

May 21, 1996

DROP-BY COLORADO FORUM'S CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY BREAKFAST

DATE: May 22, 1996
TIME: 8:30 am - 9:30 am
LOCATION: Westin Hotel
Denver, Colorado
FROM: Brenda Costello

I. PURPOSE

To thank children's advocates in Colorado and recognize their efforts and work on behalf of children.

II. BACKGROUND

The breakfast is being sponsored by the Colorado Forum, an organization you met with earlier this month, in conjunction with Denver Mayor Wellington Webb's office. Approximately 60 child advocates are expected to attend, all of whom are planning to attend the Children's Conference. You will be dropping by and making brief remarks, primarily to thank them for their continued work on behalf of children.

Upon arrival, you will be introduced on to the stage where you will be seated with Stephanie O'Malley. Ms. O'Malley is the daughter of Mayor Webb, who will be out of town and not able to attend the breakfast. Gail Klapper, Director of the Colorado Forum, will introduce you. As you recall, you met with Gail Klapper and members of the Colorado Forum May 1st at the White House.

III. PARTICIPANTS

HRC

Stephanie O'Malley, daughter of Denver Mayor Wellington Webb
Gail Klapper, Colorado Forum

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Gail Klapper, intros HRC into the room
- HRC proceeds to seat on stage
- Ms. Klapper intros Stephanie O'Malley
- Ms. O'Malley delivers brief remarks
- Ms. Klapper intros HRC
- HRC delivers brief remarks
- HRC exits stage left, working ropeline

V. PRESS

Closed press.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points provided by June Shih.

GAIL HEITLER KLAPPER

Gail Klapper is the founder and managing principal of the Klapper Firm, a law and consulting organization focusing on general corporate, real estate, regulatory, and administrative law. The Firm consults on issues related to business start-ups, quality management, and government relations. Ms. Klapper also serves as the Member/Director of the **COLORADO FORUM**, a statewide, bipartisan organization of chief executive officers and leading professionals who work on public policy issues related to Colorado.

A fourth generation Colorado native, Gail received her B.A. in political science at Wellesley College where she served as President of College Government. She earned a Juris Doctor degree at the University of Colorado Law School in 1968 and has been practicing law in Colorado since that time. In 1976 Ms. Klapper was appointed by President Ford as a White House Fellow and a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Interior.

After her term in Washington, Gail returned to Colorado as a member of the Governor's Cabinet. She served as Executive Director of two Cabinet Departments, the Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies and the Colorado Department of Personnel. In 1982, she resigned from the Governor's Cabinet to run a state-wide race for Attorney General of Colorado.

Gail serves on the Community Board of Norwest Banks of Colorado and Gold, Inc., and has served on the Executive Board of US WEST Communications. She is a Trustee of Wellesley College where she is in her fourth annual term as Chair of the Board. In 1983, Gail founded The Public Education Coalition, and served on its Board for over ten years. In addition, she has just finished her term as Chair of The Downtown Denver Partnership and is a member of the Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce Executive Board. In 1993, she was appointed by President Bush to serve as a member of the National Selection Panel for the White House Fellowship Program. Past affiliations include a term as President of the Colorado Women's Forum, and as a member of the Denver Planning Board, The National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine and the University of Colorado Law School Board of Advisors.

Ms. Klapper was the first recipient of the annual Leadership Denver Association Award for Outstanding Achievement. She was also the recipient of the Norlin Award for Professional Excellence and the University of Colorado's Public Service Award.

She enjoys raising, riding, and showing quarter horses, and has run four, 26-mile marathons.

She is married to Jack A. Klapper, M.D., and they have four nearly independent daughters.

BIOGRAPHY OF STEPHANIE Y. O'MALLEY

Stephanie Y. O'Malley, Attorney at Law, diligently works to insure that justice is done. As an officer of the court and an advocate on behalf of the citizens of the state of Colorado, she strives to enhance the fabric of society by articulating sound, effective, and convincing legal arguments. She began her career as an attorney by serving as a Law Clerk to the Honorable R. Michael Mullins, a Denver District Court Judge. In her capacity as a Law Clerk, Ms. O'Malley was presented with the challenges of writing and reviewing court decisions, documents, briefs and other related legal authorities pertinent to suits, trials, hearings, appeals and other litigated matters. Her yearning to become a trial attorney was heightened once she took advantage of several opportunities to observe may outstanding prosecutors and defense attorneys engage in legal battles inside of the courtroom.

Consistent with her desire to become a vital part and force within the legal arena, Ms. O'Malley took a position as a Deputy District Attorney with the Jefferson County District Attorney's Office. Her involvement with this office began when she served as a neophyte prosecutor in the County Court division. She immediately was given a case load numbering approximately 400 and was called upon to prosecute defendants charged with misdemeanor criminal offense.

Deeply committed to doing justice as well as enhancing her trial skills, Ms. O'Malley prosecuted in the County Court division for 3 years and subsequently was promoted to her current position as a Deputy District Attorney in the Juvenile division of the District Court. In this capacity she works tirelessly to do what is in the best interest of juvenile delinquents. This demands that she balance the interest of the juveniles, crime victims as well as the interest of society as a whole. She is the sole African-American female attorney in her office.

Outside the office, Ms. O'Malley has many community associations. She is a member of the Zion Baptist Church where she serves on the Board of Trustees. She dedicates much time to volunteering as a mentor as well as volunteering time to various political campaigns and supporting various community interests groups. She grew up in Northeast Denver where she graduated from East High school. She later went on to earn her Bachelors Degree in Business Administration at Howard University in Washington, D.C. There, she graduated with honors and additionally was inducted into the Beta Gamma Sigma Honor Society. Ms. O'Malley returned to Denver and earned her Doctorate of Jurisprudence at the University of Denver College of Law.

A devoted wife, she is married to Patrick J. O'Malley, a Engineer Technician at Denver Water. She and Patrick are the proud new parents of Patrick J. O'Malley, II.

* Date: 5/21/96 3:15 p.m.

Breakfast with First Lady Hillary Clinton

May 22, 1996 7:45-9:00 a.m.

Westin Hotel/Tabor Center

Continental Ballroom A

- 1 Jules Amer, M.D. Pediatrician; Early childhood Advocate; good Dem
- 2 Paula Arroyo Principal, Cheltenham School
- 3 Steve Berman, M.D. Pediatrician; Founder of Child Health Program
- 4 Lua Blankenship President & CEO, The Children's Hospital
- 5 Pat Blumenthal Director, National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL)
- 6 Carol Bolgon Manager, Mayor's Office of Education & Advocacy
- 7 Steve Bolten Co-founder, Wing Shadow, Inc., an organization for troubled youth
- 8 Shirley Bolten Co-founder, Wing Shadow, Inc.
- 9 Shiela Bugdanowitz Chair, Children's Hospital Board
- 10 Sean Carpenter Program Manager, Colorado Public Radio
- 11 Katherine A. Cattanaach President, Sovereign Financial LLC; Colorado Forum Member
- 12 Mary Cronin Executive Director, The Piton Foundation
- 13 Jill Crow Mayor's Commission on Art, Culture & Film
- 14 Jo Marie Dancik Managing Partner, Ernst & Young; Colorado Forum Member
- 15 Robert Deming Chairman & CEO, Toastmaster; Colorado Forum Member
- 16 David G. Everitt Real Estate Developer, Fort Collins, CO; Colorado Forum Alternate
- 17 Patti Gabow, M.D. Head of Denver Health and Hospitals
- 18 Charles P. Gallagher Chairman & CEO, AIMCOR; Colorado Forum Member
- 19 Donna Garnet Colorado Preschool Program; worked in Governor's office
- 20 Samuel Gary Gary-Williams Company; Piton Foundation; Colorado Forum Member
- 21 Maryclaire Genova Colorado Forum Staff
- 22 Donna Good Assistant to Mayor on Health Policy and Manager of Boards & Commissions
- 23 Anna Jo Haines Director, Mile High Child Care
- 24 Pam Harris Families Futures Coordinator, Clayton Center
- 25 S.R. "Rollie" Heath Ponderosa Industries; CO Forum Alternate; wife ran for U.S. Senate as Dem
- 26 Susan Hiatt Director, The Kemp Center for Child Abuse
- 27 Gloria Higgins Synectics SFS, Inc.; The JFM Foundation; Colorado Forum Alternate
- 28 Jenny Hill Johnson & Higgins, Inc.
- 29 Jeff Hirota Director, Five Points Media Center
- 30 Eugene L. Hohensee Attorney, Arnold & Porter; Colorado Forum Alternate
- 31 Al Jose invited per White House
- 32 Marshall Kaplan Director of Institute for Policy, Research & Implementation at UCD; good Dem
- 33 Bret Kelly Steel City Agencies, Inc. in Pueblo; Colorado Forum Member
- 34 Pat Kelly Spouse of Bret; Community activist
- 35 Dana Klapper Attorney, Hogan & Hartson; Gail's daughter
- 36 Amy Klapper Gail's daughter
- 37 Gail H. Klapper Member/Director, The Colorado Forum; Managing Director, The Klapper Firm
- 38 Annelle Lewis Director, Urban League of Denver
- 39 Delano "Del" Lewis President, National Public Radio
- 40 Gayle Lewis Spouse of Del Lewis
- 41 Kirsten Logan Staff member, The Klapper Firm

- 2 Joe McKaon The Piton Foundation
3 Ryan McKibben Publisher, The Denver Post; Colorado Forum Member
4 Paul Melinkovitch, M.D. Director, Denver General Hospital School Based Clinics
45 Tara Melinkovitch Daughter of Dr. Paul Melinkovitch
46 Jane Michaels Attorney, Holland & Hart; Wellesley Grad
47 Ron Miranda Provenant Health Partners; Colorado Forum Alternate
48 Irv Moskowitz Superintendent, Denver Public Schools
49 John C. Nelson President, Norwest Bank N.A.; Colorado Forum Member
50 Edmond "Buddy" F. Noel, Jr. Sherman & Howard Law Firm; Colorado Forum Member
51 Barbara O'Brien Children's Campaign Director; good dem; worked in Governor's office
52 Stephanie O'Malley Daughter of Mayor Wellington Webb; Attorney
53 Leonard M. Perlmutter President, LAP, Inc.; Colorado Forum Member
54 Adele Phelan President, The Clayton Foundation; Colorado Forum Member
55 John M. Philp Director of Public Affairs, United Airlines; Colorado Forum Member
56 John Proffitt VP & General Manager, KMGH-TV, Channel 7; Colorado Forum Member
57 T.J. Rapoport Americor Leader
58 Lu Rivera invited per White House
59 Semy Rivera invited per White House
60 Ed Robinson Good Dem; philanthropist; President & COO, Robinson Dairy
61 T.H. "Tom" Rockers Health Care Consultant; Colorado Forum Member
62 Herrick S. Roth Colorado Forum Founder; Former State Legislator; US Senate Candidate; Head
of Labor Union; good Dem
63 Daniel A. Roth Grandson of Herrick Roth
64 Wayne Roth Son of Herrick Roth; Public Radio Station Manager in Seattle
65 Marjorie Roth Spouse of Herrick Roth
66 Lisa Roy Coordinator, Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY)/ Clayton
67 Mark Safty Attorney, Holland & Hart; Colorado Forum Member
68 John P. Scully Colorado VP, US West Communications; Colorado Forum Member
69 Harris D. Sherman Attorney, Arnold & Porter; Colorado Forum Member; good Dem
70 Dave Smith State Department of Education; Early childhood advocate
71 Aimee Sporer News Anchor, Channel 4; Wellesley Grad
72 Liz Steinbrueck Provenant Foundation Board
73 Ashley Steinbrueck Daughter of Liz Steinbrueck; recent college grad
74 Charlotte Stephens Mayor's office, Safe City Coordinator
75 Thomas C. Stokes Head of The Gates Foundation; Colorado Forum Member
76 Robert G. Tolnton President, Phelps-Tointon (Builder); Colorado Forum Member
77 Louise H. Vigoda Real Estate Developer, Hera Investment & Mgmt; Colorado Forum Member
78 Patty Walsh Tattered Cover
79 Thom Williams VP Western Division, TIAA-CREF; Colorado Forum Member
80 Dave Wollard President & COO, Banc One; Colorado Forum Member
81 George S. Writer Real Estate Development, The Writer Corporation; Colorado Forum Member
82 Max Wysick President, Colorado Public Radio

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COLORADO FORUM'S CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY BREAKFAST
DENVER, COLORADO
MAY 22, 1996

TALKING POINTS

[Acknowledgments: Gayle Klapper, Executive Director of the Colorado Forum; Stephanie O'Malley, daughter of Denver Mayor Wellington Webb; Colorado Forum; and the children's advocates in attendance]

■ It's a privilege to be here in Colorado -- a place where so many people are committed to making this state the very best place for parents to raise their children.

■ I recently had the pleasure of meeting with some of the members of the Colorado Forum at the White House. I was impressed with your work on welfare and family issues, particularly your ability to put a human face on our national debate over welfare reform.

■ I want to thank all of you here this morning for your commitment and dedication on behalf of children. Every day you are listening to children, learning about the challenges they face, and working toward solutions.

■ That is what Governor Romer's Children's Conference is all about. We need to encourage parents, schools, churches, city councils, and business to work together on behalf of our children.

■ Parents have the primary responsibility for their children, but they cannot become the best parents they can be without help and support of their community.

■ These days, we know more about what children need to develop into successful adults than ever before. But there are too few organized ways of getting the information to parents who need it most.

■ I'm hoping that today's Conference will help do just that. It is an opportunity for politicians, business leaders, advocates, parents -- and most importantly -- children themselves, to discuss frankly the challenges facing us and to share our ideas about meeting those challenges. It is a chance to determine what is working for our children, and what can be done to replicate these positive efforts throughout the state and our nation.

■ There is no subject more important, no issue that should be more decisive, than how we see and treat our children.

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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

5/30/96

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1996
FINAL

LOS ANGELES, CA/SACRAMENTO, CA/SAN FRANCISCO, CA/WASHINGTON, D.C

Lead Advance, Jamie Lindsay
Los Angeles, CA Biltmore Hotel
506 South Grand Ave.
Los Angeles, CA
213-624-1011 RM 1086
213-612-1545 Fax
800-sky-page 877-2205

Lead Advance, Charlie Duncan
Sacramento, CA Clarion Hotel Down Town
700 16th St.
916-444-8000 RM 264
916-442-8129 Fax
916-444-0182 Fax
800-916-4151 Pager
703-795-1076 Cellular

Lead Advance, Julie Hopper
San Francisco, CA The Fairmont Hotel
415-772-5000 RM 18
716-779-7392 Fax
800-SKY-GRAM PIN 8835773

Scheduler Holly Nichols
202-456-7561 Office
202-456-5340 Fax
703-931-2483 Home
WHCA pager # 4096

PREV RONThe Biltmore Hotel
506 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA
Phone: 213-624-1011
Fax: 213-612-1628

10:00 am DEPART The Biltmore Hotel
EN ROUTE Covenant House California
1325 N. Western Avenue
Hollywood, CA 90027
[drive time: 25 minutes]

Greeter on departure, 10th floor:
- Randy Villareal, General Manager, The Biltmore Hotel

10:25 am ARRIVE Covenant House California

Greeter:
- Fred Ali, Executive Director, Covenant House

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10:30 am - TOUR OF COVENANT HOUSE RESIDENCE
10:40 am Residence
CLOSED PRESS

FORMAT: Fred Ali to escort HRC along the residence for a brief tour.

PARTICIPANTS:

- HRC
- Fred Ali

Greeters off stage:

- His Eminence Cardinal Roger Mahony, Archdiocese, Los Angeles [T]
- Sister Mary Rose McGeady, President and Chief Executive Officer, Covenant House, Inc.

10:45 am - GRAND OPENING CEREMONY COVENANT HOUSE
11:20 am CALIFORNIA
Courtyard
HRC Hold: Executive Director's Office
Phone: 213-957-7406
Fax: 213-461-6491
OPEN PRESS

NOTE: This event is outside. [This event will be enclosed in a tent.]

NOTE: Sen. Dianne Feinstein will be speaking during pre-program, but will depart before HRC arrives.

FORMAT:

- HRC is announced to stage by Whoopi Goldberg.
- HRC proceeds to stage, escorted by Sister Mary Rose and Cardinal Roger Mahony [T], and Fred Ali.
- HRC takes seat on stage.
NOTE: HRC is seated next to Sister Mary Rose McGeady and Fred Ali.
- Dennis Coleman, Jr., Chairman, Covenant House delivers remarks and intros Sister Mary Rose.

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- Sister Mary Rose delivers remarks.
- John Donovan, Chairman, Covenant House delivers remarks and presents gift to Sister Mary Rose.
- John Donovan and Sister Mary Rose to present gift to Fred Ali (surprise).
- Fred Ali intros Cindy Williams, former resident delivers remarks.
- Fred Ali intros HRC.
- HRC delivers remarks from podium.
- HRC returns to seat on stage.
- Fred Ali returns to podium and presents a piece of artwork to HRC.
- Cardinal Mahony blesses the Covenant House.
- Fred Ali closes program.
- HRC exits stage left and works ropeline left and right.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 650 people are expected to attend.

11:25 am -
11:45 am

MEET AND GREET w/ Executive Board
Garden
CLOSED PRESS/ WH PHOTO

FORMAT: HRC to do a photo receiving line.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 40 people to attend.

11:50 am

DEPART Covenant House California
EN ROUTE The Biltmore Hotel
506 South Grand Ave.
Los Angeles, CA
[drive time: 20 minutes]

12:10 pm

ARRIVE The Biltmore Hotel

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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Greeters:

- Dr. Laila Al-Marayati, President, Women's Muslim League
[pronounced: /Lay-la/ /All-Mar-ee-ah-tee/
- Salam Al-Marayati, Director, Muslim Political Affairs Council
[pronounced: /Sa-la-m/ /All-Mar-ee-ah-tee/

12:15 pm -
12:30 pm

MEET AND GREET W/ Board Members
Athenian Room
CLOSED PRESS

FORMAT: HRC to do a photo receiving line.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 25 people to attend.

12:35 pm -
1:20 pm

MUSLIM WOMEN'S LEAGUE LUNCHEON
Biltmore Bowl
HRC Hold: Grecian Room
Phone: 213-612-1631
Fax: 213-612-1649
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

- HRC is announced into room and escorted by Dr. Laila Al-Marayati.
- HRC proceeds to seat on stage.
NOTE: HRC is seated next to Dr. Laila Al-Marayati and Gasser Hat hout, UCLA Med. Center. [pronounced: /Gas-er/ /Hat-hoot/]
- Dr. Gasser Hat hout, Chairman Muslim Public Affairs Counsel opens program and intros 4 children.
- 3 children present flowers to HRC.
- Sondos Kholaki, child reads passage from El Koran. [pronounced: /Sun-dus/ /Hal-ah-kee/]
- Dr. Gasser Hat hout intros Dr. Maher Hat hout, Board Member, Muslim Council.

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- Dr. Maher Hat hout delivers remarks and intros Dr. Laila al-Marayati.
- Dr. Laila Al-Marayati delivers remarks and intros HRC.
- HRC delivers remarks from podium.
- HRC presented w/ a gift by Dr. Laila Al-Marayati.
- HRC exits stage left and works ropeline left to right.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 300 people to attend.

1:25 pm **DEPART** The Biltmore Hotel
 EN ROUTE LAX Airport
 [drive time: 40 minutes]

2:05 pm **ARRIVE** LAX Airport

2:20 pm **WHEELS UP** Los Angeles, CA

FLIGHT TIME: 1 HOUR 15 MINUTES

3:35 pm **WHEELS DOWN** Sacramento, CA
 Sacramento Mather Airport
 FBO: Trajen Flight Service
 Phone: 916-368-1455
 Fax: 916-368-5770
 CLOSED PRESS

No Greeters

r3:45 pm **DEPART** Sacramento Mather Airport
 EN ROUTE C.K. McClatchy High School
 3066 Freeport Blvd.
 Sacramento, CA 95818
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

4:05 pm **ARRIVE** C.K. McClatchy High School

Greeter:

- Kathleen Whalen, Principal, C.K. McClatchy High School

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4:05 pm -
4:10 pm

MEET AND GREET W/ STAGE PARTICIPANTS
Backstage
CLOSED PRESS/ WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

- HRC
- Damany Fisher, student
- Esme Londahl, student
- Michael Ramirez, student
- Rosemary Neves, teacher
- Sharon Yamamoto, teacher
- TBD, parent

4:10 pm -
5:00 pm

DISCUSSION W/ STUDENTS, TEACHERS, & PARENTS
Auditorium
HRC Hold: Room 32
Phone: 916-264-4446
Fax: 916-264-4499
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

- Stage participants are announced onto stage.
- HRC is announced onto stage.
- HRC proceeds to seat.
NOTE: HRC is seated next to Michael Ramirez and Damany Fisher.
- Rosemary Neves, teacher opens and intros HRC.
- HRC delivers remarks and opens discussion.
- Discussion begins.
NOTE: Rosemary Neves to act as moderator if needed.
- Rosemary Neves invites Frank Withrow, Vice Principal to read a poem about HRC.

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- Vice Principal Withrow reads a poem.
- Rosemary Neves closes program.
- HRC exits stage right and works ropeline right to left.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 1000 people to attend.

5:10 pm **DEPART** C.K. McClatchy High School
 EN ROUTE Mather Air Force Base
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

5:30 pm **ARRIVE** Mather Air Force Base

5:40 pm **WHEELS UP** Sacramento, CA

FLIGHT TIME: 40 MINUTES

6:20 pm **WHEELS DOWN SAN FRANCISCO, CA**
 San Francisco International Airport
 FBO: AMR Combs
 Phone: 415-877-6800
 Fax: 415-877-8043
 CLOSED PRESS

NOTE: Julie Hopper to meet HRC at airport.

Greeters:

- Willie Brown, Mayor of San Francisco
- Arlo Smith, Former District Attorney
- Michael Hennessey, Sheriff, San Francisco
- Mary Callinan, Treasurer
- John Sterling, San Francisco Police

6:30 pm **DEPART** San Francisco International Airport
 EN ROUTE KQED Studio
 2601 Mariposa Street
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

6:50 pm **ARRIVE** KQED Studio
 CLOSED PRESS

Greeter at garage arrival:

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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- Kevin Harris, VP and Station Manager, KQED

NOTE: HRC to proceed to 2nd floor via elevator.

Greeters on 2nd floor (Atrium):

- Woody Bassett, attorney, Arkansas
- Pam McLucis Byers, Publisher, KQED Books and Tapes
- Katie Byers, daughter [age 15]
- Nina Romontio, employee of Woody Bassett's
- Carol Blackerby, Kelly Craighead's mother [T]
- Joe Kota, friend of Carol Blackerby's [T]

6:55 pm -

HOLD

7:30 pm

Green Room

Phone: 415-553-2360/415-553-2130

Fax: 415-553-2247

CLOSED PRESS

NOTE: During hold, HRC can view earlier segments being taped.

