouge, LA
Birmingham, AL
Boston, MA
Charleston, SC
Charleston, WV
Chelsea, MA
Chicago, IL
Cleveland, OH
Columbia, SC
Denver, CO
Detroit, MI
Durham, NC
San Francisco, CA
Oakland, CA
Ft. Worth/Dallas, TX
Gary, IN
Hartford, CT
Houston, TX
Indian Nation
Indian Nation
Indianapolis, IN
Kansas City, KS
Little Rock, AR
Los Angeles, CA
Madison, WI
Memphis, TN
Miami/Dade County, FL
Milwaukee, WI
Minneapolis, MN
Newark, NJ
New Orleans, LA
New York City, NY
Philadelphia, PA
Phoenix, AZ
Pittsburgh, PA
Providence, RI
Richmond, VA
St. Louis, MO
Salt Lake City, UT
San Antonio, TX
San Diego, CA
San Juan, PR
Seattle, WA
Washington, DC
Wichita, KS
Wilmington, DE

Suburban Counties:

DuPage County, IL
Fulton County, GA
Prince George's County, MD

Rural States: *

Kentucky
Mississippi
Nebraska

*The Governors of KY and MS will be asked to select a rural team representing a rural site from within their respective states or designate a State-level team to address respective statewide rural issues/concerns.

July 7, 1994

Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work
August 15 - 17

Conference Agenda at a Glance

Sunday

6:00 Adult Reception

Youth and Chaperone Orientation and Reception

Day 1

8:30 Opening - Attorney General or Secretary

Youth Speaker

9:00 Plenary speaker - David Hawkins

10:00 - 11:15 Panels (Individual)

1. Developing Responsibility
2. Youth Development Programs I
3. Youth Development Programs II
4. Mentoring
5. Peer Involvement
6. Community Service
7. Community Health and Community Mental Health Approaches

11:15 - 11:30 Break

11:30 - 12:45 Youth Caucus Meeting

11:30 - 12:45 Panels (Home/Family)

1. Domestic Violence
2. Child Abuse and Neglect
3. Family Support and Preservation
4. Out of Home Youth
5. Sexual Assault
6. Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs
7. Media

1:00 - 2:30 Lunch - Ernesto Cortez

2:45 - 4:00 Plenary Panel on Comprehensive Anti- Violence Strategies

4:00 - 5:30 Community Planning Sessions

Day 2

8:30 Opening - Secretary or Attorney General

Youth Speaker - Ralph Green

9:00 Plenary speaker (School and Community/Neighborhood)

10:00 - 11:15 Panels (Schools and Communities)

1. Safety and Security
2. Education and Skills Development
3. Home/School/Community Partnerships
4. Improved School Climate
5. Information Sharing in School-Based Programs
6. Alternative Development Programs for Adjudicated Youth
7. Substance Abuse Prevention Programs

11:15 - 11:30 Break

11:30 - 12:45 Youth Caucus Meeting

11:30 - 12:45 Panels (Community/Neighborhood)

1. Community Policing
2. Increasing Employment
3. Community Development
4. Weed and Seed Program
5. Juvenile Justice Programs
6. Firearms
7. Hate Violence

1:00 - 2:00 Community Planning Session - Box Lunch

2:00 - 4:00 Town Hall

4:00 - 5:30 Community Planning Session

8:00 Youth Gathering

Day 3

9:00	Plenary Panel of Youth Reporting Back From Caucus Meetings
10:30	Plenary Panel on Managing/Leveraging Resources for Addressing Concentrated Poverty and Crime
12:00	Closing Plenary Speaker

July 7, 1994

Conference Agenda

Sunday

6:00 Adult Reception

Youth and Chaperone Orientation and Reception

Day 1

8:30 Opening - Attorney General or Secretary

Youth Speaker

9:00 Plenary speaker - David Hawkins

10:00 - 11:15 Panels (Individual)

1. Developing Responsibility (DOL)

This panel will discuss promising approaches involiving parents, schools, and churches in promoting individual responsibility among children and youth. A child psychologist will discuss how children learn to make moral choices and develop empathy and will discuss approaches that can be used by parents and schools to promote the development of empathy. Representatives from churches and community groups will discuss model programs for pro moting individual responsibility.

