

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (2 pages)	10/30/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19011

FOLDER TITLE:

Childcare #5 [Binder] [3]

2013-0534-S

rv1698

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

10/30/98

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1998

FINAL

SAN FRANCISCO, CA / LOS ANGELES, CA / CHICAGO, IL

TRAVELLING PARTY: WHITNEY WILLIAMS
MARSHA BERRY
KELLY CRAIGHEAD
SHARON FARMER
CAPRICIA MARSHALL
CINDY WRIGHT, WHMU
SENATOR BARBARA BOXER (SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES)
STUART BOXER (SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES)
NICOLE BOXER RODHAM (SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES)
DOUG BOXER (SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES)
TERRY NEW (SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES)
BOXER STAFFER (SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES)
GRAY DAVIS (SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES)
SHARON DAVIS (SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES)
DORIS MORRELL, DAVIS' MOTHER (SAN FRANCISCO - L.A.)
SUSIE TOMPKINS BUELL (SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES)
MARK BUELL (SAN FRANCISCO - LOS ANGELES)

SAN FRANCISCO
LEAD ADVANCE:

STEVE GRAHAM
WESTIN ST. FRANCIS HOTEL ROOM 757
415/474-5972 PHONE
415/774-0365 FAX
305/799-6003 CELL PHONE
888/210-9288 PAGER

PRESS ADVANCE: HOLLY WOODROW ROOM 501
SITE ADVANCE: LYNN JOHNSON ROOM 1052
RON ADVANCE: BRIAN MOSTELLER ROOM 2391

LOS ANGELES
LEAD ADVANCE:

SETTI WARREN
CENTURY PLAZA HOTEL ROOM 1853
310/277-2000 PHONE
310/551-3355 FAX
202/757-9344 CELL PHONE
1-800-SKYPAGE #114-9823

PRESS ADVANCE: DANIELLE ILAN ROOM 1408
SITE ADVANCE: NELSON PEACOCK ROOM 1412
SITE ADVANCE: LIZ MONTOYA ROOM 1401

CHICAGO
LEAD ADVANCE:
SCHEDULER:

BRIAN MCPARTLIN 847/342-8010
EVAN RYAN
202/456-6751 PHONE
202/456-5340 FAX

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1998

202/483-0383
WHCA PAGER

HOME
#4223

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PREV RON Westin St. Francis Hotel
 San Francisco, CA

11:15 am- **RADIO TAPING**
11:25 am Suite Dining Room or 6th Floor Staff Office
 Westin St. Francis Hotel
 CLOSED PRESS/NO PHOTO

TAPING:

-Skip Humphrey for Governor of Minnesota.

-Minnesota Democratic Party.

CONTACT: Craig Smith 202/456-1125

11:25 am **6TH FLOOR ELEVATOR LOBBY**
 HOTEL GREETERS:
 Tamara Zinn, Assistant Manager
 Elias Assaly, Hotel Manager
 Mike Cassidy, Area Managing Director

11:30 am- **"VICTORY FUND '98" PHOTO RECEIVING LINE**
12:00 pm Colonial Ballroom
 Westin St. Francis Hotel
 Hold: Suite
 Phone: 415/474-5972
 Fax: 415/774-0365
 CLOSED PRESS/BOXER PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

100 guests/100 photos

CONTACT: Terry New 310/575-9880

12:00 pm- **"VICTORY FUND '98" LUNCHEON**
1:00 pm Grand Ballroom
 Westin St. Francis Hotel
 Hold: Suite
 Phone: 415/474-4972
 Fax: 415/774-0365
 OPEN PRESS

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1998

FORMAT:

-The First Lady and Senator Barbara Boxer are announced into the room.

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-The First Lady proceeds to her seat at the head table.

-Lunch is served.

-Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi invites California Democratic Women candidates onto stage.

-Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi introduces Gray Davis, California gubernatorial candidate.

-Gray Davis makes remarks and introduces Senator Barbara Boxer.

-Senator Barbara Boxer makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-The First Lady works a ropeline and departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 800 guests expected.

CONTACT: Terry New 310/575-9880

STAFF NOTE: All staff and travelling party should proceed to motorcade at this time, with the exception of Whitney Williams, Kelly Craighead, and Sharon Farmer.

1:00 pm **PROCEED** by elevator to second floor

1:05 pm- **"VICTORY FUND '98" OVERFLOW ROOM**

1:25 pm California Room
Westin St. Francis Hotel

Hold: Suite
Phone: 415/474-4972
Fax: 415/774-0365

CLOSED PRESS/BOXER PHOTO

FORMAT:

-Senator Barbara Boxer makes remarks and

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1998

introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

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-The First Lady has the option of working a ropeline on departure.

PARTICIPANTS: 200 guests expected.