7:35 pm -

PBS SPECIAL: "SMART PARENTS GUIDE TO TV
VIOLENCE"

8:00 pm

KQED Studio

LIVE TO TAPE TV

FORMAT:

SEGMENT 1 (approx. 20 minutes):

- Roll-in is played.
- Dr. Milton Chen, Co-host and Dominique DiPrima, Co-host open program.
- Discussion begins w/ Dr. Robert Phillips, American Psychiatric Association and Dr. Donald Roberts, Professor, Communication Dept., Stanford University.
- Q and A.

SEGMENT 2 (approx. 20 minutes):

- Roll-in is played.
- Discussion begins w/ Rachelle Chong,

Commissioner, FCC and Ginny Markell,
President, National PTA are announced to
stage.

NOTE: Dr. Phillips and Dr. Roberts
remain on stage.

- Q and A.
- Sherman Spears, organizer, Teens on
Target and Derrel Myers, innocent victim
of violence from audience tell their
stories.

SEGMENT 3 (approx. 20 minutes):

- Roll-in is played.
- HRC is announced to stage by Dr. Milton
Chen.
- HRC takes seat on stage next to Dr. Chen
and TV monitor.
NOTE: HRC shakes hands w/ Dr. Chen.
- Open discussion moderated by Dr. Chen
and Dominique DiPrima to act as
moderators if needed.
- Q and A.
- Dr. Chen closes program.
- HRC exits stage left.
NOTE: HRC has option to do ropeline
(left to right).

STAGE PARTICIPANTS: 6 people to be on stage
w/ HRC

AUDIENCE: 100 people [live studio audience]
to attend. [50 people to be in overflow
room.]

NOTE: HRC proceeds to hold to take off lav.

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8:05 pm DEPART KQED Studio
 EN ROUTE San Francisco Airport
 San Francisco International Airport
 FBO: AMR Combs
 Phone: 415-877-6800
 Fax: 415-877-8043
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

8:25 pm ARRIVE San Francisco Airport

8:30 pm - PHOTO-OP W/ POLICE
8:35 pm Tarmac
 CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 8 people to attend.

8:40 pm PST WHEELS UP San Francisco, CA

FLIGHT TIME: 4 HOURS 45 MINUTES [+3]

3:25 am EST WHEELS DOWN Washington, D.C.

3:35 am DEPART Andrews Air Force Base
 EN ROUTE The White House
 [drive time: 25 minutes]

4:00 am ARRIVE The White House

RON The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.

- Partly to mostly cloudy with a chance of scattered showers.
 Wind north at 10 to 15 knots. Low 52 to 57. High 70 to 75.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR LOS ANGELES, CA

- Partly to mostly cloudy. Wind southwest at 8 to 15 knots. Low
 55 to 60. High 65 to 70.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR SACRAMENTO, CA

- Partly cloudy. Wind south at 5 to 10 knots. Low 48 to 53.
 High 69 to 74.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR SAN FRANCISCO

- Partly to mostly cloudy. Wind southwest at 15 to 25 knots.
 Low 48 to 53. High 62 to 67.

May 30, 1996

DROP-BY RECEPTION

DATE:	May 31, 1996
TIME:	6:45 pm - 7:05 pm
LOCATION:	Mayflower Hotel Washington, D.C.
FROM:	Brenda Costello

I. PURPOSE

To drop-by a reception jointly hosted by the Children's Action Network and the Hollywood Women's Political Committee and to give brief remarks.

II. BACKGROUND

The Children's Action Network and the Hollywood Women's Political Committee are hosting a reception for a delegation of celebrities, entertainment industry executives and children's advocates. This delegation is coming to Washington to participate in the Stand for Children on Saturday, June 1.

Children's Action Network (CAN) was founded in 1990 by leaders in the entertainment industry and serves as the entertainment industry's voice for children. Through television and film, CAN informs the public about the needs of children, and encourages positive action from the whole community. Over the years, CAN has been involved in national efforts to raise awareness to children's issues, including a national immunization campaign and a childhood hunger campaign. As you may recall, you attended a breakfast in Los Angeles sponsored by the organization in April, 1994.

Approximately 90 celebrities and members of HWPC and Children's Action Network are expected to attend. Lorraine Sheinberg, founder of CAN will introduce you for brief remarks at the reception. As you may recall, you attended a dinner hosted by Lorraine and Sidney Sheinberg at their home in Los Angeles in April for the California Democratic State Party.

III. PARTICIPANTS

HRC

Lorraine Sheinberg, board member, Hollywood Women's Political Committee and founder, Children's action Network
-see attached guest list

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Lorraine Sheinberg to introduces HRC
- HRC to deliver remarks from podium
- HRC to exit stage and work ropeline

V. PRESS

Closed press.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points provided by Sabrina Corlette.

RECEPTION WITH FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON**Friday, May 31st****6:00 p.m.****CABINET ROOM, MAYFLOWER HOTEL**

Susan Adelman HWPC member, ACLU Board member

Lisa Adelman (9)

Christine Meleo Bernstein HWPC member. wife of Arnyan Bernstein, producer of "Road to Wellville," "Princess Caraboo," "One From the Heart"

Susan Brady HWPC member

Morgan Brittany Actress/model; "Last Action Hero," "The Day of the Locust," "Dallas"

Rebecca Bush Actress; "Jake and the Fatman," "Sydney"

Laura Christa HWPC member, attorney

Lucy Jackson (5)

Peter Jackson (8)

Stacy Dalgleish Co-owner of Valentino's, a restaurant in Beverly Hills

Giorgio Selvaggio (8)

Nancy Daly Founder of Children's Action Network, major children's advocate

Emeline Davis HWPC member

Kim Delaney Actress; currently playing the female detective

& Alan Barnett in "NYPD Blue," previously on "All My Children"

Cameron Barnett (6)

Jack Cortese (6)

Alexandra Dickson

Beth Dumas HWPC member, attorney

Charles Dutton Actor; "Roc," "Cry, the Beloved Country," "Nick of Time," "Menace II Society," "The Piano Lesson," "Mississippi Masala"

Sara Duvall President and CEO of Thunder River Pictures, "Fried Green Tomatoes"

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RECEPTION WITH FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Friday, May 31st

6:00 p.m.

CABINET ROOM, MAYFLOWER HOTEL

Debrah Farentino	Actress; currently starring in "Earth
& Greg Hoblit	Force 2"
Molly Adams (5)	
Sophie Hoblit (10 mos.)	
Pat & Bill Finnegan	Executive Producers of "Reality Bites," "Northern Exposure"
Laura & Larry Fox	
Julia Fox (3)	
Matthew Fox (8)	
Elyse & Stanley Grinstein	HWPC member; owner of the award-winning Gemini-Gel Art Gallery.
Marg Helgenberger	Actress, "China Beach," "Species," "China Beach" Currently in "ER"
Lezlie Johnson	CAN founder and married to Mark Johnson, producer of "The Little Princess," "Avalon"
Rebecca Johnson (9)	
Meg Kasdan	Writer/producer. Married to Larry Kasdan, writer/producer of "The Big Chill," "French Kiss," "Grand Canyon."
Linda Goldstein Knowlton	HWPC board member, independent producer
& Don Knowlton	
Harley Jane Kozak	Actress, "Parenthood," "Arachnophobia," "The Favor"
Barry Langberg	
Beth Lowe	
Melissa Manchester	Singer/songwriter; "Midnight Blue," "Lovers After All," and an actress; "Blossom," "For the Boys"
& Kevin DeRemer	
Hannah DeRemer (7)	
Nathan DeRemer (9)	
Diana Meehan	CAN founder and married to Gary David Goldberg, producer of "Family Ties"
Cailin Goldberg (12)	

RECEPTION WITH FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON**Friday, May 31st****6:00 p.m.****CABINET ROOM, MAYFLOWER HOTEL**

Jacqueline Cirillo-Meisenberg
& Richard Meisenberg
Hannah Meisenberg (2)
Debbie Olchyk
Ross Olchyk (3)
Edward James Olmos Actor, "Dead Man's Walk," "Mi Familia," "Stand and Deliver," Actor/Director; "American Me"
Ellen Perliter HWPC member, art dealer
Alex Perliter (8)
Amanda Perliter (9)
Lynn Pleshette HWPC member, Talent agent
Amy Prince
Richard Riordan Mayor of Los Angeles
Lorraine Sheinberg CAN founder, HWPC board member, Director of California Affirmative Action Campaign, recently hosted a dinner for HRC
Sid Sheinberg Former President of MCA Universal, currently a producer at The Bubble Factory, most recently of "Flipper"
Adena Smith HWPC member, financial consultant
Jarred Green (2)
Susanna Styron Susanna is the daughter of William Styron. Darrell
& Darrell Larson is an actor/director.
Emma Larson (7)
Lilah Larson (5)
Heather Thomas Actress, previously on "The Fall Guy."
& Skip Brittenham Entertainment industry attorney and attended a recent dinner with President Clinton.
Richard Walden President of Operation USA, an international relief organization.
Sandy Westlake Corporate/political assistant to Susie Tompkins of Esprit.

RECEPTION WITH FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Friday, May 31st

6:00 p.m.

CABINET ROOM, MAYFLOWER HOTEL

Lynn Whitfield

Actress; "The Thin Line Between Love and Hate." "Silverado," "The Josephine Baker Story," "The Women of Brewster Place"

Megan Williams

HWPC member, founder of Tripod--a school for deaf children in Los Angeles.

Mary Willis

Linda & Ed Yablans

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
CHILDREN'S ACTION NETWORK, HOLLYWOOD WOMEN'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE
RECEPTION FOR CHILDREN'S MARCH
WASHINGTON, DC
MAY 30, 1996

TALKING POINTS

[Acknowledgments: Laura Bergthold (berg-thold), Executive Director, Hollywood Women's Political Committee; Jennifer Perry, Executive Director, Children's Action Network, and the Hollywood Policy Center]

■ Thank you Lorraine [Sheinberg]. I'm delighted to be here surrounded by so many people who care about our country's most precious resource: our children.

■ Tomorrow's "Stand for Children" is long overdue. As the richest country in the world, it is shameful that so many children still lack the basic necessities of life: well-balanced meals, health care, education, and even the love and nurturing every child deserves.

■ You and tens of thousands of other Americans are here to remind all of us of our historic bipartisan commitment to children. Yet today that commitment is wavering. And we can't let that happen.

■ It is gratifying that so many of you in the entertainment industry are using your influence to make a positive difference in the lives of children. With the celebrity and glamour of Hollywood behind you, you have the power to influence America's children -- to influence how they see themselves and how they see the world. That is a huge responsibility, one that no one in the entertainment industry should ignore.

■ Children are not rugged individualists. They have no say in the economic, political and business decisions made every day in our country, yet they are our future. Thank you for coming to Washington to help give them a voice.

###

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

617196

June 6, 1996

DISCUSSION WITH WORKING FAMILIES

DATE: June 7, 1996
TIME: 2:40 pm -3:40 pm
LOCATION: Primanti Brothers Restaurant
Pittsburgh, PA
FROM: Brenda Costello

I. PURPOSE

To have a discussion with a group of working families to discuss the challenges of balancing work and families.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be participating in a discussion with a diverse group of 10 working families and individuals to discuss the challenges of balancing work and family. Participants are interested in discussing issues such as Family and Medical Leave, HOPE Scholarships, Crime, and Small Business Administration "LowDoc" loans (see background attached) and their individual experiences with these issues.

Attached you will find background on these issues, including the recently released study by the Commission on Family and Medical Leave, which shows that approximately two-thirds of Americans work for employees covered by FMLA.

The discussion will take place at Primanti Brothers Restaurant, a popular Pittsburgh restaurant located in the Strip District. An institution in Pittsburgh, Primanti's originally opened in the Strip district from 12 midnight until 7am to serve truck drivers working in the district. Primanti's even has a stand in Pittsburgh's Major League baseball park. In the audience will be approximately 20 family members of discussion participants and members of Congress. Kathy Patrinos, spouse of Primanti Brothers owner, will introduce you.

III. PARTICIPANTS

HRC

Kathy Patrinos

-10 discussion participants (see attached list and descriptions)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Kathy Patrinos introduces HRC
- HRC delivers remarks
- Open discussion

V. PRESS

Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points provided by June Shih.

**MRS. CLINTON'S
ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION WITH WORKING FAMILIES
PRIMANTI BROTHERS DELI, PITTSBURGH**

PARTICIPANTS

o(TENTATIVE:) **Mona Murphy (Mayor's wife)**

Mona is the wife of the Mayor, Tom Murphy. She works part-time as a researcher and is very involved in her children's school lives. She may want to discuss college costs for their children.

o**Sarah McAuliffe-Bellin**

The Family & Medical Leave Act enabled Sarah, 38, to stay at home with her new son for an additional four weeks after using her disability and vacation leave. Sarah works at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center as a Research Specialist on families' experiences with organ donation. "Without Family Leave, there would not have been any guarantee that I would have had a job." She and her husband are anxiously researching child care options for the fall. Currently, her mother-in-law is able to watch her son for the summer. Sarah's husband -- who works for the City in the senior services program -- used his vacation time to stay home for several weeks with their son.

o**Nancy Eschelman**

Nancy, 53, benefitted from one of the President's "low-documentation" SBA loans (a \$100,000 loan with only a one-page application -- background attached). Nancy received the loan for her new Bed & Breakfast, "Morning Glories." The ribbon cutting occurred on April 22. Nancy has worked as a school teacher since 1965 teaching Home Economics. She explains the impact of the President's leadership: "I've put my own heart and soul into this. I've never been called a risk-taker before. This was truly because of the opportunity: Low-docs was what pulled it all together. The paperwork that Low Doc eliminated made it possible." Nancy is currently separated from her husband. She has two grown children. (see attached article on B&B)

o **Dennis McQuaide**

Dennis, 41, serves now as a Sergeant with the **Pittsburgh Police Department**, after 19 years of service. Dennis is married with three kids, 17, 15 and 9. "My daughter just finished her junior year now, so the sooner the better." Catholic highschool for the kids costs about \$10,000 per year, total -- so he is encouraged that "college will cost less" with the President's proposal. Dennis works at nights and afternoons so that he can be home for the kids in the morning, and his wife gets home by 3 p.m. so that "someone is home for the kids." Dennis serves as the First Vice President of the Fraternal Order of Police and has seen diminished city budgets for the police force. The President's **Crime Bill** "puts people in the neighborhoods. Now we have a Community Oriented Policeman in each of the 88 neighborhoods. Without that, we wouldn't have any officers there."

o **Lisa Thomas**

Lisa Thomas (African American) is a 28 year-old single mother of four children. She works full-time at a Child Care center. One way she manages to juggle the kids is that she brings her three youngest children with her to the day care center. Lisa's brother and sister also help her out with the kids. She is finding it hard now to find after-school care for her oldest daughter. "It's very hard to juggle your schedule and your children. You always have to be aware. The kids have to know all our phone numbers." The child care center where Lisa works is funded by a consortium of downtown businesses, including Heinz and Blue Cross. The City, County and the State all contributed to the creation of the Center. Her children receive public health assistance and food stamps.

o **Kate and Mason Radkoff**

Kate, 37, and Mason, 34, face a great juggling act with their two kids (aged 5 and 8 years). Kate owns a small typography business. Mason is a part-time carpenter (non-union), now studying full-time in community college for a degree in occupational therapy to better their future. "It takes quite a bit of organization to make sure the kids are not just taken care of, but feel taken care of." They now pay \$400 per month in health care, and Mason says they would be happy to pay more in taxes for a health care reform plan like the President proposed last year. They are concerned about education and the economy. "We're paying the bills and just chugging along but we're not saving anything. It's difficult and stressful."

o **Earnest and Shanekka Mason (father and daughter)**

(African American). College costs are the Mason's primary concern right now. Their daughter, Shanekka, 17, is graduating now from high school as an Honor Roll student. Shanekka has enrolled in community college, but they're not sure they can afford it. The Masons have three smaller children at home. Health care costs take \$200 out of his paycheck every two weeks. Earnest, 42, works part-time at USAir in baggage services. His wife is disabled and on SSI. He finds it difficult to make ends meet on part-time income and says bills are difficult. Having enough food can be a problem in the house. "We try to manage what we can." Shanekka spoke out at her school against proposed Republican budget cuts of school lunches during the budget. Shanekka is working part-time at the drugstore to help make ends meet. The President's HOPE scholarship plan would "offer families a start with college tuition: There's a whole lot of people out there who would love to send their kids to college, but just can't afford it."

o **Joyce Baskin**

Joyce, 52, (African American) helps to run a community literacy center working with neighborhood kids. She runs after-school literacy for high school teenagers. She is also a single mother and a grandmother. It's difficult to find access to their personal needs. It's becoming more difficult to get medical health care, for mothers to understand the language of the school system. Young people with families don't have enough money to live. Minimum wage is too low. Sometimes welfare seems better because you have health care. Some jobs don't pay. Child care is so expensive, that she has found kids left in cars. So many of these issues affect women and children.

ALSO ATTENDING, NOT PARTICIPATING:

Cong. Coyne

Cong. Klink

Mayor Murphy

Ida Castro, Director, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor

Dan Cowen, City Councilor

Judith McQuaide (Dennis' wife)

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION WITH WORKING FAMILIES
PRIMANTI BROTHERS DELI
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
JUNE 7, 1996

- Thank you all for taking time from your very busy schedules to share your stories with me this afternoon.
- Down in Washington, there's so much rhetoric flying around about what we need to do to help working families that the true opinions and needs of real people get obscured.
- I'm here to listen to your experiences and your concerns for the future. What are the challenges that you face as working parents? How do you manage to balance work and family responsibilities? What policies or initiatives in your workplaces or communities have served you well?
- I'm also very interested in knowing if you've ever been in a situation where you've needed the Family and Medical Leave Law to help you meet your responsibilities. A new bipartisan study has shown that the three-year old law has had a positive impact on employees and has not been a burden to most employers.
- I understand that college is in the very near future for some of your children. What are your expectations for them?
- Because of the Crime Bill, there are more than 1,600 new police officers in Pennsylvania. Has community policing made a difference in your neighborhoods?
- I want you to know that I will take these concerns to the President. He is committed to helping all of you, and everyone else in this country who is willing to work hard and take responsibility achieve their dreams.

###

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON: MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE OF CHERISHING OUR CHILDREN AND STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S FAMILIES

"Our first challenge is to cherish our children and strengthen America's families. Family is the foundation of American life. If we have stronger families, we will have a stronger America."

— President Clinton, State of the Union Address
January 23, 1996

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Cherishing Our Children

- Announced a breakthrough agreement with the media and entertainment industry to develop a **television ratings system** to enable parents to protect their children from violence and adult content.
- Gave parents greater control over what their children watch on television by requiring the installation of anti-violence screening chips ("**V-chips**") in all new televisions.
- Proposed targeted measures to cut off **children's access to tobacco products** and reduce their **appeal to children**.
- Established a Childhood Immunization Initiative to ensure **vaccinations and healthy futures** for all children. In 1995, the immunization rate for two-year old children reached 75%, an historic high.

Strengthening Our Families

- Enabled **workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave** to care for a family member without fear of losing their jobs. (Family and Medical Leave Act)
- Provided **tax relief for 15 million working families** by increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit to allow more families to qualify for tax rebates.
- Helped families move from **welfare to work** by authorizing 37 states to bypass existing welfare rules and set time limits on benefits, require recipients to work or stay in school, provide child care and give employers incentives to hire welfare recipients. These waivers are making work and responsibility a way of life for 75% of all welfare recipients.
- Breaking the **cycle of welfare dependency** by requiring teenage mothers to live at home, stay in school and turn their lives around.

Ensuring Responsibility

- Collected a **record \$11 billion in child support** in 1995 through tougher enforcement, almost a 40% increase over 1992.
- Issued an Executive Order to help track down **federal workers who fail to pay child support**.
- Worked with community, business and religious leaders to form a **national campaign to reduce teen pregnancy**.

Making Our Communities and Schools Safer

- Won passage of the toughest, smartest Crime Bill ever which puts **100,000 more police officers** on the street; imposed a targeted **"Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out"** provision to put career violent offenders behind bars for life; expanded the **death penalty** to include drug kingpins, murderers of federal law enforcement officers and nearly 60 additional categories of violent felons; and provided funding for **100,000 more prison cells** to help states ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences.
- Stood up to the gun lobby and won passage of the **Brady Bill** — as a result, more than **60,000 fugitives, felons and other criminals** have already been blocked from buying handguns.
- Banned the manufacture and importation of **19 of the deadliest assault weapons** while specifically protecting more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons. (Assault Weapons Ban)
- Tripled funding for **battered women's shelters** and provided **\$26 million in state grants** to bolster local law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services to better address violence against women. (Violence Against Women Act)
- Established nationwide 24-hour **domestic violence hotline** providing immediate crisis intervention, counseling and referrals for those in need.
- Keeping dangerous weapons out of our children's classrooms by enforcing a **"Zero Tolerance" gun policy in schools**.
- Reducing **violence and drug abuse in our schools** by investing in school security, drug prevention programs and counseling. (Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act)
- Encouraged schools to adopt **school uniform policies** to help reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect.

Making the Necessary Investments in Education

- Increased **Head Start funding by almost \$800 million** to provide early education to tens of thousands of additional children in need.
- Supported the development of the **nation's first system of voluntary standards of excellence** for students while encouraging grassroots reforms to improve our schools. (Goals 2000: Educate America Act)
- Encouraged schools, colleges and employers to join in creating **school-to-work opportunities**, providing students with work-based learning and giving them new pathways from high school to good jobs and post-secondary education. (School-to-Work Opportunities Act)
- Gave schools **greater flexibility to use federal aid** and develop **effective teaching innovations** to help economically disadvantaged students achieve their full potential. (Improving America's Schools Act)

Preparing Our Schools for the 21st Century

- Proposed a **\$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge Fund** to help communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- Launched an **Educational Technology Initiative** to connect every classroom to the Information Superhighway and provide all students with access to computers by the dawn of the next century.
- Challenged the technology industry to connect 20% of California's public schools to the **Information Superhighway** by the end of this school year. This challenge became a reality in March during Net Day '96.