Moderator:

Top Choices:

1. Alicia Byrd, Congress of National Black Churches
2. William Damon, The Moral Child, Brown (for Lawrence Kohlberg)
3. Paul Niebarck, Quaker, Seattle
4. Pala Froude, Homestart, (619) 692-0727

2. Youth Development Programs I (HHS)

This panel will focus on the range of activities needed to promote positive youth development. Rather than looking at problems that youth have, these programs have developed a wide range of

activities -- recreation, social, educational, skill building, entrepreneurial -- aimed at giving youth positive alternatives and opportunities. Although the result of these programs may be the prevention of gang involvement, substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, and unemployment, the focus of the activities is on the positive development of youth.

Moderator: Karen Pittman, Center for Youth Development and Policy Research, 884-8000

Top Choices:

- Chris Baca, Youth Development Inc., Albuquerque, NM, 505-873-1604
- Frances Kunreuther, Hetrick Martin Institute, 212-674-2400
- Howard Phengsophone, City of Providence, 401-421-7740, ext 334
- Nicohl Sandoval, Youth Development Inc., Albuquerque, NM, 505-873-1604

3. Youth Development Programs II

This panel will take the same approach as Youth Development Programs I.

Moderator: Michelle Cahill, Fund for the City of New York, 212-925-6675

Top Choices:

- Carla Sanger, LA's Best, 213-237-0937
- Luis Garden Acosta, El Puente, Brooklyn, NY, 718-387-0404
- Joe Marshall, Omega Boys Club, Oakland, CA, 510-832-0916

4. Mentoring (HHS)

Young people need adult role models and positive relationships with adults. Mentoring programs can be an excellent resource for these relationships, however a successful mentoring program requires screening, training, long-term commitments, and monitoring of and support for mentors.

Moderator: Marc Freedman, Public Private Ventures, 510-704-8832

Top Choices:

- Michael Johnson, RAISE, Baltimore, 410-558-0785
- Young person from RAISE
- Leon Franklin, Kaufman Foundation, Project Choice, Kansas City, 816-932-1000
- Ron Ferguson, John F. Kennedy School of Government, 617-495-1100

5. Youth Participation and Involvement (Ed)

Moderator: Adult or young adult moderator

Top Choices:

- Youthline, NYC
- New Haven Young Adult Commission
- Serious Teens Acting Responsibly (STAR)
- Lori Kaplan, Latin American Youth, (202) 483-1140

6. Community Service (HHS)

In September 1993, President Clinton signed the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, forging the Administration's commitment to national and community service. This panel will showcase the types of service programs that are being created around the country as part of this new effort.

Moderator: Shirley Sagawa, Corporation for National and Community Service

Top Choices:

- Joanna Lennon, East Bay Conservation Corps, 510-891-3900
- Rick Collins, Delta Service Corps, 501-682-7540
- Ira Harkavey, University of Philadelphia, 215-898-5351 (school-based service)
- Young person from Public Allies, 638-3300

7. Community Health and Community Mental Health Approaches

- William Wist, Neighborhood Violence Prevention Advocates, 713-794-9181
(waiting on CDC, HRSA, and SAMHSA)

11:15 - 11:30 Break

11:30 - 12:45 Youth Caucus Meeting

11:30 - 12:45 Panels (Home/Family)

8. Domestic Violence (HHS)

This panel will show the connection between domestic violence and other types of violence, highlight a program that teaches the prevention of violence in dating relationships, and showcase coordinated approaches to addressing domestic violence that have been successful in several communities.