Opening the Door to College

- Reformed the **student loan program**, making college more affordable this year for **5.5 million students** and saving taxpayers billions of dollars by cutting red tape and providing loans with flexible repayment options, including pay-as-you-earn plans. (Student Loan Reform Act)
- Enabled **45,000 volunteers to earn money for college** by serving their communities and their country in the **AmeriCorps** program. (National Service Act)

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

America is moving in the right direction. The crime rate is down, welfare rolls and food stamp participation are falling and the teen pregnancy rate has dropped. But, we still have more work to do to ensure the health, safety and futures of our families. That is why President Clinton has issued the following challenges:

- Congress should pass a **bipartisan welfare reform bill** that reinforces basic American values — work, responsibility and family.
- Congress should pass **meaningful health insurance reform** that allows people to keep coverage when they change jobs and prevents insurance companies from denying coverage due to pre-existing conditions.
- Families must **end domestic violence** and work harder at staying together.
- Media and entertainment industries must create movies, CD's and television shows more suitable for children.

The Clinton Administration's Support of Community Colleges

The Administration has been a strong and consistent supporter of the community college sector of higher education. It recognizes that access to postsecondary education and the ability to participate in postsecondary education for a lifetime is pivotal to realizing the American dream in the 21st century. Enrolling more than 6 million students annually, this country's community college system has been the central force in reaching out to adult learners.

One of the goals of the Administration has been to increase this sector's ability to reach larger numbers of students. Toward this end, a number of federal programs and services have been proposed and have become reality since 1994 to help make lifelong learning possible for all Americans. These include the following:

- o The **William D. Ford Direct Loan** program provides a streamlined lending program that simplifies the student financial aid process. It provides student and parent borrowers with greater flexibility in obtaining and repaying loans and reduces taxpayer costs for the management of the system.
- o The **School to Work Opportunities** initiative provides short term start up to communities to overcome the barriers traditionally separating education and job training, academic and vocational learning, and work bound and college-track students. This is of particular assistance to those students who do not immediately go on to a four year college. Working together since 1994, the Departments of Education and Labor have provided approximately \$500 million dollars for 27 state implementation grants, to date, and an additional number of urban/rural, local partnership, and developmental grants nationwide.
- o The **One-Stop Career Centers** program provides short-term "seed money" to states for the planning and implementation of systems that will establish one-stop access for American workers and employers on information about jobs, skill requirements, job search assistance, available training and related services, and access to appropriate training institutions. To facilitate the centers' startup, the Administration has provided over \$40 million dollars for implementation grants and another \$5 million for planning grants.
- o The **TRIO programs** fund postsecondary outreach and student support services designed to assist disadvantaged students, particularly first generation college goers and low income individuals, with entering into and succeeding in college. These programs-- Upward Bound, Student Support Services, Talent Search, Educational Opportunity Centers, McNair Achievement-- provide services including counseling, remediation, cultural and academic enrichment, and tutorial activities. Under this administration, the funding for these programs has increased to approximately \$400 million annually for needy students.

- o The **National Science Foundation's** initiative to strengthen science education in community colleges has grown from approximately \$7 million per year to \$35 million since 1992. Approximately \$22 million of this comes from the Advanced Technological Education (ATE) program directed primarily at improving technical education in two year colleges. The remaining \$13 million is allocated to either (1) direct grants to community colleges, (2) collaborative efforts with other higher education institutions, (3) support of curriculum materials and teacher activities that benefit students and faculty, and (4) workshops, conferences, studies and other special activities that focus on mathematics, engineering, technology and computer science.
- o In April of this year, Secretary of Labor Reich announced a **DOL** partnership with community colleges to create "**Internet Access Zones**" at every community college in the country. These links would allow everyone in the U.S. access to the American Job Bank, a listing of over 400,000 available jobs. These Internet access zones are scheduled to be in place by April, 1997.
- o Funding and support from **USIA** has allowed the **Community College Consortium for International Development** to establish the "Center for Vocational Education", a project which provides low cost, relevant training for foreign nationals. Additionally, the USIA and USFD encourages community colleges and their faculties to participate in the Fulbright Programs which administers a number of residency, seminars abroad and exchange programs.

JW:6.6.96

A TAX CUT TO MAKE 14 YEARS OF EDUCATION THE STANDARD FOR ALL

June 5, 1996

"This age of possibility means that more Americans than ever before will be able to live out their dreams. . . America knows that higher education is the key to the growth we need to lift our country. . . It's America's most basic bargain: We'll help create opportunity if you'll take responsibility."

-- President Clinton, Princeton Commencement, June 4, 1996

TO REALIZE THIS AGE OF POSSIBILITY, PRESIDENT CLINTON IS COMMITTED TO A REAL GROWTH STRATEGY:

1. **Putting our economic house in order**, through both deficit reduction and a balanced budget. President Clinton has cut the deficit in half since taking office, and this year he submitted to Congress the first genuine balanced budget in 17 years.
2. **Opening new markets to create jobs for American workers.** More than 1 million new export-related jobs have been created under the Clinton Administration.
3. **Investing in our workers so they can seize the opportunity of today's economy.** To unlock the age of possibility for all Americans, we must give every single child, and every adult who needs it, the chance to get the best possible education.

PRESIDENT CLINTON NOW CALLS FOR NEW AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS: To Make 14 Years of Education -- At Least Two Years of College -- the Standard for All Americans. President Clinton's HOPE Scholarship Tax Cut makes clear that 2 years of college should be as universal as high school and builds on his comprehensive program to guarantee that a college education is both accessible and affordable to all Americans at any time in their life.

- **\$1,500 Tax Cut For College Tuition.** Modeled on the successful Georgia HOPE Scholarship program, this new proposal provides all students with a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year (\$750 for half-time), and another \$1,500 in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs, and earn at least a B average in their first year.
 - This \$1,500 tax credit will pay for more than the full cost of tuition at the national average-priced community colleges. This \$1,500 tax cut is \$300 more than the average community college tuition and would make community college "free" for 67% percent of community college students.
 - This tax cut for middle-class families is paid for with new savings in President Clinton's balanced budget. America's HOPE Scholarships costs \$7.9 billion, which will be offset by reducing sales source rule benefits, applying an international departure fee, and auctioning radio DARS spectrum.
- **\$10,000 Tax Deduction for All Education and Training.** The President maintains his \$10,000 tax deduction for tuition for college, graduate school, community college, certified training and technical programs. This encourages lifetime investment in higher education.
- **Pell Grant Scholarship Increases for Lower-Income Students:** In announcing America's HOPE Scholarships, President Clinton also announced that his balanced budget will increase Pell Grants each year. The maximum Pell Grant award will increase by 33% from fiscal 1995 to fiscal 2002.

SENATOR BOB DOLE: "President Clinton had an idea that was pretty good and that was credits for two-year college students." -- Senator Bob Dole, Indianola IA campaign event, February 3, 1996.

AMERICA'S HOPE SCHOLARSHIPS BUILD ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PLAN FOR GUARANTEED ACCESS TO COLLEGE.

- **With the President's increased Pell Grant program support,** students have access to up to \$5,100 in Pell Grants and student loans for their first year in college, and much more in future years.
- **President Clinton's Direct Student Loan Program** enacted as part of the President's 1993 Economic Plan is allowing millions of students to borrow in a simpler, less bureaucratic way, and to pay back their loans as a share of their income. This year, "Pay-As-You-Can" loans will account for nearly 50% of loans this year.
- **President Clinton's National Service Program -- AmeriCorps:** Last year, 30,000 students earned up to \$4,725 for service. By the end of next year, more than 65,000 students will benefit from this opportunity.
- **Work Study Expansion:** President Clinton's balanced budget includes an expansion of College Work Study to 1 million participants by 2002. The President has also challenged colleges to use additional work study funds to promote public service by putting students to work in the community.
- **Honors Scholarships for Outstanding High School Students:** President Clinton's balanced budget includes \$1,000 scholarship for the top 5% of graduating students in every high school class. If this proposal is enacted this year, 128,500 graduating high school seniors will receive a scholarship to help finance their college education.
- **IRAs for Education:** President Clinton's balanced budget would change the law to allow penalty-free withdrawals for education
- **Skill Grants:** President Clinton's balanced budget includes \$2,600 Skill Grants to enable dislocated workers to get needed skills
- **National Service College Scholarships To Reward High School Community Service:** President Clinton has challenged every high school student in the country to make a commitment to community service. To support this commitment, the President is asking all high schools to make service part of their basic ethic and to raise \$500 to reward a high school student who has done significant work to help his or her community. The federal government will then match the \$500 to help that student go on to college.



***President Clinton:
New Ideas, Real Solutions
June 4, 1996***

President Clinton is announcing today his Hope Scholarship Plan to make the first two years of college as universal as high school. These tax cuts to help working families send their children to college are part of the President's fight to give all Americans the tools they need to lead better lives as we move into the next century.

New Hope for Students: the Hope Scholarship Tax Cut

- Guarantees 2 years of tuition at the average community college for any student who earns a B average;
- Provides all students with a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year (\$750 half-time);
- Provides another \$1,500 in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs, and earn at least a B average in their first year;
- This \$1,500 credit will pay for more than the full tuition cost at the average community college, making community college free for most students.

President Clinton's Commitment to Education

Expanding Pell Grants

Creating the Direct Student Loan program

Establishing AmeriCorps

Proposing a \$10,000 education tax-deduction

Expanding Work Study

Proposing \$1,000 Scholarships for top students

Proposing penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs

Proposing \$2,700 Skill Grants

As Bob Dole travels around the country trying to find a reason for his campaign, President Clinton is working to expand access to college for more Americans -- giving our people higher incomes and a brighter future, and guaranteeing our nation greater economic growth.

P.O. Box 19300 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036-9300 • 202 • 331 • 1996 • FAX: 202 • 496 • 4849

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President Clinton

Strengthening Our Community Colleges and Our Nation's Future

"The community college is something that...we ought to be doing in America...It runs on partnership, cooperation, people reaching across the lines that divide them in a society to come together, to build a community institution that will take not only the student, but the community, into the future."

President Clinton

President Clinton believes that we should expand access to community college to give all of our people greater opportunity to earn higher incomes and have a brighter future. To provide all Americans with the education and training they need to make the most of their lives, President Clinton is proposing new ideas and real solutions, including:

HOPE Scholarships

- Makes the first two years of college as universal as high school;
- Guarantees two years of tuition at the average community college for any student who earns a B average;
- Provides all students with a \$1,500 tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year;
- Provides another \$1,500 for a second year if the student works hard, stays off drugs, and earns at least a B average in their first year;
- Pays for more than the full tuition cost at the average community college, making community college free for most students.

Tuition Tax-Deduction

- To encourage lifetime investment in all forms of higher education, President Clinton calls for a \$10,000 tax deduction for tuition for college, graduate school, community college, certified training, and technical programs;
- Eligible students in their first two years or their parents can choose between either the HOPE Scholarship or the deduction. Students that relied on the \$1,500 tax credit in the first two years would still be eligible for the \$10,000 deduction in the remaining years. Students not eligible for the tax credit would still be eligible for the \$10,000 deduction. The deduction is up to \$10,000 a year per family. The credit is \$1,500 per student.

Providing Real Help for Working Families

For more information on Hope Scholarships and President Clinton's other plans to expand access to education, please call 202-331-1996.

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To access the agency's electronic public information services, you may call the following:

SBA OnLine: electronic bulletin board — modem and computer required

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(900) 463-4636 (full access)

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You also may request a free copy of *The Resource Directory for Small Business Management*, a listing of for-sale publications and videotapes, from your local SBA office or the SBA Answer Desk.

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DATA ON SBA LOANS TO WOMEN

SBA Loans to women have increased dramatically during the Clinton Administration:

Since 1993, more than \$ 3 billion in loans have been awarded to women.

The success of outreach, the Women's Pre-Qualification program (currently available in 16 sites including Philadelphia but not Pittsburgh), and other efforts targeting women are shown in the dramatic year-to-year increases:

From 1993 (fiscal) to 1994 there was an **86% increase** in loans to women.

From 1994 (fiscal) to 1995 there was an **87% increase** in loans to women.

So far during FY96, SBA has approved almost two times the number of loans to women (even with 6 weeks lost to Federal shutdowns) than during ALL of FY92!

FY92: 3,376 "7(a)" (SBA general business) loans to women.

FY96 for week ending 5/31: 6,649 "7(a)" loans to women.

The LowDoc program, established during the Clinton Administration, addresses women's need for fast, simplified paperwork: **29% of LowDoc loans went to women in FY95.**

The MicroLoan is particularly helpful to women entrepreneurs: **over 40% of all SBA microloans go to women.**

Since the Women's Pre-Qualification program has been in effect (June '94 to now) **over \$50 million in loans have been made to women in the 16 pilot sites across the country.**

RAW DATA

FY92: 14% of all loans, 3,376 loans went to women. This equaled 10% of the dollar amount of loans, \$580.5 Million.

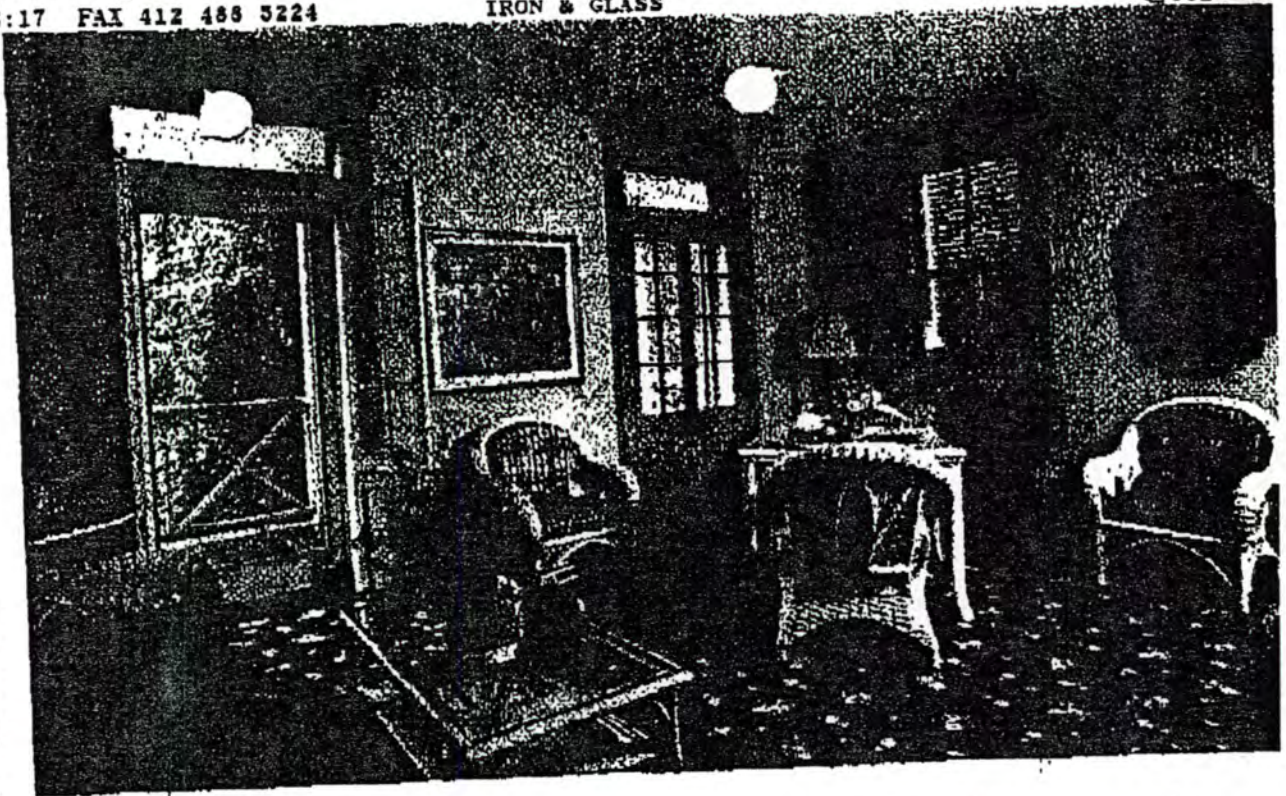
FY93: 14% of all loans, 3,875 loans went to women. This equaled 11% of the dollar amount of loans, \$721.8 Million.

FY94: 20% of all loans, 7,218 loans went to women. This equaled 14% of the dollar amount of loans, \$1.175 Billion. (86% increase in the number of loans from FY93)

FY95: 24% of all loans, 13,398 loans went to women. This equaled 17% of the dollar amount of loans, \$1.445 Billion. (87% increase in the number of loans from FY94).

FY96 (to date): 22% of all loans, 6,649 have gone to women. This equals 17% of the dollar amount of loans, \$789 Million.

The sun room
at the Morning
Glory Inn, a
renovated Civil
War-era
structure at
2119 Sarah St.,
South Side.



Crowning Glory

*Renovation of brick-maker's
home earns award
for South Side bed and breakfast*

When John G. Fisher built his three-story brick house at 2119 Sarah St., America was in the middle of a Civil War and the South Side was in the middle of a rapid industrialization and settlement. With glass and iron factories lining the Monongahela riverbank, brick houses were rising all over the Flats.

Fisher, a brick-maker, was prosperous enough to build a substantial, 12-room Italianate-style house, with rather massive front doors in the Eastlake style. Its large parlor boasted a marble mantel, pocket doors and 12-foot ceilings. Fisher left his stamp on the house, quite literally: Two bricks imprinted with his name were layered into the facade, just above eye level.

Stories by
Patricia Lowry

Photos by
Tony Tye

The South Side has changed a great deal since Fisher's day; the iron, glass and steel factories are no more, but most of the commercial and residential architecture they generated survives, giving the neighborhood a dense fabric of sturdy buildings that have gone on to lead other lives.

Fisher's house is now the Morning Glory Inn, the South Side's first bed and breakfast inn and the city's third. It opened last month. "The phone is beginning to ring, I'm pleased to say," said owner Nancy Eshelman, a Stowe-Rox home economics teacher. She's had



guests from as far away as California, Minnesota and Ontario and as near as Crafton. And about 900 people walked through the inn last month during the South Side house tour.

The Morning Glory Inn is one of 17 renovation and restoration projects receiving awards today from the city's Historic Review Commission at a noon ceremony in City Council Chambers.

"I'm thrilled," Eshelman said. "One of my goals was to preserve the house and its history for the South Side and for Pittsburgh, and getting recognition for that is rewarding."

Though she grew up in Sheraden, Eshelman also has South Side roots: She taught child development at South High School from 1968 to 1976. Fond memories of the neighborhood's closeness and emphasis on family brought her back, after teaching in West Virginia for 17 years.

Eshelman and her family bought a house on Sydney Street three years ago, and soon after, she began looking for a house to convert to an inn.

The Morning Glory Inn has four bedrooms, plus a fifth for the innkeeper on night duty (Eshelman or her daughter, Courtney). Eshelman hired South Side architect Paula Maynes to reconfig-



Exterior of the Morning Glory Inn on the South Side.

ure the interior, she made just enough changes to give each bedroom its own bathroom and sitting room or area.

The house "was laid out perfectly to be a B&B when we bought it," Eshelman said, with two bedrooms opening onto a side hall two more on the third floor. One has twin beds for business travelers. To create a fifth bedroom in an existing third-floor addition Maynes raised the roof and added a wide dormer.

Interior designers Bill Marshall and Don Edmundson, former

SEE INTR, PAGE

Oh! What a!

INN FROM PAGE D-1

of Pittsburgh and now living in Fort Lauderdale, created the bright, comfortable interior Eshelman wanted. A floral print wallpaper with roses and peacocks sets the tone in the foyer, the same pattern is used on sofas in the parlor and music room and in a paper border that stands in for cornice molding.

"We did a lot, mostly cosmetically with paint, paper and my sewing machine," Eshelman said. She made curtains and pillows.

An 1890 Chickering grand piano



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0004/005

Beautiful Morning Glory bed and breakfast

will arrive for the music room cent to the parlor. She'd like to use more antiques, but the pet didn't permit it; she'll add when she can.

Each of the inn's rooms has its television, telephone and an ironing machine. Guests will take morning meals in the former kitchen, now a cheery, wainscoted breakfast room with gas fireplace and several glass-topped tables. Inn's prices range from \$125 to a night.

An adjacent lot is occupied in part by a garage and at the rear by a tall frame building that once served as a summer kitchen. Eshelman plans to convert the latter to a residence accessible to people in wheelchairs. Between the summer kitchen and the garage is a tree-shaded garden hidden from the street, with circular beds and a brick patio, surprisingly few plants. Eshelman will alter the relatively recent garden, creating a circular courtyard with a fountain. In the beds she will plant fragrant flowers and

plant side porches on the first and second floors overlook the connecting house and garden in a way that recalls the side piazzas (porches) and garden of Charleston, S.C. On the third floor, the porch leads to a

Preservation Week Events

• Tour of houses, businesses and churches in Carnegie from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday, sponsored by the Historical Society of Carnegie. \$5 members/\$6 non-members.

• Gardenfest at Old Economy Village, Ambridge, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, noon to 5 p.m. Sunday. Flower show and craft festival, with village tours, demonstrations, entertainment, food and children's events.

• "Lunch in 1835": Spend Saturday in 19th-century rural Pennsylvania at the Meadowcroft Museum, Avella. Activities include preparing a meal on the hearth, blacksmithing, spinning

wool and other seasonal farm chores. \$45 per person, \$40 for Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania members. Information: 587-3412.

• Edgewood Historical Society house tour, 1 to 5 p.m. Sunday, featuring five historic houses. Tickets are \$10 per person and are available Sunday at the Edgewood Train Station.

• Tour of Garfield on Sunday with a Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation guide. Tour begins and ends at the Valley View Presbyterian Church, 601 N. Aiken Ave. \$2 members/\$5 nonmembers. Reservations: 471-5308.

library/sitting room where Eshelman will interpret the history of the house.

Out front, Eshelman will plant morning glories to climb the old iron fence that buffers the house from the street. She also had the flower etched into the glass panel on the interior entry door. The inn's iron and terra-cotta tile sign, by Ornamental Ironworks and Red Clay Tile Works, also incorporates the flower.

She picked the name because the morning glory was a popular vine in Victorian-era gardens, and because "it sounded like a bed and breakfast."

The restoration of the Smithfield-Street Bridge and the Westing-

house Memorial in Schenley Park also are receiving preservation awards today, as are Mary Ann and Ed Graf's renovation of St. Mary's Church into the Grand Hall at The Priory. The Pittsburgh Cultural Trust is being recognized for its renovations of the Harris Theater and the Byham Theater, while two city schools — Vann and Mifflin — were honored for exterior renovations.

Most of the awards are for commercial renovations accomplished through the city's Streetface program, which provides loans for facade rehabilitation. "They're probably the best of the projects during the past year," said city preservation planner Michael

Eversmeyer. Four are in Lawrenceville, three near the Doughboy monument.

"This is the first time we have some substantial work done on existing buildings near the monument, aside from the bank building," which was restored and renovated several years ago. The projects include:

• 3615 Butler St., owned by James Foley and Jan Coleman and housing their real estate firm, the Gribbin Company.

• 4038-4102 Butler St. storefronts and apartments owned by Edward Saxon.

• 4126-30 Butler St., owned by Donald Kraus and housing his business, the Pittsburgh Golf Center.

• 4059 Penn Ave., owned by Gregory and Rose Runco and housing their business, On 3 Creative Group.

South Side projects include 1103 E. Carson St., owned by David Wilke; 1210 E. Carson St., owned by Robert and Deborah Gilbert; and 2308 E. Carson St., owned by brothers Keith and Lee Haynes.

In Bloomfield, the Bloomfield-Garfield Corp. is acknowledged for its renovation of 5437 Penn Ave., which stands out for its clever, collaborative mural by artist Judy Penzer and project architect Jill Watson. It depicts a bride in long gown and veil walking up the steps of a house also painted onto a wall of the building. The mural appears to extend the adjacent row of houses along Penn Avenue.

The renovation of the Chamber of Commerce Building, Downtown, also was honored; the architect was L. D. Astorino & Associates for Property Ventures, Ltd.



ROBERT

CROAN

ON MUSIC

Fanfares, flutes and landslides

SYMPHONY NOTES: Lorin Maazel's "Monaco Fanfares," the opening work on the Pittsburgh symphony's May 3 concert in Heinz Hall, had to be played later on in the concert because one player was stuck in her car as a result of landslides on Route 28. Patricia Zawadzky, substituting on flute and piccolo that week, says she was "nervous, even terrified, when I pulled up to the curb by the stage door. I found out they had switched the program around for me, and when I finally walked on stage, the Maestro looked at me and smiled. Then I knew everything was all right."

• Maazel, who received an honorary doctorate from Duquesne University last week, will be awarded still another one at Chatham College's graduation Saturday. The theme of Chatham's commencement will be the environment — a special cause for Maazel, who volunteered his time last year for a

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NEWS RELEASE
May 1, 1996

**FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT IS HELPING AMERICANS
ACHIEVE "WORKABLE BALANCE" BETWEEN DEMANDS OF WORK &
FAMILY, COMMISSION ON LEAVE CONCLUDES**

**Commission On Family
and Medical Leave**

***Bi-Partisan Commission Recommends More Public Education,
Voluntary Family-Friendly Policies***

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ANN BOOKMAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Senators Christopher Dodd (D-CT) and Larry Craig (R-ID) announced the release of the bi-partisan Commission on Leave's final report to Congress at a Capitol Hill news conference here today. The report concludes that the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) has had a positive impact on employees and has not been a burden to most employers. Senator Dodd authored the FMLA and Chairs the bipartisan Commission.

"The main intention of the Family and Medical Leave law was to provide concrete assistance to families in a time of crisis," Senator Dodd said. "This bipartisan report provides evidence that the law is clearly on the right track: it's helping American families and not greatly disturbing business growth, productivity, or profitability."

"The Commission and its staff did a good job of putting together an impressive body of research," Senator Craig said. "No new major policies are recommended, because this is a bipartisan report. But we all agree on the benefits of promoting family-friendly practices in the work place and on the need for making sure employers and employees are better informed of the law."

Congress passed the FMLA in 1993; it was signed into law by President Clinton. The FMLA requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave a year to eligible employees to care for a newborn, newly-adopted or foster child, or a child, spouse or parent with a serious health condition, or to recover from their own serious health condition, including maternity-related disability.

Employees are eligible to take leave if they have worked for a covered employer for at least one year, and for 1,250 hours over the previous 12 months, and if there are at least 50 employees working for their employer within a 75-mile radius of their worksite. Employers must continue health benefits during leave.

more

Add One

Through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Commission hired two research firms to study the impact of the FMLA. Westat, Inc. and the Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan conducted nationally representative, random sample surveys of employers and employees covering an 18-month period beginning in January of 1994. "This extensive scientific research allows us to look objectively at the impact of the FMLA," Commission Executive Director Ann Bookman said. "Overall, the news is good for both employers and employees."

The research found that:

- Approximately two-thirds of Americans work for employers covered by the FMLA. More than half (54.9 percent) also meet the FMLA's length of service and hours-related eligibility requirements.
- While 86.5 percent of covered employers know that they are covered by the FMLA, only 58.2 percent of employees at covered worksites have heard of the Act.
- More than nine in ten covered employers find it "very" or "somewhat easy" to administer the FMLA. Larger worksites find it somewhat more difficult to administer the FMLA than do smaller covered worksites, and managing intermittent leave presents administrative difficulty at two in five worksites (39.2 percent).
- For 89.2 to 98.5 percent of worksites, complying with the FMLA entails no or small costs. Larger employers are more likely to experience an increase in costs.
- More than one in six of all employees (16.8 percent) has taken leave for a reason covered by the FMLA. One and a half to three million employees took leave they describe as FMLA leave during the 18-month survey period.
- Almost 80 percent of leave is taken to care for a seriously ill child, spouse or parent, or for one's own health. The median length of leave is ten days. Employees age 25 to 34 are most likely to take leave, as are employees with children, hourly employees, and employees with family incomes of \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year.
- More than three percent of all employees needed but did not take leave. Two-thirds of this group said they continued to work because they could not afford the loss of wages during their leave.
- The vast majority of leave-takers (84 percent) return to their same employer. Six percent do not, and ten percent remain on leave.

The Commission developed and unanimously adopted the following recommendations:

-- **Increase public education** through a toll-free number, public service announcements, distribution of information to employers and employees, and special campaigns to educate doctors, social workers and other health professionals.

more

Talking Points for FMLA Round Table
May 2, 1996

Much of the data contained in the bipartisan report "A Workable Balance: Report to Congress on Family and Medical Leave Policies" was made available to the public in some preliminary reports issued last October. However, the Commission on Leave's final report contains some new data and analysis that might be of interest to journalists attending the Round Table.

1. Public opinion on the FMLA

* Over 70% of all employees surveyed said they support the right of every working American to have 12 weeks of job protected leave for a family or medical reason. This new law is popular with working Americans.

2. Impact of FMLA on Employees

* Men and women are taking comparable amounts of parental leave (to care for newborn or newly adopted child.), and men take more leave to care for an ill spouse than women - which may include care of their spouse before or after childbirth. This suggests that FMLA is supporting men in their desire for more involvement with family caregiving and strengthening families.

* Leave-takers report positive experiences with taking family and medical leave:

- 81.1% of leave-takers say it is "very" or "somewhat easy" to arrange leave.
- 78-87% of leave-takers report that they have no job related worries about taking family and medical leave.
- 76% of leave-takers report they are "very" or "somewhat satisfied" with the amount of leave they took.

* Of all employees surveyed, 40% say they are "very" or "somewhat likely" to need family and medical leave in the next five years. The leading reason they anticipate needing leave in the future is for the care of an elderly relative - underscoring the importance of family-friendly policies supporting elder care.

3. Impact of FMLA on Employers

Employers were asked three major questions about the impact of FMLA:

- 1) How easy or difficult is it to comply with FMLA?
- 2) What kinds of costs have they incurred?
- 3) What kind of effect has FMLA had on several aspects of business and employee performance?

* Size makes a difference.

The small covered employers (less than 250 employees) have had the fewest problems with compliance, the lowest costs and the report the smallest negative effects on business performance. This finding is significant because so many small businesses opposed the law. It suggests that even very small worksites (who have less than 50 employees and are covered because of the 50 mile radius rule) can successfully cope with the FMLA.

While larger worksites do report higher costs, they also report higher cost savings. And over two thirds of large worksites (500 plus employees) report that FMLA has had a positive impact on helping employees care for their families.

* There are interesting differences among covered employers: such as between "voluntary" employers (who were already offering family and medical leave before the FMLA) and "complying" employers (who started offering family and medical leave after FMLA).

The "voluntary" group have an easier time administering the Act than "complying" group. They are also more likely to report positive effects, particularly in the area of employee productivity. This suggests that ease of administrative compliance and growth of employee productivity may occur for larger numbers of covered "complying" employers over time.

* There are also differences among covered employers depending on whether they have had direct experience with their employees taking leave.

Employers with leave-takers are significantly more likely to report that FMLA has had positive effects on employee productivity, employee absences and employee turnover than employers who have had no FMLA leave-takers.

Secretary Reich
Talking Points for FMLA Press Round Table
Thursday, May 2, 1996

The Family and Medical Leave Act:

"They were wrong and we were right."

During eight years of congressional debate on the FMLA, opponents of the Act warned that businesses would suffer greatly if it became law. The results of scientific research, contained in the report by the bi-partisan Commission on Leave, shows that their warnings were overblown. The FMLA has worked the way the President said it would, helping Americans balance their work and family responsibilities without imposing an undue hardship on employers.

Administration

WHAT OPPONENTS SAID WOULD HAPPEN: A federal mandate like the FMLA will be very difficult for businesses to administer.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED: More than 90% of worksites find it "very easy" or "somewhat easy" to administer the FMLA. This includes their experience with additional record keeping, determining employee eligibility, and coordinating with other federal laws and state leave laws.

Implementation Costs

WHAT OPPONENTS SAID WOULD HAPPEN: The FMLA will be very costly for employers to implement. And they will have to cut other benefits to pay for it.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED: Implementation costs for the vast majority of employers have been negligible. Between 89.2% and 98.5% of covered worksites discovered that implementing the FMLA resulted in little or no additional costs in the areas of administration, continuation of health benefits, and costs related to hiring and training of replacements for leave-takers. In addition, only 1.3% of worksites had to reduce other employee benefits in order to comply with the FMLA.

Impact on the Bottom Line

WHAT THEY SAID WOULD HAPPEN: The FMLA will negatively impact on business growth, productivity and profitability.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED: Most employers - between 86.4% and 95.8% - report that FMLA had "no noticeable effect" on business growth, productivity or growth.

Impact on Worker Performance

WHAT OPPONENTS SAID WOULD HAPPEN: FMLA will have a negative impact on employee performance.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED: Most employers found that the FMLA had no noticeable negative effects on employee performance. There have been, in fact, significant positive effects in the areas of employee productivity and career advancement, and particularly high positives on employees' ability

to care for family members.

Use of Leave Time

WHAT OPPONENTS SAID WOULD HAPPEN: If workers are given 12 weeks of leave for family and medical reasons, they will all take 12 weeks of leave, even if they don't really need it.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED: There is no evidence of widespread abuse of the new law. Businesses have reported that most leaves are short. The median length of leave for all leave-takers is ten days, and 90% of leaves fall within the 12 week limit. In addition, only 2% to 3.6% of all employees took FMLA leave in the 18 month period of covered by the surveys - which shows that employees only take it when they need it.

Returning to Work

WHAT OPPONENTS SAID WOULD HAPPEN: If you give workers family and medical leave, many will never return to work afterwards, hurting the employer who may have invested in training them.

▷ **REALITY:** The majority of leave-takers - 84% - returned to their same employer. The number is probably even higher because 10% of those surveyed were still on leave at the time the data was collected. Only 5% report they did not return to their employer after their leave.

A Workable Balance:

Report to Congress on Family and
Medical Leave Policies

MY
FAMILY

MOMMY

Me

BRITHR



DADDY

Executive Summary

Families and Employers in a Changing Economy

In 1993, Congress passed the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA or the Act) to provide a national policy that supports families in their efforts to strike a workable balance between the competing demands of the workplace and the home. These demands have intensified over the last 25 years, as the nation has experienced dramatic social and economic changes affecting businesses, employees and families alike. American businesses have confronted a changing world economy marked by increasing competition, technological innovation and instability. Many more women have entered the labor force. Many families' caregiving needs are now being met by family members who also are holding down jobs. This, in turn, has fueled the rising need among employees for workplace policies that enable them to meet the often competing demands of job and home.

In almost every family a time comes when some family member has a serious medical problem or a caregiving need that requires time off from work. Without the availability of job-protected family and medical leave, employees often face the difficult choice of returning to work prematurely, of giving up their jobs or of not providing their families the care and support they need.

Prior to the Family and Medical Leave Act, employees had access to family and medical leave in two ways: 1) voluntary or collectively bargained employer policies; and 2) policies required by state leave statutes. A quarter to a third of formal employer policies matched FMLA requirements in the protections they offered. Many voluntary policies did not provide leave for all the reasons offered by FMLA - especially to care for a seriously ill parent, child or spouse, or to care for a newborn, newly-adopted or foster child. Leave was often handled on a case-by-case basis, for a shorter duration, and health insurance and other benefits were not necessarily maintained. In addition, the discretionary nature of many leave policies meant that leave-taking employees often did so at some risk to their job security.

A Workable Balance

State statutes, enacted in 34 states, Puerto Rico and Washington, D.C., expanded unpaid, job-guaranteed leave options for some employees, especially in the area of maternity leave, but very few were as comprehensive as the FMLA. The amount of job-guaranteed leave that a worker could take varied widely in state law - from 16 hours to one year. Eligibility requirements also varied, and many of the laws applied only to state employees. Most of the laws exempted certain small businesses. Five states and Puerto Rico also have Temporary Disability Insurance laws (TDI) which pre-date FMLA and provide partial wage replacement during maternity-disability leave as well as other temporary disabilities.

Today, many more employers are providing family and medical leave policies through their compliance with the new law, which requires employers with 50 employees or more to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave a year to eligible employees to care for a newborn, newly-adopted or foster child, a child, spouse or parent with a serious health condition, or for the serious health condition of the employee, including maternity-related disability. Employees are eligible to take leave if they have worked for a covered employer for at least one year, and for 1,250 hours over the previous 12 months, and if there are at least 50 employees working for their employer within a 75-mile radius of their worksite.

This report provides an initial assessment of family and medical leave policies in general, and of FMLA in particular: are we approaching the workable balance envisioned by this nation's lawmakers?

How the Commission Went About its Work

The Commission on Leave, which commenced in November 1993, was composed of members who possessed the expertise and practical experience needed to evaluate family and medical leave issues. They included Congressional leaders, representatives of women and families, labor and the business community, including small businesses and ex-officio Cabinet members from Federal agencies with direct interest in family and medical leave issues. Following its formation, the Commission set about to meet a broad and ambitious legislative mandate by coordinating a variety of research and information gathering efforts that together help to provide comprehensive answers to all the questions posed by Congress.

Executive Summary

The FMLA charges the Commission to study the following points: existing and proposed mandatory and voluntary family and medical leave policies of both covered and non-covered employers; their costs, benefits and impact on productivity; the possible differences to employers in costs, benefits and impact on productivity, job creation and business growth based on size; the impact of family and medical leave policies on the availability of benefits provided by covered and non-covered employers; state enforcement of the FMLA with regard to special provisions pertaining to teachers; methods used by employers to reduce administrative costs of policies; the ability of employers to recover health insurance costs from employees who do not return to work; and the impact on employers and employees of temporary wage replacement policies.

The Commission, placing a high priority on hearing directly from businesses, employees and their families, held three public hearings in different sites across the country. A broad cross-section of people testified and provided important insights on a wide variety of topics related to family and medical leave.

In FY '95, the Commission, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, contracted with two research organizations, Westat, Inc. and the Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan, to conduct two major studies - an Employer Survey and an Employee Survey. The Employer Survey, a national, random sample survey, provides the first post-FMLA statistically valid data on private-sector employers of diverse sizes assessing their experience with the Family and Medical Leave Act, as well as with family and medical leave policies in general. The Employee Survey is the first ever national, random sample survey on employee leave-taking. The data, collected in 1995 and based on an 18-month period commencing in January, 1994, provide important national estimates on the need for and occurrence of taking leave from work for family and medical reasons. In addition, the Commission requested several smaller studies to assist in answering the questions posed by Congress (see Chapter II).

Major Research Findings

The following data are based on results of the two nationally representative, random sample surveys described above.

A. Family and Medical Leave Policies Today

1. Coverage under FMLA

Approximately two-thirds (66.1 percent) of the U.S. labor force, including private and public-sector employees, work for employers covered by the FMLA. Slightly more than half (54.9 percent) of U.S. workers (and 46.5 percent of private-sector workers) also meet the FMLA's length of service and hours-related eligibility requirements.

Only one-tenth (10.8 percent) of private-sector U.S. worksites are covered by the FMLA, but this relatively small proportion actually employs over half (59.5 percent) of the nation's private-sector employees. Industries with the largest worksites, such as manufacturing, also have a large number of eligible employees working in a relatively small percentage of worksites. All public-sector employers are covered by the FMLA without regard to the number of employees at a given worksite.

2. Overview of Employer Leave Practices

The FMLA has had a significant impact on covered employers' leave practices and especially on formal leave policies. Two-thirds of covered worksites have changed some aspect of their policies in order to comply with the Act. The most common change was to increase the reasons for which employees can take leave. For example, 69.3 percent of covered worksites changed their policies to provide leave for fathers to care for seriously ill or newborn children.

There is a significant difference between the family and medical leave policies provided by worksites that are and are not covered by the FMLA. Over 90 percent of covered worksites now provide up to 12 weeks of leave for family and medical reasons, whereas among non-covered worksites only 32.3 percent offer parental leave and only 41.7 percent offer leave to care for a seriously ill child, spouse or parent. Between 95 and 99 percent of covered worksites provide the different types of leave provided by the FMLA with a job guarantee, while 84 to 87 percent of non-covered worksites which offer leave provide a job guarantee with family and medical leave.

3. Knowledge of the FMLA

The great majority of covered employers (86.5 percent) know they are covered by the FMLA. However, only 58.2 percent of employees working at covered worksites have heard of the Act. Some groups of employees - salaried, union members and those with higher educations - are more likely to know about the FMLA than are others. Employees from all demographic groups are most likely to hear about the FMLA through the media, but those in higher-paying jobs are comparatively more likely to learn about the Act from their employers.

B. Employer Impact: Costs and Benefits of the FMLA

1. Ease of Administration

Most covered employers find it relatively easy to administer the FMLA. The vast majority of worksites (over 90 percent) find it "very" or "somewhat easy" to determine whether the Act applies to them and to determine employee eligibility. A significant majority also find other administrative responsibilities - additional record-keeping, coordination with state and federal leave laws and other federal laws - to be no trouble. Larger worksites find it somewhat more difficult to administer the FMLA than do smaller covered worksites. Unlike other administrative activities, management of intermittent leave presents an administrative difficulty for a significant minority of worksites (39.2 percent), but it represents a small proportion of leave-taking overall (11.5 percent).

2. Costs and Cost-savings

For the great majority of worksites, compliance with the FMLA entails no costs or only small costs. Between 89.2 and 98.5 percent of covered worksites report no costs or small costs in each of four broad areas: general administrative costs; the cost of continuing health benefits; costs associated with hiring and training replacements for leave-taking employees; and "other" costs. Again, larger employers are most likely to experience an increase in costs. This, in part, is due to the fact that they are more likely to have leave-takers and to have larger numbers of leave-takers. One large employer cited increased costs as the "unintended adverse consequences" resulting from implementation of the Act. However, only 1.3 percent of employers report that they reduced benefits to offset costs associated with the FMLA, giving further evidence that costs overall are minimal.

Very few covered worksites report cost savings resulting from the FMLA (2.5 percent). Interestingly though, the larger worksites (250 employees or more) that are more likely to incur costs from the Act, also report slightly more cost savings (7.5 percent) than covered worksites as a whole. Some employers who testified at the Commission's public hearings report cost savings, particularly from reduced employee turnover. They also paint an overall picture of enhanced employee productivity, goodwill and willingness to "go the extra mile" resulting from employees' ability to take leave.

3. The FMLA's Effects on Business and Employee Performance

Most worksites report that the FMLA has no noticeable effect on business performance. Between 86.4 and 95.8 percent report no noticeable effect on productivity, profitability and growth. To the extent that employers do report an effect, it is as likely to be positive as negative on business productivity and growth, and more likely to be negative regarding profitability.

Most employers also find that the FMLA has no noticeable effect on employee performance. There are significant positive effects in the areas of employee career advancement and employee productivity. And it is noteworthy, in light of the Act's goals, that a third of employers note a positive effect on employees' ability to care for family members, and this number doubles for larger worksites.

4. Expectations of the Non-Covered

Small covered worksites¹ have relatively benign experiences with the FMLA, reporting low costs and minimal effects on business and employee performance. Their positive experiences contrast sharply with the negative expectations voiced by many small non-covered sites. For example, between 8.2 percent and 15 percent of non-covered sites expect negative effects on employees' ability to care for family members, career advancement and turnover, while less than one percent of covered sites experience negative effects in these areas. The expectations of non-covered employers are far more pessimistic than the experiences of covered sites in general, and of the small covered sites in particular.

¹ These worksites have fewer than 50 employees, but are considered "covered" because of the 75-mile radius rule.

C. The Employee Experience

1. Employees' Need for Leave and Utilization of the FMLA

About one-fifth of U.S. workers have a need for some form of leave covered under the FMLA. The Employee Survey found that 16.8 percent of employees took leave for a reason covered by the FMLA, and 3.4 percent of employees needed but did not take leave. In addition, about 40 percent of all employees think they will need to take leave for an FMLA reason at some time within the next five years. The reason most frequently cited for future leave is care of a seriously ill parent. More than two-thirds (70.9 percent) of employees agree that "every employee should be able to have up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave in a year from work for family and medical problems."

Thus far, the rate of leave use designated by employees as FMLA leave is fairly low. As reported in the Employee Survey, among the 16.8 percent of employees who have taken some type of family and medical leave, about seven percent of that group designate their leave as "FMLA leave" (about 1.2 percent of all employees). Given that 55 of every 100 employed persons both work at a covered worksite and are eligible to take leave under the Act, the FMLA utilization rate among these employees is about two percent.² The Employer Survey of private-sector covered worksites found a slightly higher estimate of FMLA utilization (3.6 percent). Given the statistical variability in these two estimates, the number of employees who took FMLA leave in the period of both surveys ranges between one-and-a-half million to just over three million.

A significant minority of employees (3.4 percent) - "leave-needers" - have expressed a need for leave that as yet remains unmet. Among employees who need but do not take leave, fully 63.9 percent cannot afford the accompanying loss of wages, underscoring the importance of wage replacement. Hourly workers, African Americans and employees with some college education are most likely to be among those employees who need, but do not take leave.

² This is a conservative estimate. See discussion in Chapter IV.

2. Employees' Experiences with Leave

Employees described in this section include all leave-takers, both those working at covered and non-covered worksites, who take leave for a reason covered under the FMLA. Only a portion of these employees (seven percent) designated the leave that they took as "FMLA leave."

a. The leave-takers

Leave-takers are as diverse as the American workforce. The demographic profile of leave-takers generally resembles that of the overall employee population, with some noteworthy distinctions. Employees aged 25 to 34 years are proportionately more likely than younger or older employees to take leave. Employees between 35 and 49 years of age (the "sandwich generation"), are numerically the largest group of leave-takers. Employees with one or more children, hourly employees and employees with family incomes of \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year are more likely to take leave than are employees with higher family incomes.

b. Employees' reasons for leave

Family leave to care for a seriously ill child, spouse or parent and medical leave for one's own health together account for almost 80 percent of all leave. About 59 percent of employees of all ages take leave because of their own serious health problems (exclusive of women who take maternity-disability leave). About a quarter of leave is taken by relatively young parents to care for their children at birth, adoption or during a serious illness. A further ten percent of leave is taken by somewhat older employees to care for ill parents or spouses.