Moderator: Ann Menard, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence

Top Choices:

- Ellen Pence, Domestic Abuse Intervention Project, Duluth, MN, 218-722-2781
- Nancy Neylon, Templum and East Cleveland Domestic Violence Project, 216-651-8484
- Lisa Dobey, Battered Women's Alternatives, 510-676-2845, Contact)
- Peter Jaffe, London Family Court Clinic, Ontario, 519-679-7250

9. Child Abuse and Neglect (DOJ)

Panel members will discuss promising prevention and early intervention strategies as well as successful civil and criminal justice system responses to child abuse and neglect. They will also discuss how to build effective networks among law enforcement and other community agencies.

Moderator: Cathy Widom, University of NY at Albany, 518-442-5226

Top Choices:

- Charles Wilson, Director, Child Welfare Services, Tennessee Department of Human Services, 615-594-6767
- Susan Wells, American Bar Association, 202-331-2669 or 919-942-4189
- Deanne Durfee, Chair, U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect, 818-575-4362
- Patty Toth, APRI, 703-739-0321
- New Haven

10. Family Support and Preservation

This panel will discuss the continuum of services needed to build effective family support and family preservation programs. Beginning with developing a vision for preventive services (family support) and services to families at risk or in crisis (family preservation), the panel will discuss family preservation from a State perspective; coordination and collaboration in service delivery at the local level; and the design and implementation of culturally appropriate family support programs.

Moderator: Layla Suleiman, Family Resource Coalition, Chicago, 312-341-0900

Top Choices:

- Khatib Waheed, Director, Walbridge Caring Communities, St. Louis, Missouri, 314-261-8282
- Maria Elena Orrego, Family Place, Washington, D.C. , 202-265-0149, Dept of Human Services, 727-5930
- Susan Kelly, Families First, Saginaw, Michigan, 517-373-3465

11. Out of Home Youth (HHS)

Moderator: Nexus Nichols, National Network of Runaway and Youth Services, 783-7949

Top Choices:

- Jeff Fetzko, Somerset Home for Temporarily Displaced Children, Bridgewater, NJ 908-526-6605 (foster and homeless)
- Genny Price, Clinical Director, Bridge Over Troubled Waters, Boston, MA, 617- 423-9575 (street kids and RHY)
- Mary Jane Dewey, Oasis Center, Nashville, TN, 615-327-4455
- Deborah Shore, Sasha Bruce Youthwork, DC, 675-9340 (Runaways, committed to involving family 90% reunification rate)

12. Sexual Assault (DOJ)

This panel will address the response of the criminal justice system, victim service providers, public health, social service providers, and the corrections community to sexual assault. It will entail a

discussion of the difficulties sexual assault victims have historically encountered in the court room, as well as the relevant legal reforms; the incidence and impact of sexual assault among youth; effective practices for victim assistance providers treating victims of sexual violence; and current practices in the treatment and post-release community monitoring of sex offenders.

Moderator:

Top Choices:

- Cassandra Thomas, Crisis Program Director, Houston Area Women's Center, 713-528-6798
- Lynn Hecht Schafran, Director, National Judicial Education Program, 212-925-6635
- Bill Pithers, Director, Vermont Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Sexual Abuses, 802-241-2263
- Vangie Foshee, Johnston County North Carolina, Reducing Dating Violence, 919-966-6616
- Norma Finkelstein, _____ Rape Crisis Center, 617-661-3991

13. Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

- Michael Carera

14. Media

Moderator: Marcy Kelly, Mediascope

Top Choices:

- Elizbeth Thomen, Center for Media Education
- Ivan Juzang, M.E.E.
- Street Level Video, Chicago
- Peggy Charren, Action for Children's Television

1:00 - 2:30 Lunch - Ernesto Cortes

2:45 - 4:00 Plenary Panel on Comprehensive Planning Strategies

Moderator: Jack Calhoun, NCPC

- Mayor Richard Greene, Arlington, TX
- City Councilman Lyle Larson, San Antonio, TX
- City Councilwoman Gracie Saenz, Houston, TX
- City Administrator Bob Mallett, Washington, DC