In general, men take more leave for their own serious health condition. Women (who alone take maternity leave) are somewhat more likely than men to need leave, to take leave and to take longer periods of leave. Men, however, take comparable amounts of parental leave and are slightly more likely to take leave to care for an ill spouse than women (some of this may be taking care of wives before or after childbirth).

c. Lengths of leave

Most periods of leave are short. The great majority of all leave (almost 90 percent) falls within the 12-week limit established by the FMLA. While the length of leave tends to vary depending on the reason for the leave, the median length of leave for all leave-takers is ten days.

d. Methods used to cover the work of leave-taking employees

By far the most prevalent method that employers use to cover work is to assign it temporarily to other co-workers (67.5 percent). Employers are least likely, however, to use work reassignment to cover work among highly-educated, higher-income employees - often the hardest to replace. Employers are most likely to find permanent replacements to cover the work of the youngest leave-takers and those with the lowest family income. Many employers also hire temporary replacement workers to help cover the job duties of leave-takers.

e. Benefits, wage replacement and covering lost income during leave

The FMLA requires employers to continue health benefits during leave. Over 95 percent of covered employers report that they continue health benefits during FMLA leave, and three percent of leave-takers at covered and non-covered worksites report losing health benefits during leave. Although wage replacement is not required by the FMLA, a significant proportion of leave-takers receive full wage replacement (46.7 percent) or partial wage replacement (19.6 percent) during their leave period. This is most likely to be sick pay, vacation pay or pay from a disability insurance plan, benefits which pre-dated the FMLA. Wage replacement is more likely to be available to employees who work at covered worksites. Salaried employees, more highly educated employees, unionized employees, men and those with higher levels of household income are most likely to receive wage replacement; the employees least likely to receive wage replacement are the youngest and oldest employees, non-salaried workers and non-union workers. Also, employees who have never been married, those in the lowest income and education groups and Latino employees are most likely to be unpaid during leave.

Not surprisingly, then, employees who fare best in covering for lost income during leave-taking are employees with high family incomes, salaried employees, union members, highly educated employees and white employees. These employees are less likely than other leave-takers to borrow money, cut leave short or to go on public assistance. Women and employees with annual family incomes of less than \$20,000 per year are more likely to need public assistance in order to deal with lost income. Nine percent of leave-takers overall use public assistance to supplement income during periods of leave, and 11.6 percent of women leave-takers use public assistance for this reason.

f. Returning to work

The vast majority of leave-takers (84 percent) return to their same employer while six percent do not, and ten percent remain on leave. Employees in low-wage jobs, including jobs with no wage replacement, are least likely to return to their same employer. Employees from households with incomes of less than \$20,000 are far less likely to return to work; women and employees from non-covered worksites are also less likely to do so. Employees with high family income levels, unionized workers and salaried employees are more likely to return to their same employer.

3. Employees' assessment of their leave-taking experiences

Overall, employees' experiences with family and medical leave policies, including the FMLA, have been positive. The majority of employees who take family or medical leave find it relatively easy to arrange, have few concerns about the job-related consequences of taking leave and are relatively satisfied with the amount of leave they take.

To the extent that employees do have trouble arranging to take leave, express job-related concerns about taking leave or are dissatisfied with the amount of leave they take, they are more likely to work in non-covered worksites. Women, non-whites and non-salaried employees are particularly likely to report negative experiences on at least one of these measures. This finding is probably related to differences in wages and benefits among employees that existed in the labor market prior to FMLA, and which the FMLA, by expanding minimum levels of protection to all eligible employees, has helped to mitigate. Nonetheless, the majority of employees in all demographic groups report positive leave-taking experiences.

Overall Impact of the FMLA

The Family and Medical Leave Act has had a positive impact on employees overall. It has succeeded in replacing the piecemeal nature of voluntary employer leave policies and state leave statutes with a more consistent and uniform standard. The FMLA has not been the burden to business that some had feared. For most employers, compliance is easy, the costs are non-existent or small and the effects are minimal. Most periods of leave are short, most employees return to work and reduced turnover seems to be a tangible positive effect. The FMLA, with its signature features of guaranteed job protection and maintenance of health ben-

Executive Summary

efits, begins to emerge, even now, as a significant step in helping a larger cross-section of working Americans meet their medical and family caregiving needs while still maintaining their jobs and their economic security - achieving the workable balance intended by Congress.

groundwork. In this respect, in March I had a useful session on Cyprus with Turkish President Demirel who expressed his government's desire to be helpful. I plan on engaging other visitors similarly in the lead-up to our Cyprus effort.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Jesse Helms, chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Statement on the Family and Medical Leave Act

May 1, 1996

Three years ago, I worked with the Congress to pass the Family and Medical Leave Act so that we could help Americans balance their work and family responsibilities. Americans should not have to choose between their job and caring for a sick child or parent. We said we could do that without hurting businesses, and we were right. Today, a bipartisan commission that studied the act announced its conclusion that this new law has significantly helped working Americans while placing only minimal requirements on their employers.

The commission found that because we have a Family and Medical Leave Act, fewer workers will have to choose between their jobs and their loved ones if a child or elderly parent should need care. That's tremendously important in an era when most households are headed by two working parents or by single mothers.

And as we predicted at the time we fought for this legislation, businesses are finding that the new law is easy to administer and costs are non-existent or small. The majority of leaves are short in duration, and most workers return to their jobs. In fact, some businesses testified to the commission that the new law has helped them reduce employee turnover, enhance productivity, and improve the morale of their workforce.

The Family and Medical Leave Act has brought many Americans a benefit that was once afforded only to a fortunate few—the knowledge that they can return to their jobs

and keep their health benefits if they need unpaid time off to meet medical or family needs. Thanks to the work of this bipartisan commission, we now have further proof of what I have always known: the Family and Medical Leave Act was, and is, the right thing to do for America's working families.

Remarks at the Olympic Dinner

May 1, 1996

Thank you very much. Thank you so much. President Walker, thank you for your remarks and for your work and to Dick Schultz and Jim Hardymon, Steve Green, Anita DeFrantz, and others who are responsible for this dinner tonight. To the Members of Congress who are here, and Mr. Michel, it's good to see you again. I miss you. I'm glad you're here—I'm glad you're here.

I want to thank the Vice President and Mack McLarty for the work they have done on the Olympics and all those others in our administration who have undertaken this endeavor, I must say, with great joy and energy. As the Vice President mentioned, Hillary had the honor of representing our country at the Olympics in Lillehammer and of being in Greece and Olympia with our daughter when the Olympic flame was lit to be brought to the United States. Our experience with the Olympics has been one of the great highlights of our service here in Washington and in this great office.

I'd also like to say a special word of appreciation to the men and women up here on the stage with me, particularly those who were with me today earlier when the Vice President, over at Eastern High School, in the Champions in Life program, for truly so many of them have been an inspiration to young people all across the country who may never be Olympic athletes but can be Olympian in their citizenship and character and the contribution they give to this country, and who drew inspiration and strength from what was said for them today.

I want to thank Billy Payne and Andy Fleming and all those who have worked so hard to make the Atlanta Olympics and the Paralympics a great success, but also those who won the competition for the 100th mod-

Week Ending Friday, May 10, 1996

The President's Radio Address

May 4, 1996

Good morning. This week was another good week for America. We learned that growth is up and unemployment is down. That's good for American jobs and good for America's families. We also had more good news on America's families today involving the Family and Medical Leave Act, which I was proud to sign in 1993. This week the bipartisan panel Congress created to study it reported that the law has helped more than one in six American employees take time off because of a serious family health problem, without any danger of losing their jobs. And almost 90 percent of the businesses found that complying with family and medical leave cost them little or nothing. This is making America's families stronger, promoting work and family.

That's what we have to do with welfare reform, too. Our job is to fix a welfare system that too often pulls families apart and turns it into one that helps families pull together, to fix a system that traps too many people in a cycle of dependency that ends up snaring their children as well, and instead, to create one that promotes jobs and independence.

For the last 3 years, we have been working hard to turn the welfare system around. All across America, the welfare rolls are down, food stamp rolls are down, teen pregnancy rates are down compared to 4 years ago. And compared to 4 years ago, more and more people on welfare today are working as a condition of receiving welfare.

A lot of this has happened because our administration has worked very hard to free States from Federal rules and regulations which have built up over the years and which contribute to the flaws in the present system. We have slashed this redtape to 37 States, covering 75 percent of all the people on welfare in America, so that they can take steps to fix the broken system. State by State, we

are building a welfare system that demands work, requires responsibility, and protects our children.

But more needs to be done. The American people need a welfare system that honors American values: work, family, and personal responsibility. In 1994, and again this year, I sent Congress a sweeping welfare reform plan that would impose strict time limits on how long people can stay on welfare and strict work requirements for people when they are on welfare. My plan would also provide more funding for child care, so single parents can go to work. And it would crack down on parents who skip out on their responsibility to pay child support.

If Congress sends me a welfare reform bill that is tough on work instead of tough on children and weak on work, I will gladly and proudly sign it. Meanwhile, I am going to keep moving ahead to fix the welfare system by promoting work and looking out for our children.

Today, I'm acting to help teen mothers break free from the cycle of dependency for good. The only way for teen mothers to escape the welfare trap is to live at home, stay in school, and get the education they need to get a good job. We must make sure the welfare system demands that teen mothers follow the responsible path to independence.

Ohio has used freedom from Federal rules to implement a terrific program they call LEAP—Learning, Education, and Parenting. LEAP cuts welfare checks when teen mothers don't go to school, and rewards them when they do. And it works. A report released just this week by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation shows that for an important group of teens LEAP significantly increased the number of teen mothers who finished school, got jobs, and got off welfare. Every State should follow this example.

That's why today I'm announcing that every State must put in place a plan to keep

teen mothers on welfare in school. We are going to audit the progress of every State and make the results public. Second, we are going to make teen mothers who drop out of school go back to school and sign contracts that spell out exactly how they are going to take responsibility for their own lives. And third, we are giving States immediate authority to provide bonuses to teen mothers who go to school and graduate, and to cut back the checks of those who don't.

Finally, I'm challenging every State in the country to use its power to keep children who have children at home where they belong. There should be no incentive to leave home for a bigger welfare check. Unfortunately, even though they can, most States don't require teen mothers to live at home. That's wrong. Of course, if there is an abusive situation at home, children should be living in another safe, responsible setting. But we have to make it clear that a baby doesn't give you a right, and won't give you the money, to leave home and drop out of school. Today we are moving to make responsibility a way of life, not an option.

These commonsense steps have bipartisan support. They will help teen parents escape the cycle of dependency and start down the path to a successful future for themselves and their children. Now Congress needs to do its job and pass welfare reform. I'm glad that a group of bipartisan lawmakers is working on welfare reform. If Congress sends me a clean welfare reform plan that demands work, demands responsibility, protects children, and helps families stay together, I will sign it. Until then, I'll keep working to do everything in my power to reform welfare, step by step and State by State.

Thanks for listening.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:06 a.m. from the Map Room at the White House.

Message on the Observance of Cinco de Mayo, 1996

May 4, 1996

Warm greetings to everyone celebrating Cinco de Mayo.

Each year the Fifth of May reminds us of the blessings of our nation's rich cultural

diversity. The Mexican people have made profound and lasting contributions to our society, enriching our national life with the values of family, faith, and love of country.

In commemorating the victory of Mexico's army at the Battle of Puebla, we rededicate ourselves to strengthening the bonds of friendship and partnership between the peoples of Mexico and the United States. Our nations share a legacy of independence and courage in the face of adversity, and each time we celebrate Cinco de Mayo, we reaffirm our reverence for these ideals.

Hillary and I send best wishes to all for a wonderful holiday.

Bill Clinton

Remarks at the White House Correspondents Association Dinner May 4, 1996

The President. Thank you very much. Thank you very much, Carl, Terry, Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Gore, Mr. Speaker, Governor, to distinguished head table guests, to all the honorees tonight, my colleagues in the administration, to all the entertainers that made all the politicians feel that they came out to get a thrill instead of listen to me.

I apologize for being late tonight, but, as you know, I was at a charity event at Chelsea's school, auctioning off a game of golf. It brought in a few dollars.

Audience member. How much? Tell us how much.

Audience member. Could I ask a follow-up? [Laughter]

The President. Well, I can tell you this, I know I was criticized for putting it up, but it was not bought by the ambassador from Iran. [Laughter] I was hoping Ralph Reed would buy it, but he didn't even bid. [Laughter]

Anyway, it got a little money, but the thing that disappointed me was that it didn't generate as much as I had hoped. So I was able to generate some serious cash for the Sidwell Friends School; I auctioned off the shoes I wore the day I shook hands with President Kennedy. [Laughter]

By the way, if there's anybody here who would be willing to pay \$500,000 for a Presi-

JUDY MANN

36 Putting Family Values to Work

Christie Sens, a first-grade teacher in Fairfax County, discovered when she was pregnant with her first child that the county allowed its teachers to take either six weeks of maternity leave or the entire year.

"Since it's all unpaid, I couldn't afford to take off all year, and six weeks didn't seem to be enough," she says. "A 6-week-old baby isn't even sleeping through the night." Her first child was born in September 1993, and fortunately for Sens, the Family and Medical Leave Act had gone into effect the month before.

The act, which President Clinton signed into law as one of his first pieces of legislation, requires employers of 50 people or more to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to workers for health reasons or to care for newborns, adopted babies or sick relatives. As a result, Sens became one of several million American workers who have been able to do a better job of balancing work and family responsibilities. She is now on leave after the birth of her second child.

She says it has given her time to get to know her babies and to recover. Her first-grade class had the benefit of 12 weeks with a strong substitute, rather than six weeks and then "an exhausted teacher coming back." She and her husband, also a teacher, were able to establish a routine before she went back to work. "It's much more humane than a six-week policy."

The law, which took seven years to win congressional approval, was strongly opposed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, which used it as the staging ground for their battle against any benefits being mandated by government, fearing that the next step would be mandated health care coverage.

Congress established a bipartisan commission under the law to study leave policies and the impact of the law. Members of the commission included congressional leaders and representatives of labor and business, as well as advocates for families. The commission's report was delivered to Congress on May 1.

It's the story of a successful effort by government to provide a minimum standard of protection for workers in a changing economy, which has seen a tremendous influx of working mothers as well as a growing loss of job security. At a meeting with reporters, Secretary of Labor Robert B. Reich stressed that none of the dire predictions of the

law's opponents have come to pass. "The headline is: They were wrong and we were right," he said. Monitoring and enforcement of the law has been easy, he said, usually requiring only a phone call to the employer from the Wage and Hour Division in response to a complaint. Employers have said it has helped reduce turnover.

Nearly 90 percent of all employers reported that compliance cost them little or nothing; 87 percent said there was no noticeable effect on productivity or profits; businesses said that only about 3.6 percent of employees actually took leave under the law; and the median length of leave for all leave-takers was 10 days. Only 1.3 percent of work sites had to reduce other benefits to comply with the law. There's even some good news on the domestic equality front: Men and women are taking comparable amounts of parental leave, and men are taking more time to care for an ill spouse than women, perhaps because of pregnancy-related problems, Reich said.

Because the leave is unpaid, there have been few abuses of the law, he said. "As I travel around the country, I am struck by how many businesses provide paid leave. FMLA establishes a floor of decency below which working people should not have to worry."

As part of the administration's emphasis on corporate responsibility, he said, "we are going to use the bully pulpit to highlight companies that treat workers as people to be developed rather than as costs to be cut."

The Family and Medical Leave Act "was the right response to a changing American economy in which both parents are working," Reich said. It is one of a package of measures that the administration has championed to provide more economic security to workers, including an expansion of the earned income tax credit, which gives a tax break to the working poor; a change in pension laws so people can take pension accounts from one firm to another; tax deductions for people who spend money on job retraining; an increase in the minimum wage; and changes in health insurance laws to expand coverage.

Reich said the administration will be "crowding about the success of the FMLA." And you can bet the administration will be doing that during the forthcoming campaign. In presidential politics, the term "family values" may finally start meaning what it should.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

6/14/20

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1996
FINAL REVISED

WASHINGTON, DC/KANSAS CITY, MO/WASHINGTON, DC/CAMP DAVID, MD

Lead Advance: Pat Halley
Holiday Inn Crown Plaza
816-531-3000 Rm 7825
816-531-3007 fax
800-SKY-PAGE #106-1114

Press Advance: Ian Alberg
816-531-3000 Rm 1724
816-531-3007 fax
800-SKY-PAGE #161-4679

Site Advance: Vanessa Flindt

Scheduler: Ron Books
202-456-5315 office
202-456-5340 fax
703-525-5457 home
WHCA pager #4818

PREV RON The White House

6:50 am DEPART South Portico
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[drive time: 30 minutes]

7:20 am ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base
Phone: 301-981-2100
Fax: 301-981-4527

7:30 am WHEELS UP Washington, DC

9:00 am WHEELS DOWN Kansas City, MO
Kansas City Downtown Airport
FBO: Executive Beechcraft
Phone: 816-842-8484
Fax: 816-221-4802
CLOSED PRESS

Greeters:

- Mayor Emmanuel Cleaver
- Woody Overton, Regional GSA Administrator
- Holly Nichols' family

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1996
PAGE 2

9:15 am DEPART Kansas City Downtown Airport
EN ROUTE Kansas City Convention Center
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:25 am ARRIVE Kansas City Convention Center

9:25 am PROCEED VIA ELEVATOR TO Room 4300 A

9:30 am-
9:35 am MEET & GREET W/ CONFERENCE YOUTH PARTICIPANTS
Room 4300 A
WH PHOTO ONLY

FORMAT: HRC to move in a u-shape to each youth.

9:35 am-
9:40 am MEET & GREET W/ CONFERENCE ADULT RESPONDENTS
Room 4300 C
WH PHOTO ONLY

FORMAT: HRC to move in a u-shape to each adult.

9:45 am PROCEED W/ MAYOR CLEAVER TO Room 4300 E/F/G/H
(Backstage)

9:40 am-
11:55 am CHILDREN'S CONFERENCE "YOUTH TALK: A CITY
LISTENS TO CHILDREN"
Room 4300 E/F/G/H
HRC Hold: Dressing Room B
Phone: 816-871-3656
Fax: 816-871-3655
OPEN PRESS

NOTE: There will be a pre-program.

FORMAT:

- Al Sassone, President of Heart of America United Way, delivers welcoming remarks and intros Mayor Cleaver and HRC into the room.
- HRC and Mayor Cleaver proceed to seats on stage.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1996
PAGE 3

- Mr. Sassone intros Carl Boyd, moderator.
- Mr. Boyd explains conference format and intros Mayor Cleaver.
- Mayor Cleaver proceeds to podium, delivers brief remarks and intros HRC.
- HRC proceeds to podium and delivers remarks.
- HRC returns to seat on stage.
NOTE: HRC to put a hard wire lav on upon arrival to seat.
- Mr. Boyd intros each youth and turns the program over to HRC and Mayor Cleaver.
- Open discussion with approximately 10 youths ages 13-18 (60 minutes).
- Mr. Boyd opens discussion with adult respondents seated in the first row and the audience at large.
NOTE: There will be 8 adults representing different sectors of the Kansas City community.
- Mr. Boyd closes the discussion and intros Mayor Cleaver.
- Mayor Cleaver delivers closing remarks from his seat and intros HRC.
- HRC delivers closing remarks from her seat.
- HRC departs.

PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 350 people to attend.

11:55 am

PROCEED TO Room 4300 A

12:00 pm-

12:10 pm

MEET AND GREET
Room 4300 A

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1996
PAGE 4

WH PHOTO ONLY

FORMAT: HRC will move in a u-shape to each person.

12:10 pm

PROCEED TO Room 4300 D & B

Greeters:

- Adele Hall, Chair, Women's Public Service Network
- Mike Morrissey, Chair, Chamber of Commerce

12:15 pm-
1:00 pm

COMMUNITY LEADERS LUNCHEON
Room 4300 D & B
CLOSED PRESS

FORMAT:

- HRC, Ms. Hall, and Mr. Morrissey proceed on stage.
- HRC proceeds to seat next to Ms. Hall.
- Mr. Morrissey welcomes and intros Ms. Hall.
- Ms. Hall delivers brief remarks and intros HRC.
- HRC delivers remarks.
- HRC to do a Q & A.
- Ms. Hall closes the luncheon.
- HRC exits stage left, working a ropeline from left to right.

PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 125 people to attend.

1:05 pm

DEPART Kansas City Convention Center
EN ROUTE Kansas City Downtown Airport
[drive time: 10 minutes]

1:15 pm

ARRIVE Kansas City Downtown Airport
FBO: Executive Beechcraft
Phone: 816-842-8484

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1996
PAGE 5

Fax: 816-221-4802
CLOSED PRESS

1:30 pm WHEELS UP Kansas City, MO

4:40 pm WHEELS DOWN Andrews Air Force Base
Phone: 301-981-2100
Fax: 301-981-4527

4:50 pm DEPART Andrews Air Force Base
EN ROUTE White House
[drive time: 30 minutes]

5:20 pm ARRIVE South Portico

10:00 pm WHEELS UP VIA MARINE ONE South Lawn

10:30 pm WHEELS DOWN Camp David, MD

RON Camp David, MD

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC:

- Partly cloudy with a chance of an afternoon shower or
thunderstorm. Wind east to southeast at 8 to 15 knots. Low 65
to 70. High 86 to 91.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR KANSAS CITY, MO:

- Partly cloudy. Wind east to southeast at 5 to 10 knots. Low
64 to 69. High 86 to 91.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR CAMP DAVID:

- Partly cloudy. Wind northwest at 10 to 15 knots. Low 60 to 65.
High 83 to 88.

June 13, 1996

YOUTH TALK: A CITY LISTENS TO CHILDREN

DATE: June 14, 1996
TIME: 9:30 am - 11:55 am
LOCATION: Kansas City Convention Center
Kansas City, Missouri
FROM: Brenda Costello

I. PURPOSE

To bring together children from Kansas City with adults from every sector of the Kansas City community for a conversation on how Kansas City responds to the needs of its children.

II. BACKGROUND

Co-sponsored by the Mayor's Office and United Way, this conference will bring together children from Kansas City with adults from government, business, media, education, health care, religion, civic leaders, etc. for a conversation on how Kansas City responds to the needs of its children and will highlight programs that are working and identify challenges to be met. Following the Conference you will address a Luncheon of Community Leaders.

The nine youth participants, who were identified through the Mayor's office and United Way, are between the ages of 13-18. They will discuss what it's like to be a child growing up in Kansas City, what programs work for them, and what more needs to be done. These children have been active in community programs. The nine adult participants will be in the first row of the audience with hand-held mics, ready to discuss, from their own perspectives, how Kansas City responds to the needs of children. The moderator, Carl Boyd, will welcome the audience and introduce you and Mayor Cleaver, as well as the other participants.

See attached background on Mayor Cleaver's initiatives and other Kansas City area programs for children and youth.

Format

You will be seated with Kansas City Mayor Emanuel Cleaver II and the nine youth participants. Nine adult participants will be seated in the first row and the audience at large. The youth will talk about their experiences and programs in Kansas City. Adults and experts seated in the front row will open the discussion with the audience. Approximately 350 parents and their children, child advocates, service providers, community leaders, and local government workers will be in the audience. Prior to the conference, you will meet briefly with participants.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Meet and Greet

HRC

Mayor Cleaver

Al Sassone, President of Heart of America United Way

Carl Boyd, Producer and Host, "Both" Television talk show

-Approximately 9 Youths (see attached list)

-Approximately 9 Adults (see attached list)

Conference

HRC

Mayor Emanuel Cleaver II, Mayor of Kansas

Al Sassone, President of Heart of America United Way

Carl Boyd, Producer and Host, "Both" Television talk show

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Meet and Greet with Conference Youth Participants
- Meet and Greet with Conference Adult Respondents
- HRC proceeds with Mayor Cleaver to Conference site
- Kansas City Children's Choir will perform
- Al Sassone delivers welcoming remarks and intros Mayor Cleaver and HRC into room
- HRC and Mayor Cleaver proceed to seats on stage
- Mr. Sassone intros Carl Boyd, moderator
- Mr. Boyd explains conference format and intros Mayor Cleaver
- Mayor Cleaver proceeds to podium, delivers brief remarks and intros HRC
- HRC proceeds to podium and delivers remarks
- HRC returns to seat on stage (HRC puts on hard wire lav at this time)
- Mr. Boyd intros each youth and turns the program over to HRC and Mayor Cleaver
- Open discussion with approximately 9 youths ages 13-18
- Mr. Boyd opens discussion with 9 adult participants
- Mr. Boyd closes discussion and intros Mayor Cleaver
- Mayor Cleaver delivers closing remarks from his seat and intros HRC
- HRC delivers closing remarks from her seat
- HRC departs

V. PRESS

Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by June Shih.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFO



Mayor Cleaver

The Honorable Emanuel Cleaver II is the 51st Mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, the first African American elected to the City's highest office. Mayor Cleaver also serves as Pastor of St. James United Methodist Church.

He has a long history of civic and community activism, and brings that activist approach to his role as Mayor of Kansas City.

Among Mayor Cleaver's accomplishments:

Economic Development — Businesses such as Gateway 2000, TransAmerica, Sommer Allibert, and others have announced relocation or expansion into Kansas City, translating to thousands of new jobs.

Public Safety — Mayor Cleaver has made this a priority, lobbying in Washington for federal dollars for law enforcement, spearheading the "community policing" concept, and coming up with innovative programs like the Mayor's Night Hoops (evening basketball), the PIN (Police In Neighborhoods) Program (a low-cost home-financing program encouraging police officers to move into selected neighborhoods), and Hot Summer Nights (evening youth centers).

Capital Improvements — Kansas Citians can point with pride to the opening of the expanded Bartle Hall Convention Center, the new American Royal (both components of the "Cleaver Plan"), the Brush Creek flood control project, the new Zoo, and the promise of the new Science City, made possible by the settlement of the Union Station lawsuit.

Racial Harmony — Diversity and Inclusion have been an important component of his administration. Mayor Cleaver has appointed more women and minorities to boards and commissions than any of his predecessors. He continues to support the work of the organization he founded "Harmony in a World of Difference." And he was credited with "keeping the peace" in Kansas City following the 1992 Los Angeles disturbances. Prior to serving as Mayor, Reverend Cleaver served three terms on the City Council (1979-1991), and as Mayor Pro Tem of the Council (1987-1991). He was elected Mayor on March 26, 1991.

Honors since becoming Mayor include:

All-America City Award — 1994

Governor's Award — "Local Elected Official of the Year" — 1994

National Democratic Institute

National Historic Preservation Board (Presidential appointment)

Tree of Life Award — Jewish National Fund

At-Large Member of the Democratic National Committee

1993 National Conference of Christians & Jews "Distinguished Citizen of the Midwest Award"

1993 James C. Kirkpatrick Excellence for Government Award

Mayor Cleaver was born in Waxahachie, Texas. He and his wife Dianne have four children.

AL SASSONE

President of the Heart of America United Way in Kansas City, Missouri, Al Sassone has more than 20 years experience in the United Way movement. He has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, United Way of Southeastern Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and the United Way of Greater Rochester.

Prior to joining the United Way, he worked in finance and retailing with Price Waterhouse & Co. and Neisner Brothers, Inc.

Al holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from St. John Fisher College and has completed the Human Services Executive Management Program at Harvard University. He is a member of the National Society of Fund-Raising Executives, the United Way of America National Advisory Council, and chaired the National Management Round Table of the United Way of America.

Al is currently on the boards of Trinity Lutheran Hospital, Community Resource Network, Human Services Trust, the Chamber of Commerce and Charities Fund Transfer.

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	6/12/96	# of pages	1
To	Jennifer Kline	From	Al Sassone		
Co./Dept.		Co.	Heart of Am. KY		
Phone #		Phone #	816/472-4289		
Fax #	202 456-2878	Fax #	816/472-5818		

ABOUT CARL BOYD

MR. CARL BOYD IS THE PRODUCER AND HOST FOR, BOTH, A TELEVISION TALK SHOW AND A RADIO TALK SHOW. THE TV TALK SHOW FOR TEENS IS A MONTHLY PROGRAM, AND THE RADIO SHOW - THE GENERATION RAP ON KPMS-FM, HOT 103 JAMZ- AIRS WEEKLY ON SATURDAY MORNINGS.

MR. BOYD IS ALSO THE PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER OF THE ^{Ten}EIGHT YEAR OLD COMPANY, THE ART OF POSITIVE TEACHING, AN EDUCATIONAL CONSULTING FIRM LOCATED IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

AS AN EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANT, MR. BOYD TRAVELS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA HELPING TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF WORKING WITH STUDENTS WHO ARE AT RISK, AND ISSUES DEALING WITH CULTURAL DIVERSITY.

A GRADUATE FROM CHICAGO TEACHERS' COLLEGE IN 1964, CARL BOYD HAS WON AWARDS FOR TEACHING IN CHICAGO'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS, KANSAS CITY'S J.S. CHICK ELEMENTARY AND FROM EDUCATIONAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN FLORIDA, TENNESSEE, TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARYLAND, CALIFORNIA, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH AMONG OTHERS.

BOYD IS ALSO THE AUTHOR OF THE BOOK, PLAIN TEACHING, A 362 PAGE MANUAL ON POSITIVE TEACHING, NOW IN ITS SIXTH PRINTING. HE IS A LIFE MEMBER OF THE KAPPA ALPHA PSI FRATERNITY, SPONSOR OF THE GENERATION RAP YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL, A BOARD MEMBER OF ARE YOU COMMITTED, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, AND THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT AT FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH, A CONGREGATION OF JESUS CHRIST.

Here are a few of Mr. Boyd's many accomplishments:

Directed Chicago's "PUSH for Excellence" Student Motivation Project for Operation PUSH 1977-1979

Received Brown Foundation's (Brown vs. Topeka Bd.) First National Excellence in Education Award 1989

Received Chicago Citizen's Schools Committee. 'Dedicated Teacher of The Year Award 1973

On Air Auctioneer for local PBS affiliate - KCPT, Channel 19, Fundraising Effort, 1994 and 1995

IDEA Fellows Summer Conferences - 25 years: "Best of The Best"

One of Kansas City's 100 Most Influential Men - KC Globe

Featured in Ebony Man Magazine - "Ten Things African American Men Can Do To Help Children Succeed - June 1995

Author: The Book "Plain Teaching"

Host/Producer: Generation Rap and Teens Talking To Teens

Composer: National Association of Black School Educators
Song

Sponsor: Generation Rap Youth Advisory Council - High
School Level

Educational Management Group, Phoenix, AZ - Lecturer and
Instructor

Founder of NACEPS (National Association of Christians,
Educators, Parents and Students)



★ ANOTHER LATE NITE FAX TRANSMITTAL ★

TO: PATRICK HALLEY/MRS. CLINTON'S STAFF

FROM: Roshann Parris

DATE: 6/13/96, Thursday

TOTAL PAGES: 2

OUR PHONE: (913) 831-0330

OUR FAX: (913) 897-1836 (HOME)

MESSAGE:

Good Morning:

Here 'tis!

Roshann

5TH STORY of Focus printed in FULL format.

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THE KANSAS CITY STAR

June 8, 1996 Saturday METROPOLITAN EDITION

SECTION: NATIONAL/WORLD; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 892 words

HEADLINE: Cleaver speaks out on conflict;
Tensions were heightened in Benton clash, he says, by those thriving on chaos.

BYLINE: MATT CAMPBELL, Staff writer

BODY:

Kansas City was perilously close to a race riot last week, Mayor Emanuel Cleaver says, but only because certain elements used a drug bust to fan ever-present embers of discontent.

In an interview with The Kansas City Star, Cleaver blamed drug dealers who cry racism when threatened by police; opportunists who thrive on chaos; and some who encourage racial explanations for what happened last Saturday at 27th Street and Benton Boulevard.

"There is always racial tension," Cleaver said Friday, after nearly a week of public reflection and debate over the clash.

"By a razor-thin margin, we barely missed the ulcerous experience of a race riot. At first, it was an issue of a drug dealer. And then people started coming in asking the kids about whether this was related to the need for more summer jobs better housing, whether this was a response to white racism."

That shift, Cleaver contended, spawned rumors of police goading that could easily have exploded into violence in the days following.

"When we have an incident like the one last weekend, it is extremely important for all of us in key positions in this city to turn up our antennas of sensitivity a lot higher," Cleaver said.

"For the drug dealers, this was the best thing that has happened since the syringe, because they can operate now under the guise of social, political and economic racism."

The disturbance began after a black police officer wounded a black drug suspect. It grew into a standoff between about 60 officers and more than 100 young black adults and children.

The crowd members were mainly suspected drug dealers and loiterers from outside the immediate area. They threw stones, broke windows, burned a car and beat an Asian man who happened upon the scene.

Police have since reduced their presence in the neighborhood, which has prompted complaints from residents who feel less protected.

"We must be very deliberate in everything we do so as to avoid inciting something," Cleaver said. "We've gotten a large number of false calls from people wanting to lure police back into the area so that we can have a real riot. The restraint has been necessary and appropriate."

Cleaver said police will respond to legitimate calls for help and make arrests. But the Community Action Team that augmented regular police coverage with foot and bicycle patrols has been pulled back.

Not only are law-abiding residents in the neighborhood of 27th and Benton besieged by drug dealers, they are further stigmatized by the attention to last week's confrontation.

That is why Cleaver strenuously objects to use of the term "riot" to describe what happened.

"Words are not just aimless, ineffective utterances," he said.

"They mean things, they change things, they incite things and when the term 'riot at 27th and Benton' is used, it's not going to be real easy to sell your home if you're interested in relocating."

Cleaver defended his use of the oxymoron "mini-crisis" to describe the disturbance. "An oxymoron is almost required to describe the events of last weekend," he said.

News reports of the standoff also did not help Kansas City's image, Cleaver said. And the timing of the incident is bad, he said, because the city currently is planning a presentation to persuade the Future Farmers of America to continue meeting here well into the future.

Cleaver said he received calls from as far as Los Angeles from people wanting to know if Kansas City was in flames. Locally, suburbanites leery of the central core only had their sentiments reinforced.

"This can't help but cause some in the suburbs who were marginal about the bistate effort (for a cultural tax district) to conclude that it's OK to retreat from the kind of cooperation that many of us have been working for," Cleaver said.

The mayor was in St. Louis last Saturday, attending a nephew's high school graduation. He learned of the situation at 27th and Benton after 9 p.m. in a call from his chief of staff, Denise Phillips.

About 10 p.m. - after officers had withdrawn and tensions were subsiding - Police Chief Floyd Bartch called the mayor.

"He was very calm," Cleaver said. "He gave me all the facts that were available at that time and described the incident as a reaction after the shooting of someone who had drugs on his person.

"I asked him if he thought it was necessary for me to try to get a plane back to Kansas City, and he said, 'No, things are right now quiet. And if the situation changes I'll call you and you can make the decision whether you want to come back. ' "

Cleaver acknowledged that the same factors that contributed to the disturbance have the potential to repeat themselves if racial flames are fanned.

"The thing that I am trying to say, as often as I can to as many people as I can, is that if we really work at it and make a strong commitment we can create a riot," Cleaver said. "And some of us have been out trying to avert that .

"That's why I've been going out and saying to people, 'It's over. Let's move on with our lives. ' "

LOAD-DATE: June 08, 1996

52ND STORY of Focus printed in FULL format.

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THE KANSAS CITY STAR

February 21, 1996 Wednesday METROPOLITAN EDITION

SECTION: METROPOLITAN; Pg. C1

LENGTH: 743 words

HEADLINE: Growth or services? Both It can't be either/or, Cleaver says in State of the City address.

BYLINE: MARK MORRIS, Staff Writer

BODY:

Kansas City must reframe debate on the role of government as the city nears the next century, Mayor Emanuel Cleaver said Tuesday night in his fifth State of the City address.

Eyeing a possibly contentious budget season ahead, Cleaver said the city must figure a way to promote economic development and provide better basic services.

"We may not agree on every issue, but we cannot degenerate in an 'either/or' dialogue," Cleaver said. "Our response must be 'both/and.' "

" It's not the needs of the central city or the needs of the Northland. It's not economic development or curbs and sidewalks. It's not an immunization clinic or a recreation program. It is all of these."

Cleaver offered few new initiatives in his address, which was greeted warmly by a packed City Council chamber. Instead, he chose to defend his economic development agency of choice and rally support for proposals already on the table.

Picking up his best applause line from last year's address, Cleaver noted, "the most basic service we can offer our citizens is a job."

To illustrate how, he pointed to the city's Economic Development Corp., now under fire from council newcomers who think it has been too free with tax incentives and abatements. The city contributes about \$ 1.8 million a year to the agency's budget.

The agency, Cleaver said, will have stimulated the creation of 56,000 permanent jobs and 32,000 construction jobs between the years 1994 and 2000.

"We must acknowledge the great benefits of economic development, and we must recognize that every aspect of Kansas City life will

regress if it does not advance," he said.

Cleaver offered only cool comfort for those expecting the city to make quick work of its deferred maintenance concerns and deteriorating infrastructure. City Manager Larry Brown has estimated those costs at more than \$ 1 billion.

He applauded the council for asking Brown to set aside \$ 10 million to take care of delayed work on the city's streets, sewers and bridges, and offered some hope that the federal government soon will announce a program to replace the crumbling Chouteau Bridge.

But he again warned that widespread repairs cannot be made within the existing budget.

"We will do what we can, but sometime, some mayor and some City Council will have to go to the voters with a revenue increase to deal with this aging infrastructure," he said.

Councilman Paul Danaher, however, would add a test to new economic development incentives. "Do these things take away from our ability to provide basic services?" he said.

While Cleaver has spoken often of building a sports arena Downtown, the proposal was nowhere in his address. Instead, he concentrated on two building projects already in the works - the museums at 18th and Vine and the Ilus W. Davis Civic Mall - and plans for two federally funded industrial parks. He again pledged to work for a Downtown parking authority, a priority of his 1994 speech.

"These projects, along with our success in growing new jobs and attracting new business, are the factors that have created our 'moment in the sun,'" he said. "This municipality is on the move."

Crime, a hot-button topic in previous speeches, received almost passing mention near the end of this address.

Cleaver attributed recent drops in the homicide, burglary and assault rates to improved community policing, greater neighborhood involvement, and initiatives such as evening basketball and youth club programs.

"We have provided our children with safe, wholesome evening activities," he said. "Our young people have responded."

Cleaver also urged the council to continue funding all 10 divisions of the Municipal Court despite considerable sentiment to drop one division by not filling a current judicial vacancy.

While the potential of city government to serve its citizens is constrained by money, the services it offers must strike a balance that serves the entire community, Cleaver said.

"With moderation we can provide for economic development and for curbs and sidewalks," he said.

"When we engage in an either/or dialogue, we begin to limit the options available to our community. Our view must be expansive, not limited."

GRAPHIC: Photo (color), Mayor Emanuel Cleaver; Graphic, Setting goals; The Star

LOAD-DATE: February 21, 1996

33RD STORY of Focus printed in FULL format.

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Nation's Cities Weekly

April 15, 1996

SECTION: Vol. 19 ; No. 15 ; Pg. 8; ISSN: 0164-5935

LENGTH: 742 words

HEADLINE: Kansas City issues race relations report. Kansas City, Missouri;
includes related information on report findings

BODY:

On the anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the Mayor's Task Force on Race Relations gave its first--and interim--report to Kansas City Mayor Emanuel Cleaver. Cleaver organized the task force last fall in response to the national and local debate over the O.J. Simpson verdict, the Million Man March, and concern that race relations in the community were deteriorating.

"We must deal with the toxic issue of race today," Cleaver said, "or it will be with us tomorrow."

The report, which represents the work of 450 volunteers, examined the status of Kansas City race relations in a variety of areas: commerce and industry, religion, media, government, housing, accommodations, banking, education, law enforcement, and criminal justice. The task force was co-chaired by a senior executive of Kansas City Power & Light and a senior rabbi from a local synagogue. Four vice-chairs oversaw the work of 13 committees.

The task force effort included focus groups, surveys, the results of a Youth Summit and several community forums, Star-Touch data (non-scientific, call-in polling through The Kansas City Star), and work by the committees. The Urban League of Greater Kansas City served as the coordinating agency for the group, with funding and assistance from local foundations.

"The process was exciting, participatory, democratic, chaotic, exhilarating, frustrating, difficult, fun, and eminently worthwhile," said Dr. William Clark, Urban League President.

Cleaver congratulated the volunteers for engaging in a candid discussion of race. "I know that at times it has been difficult. In your committee sessions, you've had to break past the niceties' of

this issue and deal with it straight on. You have begun the dialogue and given me much to digest. I pledge to you: this report will not be left to languish on some shelf."

Cleaver added, "We think our process can be a model for other cities. I've

already been contacted by other mayors interested in spearheading such efforts in their own cities."

City personnel are now moving to implement many of the Task Force recommendations (see "Findings and Recommendations"), and Cleaver will begin a "Monthly Forum on Race Relations" dealing with the specific areas covered by the Task Force report.

Details: Pam Whiting, Communications Director, (816) 274-1284; fax, (816) 274-1991.

Findings and Recommendations

Lending discrimination, especially mortgage lending, continues to be a major problem. The city may want to consider implementing a municipal "best practices" agreement.

Insurance red-lining persists. The city should regularly monitor the availability of insurance and refuse to do business with companies that appear to be redlining any portion of Kansas City.

It is hard for minorities to start and sustain businesses. A capital fund is needed to provide start-up money for minority entrepreneurs.

Housing discrimination is a problem and the quality of neighborhoods must be improved. More code enforcement and dangerous building demolition is needed, and the Kansas City Civil Rights Consortium should monitor housing patterns and practices.

Minorities and women still feel they are victims of glass ceilings or outright discrimination. While employment opportunities have improved, employers should re-commit to affirmative action. The city should reward businesses that practice equal opportunity and affirmative action.

There are too few minorities in decision-making positions in the media. Overall, the number of minorities in the media has improved.

Young people must be educated to live and value working in a multicultural world. Area school districts should establish an inter-district committee to coordinate efforts in that regard.

People perceive that sentencing disparities exist. A monitoring organization should review sentences to see whether the race of the victim or of the defendant affects the severity of punishment. The number of minority judges and commissioners should be increased.

Relations between the Kansas City Police Department and minority youth are strained and deteriorating. The department should develop an action plan to improve the positive interaction between police and young people.

Greater minority representation on suburban school boards and other governing bodies is needed. Overall, the number of minority elected officials has increased dramatically.

MAYOR CLEAVER'S INITIATIVES

"Night Hoops": This midnight basketball program began two years ago, and this past year the Mayor's office organized the first ever nationwide Midnight Basketball Tournament called MUST (Mayor's Urban Symposium and Tournament), with twelve teams from around the country. Working with the Urban League and ministerial organizations, the Mayor recruited college coaches from local and community colleges to watch games. According to the Mayor's office, there has been a 25% drop in crime in the areas where these programs take place. Overall, the number of reported crimes in Kansas City dropped 5 percent between 1994 and 1995.

"Hot Summer Nights": Program providing social opportunities for young people in alcohol and drug-free environments, targeting different neighborhood throughout the Kansas City area.

Cadet program: This new program which is just beginning, is designed to recruit more minority officers. African- American high school students will work with the police department and receive a stipend for tuition in order to continue volunteering during college in an effort to prepare them for life after college.

Youth Ambassador program: Now in its second year, 35-40 kids are selected as Good Will Ambassadors in Kansas City, usually seniors in high school or college freshman. They receive a small stipend for summer work and then funding to them and their colleges toward tuition in the fall.

As you know, you referenced a Kansas City initiative in which employees are granted leave to participate in children's school activities..

PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN IN KANSAS CITY

Most of these are newer programs, while the audience will be comprised of representatives of numerous service providers involved in children's programs in the community for many years.

Greater Kansas City Community Foundation: Established in 1978, GKCCF is a public foundation comprised of more than 350 charitable funds serving the five-county Kansas City metro area. Its mission is to make a positive difference in the lives and futures of the community through grant-making, advocacy, and support of the not-for-profit sector, as well as promotion of philanthropy.

Partnership for Children: Formed in 1991, this joint initiative of the United Way and the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation and Affiliated Trusts is a metro-wide children's advocacy effort. This ten year initiative is dedicated to improving conditions for children in the greater Kansas City area. Partnership for Children (PC) emphasizes a preventative approach designed to build partnerships among service providers, policy makers, volunteers, and the media. The organization issues an annual Report Card with an overall grade and grades in four areas: safety and security; health; child care; and education. (Kansas City received a 'C' on the most recent Report Card, up from a 'D-' last year.)

PC is currently sponsoring "The #1 Question Campaign," a metro-wide effort to engage the Kansas City community in efforts that advance the well being of children and youth. The #1 Question: Is it good for the children?-- is displayed on billboards in Greater Kansas City.