- Mayor Wellington Webb, Denver, CO
- Carolyn Bell, Ex-Vice President of the School Board of Tarrant County, TX
- Lt. A.J. Key, Arlington Poilce Department, Arlington, TX
- Mayor Mary Rhodes, Corpus Christi, TX
- Beth McCann, Director, Safe City Summit, Denver
- Chris Wheeler, Director of Injury Prevention, DeKalb County, GA

4:00 - 5:30 Community Planning Sessions

Day 2

8:30 Opening - Secretary or Attorney General

Youth Speaker - Ralph Green

9:00 Plenary speaker - Ray Cortines (Invited)

10:00 - 11:15 Panels (Schools and Communities)

15. Safety and Security (Ed)

Moderator: Bill Modzeleski

Top Choices:

1. Ron Stephens, Executive Director, National School Safety Center, Westlake Village, CA (overview of what is going on in the area of school safety). 805-373-9977
2. Peter Blauvelt, Director, Prince Georges County School Police and President, National School Safety Officers Association (overview of school safety from perspective of school safety officers). 301-499-7000
3. Pam Riley, Director, North Carolina Center for the Prevention of School Violence. 919-571-4954
4. Jeff Miller, Principal, Campbell Drive Middle School, Homestead, FL, 305-248-7911

16. Education and Skills Development (Ed)

Moderator: Renee Wilson-Brewer, Education Development Center, Newton, MA, 617-969-7100

Top Choices:

1. Dennis D. Emby, President, Heartsprings, Inc., 602-299-6770
2. Linda Lantier, "Solving Conflict Creatively: Conflict Resolution Curriculum," NYC,
3. Lloyd Kolbe, Director, Division of Adolescent Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Comprehensive School Health Curriculum, 404-488-5314
4. Nancy Gannon, "STAR: Straight Talk About Risks," Curriculum About Guns. 202-289-7319

17. Home/School/Community Partnerships (Ed)

Moderator: Richard Murphy, Fund for the City of New York, 212-925-6675

Top Choices:

1. Geoff Canada, President/CEO, Countee Cullen Beacon Community Center, 212-866-0700
2. David Nee, Executive Director, William Caspar Graustein Memorial Fund (role of foundations in partnerships), 203-498-6022
3. Frank Spizuoco, G.R.EA.T. Programs, 682-4220
4. _____, New Beginnings, San Diego, CA (how schools can partner with social service and health orgs)

18. Improved School Climate (Ed)

Moderator: Ruby Takanishi, Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development, 429-7979

Top Choices:

1. Tim Shriver, New Have Schools, Youth Development Model. 203-772-7443
2. Deborah Meyers, Central Park Secondary School
3. Irene Ecksel, Fast Track, Nashville, TN, 615-343-8854
4. School recognized in safe and drug free schools recognition program

19. Information Sharing in School-Based Programs (DOJ)

This panel will be on discussing the SMART program, which is funded by Education and DOJ in Norfolk, VA and Anaheim, CA. Through SMART, data is collected from law enforcement, schools, social service agencies, and health agencies on various areas related

to student performance. The focus will be on how the compilation of comprehensive data has been used to enhance school performance; mention also of any gaps in information or factors hindering success.

Moderator: Deborah Phillips, National Academy of Sciences, 334-1935

Top Choices:

- Ann Madison, Director, Human Relations and Staff Development, Norfolk Public Schools, 804-441-2780
- John Aluisi, Data Base Manager, Management Information Systems, Norfolk Public Schools, 804-441-2780
- Tom Connelly, Director, Special Counseling, Wappinger Falls, NY Public Schools, 914-298-3644
- Mike A. Aquino, Gang Investigator, Anaheim, CA, 714-254-1412

20. Alternative Development Programs for Adjudicated Youth (DOJ)

Panel members will discuss promising day treatment programs, boot camps, and wilderness programs.

Moderator: Barry Krisberg, National Council for Crime and Delinquency, 415-896-6223

Top Choices:

- Yitzak Bakal, Cleveland Boot Camp, 508-774-0774
- LaWanda Ravoira, Practical and Cultural Education Center for Girls (PACE), Jacksonville, FL. 904-358-0555 or 904-478-7060
- Wally Hibbard, Big Cypress National Preserve, Youth Environmental Service (YES) program. 813-695-2000, x22

21. Substance Abuse Prevention Programs

Moderator: Carl Bell, Child Psychiatrist, Chicago Mental Health Center

- Wade Nobles, A HAWK Drug Abuse Prevention Program, Oakland, CA 415-836-3245
- David Rosenblum, Join Together, Boston
- Our Children's Foundation, New York

• School from Drug-Free Schools Competition

11:30 - 12:45 Youth Caucus Meeting

11:30 - 12:45 Panels (Community/Neighborhood)

22. Community Policing (DOJ)

Panel members will discuss the implementation of community policing in their respective jurisdictions, highlighting successes as well as problem areas.

Suggested Moderator: Scott Decker, University of Missouri - St. Louis, 314-553-5031

Top Choices:

• Officer Andrew Mills, San Diego Police Department, 619-531-2245
• Lt. Charles Belluci, Executive Officers, Planning and Research, Jersey City Police Department, 201-547-4219
• Deputy Chief Chuck Ramsey, Chicago Police Department

23. Increasing Employment (DOL)

This panel will discuss the high unemployment levels in inner-city neighborhoods and possible approaches to increasing employment levels in these communities.

Moderator: Marion Pines (Johns Hopkins)

Top Choices:

• Bill Spring, Boston Compact
• Isaac Shapiro or Larry Katz or Ray Uhaldo, DOL, YES Program in Crime Bill
• Rob Ivry, MDRC, Entitlement Program, 212-532-3200
• Dorothy Stoneman, Youthbuild
• Christopher Ringwald, Supporting Adolescents With Guidance And Employment (SAGE), 919-541-6252

24. Community Development (DOL)

This panel will discuss approaches to community development in high-poverty neighborhoods. The Administration's Empowerment Zone and Youth Fair Chance demonstrations will be discussed as

well as other public and private community development initiatives.

Moderator: Marvin Cohen, Chicago Community Trust, 312-372-3356

Top Choices:

- Sheryll Cashin, White House, Empowerment Zones
- Ana Palmer, Baltimore, Youth Fair Chance
- Sandy Jibrell, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Rebuilding Communities, 206-661-2773
- Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) or CDCs from HUD could help here

25. Juvenile Justice Programs (DOJ)

Panel members will highlight models that work in intervening with violent delinquents.

Moderator: John Wilson, Acting Director, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, DOJ, 307-5911

Top Choices:

- Barry Krisberg, Juvenile Justice Intervention, 415-896-6223
- Gordon Bazemore, Balance Approach, 305-760-5663-
- Rich Gable, What's Working in the Juvenile Courts, 412-227-6950
- Donna Hamparian, 216-781-2941
- Pat Belasco-Barr, implementing JJ Reform, 202-279-6100

26. Weed and Seed (DOJ)

Panel members will discuss Weed and Seed efforts at their respective sites focusing on (1) what the site has accomplished in the four basic elements of the Weed and Seed strategy (law enforcement, community policing, prevention/early intervention/treatment, and neighborhood restoration); (2) the neighborhood focus of the Weed and Seed Strategy; (3) lessons learned which may be useful to other sites; and (4) plans for the period after the three years of Weed and Seed funding are over.

Moderator: Terry Donahue, Executive Director, Weed and Seed (OJP), 202-307-5906

Top Choices:

- J.C. Williams, Fort Worth Police Department. 303-844-2450
- Beverly Watts Davis, San Antonio Fighting Back. 210-533-6592
- Bob Mucci, Salt Lake City. P6/(b)(6)
- Sister Carol Keck, Philadelphia, P6/(b)(6)

27. Reducing Gun Vioelnce in the Commuity and the Home

This panel will focus on a broad range of community-based initiatives to decrease gun violence and its impact on victims and their families.