"Squash it": A campaign of the Partnership for Children that seeks to stem the levels of teen violence in the Greater KC area by making it "cool and smart" to walk away from a violent confrontation. Efforts include: "Squash It" teams being established in schools, conflict resolution training sessions for youth groups, and public awareness efforts.

YouthNet: Program Goal: that every young person in KC will have access within walking distance to a safe place to connect with caring adults and positive activities. A non-profit agency, YouthNet works with Partnership for Children in a collaboration of youth service organizations. Service providers collectively provide more comprehensive services and alternatives for young people. the program originally came together to provide an alternative to gang activity.

KCMC Child Development Corp.: This multi-faceted child development agency administers Head Start, as well as the *Child and Adult Care Food Program*. The Food program is a nutrition program which provides food and nutrition education for children in family day care homes and centers. This is a USDA program administered by the State. KCMC is one of the sponsors for the program in the Kansas City area.

"COMBAT": A Jackson County program which has been in effect for 3-4 years and recently renewed. This program is supported by the Jackson County Drug Tax, and focusses on anti-drug programming including prevention, treatment, and community action. A broad range of neighborhood, family, and youth service organizations receive funds to carry out programs. This is a well supported program of Clare McCaskell, the Jackson County Prosecutor, who will be in the audience.

Promise Project: A collaboration between Kansas City Consensus and Junior League, a program to encourage leadership and engage youth in civic life, putting them on boards of directors, community service projects, etc. KC Consensus is a nonprofit, grassroots organization made up of citizen-based task forces, ie., crime, neighborhood safety.

Kansas City Star

The Kansas City Star launched an investigative series called "Raising Kansas City-Democracy and the Next Generation," and will publish stories about the top ten issues facing area high school juniors and seniors. Topics were identified by opinion polls taken in high schools earlier this year. (see articles attached)

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

SUNDAY, June 2, 1996

METROPOLITAN EDITION ★★★

\$1.50

In the grip of impulse

When four teen-agers in Grandview found trouble instead of a place to play, many people felt the pain of a slaying.

By KAREN UHLBNHUTH
Staff Writer

It takes just a moment — a rash and thoughtless moment — to wrench human lives out of one orbit and hurl them into another.

That's what happened one May evening a year ago.

About 5:30 p.m., Nathaniel Hack and three teen-age friends were strolling through a Grandview neighborhood looking to shoot hoops — or maybe stir up trouble.

They came upon an opportunity for trouble before they found a basketball court. An ice cream truck drove up behind them as they walked along Southview Drive.

The incident was over within minutes. Three spent shells, an ice cream truck driver slumped over his seat and four frightened boys racing for home,

one holding a gun against his leg.

A few minutes later, Codozin W. Anderson Jr., 41, was declared dead by the Grandview Fire Department. Two days later, Nathaniel Hack, then 16 and a sophomore at Ruskin High School, was in custody.

The reverberations began instantly, not unlike many crimes in America today.

The criminal justice system shifted into gear. The residents along Southview Drive wondered what had burst into their midst — and whether it would be back. Anthony Brown, who saw a friend commit murder, relived the ugly scene in his dreams.

Anderson's parents and 15-year-old son and Hack's mother and father were left to ponder two lives thrown away in an impulsive moment.



TOM DOLPHEN/The Star

For graphic presentations of the rest of the violent story and its ripple effect in the community, see A-18.

"Raising Kansas City — Democracy and the Next Generation" is the successor to last year's "Raising Kansas City — Values and the Next Generation" series. The Kansas City Star is publishing stories about the top 10 issues facing area high school juniors and seniors. These topics were identified by opinion polls taken in high schools earlier this year. Today's topic: Reducing violence. Next Sunday: Legalizing marijuana.



POLL RESULTS

Results from a March 1996 anonymous survey of 7,062 high school juniors and seniors in the region.

In recent years crime has been increasing in the United States. In order to reduce crime, I would:

- 1.) Have tougher and longer sentences for criminals: 64.9% (4,033)
- 2.) Place more emphasis on treatment and education than on penalties and prison time: 24.7% (1,892)
- 3.) Raise taxes in order to put more police officers on the street: 4.2% (299)
- 4.) All other and no answer: 12.3% (868)

INSIDE: Students' voices, crime statistics

Democracy and the next generation

ABOUT THIS PROJECT

More than 60 area schools and 80 area teachers are contributing to "Raising Kansas City — Democracy and the Next Generation." This project is the successor to last year's award-winning "Raising Kansas City — Values and the Next Generation" series.

Most Sunday: Legitimizing concerns

TOP TEN CONCERNS

Through a survey of more than 78,700 area high school juniors and seniors, The Kansas City Star asked students to rank the top issues they were most concerned about from a list of 42 items. Here are the top 10.

1. Making college affordable
2. Abortion issues
3. Reducing violence
4. Legalizing marijuana
5. Lowering drinking age
6. Balanced budget
7. Pollution/environment
8. Gun control
9. Drug abuse
10. Raising the minimum wage

Source: The Kansas City Star

IN TUESDAY'S STAR

A TeenStar panel favors reducing crime but appears stumped on how to do it. See article in Tuesday's Star.

TS
TEENSTAR

Minutes to a murder

Reported by RABBI UNKLEWITZ/ Staff Writer

When 16-year-old Nathaniel Hack pulled a .25-caliber pistol from his pocket and fired a bullet to the chest of Codozia W. Anderson Jr., 41, one spring evening a year ago, he

triggered a series of ripple effects, large and small, on a wide range of people and institutions. Below is a graphic representation of events, according to police records, court documents and interviews.

At the scene

On May 13, 1995, an ice cream truck driver, four teen-agers and one gun came together to break the peace of a neighborhood in Grandview.



1 About 5:30 p.m., Nathaniel Hack and three friends are walking east on Southview Drive, looking for a pickup basketball game or some other distraction. They notice an ice cream truck driving up from behind them. They discuss the possibility of robbing the driver.

2 The boys flag the driver, Codozia W. Anderson Jr. He stops. The boys stand on either side of the truck, telling the driver they want free ice cream. He refuses.

3 The driver continues on and Hack runs up to the truck, which again stops. Standing on the passenger side, Hack demands free ice cream and cigarettes. Again Anderson refuses. Hack draws a pistol and fires three bullets. One of them strikes Anderson in the aorta, the main artery of his heart.

4 Anderson throws his pack of Kools and his Bic lighter out the window and steps on the gas. His truck crashes into a couple of vehicles in the driveway of a nearby house.

5 After the shooting, Hack and his friends are seen running north on Shallice Avenue. The fire department arrives about 6 p.m. and finds no sign of life in Anderson. Hack is arrested two days later.



Source: Police report.

DAVE KAMLEY/The Star

Reverberations of a crime

Below are a few of the lives touched by Nathaniel Hack's violence.



CODOZIA W. ANDERSON JR.
Killed in shooting

CODOZIA ANDERSON SR.
Father of victim
Anderson saw his son weekly but says nothing much passed between them. "I miss my son. But I don't see where this makes any change in my life. I just accept it. Life goes on."

ROSIE CARNEY
Mother of victim
"It's bad to lose a child" under any circumstances, Carney said. "But the way it happened, that's what made it so hard. If he had been sick, I could have accepted it better. I could have had time to say something to him."

KEVIN ANDERSON
Son of victim
Kevin Anderson, 15, who lives with his mother, didn't know his birth father well. Yet, "I think if I have a son, I'll name him after him."



CRIME SCENE NEIGHBORS
"The way I look at it, it's kids. It happens everywhere," said Trisha Doyle, who lives in the area.



NATHANIEL HACK
Convicted of murder



THE JUDGE

"It makes me almost sick when I have these cases," said Jackson County Circuit Court Judge Jack E. Gant. "He looks like a little choir boy. I think, 'Here's a boy who should be enjoying life.'"

But he won't be. In April, in accordance with Missouri law, Hack was sentenced to the minimum punishment for first-degree murder: life in prison. There will be no early release.

"Rather than send (young convicts) to a state prison, where they'll become someone's 'wife' or become an animal, I give them

probation, give 'em a chance to make something of themselves."

And yet, he has a duty. "Some of them have to go (to the state prison). I'm responsible for society. I can't just let people say, 'I'm sorry, and thanks for putting me on probation.'"

"No matter what I do to the boy, the family suffers....I'm not only sentencing him but also his parents and siblings. They have to endure the shame and humiliation. I'm breaking their hearts."

"Today's not a happy day. Everyone has suffered."



LAVETA HACK
Nathaniel Hack's mother

Neither of Nathaniel Hack's parents could be reached for this report, although his mother, Laveta Hack, and several other relatives attended Nathaniel's sentencing hearing in April.



THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY

"It was like playing cowboys and Indians and — 'Oops, that cap pistol is real,'" said Robert Duncan, who defended Hack. "It happened so fast....I think he's still in shock. He doesn't know what the hell happened."

THE ICE CREAM COMPANY

After Anderson's murder, fellow ice cream truck drivers felt as if "all of a sudden the outside world had come in and touched them. It was an atmosphere of, 'What else can happen?'" said Bill Foley, general manager of the Kansas City Ice Cream Co.

NATHANIEL BROWN

Nathaniel Hack's father Brown asked the prosecutor to go easy on his son. Prosecutor Jeff Stigall told him he could not. "When you shoot someone in the middle of the street and run off laughing...it just wouldn't look good."



THE PROSECUTOR

"It's such a waste of two lives," said Jackson County Assistant Prosecutor Jeff Stigall. "Here's a kid who, in a matter of five minutes, took his life and flushed it down the toilet."

STUDENTS' VOICES

Society must strive for solutions to teen violence, crime

By JENNIFER KOERPER
Shawnee Mission North High School

Adolescents, between the ages of 10 and 19, are killed with a gun at a rate of one every three hours.

And, although the teen crime rate grows rapidly, it is still being pushed aside.

What is the United States to do? Twenty states have now come up with a minor solu-

tion: They have made restrictions on the juvenile possession of firearms. But this just isn't enough.

Society needs to realize this problem won't go away on its own. New programs need to get teens off the streets and more involved with their communities. Adults need to show teen-agers that they are willing to work with the teens to find positive solutions.

Society must understand that in order to receive some, you must first give some. If people want the teens to work with them, then the people must show that they not just looking out for their own best interest.

Parents need to become more aware of the issues and face them head-on. If necessary, the parents must be willing to enforce "tough love."

The U.S. government needs to create stricter laws to show the teen-agers that they are not going to let up until the problem is solved. Some possible solutions could be required violence education classes for those kids who have committed crimes, free counseling, trying kids as adults, recruiting better role models, weekly community teen game nights and more

curfew laws to keep kids off the streets.

Teen-age crime will continue to rise unless something is done about it. Society needs to wake up and realize this is not just an inner-city problem anymore. If the United States does not find a solution, then the teen-agers of today will be left with a grim future.

The Star.

KANSAS CITY

For detailed results from each school participating in *The Star's* polls, point your Web browser to <http://www.kansascity.com>. Click on *The Star*, then local news and then the "Democracy and the Next Generation" logo. This site also contains previously published stories from the "Raising Kansas City — Democracy and the Next Generation" series.

kansascity.com

OTHER RESOURCES

On the Internet:

<http://www.inetwave.com/stv/stv.html>

Stop the Violence ... Face the Music Society shares positive, non-violent messages through music, videos, literature and public awareness.

<http://axsamer.org/~uskidstv/>
Join the Piece Project of the US Kids Television and Anti-Violence Campaign.

<http://www.slip.net/~scmetro/forabout.htm>

About and For Kids and Teens is going to be one of National Children's Coalition's central places to find the latest and most complete information about kids and teens.

STAT SHEET

U.S. crime statistics involving people younger than 18.

Arrests

1985

[REDACTED]

1994

[REDACTED] 2 million

A 28.3 percent increase from 1985.

Arrests for violent crimes

1985

[REDACTED] 976

1994

[REDACTED] 117,200

A 75 percent increase from 1985.

Arrests for specific categories of violent crime

	1985	1994
Murder	1,193	2,982
Rape	4,286	4,524
Aggravated assault	32,809	64,648
Robbery	28,688	45,046

Arrests in 1994 of people younger than 18 for violent crimes by race

	Whites	Blacks	American Indians	Asians
Murder	1,194	1,842	16	43
Rape	2,482	2,042	87	45
Aggravated assault	32,559	29,815	634	905
Robbery	17,145	22,903	729	728

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for the United States
DAVE FAMES/ The Star

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THE KANSAS CITY STAR

April 7, 1996 Sunday Correction Appended
METROPOLITAN EDITION

SECTION: NATIONAL/WORLD; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 2082 words

HEADLINE: The 'open-minded' generation;
Teen-agers today say they listen to all sides before deciding on issues. Their
views - conservative, liberal and in between - are reflected in a new Star poll

BYLINE: MATT CAMPBELL; DONNA MCGUIRE, Staff Writers

BODY:

Parents can predict one thing about their teen-agers: They will
be unpredictable.

And high school teen-agers in the Kansas City area are no
exceptions.

A Kansas City Star poll of thousands of juniors and seniors at 33
schools found, for instance, that: most want abortions restricted and
marijuana illegal. Yet most also favor gun control and lower drinking
ages.

The ideological compass swings back and forth in The Star's
survey of 17- and 18-year-olds in the heartland.

Nearly 7,100 of them responded to the poll last month as part of
"Raising Kansas City - Democracy and the Next Generation," a
project to encourage teen-agers' participation in the democratic
process.

The poll sought student opinion on 10 key issues, selected by the
students in an earlier poll.

The latest results reveal some seeming inconsistencies.

Students are liberal on the environment, for example, but
conservative on abortion and tough on crime.

All that is to be expected from this particular generation,
according to its members and those who work with them.

"I think my generation is more open-minded, willing to listen to
both sides," said Dana Claus, a junior at North Kansas City High
School.

Classmate Japa Pallikkathayi says there is a rift in her

THE KANSAS CITY STAR, April 7, 1996, Sunday

generation that widens as high schoolers progress from freshmen to seniors.

"The people who are more conservative are probably those more interested in success and are the high achievers in life," said Pallikkathayi. "And then there are people who simply don't care.

They have lost all hope and don't try anymore."

However, some of the more liberal views on abortion were held by students at Pembroke Hill and Shawnee Mission East - schools whose enrollments come from well-educated, affluent families.

"I think this represents the inevitable idealism of youth," said Sam Brewster, who teaches honors government at Shawnee Mission East. "This is the time to be passionate about your ideals, before the practical needs of life have closed in."

Some survey highlights: Abortion

About six in 10 students want to severely restrict or outlaw abortion.

Of that group, most want to allow abortion only in cases of rape and incest and when the mother's life is in danger - reasons that account for few abortions today.

"That's probably 2 percent of the abortions we know about," said a surprised Patty Brous, president of Planned Parenthood of Mid-Missouri and Eastern Kansas. "More people come to Planned Parenthood because this is not the time for them, for whatever reason, to bring a child into the world."

Mary Kay Culp, president of Missouri Right to Life, said she believes the students' views reflected mainstream public opinion.

National polls over the last five years have shown that most Americans don't want abortion outlawed. For example, a 1995 CBS News national poll showed that about 20 percent of the adults polled wanted abortion outlawed. In the student poll 14 percent believed any type of abortion should be illegal.

In the CBS poll 38 percent of the adults polled believe abortion should be generally available. The student poll showed 34 percent believe that.

Thirty-seven percent of adults said abortion should be available but with stricter limits. Almost 46 percent of the students would only allow abortion in cases of rape or incest or if the mother's life were in jeopardy.

Brous had expected most students to favor keeping all abortions

legal through the first two trimesters.

Only two schools - Shawnee Mission East and Pembroke Hill, a private school - chose as the top choice legal abortion until the third trimester.

Kyle Harris, a Pembroke senior, gasped when he heard the overall poll results. At Pembroke, two of three students surveyed favored legal abortion - either under all circumstances or through the second trimester.

"I'm surprised that people aren't more conscious about their own rights and situations they might be put in," he said.

Rural schools were among the most conservative. At Eldorado Springs High School east of Nevada, Mo., more than a quarter of the 97 polled students wanted to ban abortions.

That sentiment was even more pronounced at Kansas City's Teen-age Parent Center, where 42 percent of students favored making abortions illegal.

Alcohol

Eighteen-year-olds can vote and fight for their country. But they can't drink.

So, it might not be surprising that nearly 55 percent of students want the minimum drinking age lowered to 18, at least for beer. And 35 percent of those advocate lowering it for all types of alcohol.

Nearly 8 percent would abolish all age restrictions.

However, nearly 26 percent would retain the national norm of 21 as the legal drinking age. And more than 16 percent would stiffen penalties for minors who drink.

All but eight schools - North Kansas City, Northeast, Piper, Shawnee Mission Center for International Studies, Center, Eldorado Springs, Teenage Parent Center and Winnetonka - favored allowing 18-year-olds to drink any type of alcohol. At Piper, that tied with keeping the present laws.

Claus of North Kansas City was a little surprised that her school bucked the trend. But she was not shocked by the overall survey results on the issue.

"I think around 18 most people think they're adults," she said.

"If kids want to drink, they're going to drink."

A 1994 CBS/New York Times poll reported 56 percent of teens nationally said they get drunk at least once a month. Locally, a Kauffman Foundation survey reported 62 percent of area 12th-graders

use alcohol monthly, down 10 percentage points from 1984.

"For many people, reaching the age to legally drink is a rite of passage," said Atha Webster-Gay, drug and alcohol program manager for Shawnee Mission schools.

Jackson County Prosecutor Claire McCaskill was encouraged that more than 42 percent of students were holding out against more permissive drinking laws.

"I think back to my high school years and some of the people in my generation, and there was not any stigma really attached to drinking underage," said McCaskill, who's in her 40s. "It was kind of an all-American thing."

Marijuana

Area students are more restrained when it comes to marijuana.

Although 40 percent would decriminalize it, nearly 55 percent would keep it outlawed.

And more than 25 percent of those actually favor stiffer penalties for possessing or using the weed.

But the numbers still are ominous, said Doug Hall, vice president of the Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education, which annually surveys hundreds of thousands of students nationwide about drug use.

"It's very scary that 40 percent would say, in a sense, legalize marijuana," he said. "Those numbers are much higher than we would anticipate."

Students at six schools favored legalizing marijuana for persons over 18: Center, Pleasant Hill, Turner, Van Horn, Grandview and Northeast.

Two schools, Eldorado Springs and the Andrew Drumm Institute, an alternative school in Independence, opted for complete legalization.

Piper, Truman, Warrensburg, William Chrisman, Cass-Midway, Cameron and Winnetonka voted to stiffen penalties. Truman students by far held the strictest view, with more than 56 percent favoring stiffer penalties.

National figures show the percentage of 18- to 20-year-olds who think marijuana should be legalized has fluctuated greatly since the 1970s - from a low in 1988 of 16 percent to 50 percent in 1994, according to the Higher Education Research Institute.

Support for decriminalization is accompanied by increased usage, according to most studies.

Locally, the Kauffman Foundation reports that marijuana use last

year among 12th graders rose from 21 percent to 24 percent since the 1993-94 school year.

The Kansas City numbers don't surprise the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, or NORML, which lobbies to legalize the substance.

"I'd say that survey sounds awesomely consistent to the national scale," said Allen St. Pierre, deputy national director of the organization. "It might be a little less liberal than Boston or San Francisco and might be a little better than Oklahoma City or Montgomery, Ala."

The marijuana organization contends usage remains constant but the number of people admitting it fluctuates. But if usage has increased, the reasons are unclear to many students.

"I don't know why it would have gone up except to say that our society has become a lot more cynical and teen-agers today have a lot less hope," said Pallikkathayi.

Pollution

Remember that old slogan? "Give a hoot. Don't pollute."

Kids of the '90s apparently agree.

Nearly three of four students surveyed support stiffer fines for polluters and more aggressive enforcement of pollution laws.

"I think it's because a lot of teen-agers realize our environment is not replaceable," said Kelly Daniels, a North Kansas City junior. "You can't just spend \$ 50 million to buy a new one."

When our government doesn't spend money on it, it affects us. We're going to be the generation that has to fix it."

The poll results impressed environmentalist Craig Wolfe, a Wyandotte County resident and chairman of a Kansas Sierra Club group.

"I guess that's good news for the future," Wolfe said, attributing the students' interest to the growth of environmental clubs and related classes at many schools. "It's gotten installed in the curriculum. I guess this is the first big evidence that it's taken hold."

Students at Notre Dame de Sion and Shawnee Mission East were the most adamant about fighting pollution, with more than 80 percent at each school favoring stiffer fines and aggressive enforcement of laws.

Their opinions contradict Republican efforts to reduce environmental regulations, cut the Environmental Protection Agency's budget and scale back the Endangered Species Act.

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Gun control

From 68 percent to 83 percent of Americans favor a ban on assault weapons, depending on which national poll one reads.

Area students view weapons apprehensively, too.

More than 82 percent favor some gun restrictions, at least a ban on assault weapons.

"There's no need for assault weapons," said Joe Kelly, a senior at Shawnee Mission East. "They look cool, maybe, but they have no function. You can't hunt with them."

About 45 percent said Americans should not have handguns. And about 15 percent favor banning all guns, even those used for hunting.

"Clearly your students are ahead of many policy-makers in their thinking," said Nancy Gannon, director of the education division at the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence in Washington.

One student wrote on the survey that Americans "should be able to rent guns for a period of four days for hunting, but in no cases should (people) own guns."

But another wrote, "If we're gonna ban guns, we should change the name of our country to the United States of Communism."

Brad Alpert, editor of the Western Missouri Shooters Alliance newsletter, was upset but not surprised by the overall poll results.

He blames "revisionist" textbook writers, whom Alpert says fail to properly explain the Second Amendment, which spells out "the right of the people to keep and bear arms."

Crime

Nearly 57 percent want "tougher and longer" sentences for criminals, and just over 4 percent advocate higher taxes to put more police on the streets.

But nearly 27 percent said they would place more emphasis on treatment and education than on penalties.

Generally, the farther from the urban core the more likely students were to favor stiffer punishment. Sixty-four percent of those polled at Cass-Midway endorsed tough penalties, as did 62 percent of participants at Blue Valley North.

But there were some surprises. At the Shawnee Mission Center for International Studies, the treatment and education option ranked first with nearly 45 percent.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR, April 7, 1996, Sunday

CORRECTION:

An article Sunday about high school students' views on 10 topics may have given the impression that the results were based on a scientific poll. The survey was not scientific but was based on responses from more than 7,000 juniors and seniors at 33 area schools.