Moderator: Ron Noble, Undersecretary, Department of Treasury

Panelists:

- Dr. Arthur Kellerman, Director, Injury Control Center, Emory University School of Public Health
- Project Uptown, New York Housing Authority Police Department
- Judge Willie G. Lipscombe, Jr., Director, Handgun Intervention Program, 36th District Court, Detroit
- Nancy Guerra, school-based program, Chicago

28. Hate Violence

This panel would address issues of hate-motivated violence perpetrated by or against youth. Hate that is likely to provoke violence is usually rooted in racial or ethnic tensions. Hate violence against gay, lesbian and bisexual youth must also be addressed, considering consequences such as a disproportionate rate of high-school drop-outs and of teenage suicides.

Moderator: Judy Filner, National Institute for Dispute Resolution

Possible Panelists:

- Michael Lieberman , Anti-Defamation League 452-8310 World of Difference school curriculum
- Pamela Moore , diversity training

- Ron Wakabayashi, Los Angeles Human Rights Commission
- African-Lationor Youth Summit, Los Angeles
- VirginiaUribe, Project 10 in LA
- Darrell LeMar - Healthy Boston Coalition, gay & lesbian issues
- Police from Baltimore or NY

1:00 - 2:00 Community Planning Session - Box Lunch

2:00 - 4:00 Town Hall

4:00 - 5:30 Community Planning Session

8:00 Youth Gathering

Day 3

9:00 Plenary Panel of Youth Reporting Back From Caucus Meetings

10:30 Plenary Panel on Managing/Leveraging Resources for Addressing Concentrated Poverty and Crime

This plenary panel would address how cities could leverage resources and address the problems of concentrated areas of poverty and crime. A mayor would discuss the allocation of city resources to high-poverty, high-crime neighborhoods. David Rusk, former mayor of Albuquerque, would discuss the need to have suburban areas share resources with inner cities. Alex Polikoff would discuss the Gautreaux program and the head of Chicago's housing authority would discuss the break-up of the Cabrini-Green Housing complex.

Moderator: Bill Gorham, Urban Institute, 833-7200

Top Choices:

- Steve Goldsmith, mayor of Indianapolis
- David Rusk, author of Cities Without Suburbs
- Alex Polikoff, Gautreaux Program, Chicago
- Vince Lane (?), Chicago Public Housing Authority

Alternates:

- Roy Romer, Governor, Colorado
- Thomas Murphy, mayor of Pittsburgh
- JoAnne Kane, National Neighborhood Coalition
- Edward Rendell, Mayor of Philadelphia

- National Community Building Network, Urban Strategies Council, (Cleveland, Denver, Oakland, San Antonio)
- Anthony Downs, Brookings
- Iris Rothberg, Rand Institute on Education and Training
- Neil Pierce, Center for the New West
- W.W. Herenton, mayor of Memphis
- Dennis Wayne Archer, mayor of Detroit
- Phil Gille, Assistant County Executive, Westchester County
- Jonathon Kozol
- Moving to Opportunities, HUD
- Mittie Olion Chandler, Cleveland State University

10:30 Plenary Panel of Youth Reporting Back from Caucus Meetings

12:00 Closing Plenary Speaker

1. Cornel West
2. Nathan McCall, Washington Post

file

July 8, 1994

Sue A. Meier, M.A., M.F.C.C.
Director
Los Angeles Childhelp Center
1345 El Centro Avenue
Hollywood, California 90028

Dear Ms. Meier:

The letter that you wrote to Ms. Carol Rasco proposing expansion of the Childhelp hotline to a national domestic violence hotline has been forwarded to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), Division of Violence Prevention (DVP) for response.