GRAPHIC: Graphics (3, color and b/w)

, Polling the students; The environment; Abortion

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May 21, 1996 Tuesday METROPOLITAN EDITION

SECTION: FYI; Pg. 1

LENGTH: 1357 words

HEADLINE: It costs too much;
The price of education unfairly holds some back

BODY:

High school students surveyed in The Star's Democracy Project voted that making college affordable is their No. 1 priority issue this election year. One afternoon in April, five TeenStar board members got together to talk about college and whether its costs will affect their choice of schools.

BILL NORTON: Does college cost too much?

CHRIS ELDERS: Yep.

LIZ BOWER: It definitely costs too much.

HEATHER LONG: I don't think that it's fair that if a kid is really smart and has a good grade point that they shouldn't be allowed to go to the best school in the country because they don't have enough money.

ANGELA LAMPTON: I think if you have a will to succeed and make something of yourself, you should be able to go college. I mean, not everybody is good at everything but everybody should have an equal chance to try to make something of themselves.

BILL: How much is too much for college?

CHRIS: If you can't afford it.

ANGELA: Yeah, like the Kansas City Art Institute. I want to go there but it's \$ 20,000 a year. (Tuition, fees and room and board equal \$ 20,290. Tuition and fees alone cost \$ 15,820.) Get real! That's like a buying a nice car every year my parents don't have that kind of money. Do regular, normal people have that kind of money? No.

I go to school with a lot of kids who are unmotivated

Once you get them motivated, they have nothing to look forward to because their parents don't have enough money to send them to college

How are you going to break the poverty cycle (if) you have all these people who do not have the necessary education to survive in this world because no one handed them money? I mean, it's like you

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have to pay for knowledge. Why should we have to do that?

BILL: It says here that a student headed for college this year can expect to spend, on average, \$ 12,432 just for tuition at a private school. And if you are going to public schools, \$ 2,860.

LIZ B.: That's not bad at all.

LIZ CIRCO: Isn't that like at KU? Someone told me KU cost less than (St. Thomas) Aquinas.

(A year's tuition at St. Thomas Aquinas, a private Catholic high school, is \$ 3,200 for a child from a supporting member of a Johnson County parish. A year's tuition at KU for a Kansas resident, not counting room and board, is \$ 2,604. With room and board, the cost goes to \$ 6,164.)

ANGELA: A lot of the private high schools cost more than Missouri-Columbia costs for tuition - \$ 3,500, roughly around that range, and then you figure about that same amount for boarding.

(Tuition at a private high school like Pembroke Hill costs about \$ 10,000 per year. For Missouri residents, tuition for 14 hours at MU is \$ 3,868. With room and board, the price goes to \$ 8,040.)

LIZ C: Which is extremely good compared to a lot of colleges.

ANGELA: It's extremely good compared to other schools but it's still too much.

HEATHER: Yeah, and also you get all these student loans and stuff like that and once you get this education, you're going to spend your first few years actually making money to pay off your education.

CHRIS: The worst thing about the college system and paying a lot of money is when it's used to filter people socially and economically and not just in terms of the educational ability.

And so a higher-priced school becomes necessary, not just to show how intelligent you are or not even just how much you wish to achieve or how much you wish to learn, but where you want to fit socially and economically. We shouldn't filter based on who you are.

HEATHER: I do want to say if they have a desire to do something, I don't think they should be filtered just because of (money)

LIZ B: A really hard-working person can go to a state school and really achieve a lot and use every resource there that's available.

HEATHER: A lot of it's the name for the high school. Also: How many of our students went to Harvard? I read this article about the National Honor Society myth that if you graduate No. 1 in your class at KU you still get the same job as if you go to Harvard and graduate from there.

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The road to college starts a long time before you actually get there. Some people may have the ability and the power and the drive, but they are not in the right school system. A lot of times, though, once they get to college, because they haven't been given the chance before then, they are not as able to succeed

LIZ B: I think that there are a lot of different loans and different scholarships out there that I don't even know about and that you guys don't even know about. And if (school counselors) would make them known, and if they would make need-based financial aid known, then I think a lot more people would provide us the places they wanted to go.

HEATHER: All the counselors at the high school should have the information on the different scholarships and if the kids are interested they should know so they can go there and investigate it.

BILL: Is there anything the government can do to make college more affordable?

CHRIS: I think it wouldn't be too far a step to regulate the price of higher education. I mean, not necessarily tight regulation, but eventually, if this is continual progress and it's raising a lot higher than the rate of inflation

BILL: So your suggestion to make it more affordable is to put, like, price controls on college tuition?

CHRIS: That would be a suggestion but I don't think that it necessarily has to be that far. Colleges know that they all charge that much and that they can all get away with it. I mean, if big businesses all set their prices that high - that pencil at \$ 5 apiece - then they all did it, then people would have to pay that much. I don't think higher education really requires that amount of money but if they all charge it then people expect it and it's just the way things are.

LIZ C: I think you can get just as good an education at a school that costs half as much as Harvard

LIZ B: I think you should have to work for your education. I'm going to have to work for the next, you know, four years. I'm going to have to work every summer and I'm going to have to work during school but I know that I'm getting the best education that I possibly can.

BILL: Of the six of you, how many will be able to pay for four full years of college without having to get any work study, scholarships, grants or loans?

(Only one said college might be free, but then only if she attended the local college where her mother works.)

HEATHER: What my parents are telling me now is keep your grades

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up and look for scholarships. I mean, we're thinking about it now - I'm a freshman. There's already pressure on me that I need to keep a high grade-point average and to do things like TeenStar

BILL (to Liz Circo, who has seven siblings): And what are your parents telling you about college?

LIZ C: You have to get a scholarship or can't go. Well, they didn't say I can't go. It's a very tight budget because my brother is already in college and my sister is going to college this year, so they are already paying two college tuitions. So I have a job and everything, but it's going to be tough.

HEATHER: I think when you're little, I think you think your parents have some sort of magical college fund set away for you

But when you actually get to high school you figure out exactly what the situation is and how much you're going to have to work for it.

I really think a lot of people get frustrated about the cost so they don't reach as high as they could, they don't really try for Harvard, because they think, "I'll never be able to pay for it anyway."

NOTES:

Occasional series

GRAPHIC: Photos (5, color), Liz Bower; Chris Elders; Heather Long; Liz Circo; Angela Lampton

LOAD-DATE: May 21, 1996

DESCRIPTION OF YOUTH PANEL
(in seating chart order from your left to right)

Monica Roberts is 17 years old. She is graduating from Paseo Academy this year and will attend Stephens College next fall. Monica decided at an early age that she wanted to write poetry and become a journalist. She has already had some poems published, and she has been selected to be a writer for the Kansas City Star's "Teen Star" section. She believes that there are not enough teachers who care about their students.

Suggested question for HRC: You said that you think teachers have to take more of an interest in their students. Have you had any teachers who have really inspired you or have you looked for mentors in other places?

Suggested question for EC: I know that you are a writer for the "Teen Star" section of the Kansas City Star. What kinds of things do you write about?

Shanna Hiebert is a 13 year old 8th grader at Center Middle School. She comes from a single parent home and her mother is involved in a mixed-race relationship. Shanna has been involved in peer mediation and tutoring programs. She thinks that young people need more places to gather where they feel safe, and she enjoys going to a church-organized Saturday night activity (that she worries may close) and "Rock and Bowl," sponsored by a local bowling alley. Her biggest concerns are violence and racism. Shanna thinks that everyone has a role to play in ensuring that children have a safe and healthy environment in which to grow up.

Suggested question for HRC: You are involved in peer mediation. What kinds of things do you find other students want to talk to you about? How do you think a peer can be most helpful?

Suggested question for EC: You mentioned that you like going to planned activities on weekends. What kinds of things can we do in Kansas City that kids will enjoy and that they will feel safe doing?

Chris Elders is 16 years old. He is on the debate team at school, plays football and was elected Junior Class Treasurer. He is a Youth Advisor on the Board of the Kansas City Consensus, an organization dedicated to making Kansas City a good place for kids. He is also a member of the Promise Project, which trains young people and places them on boards of not-for-profit organizations. This week, he attended a conference on "Raising Children in America" where youths and adults talked about how to create the best environment to raise kids. He firmly believes that the entire community has to be involved in solving its own problems and that we need to look not only to adults as resources, but also to children.

Suggested question for HRC: You and I share a belief that the entire community needs to be part of raising its children and solving its own problems. Can you talk more about why you think that is true?

Suggested question for EC: I know that you have been part of the Promise Project. Can you talk about the kind of organizations you have been involved in?

Jackie Melgoza is 14 years old. She "pretty much" likes school and participates on the volleyball team at the Guadalupe Center, a community center in her predominately Hispanic neighborhood known as the Westside. She feels that one of the biggest problems for kids today is drugs, and she is constantly pressured to take drugs. Jackie participated in the "mapping" project sponsored by Youthnet (a consortium of youth-serving organizations that have coordinated their activities). "Mapping" is an effort to identify businesses, community centers and other organizations in the Kansas City area that are doing good things for kids. Jackie is also part of the Hermanitas, a group of girls that do community service. This week, the Hermanitas spent time with a group of immigrant children because, according to Jackie, those children "don't usually have much fun." Jackie's parents immigrated from Mexico and much of her extended family lives in her neighborhood. She feels that her parents were able to adapt well to life in the United States because of the support of their family and community.

Suggested question for HRC: You said that you are constantly pressured to take drugs. What can communities, parents and teachers do better to help kids make decisions to stay away from drugs?

Suggested question for EC: I know that much of your extended family lives in your neighborhood. Tell us why that has been important for you, your parents and siblings.

Brett Goodwin is 12 years old and recently finished 6th grade at Prairie Elementary School. He takes acting lessons at the Theatre for Young America, which he "loves" to do. He also plays the clarinet, swims on a team, and likes art, singing and basketball. He worked with a group of students at his school to create an ecosystem called the Prairie Project so that students can learn about and respect nature. The students designed gardens, a pond, a compost hut and a reading tree (a tree that kids can read under). After Brett and several other students made a presentation at Wild Oats, a local natural foods store, Wild Oats agreed to fund the compost hut. The Prairie Project is open to the community and receives many visitors.

Suggested question for HRC: I understand that you and other students at your school have built something called the Prairie Project. Tell us about it.

Follow up: Do you think kids today are worried about protecting the environment?

Suggested question for EC: How did you go about getting Wild Oats to fund part of the project?

Karlla Philpot is a 17 year old junior at Park Hill Senior High School. Karlla served as a member of the Mayor's Task Force on Race Relations in the law enforcement cluster and helped organize the Mayor's Youth Summit on Race Relations. She is involved in peer mediation and the Black Awareness Club at her high school. She recently participated in the Western Region Teen Institute (a leadership camp for drug and alcohol abuse prevention) and has served as a D.A.R.E. mentor (counseling kids on drugs, choosing friends, etc.) and a member of S.A.V.E. (Students Against Violence Everywhere). Karlla has published one poem and two others will be published this year.

Suggested question for HRC: I know that you became so interested in race relations through your work on the Mayor's Task Force that you worked with him to start the Youth Summit on Race Relations. What do you think has come or can come from these meetings?

Suggested question for EC: What has your involvement in the Task Force and Youth Summit allowed you to bring back to your own high school?

Eric Gephart is a 16 year old freshman in high school. He enjoys sports and "hanging out with his friends" and works part-time at Price Shopper, a grocery store. Eric is involved in Family Congress, an organization that brings families of all racial, ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds together every two months. At each meeting, the families break up into small groups for discussion (young kids play in one group, teens discuss problems like drugs and sex in another, adults talk about issues like marriage in another) and then come together to share what they've learned. According to Eric, it is a wonderful way for people to discover their similarities and differences and to work toward change in the community. Eric is also part of a group that meets once a month to talk about prejudice. They have addressed race, gender and sexual orientation.

Suggested question for HRC: You noted that Family Congress is a good opportunity for the families who participate to learn about each other and discover their similarities and differences. What kinds of things have you learned or shared with families with backgrounds that are different from yours?

Suggested question for EC: You also meet with a group to talk about prejudice and diversity. What kind of things do you discuss?

Tanisha McGee has lived in 25 foster homes since the age of seven. She is the mother of a three month old baby. When she became pregnant, she was forced to leave her foster home and was placed by the Division of Family Services at Pathways Transitional Living Program. She is now living independently in one of Pathway's supervised apartments with her daughter. She is seen by adults who know her as a responsible parent and high achiever and last year won an Outstanding Youth Award presented by KCPT. Tanisha attends Paseo Arts Magnet High School and is working toward her goal of a career in singing or acting. Tanisha believes that violence is one of the biggest problems in our

country today. Several years ago, she was shot in the back by two men when she refused to give them her phone number. Because of the violence in her community, she is scared for her child.

Suggested question for HRC: You said that you lived in 25 different foster homes. The Clinton Administration has been working hard to place more foster children in permanent homes. What were the barriers that you faced growing up to finding a permanent family to adopt?

Suggested question for EC: You talk powerfully about violence in our streets. What do you think we can do better to prevent violence?

Josh Reed is an 18 year old who will attend University of Missouri at Columbia next year. He describes himself as a "try anything person" -- he was involved in choir, debate and sports in school. In his sophomore year of high school he found himself looking for ways to give back to his community and became involved in an anti-violence campaign and a State task force involving all sectors of the community (business, schools, etc.) in fighting alcohol and drug abuse. He has also been active in Vision 2000, an organization designed to provide a youth perspective on various community task forces. Josh is frustrated when he feels apathy in the community. He believes that children need to be loved, mentored and respected, and they simply need something to say yes to. He also believes that one of the biggest problems today is the lack of communication between boys and girls and men and women.

Suggested question for HRC: I know that you think that a big problem in our society is a lack of communication between men and women. What consequences do you think that has?

Suggested question for EC: Tell us about the work you've done with Vision 2000. What types of community task forces have you worked on?

ADULT RESPONDENTS SEATED IN AUDIENCE

Dwayne Crompton (Child Care)

Dwayne Crompton is a widely respected expert and activist on child care and related issues. He is the Executive Director of KSMC Child Development Corporation, a child development agency that administers Head Start and the Child and Adult Food Care Program, and operates two comprehensive child development centers which provide training and technical assistance to help meet the early care and educational needs of children.

Jan Kreamer (Foundation Leader)

Jan Kreamer is President of Greater Kansas City Community Foundation, a charitable organization which helps businesses and individuals get involved in supporting the community through philanthropy. Jan describes the mission of the Foundation, which has served the greater Kansas City area for 18 years, as "working to build community." GKCCF has developed several initiatives for children, including mentoring, neighborhood mobilization and outreach and counseling for at-risk youth.

Sister Berta Sailer (Education)

Sister Berta helped to found St. Vincent's Family Service Center, a child development center targeted to working poor families that provides day care, pre-school and after-school care, as well as a summer program. With clients that primarily include homeless, foster children, and children of teenage mothers, the Center seeks to help support families by providing access to social services. Sister Berta, a former teacher and a legend in the child advocacy community, recently brought two busloads of children to Washington, D.C. for Stand for Children.

Bill Nelson (Business)

Bill Nelson is the President, Chairman, and CEO of Boatman's Bank. Mr. Nelson is also actively involved in the community, serving as the chair of the Civic Council of Greater Kansas City and the co-chair of the Partnership for Children, an initiative by the Heart of American United Way and the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation.

Cynthia Smith (Media)

Cynthia Smith is Vice President of Corporate Communications for KCPT, Kansas City's Public Television station. Ms. Smith is an award winning news reporter and anchor, and has hosted her own radio show, Family Matters.

Judge Christine Sill-Rogers (Law)

Judge Sill-Rogers has been a family court judge since 1993 and has presided over many cases involving domestic violence. Because of the cases she tried as a judge, Judge Sill-Rogers has worked to change the state laws so that judges are required to appoint guardians for children in violent families. She also works as a community leader, serving as the legal director of the kids-run Kansas City Youth Court, which helps keep non-violent youth out of the formal court system.

Reverend Henderson Bell (Religion)

Reverend Bell, the Pastor of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, has educated and led his congregation to make children the focus of their outreach ministry. The Church has generated enough funds to run the Children's Freedom School, a summer school based on the principles of the Children's Defense Fund.

Dr. Elliot L. Bass (Health Care Provider)

Dr. Bass is a private family practitioner in Kansas City. As a former associate medical director for Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Kansas City, Dr. Bass helped to develop several HMOs and PPOs. He is also an advisor to the Mayor's Task Force on Race Relations in Kansas City.

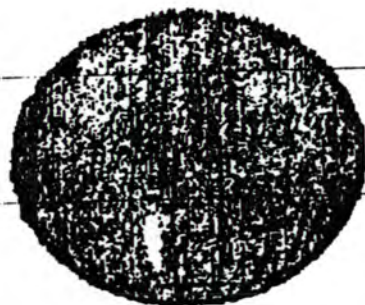
Pauline Rios (Parent)

Ms. Rios is the mother of four young children and the owner of a consulting business, BRAVA Enterprises. She has been an active member of numerous community organizations, including MANA, a Latina organization, the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, and Harmony in a World of Difference. Ms. Rios also currently serves on the board several organizations such as the YWCA and LULAC de Kansas City and has been nicknamed "Ms. Energizer" for her efforts to provide motivation and self-esteem to young people.

J.S. CHICK AFRICAN CENTERED SHULE

(School)

A Celebration of Global
Knowledge, Cultural History and
Academic Excellence.



"To All Our Children, May They
Find In Their Past, The Strength
To Shape Their Future"

"JAMBO"

(Holla)

J.S. Chick African Shule has developed a unique and innovative style for educating children that infuses a cultural-based learning paradigm as our model for educational excellence.

Located in the heart of Kansas City Missouri's urban community, we consider our school as a community-based institution that is concerned with the holistic development of our community.

Our learning model is based on the Afro-centric methodology, that is conducive to teaching, learning and the total human development (cognitive, physical and emotional aspect) of the child.

The staff at J.S. Chick African Shule, along with the students, parents and community members believe that hard work and success has established us as a model of academic excellence. Our culturally inclusive theme has contributed to Chick's students having among the best achievement test scores in the district and Chick being recognized both locally and nationally as a model for progressive education and academic excellence.

Our approach to curriculum development is to enable the learner to excel through a holistic model that is centered in:

1. Human Development using an African centered philosophical basis of whole development.
2. Academic Performance Areas.
3. Values Internalization, with emphasis in decision making skills, conflict resolution and life management.
4. Psycho-social competency, social functioning and identity formation using the Nguni Saba Value System:

Umoja - unity.
Kujichagulia - self determination.
Ujima - collective work/responsibility.
Ujuzi - cooperative economics.
Nia - purpose.
Kamukama - creativity
Imani - faith.

J.S. Chick African Shule believes in maintaining the standards of education that our ancestors set before us, and we are proud and determined that our cultural heritage, academic achievements and commitment to Truth (Maat) will keep us on the path of success.

"HOTEP"

(Peace)

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THE KANSAS CITY STAR

June 14, 1996 Friday METROPOLITAN EDITION

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HEADLINE: First lady gets ideas to give kids a chance;
Youths speak out at forum on violence, jobs, drugs and education.

BYLINE: DONALD BRADLEY, Staff Writer

BODY:

Kansas City teen-ager Tanisha McGee didn't sweeten up her life story just because first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton** sat two chairs away.

Clinton came to town Thursday to talk with teens at Bartle Hall.

She wanted to learn how adults could make things better for them.

McGee, 17, has lived in 25 foster homes since being taken away at age 7 from her drug-addicted mother. She also was shot while growing up in a violent neighborhood.

Her main suggestion: That parents take a more active role in their children's lives.

"I know that the guys who (shot) me never had parents who paid any attention to them," McGee said.

McGee also said the law should have forced her mother into drug rehabilitation.

Shanna Hiebert, 13, a conflict mediator at Center Middle School, echoed the sentiment: "Parents have to say, 'As long as you're in my house ,'"

For more than two hours, Clinton, Mayor Emanuel Cleaver and nine area youngsters discussed drugs, violence, education, jobs, health care and other issues at a forum called "**Youth Talk: A City Listens to Children.**"

The first lady has focused on children's issues during her husband's presidency and wrote the book, *It Takes a Village*. She implored the teens and an audience of 400 child advocates, teachers and clergy to work together to meet the needs of Kansas City's youngest citizens.

"Children need us - they are not rugged individualists," Clinton said. "Even good parents need all the help we can give them."

Some of the youngsters' ideas: adults setting better examples;

more specialty classes in schools to hold the interest of at-risk students; smaller classes; more part-time jobs; more summer activities; more adults willing to work with children; and respect - not just lip service.

Brett Goodwin, 12, the youngest on the panel, told Clinton that his chief concern was pollution.

"We need to clean up the air and clean up Brush Creek," Brett said.

After the audience laughed, Cleaver quipped: "Next."

The event was sponsored by Cleaver's office and the Heart of America United Way.

Lucy Diamond-Gash, a former candidate for the Kansas City Council, suggested in a call to the Star that the first lady's visit was staged to offset Bob Dole's appearance in the area earlier in the week.

United Way spokesman Ron Howard said he learned of the forum June 5 and the city knew a week or so before that.

"The last thing we want is for this to be perceived as a campaign stop," Howard said. "We have a lot of both Democrat and Republican contributors."

The White House paid for the trip and the city wrote off the cost of using Bartle Hall. Cleaver, a Democrat and Clinton ally, invited the first lady to the event.

She arrived at Bartle Hall about 9 a.m. A few minutes later, Chris Elders, 16, was telling her about the lost American Dream.

"When they're little, kids think they're going to grow up, go to college and get a job being astronauts, doctors and veterinarians," he said. "But a half-decade later, they have no hope . They think they have no future."

McGee, who now lives in transitional independent living with her 3-month-old baby, said much of the despair is caused by barriers that divide demographic groups.

"One reason that problems facing kids aren't getting solved is that not everyone sees it as a problem," she said.

The first lady agreed that racism and classism were harmful - especially in how children view the world.

"You don't have to like everybody - I don't like everybody," she said. "And believe it or not - not everybody likes me, but we all should respect everyone's feelings and opinions."

Clinton lauded the city for efforts such as Squash It, the anti-violence movement, Hot Summer Nights and Night Hoops. She also talked about the Partnership for Children's new "No. 1 Question"

project. That initiative encourages all employers, groups, churches, schools and governments to always ask whether changes they consider are good for the children.

"If we did that, I think we would find ourselves making some very different decisions," Clinton said.

When the forum was over, the first lady approached each of the Kansas City youngsters.

"She wished me good luck and told me I had a lot of potential," said Shanna, the Center Middle School student.

"She is a very famous person, so I was like, 'Wow. ' "

GRAPHIC: Photo (color), One youth's quip made **Hillary Rodham Clinton** laugh in a forum Friday at Bartle Hall. The event was sponsored by the Heart of America Way and was attended by the first lady, Mayor Emanuel Cleaver and other child advocates, educators and clergy.; RICH SUGG/The Star

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