CDC is the Public Health Service's lead agency for violence prevention. NCIPC, DVP works with State and local health departments, community groups, school systems, national organizations, law enforcement agencies, academic institutions, and community-based organizations to design and implement a broad range of surveillance, program implementation, and evaluation research activities directed at the prevention of violence-related injuries and deaths.

We regret that at this time CDC does not have funds to support a domestic violence hotline. Because the Crime Bill currently being considered by Congress contains language authorizing a national hotline for domestic violence, you may wish to contact Ms. Lois Mock at the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, at (202) 307-0693, to discuss your proposal.

I am enclosing a copy of CDC's previous response to you on this matter. Thank you for your interest in this very important issue.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Mercy, Ph.D.
Acting Director
Division of Violence Prevention

Enclosure

cc:
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CDC/W
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L.A. ANGELS CHILDHELP CENTER
1345 E. Centre Avenue • P.O. Box 651 • Rosemead • California 90021 • [illegible]

June 12, 1994

Ms. Carol Rosco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
2nd Floor - West wing
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Rosco:

Last March I had the opportunity to attend the American Medical Association's National Conference on Family Violence, which was held in Washington, D.C.. While there, I had the honor of listening to Secretary Shalala and many others speak about the commitment the Clinton administration has made to addressing the problem of family violence and, in particular, to the development of a national hotline for victims of domestic abuse. As she so succinctly put it, "This hotline will save lives".

As the Director of the Childhelp USA/IOF Foresters National Child Abuse Hotline I believe I can speak to the issue of domestic violence in America with considerable expertise. The Childhelp hotline is the only national crisis hotline specifically geared to respond to callers who have concerns about child abuse. Everyone who works on this hotline has a master's degree or above in psychology, or a related field. We are staffed to answer calls 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and have been providing this critical service for over 12 years. Further, we are able to take calls in 140 different languages and are equipped with TDD to serve the needs of the hearing impaired. Mechanically and professionally, the Childhelp hotline is state-of-the-art. The countries of Canada and England have modeled their national hotlines after ours, and we are currently providing technical assistance to 5 other countries now in the process of establishing hotlines.

Over the past several years we have become painfully aware of the inextricable connection between child abuse and domestic violence, and have found that approximately 60% of the calls we receive are either directly or indirectly related to domestic violence. Child abuse and domestic violence are intricately interwoven issues and in order to fully serve domestic violence callers, a hotline must also be prepared to assist children and understand the child protective services system.

9406210137

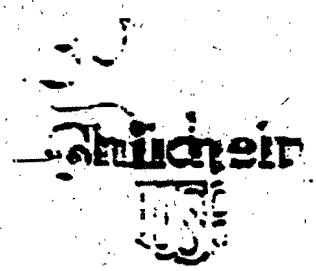
During the last six months I have been hearing about the proposed National Domestic Violence Hotline that has been provided for within the Crime Bill. It is my absolute belief that this nation would be best served by allowing our existing hotline to also function as the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

In this time of economic struggle, it is crucial that every penny our government spends achieves optimal results. A hotline such as Childhelp's with an established record of excellence could incorporate the proposed domestic violence hotline's mandate into our existing structure with both speed and economy. Moreover, we are already deeply committed to the further development of domestic violence services, and with your help this urgent need could be addressed with alacrity.

I am not a politician, nor do I know how to play the political game. I know only that Childhelp/IOF Foresters National Child Abuse Hotline is here and it is well established. It has a highly trained professional staff, and it has been saving lives of children at risk from child abuse for nearly 13 years. Please, allow us the opportunity to do the same for those families who are at risk from domestic violence.

I would welcome the opportunity to discuss this with you and your staff. Please feel free to contact me or Marian Bell, Director of Governmental Affairs in our Washington, DC office at (202) 659-9444.

Sincerely,

Sue A. Meier, MA, MFCC
Director of the Los Angeles Center
and the National Child Abuse Hotline

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