CONTACT: Terry New 310/575-9880

1:25 pm **PROCEED** by elevator to 1st floor

1:30 pm **DEPART** Westin St. Francis Hotel
 EN ROUTE San Francisco International Airport
 [drive time: 30 minutes]

2:00 pm **ARRIVE** San Francisco International Airport

2:10 pm **WHEELS UP** San Francisco International Airport
 EN ROUTE Los Angeles International Airport
 [flight time: 1 hour]

3:10 pm **WHEELS DOWN** Los Angeles International Airport

3:20 pm **DEPART** Los Angeles International Airport
 EN ROUTE Regent Beverly Wilshire
 [drive time: 35 minutes]

3:55 pm **ARRIVE** Regent Beverly Wilshire

GREETERS:

Ron Berkel
Peter O'Colmain, General Manager

4:00 pm- **PHOTO-RECEIVING LINE** for Gray Davis campaign
4:25 pm Petite La Trianon
 Regency Beverly Wilshire
 Hold: Ford Room
 Phone: tbd
 Staff Hold: Fiesta Room
 Phone: tbd
 Fax: tbd
 CLOSED PRESS/DAVIS PHOTO

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1998

PARTICIPANTS: 70 people/50 photos

PAGE 5

4:30 pm-
5:00 pm

FUNDRAISER FOR GRAY DAVIS

Petite La Trianon
Regency Beverly Wilshire
Hold: Ford Room
Phone: tbd
Staff Hold: Fiesta Room
Phone: tbd
Fax: tbd

CLOSED PRESS/DAVIS PHOTO

FORMAT:

-Sharon Davis makes welcoming remarks and introduces Gray Davis, California gubernatorial candidate.

-Gray Davis makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 75 guests expected.

CONTACT: Wendy Smith 310/201-0344

5:00 pm-
5:15 pm

DOWN TIME

Petite La Trianon
Regency Beverly Wilshire
Hold: Ford Room
Phone: tbd
Staff Hold: Fiesta Room
Phone: tbd
Fax: tbd

5:15 pm-
5:25 pm

"VICTORY FUND '98" PHOTO-RECEIVING LINE

Burgundy Room
Regent Beverly Wilshire
Hold: Chateau Room
Phone: tbd

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1998

Staff Hold: Bordeaux Room
Phone: tbd
CLOSED PRESS/BOXER PHOTO

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PARTICIPANTS: 15 photos/25 guests

CONTACT: Terry New 310/575-9880

5:30 pm-
6:00 pm

"VICTORY FUND '98" COCKTAIL RECEPTION
Ballroom
Regent Beverly Wilshire
Hold: Chateau Room
Phone: tbd
Staff Hold: Bordeaux Room
Phone: tbd
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

-The First Lady and Senator Barbara Boxer are announced onto stage.

NOTE: 20 California Democratic women candidates will be standing on stage.

-Gray Davis makes brief remarks and introduces Senator Barbara Boxer.

-Senator Barbara Boxer makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-The First Lady works a ropeline on departure.

PARTICIPANTS: 500 guests

CONTACT: Terry New 310/575-9880

PROCEED upstairs to Champagne Room

6:00 pm-
6:25 pm

"VICTORY FUND '98" DINNER
Champagne Room
Regent Beverly Wilshire
Hold: Chateau Room
Phone: tbd
Staff Hold: Bordeaux Room
Phone: tbd

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1998

CLOSED PRESS/BOXER PHOTO

FORMAT:

-The First Lady, Senator Boxer, and Gray Davis
proceed to podium.

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-Gray Davis makes remarks and introduces Senator
Boxer.

-Senator Boxer makes remarks and introduces the
First Lady.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-The First Lady works a ropeline and departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 200 guests

CONTACT: Terry New 310/575-9880

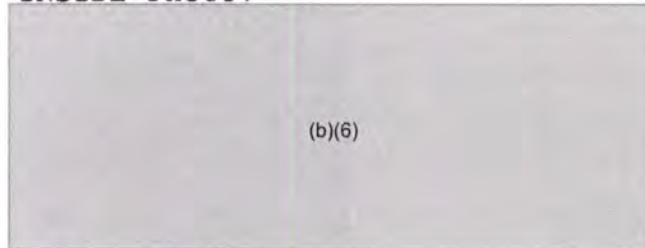
6:30 pm DEPART Regent Beverly Wilshire
EN ROUTE Rob Reiner Residence
[drive time: 20 minutes]

6:50 pm ARRIVE Rob Reiner Residence

GREETERS:

Rob Reiner
Michelle Reiner

INSIDE PHOTO:



[001]

6:55 pm-
7:20 pm

PHOTO-RECEIVING LINE

Office
Rob Reiner Residence
Attire: Business
Hold: Bedroom

(b)(6)

CLOSED PRESS/REINER PHOTO

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1998

PARTICIPANTS: 50 photos

CONTACT: (b)(6)

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7:25 pm-
8:20 pm

CALIFORNIA CHILDREN AND FAMILIES INITIATIVE

Backyard/Tent

Rob Reiner Residence

Attire: Business

Hold: Bedroom

(b)(6)

OPEN PRESS (for remarks)

FORMAT:

-The First Lady, Rob Reiner, Michelle Reiner, and
are announced into tent by Carl Reiner and
proceed to their tables.

-Dinner is served.

-Carl Reiner makes welcoming remarks and
introduces Paula Poundstone, comedienne.

-Paula Poundstone makes remarks.

-Carl Reiner introduces Rob Reiner.

-Rob Reiner makes remarks and introduces the First
Lady.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 135 guests

CONTACT: (b)(6)

8:25 pm

DEPART Rob Reiner Residence

EN ROUTE Los Angeles International Airport
[drive time: 35 minutes]

9:00 pm

ARRIVE Los Angeles International Airport

9:10 pm

WHEELS UP Los Angeles International Airport

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1998

EN ROUTE Chicago, IL
[flight time: 3 hours, 35 minutes, +2 hours]

2:45 am WHEELS DOWN Chicago O'Hare International Airport

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2:55 am DEPART Chicago O'Hare International Airport
EN ROUTE Chicago Hilton and Towers
[drive time: 30 minutes]

3:25 pm ARRIVE Chicago Hilton and Towers

WEATHER FORECAST FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA: Mostly cloudy in the morning. Sunny by noon. Low 50. High 67.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR LOS ANGELES, CA: Partly cloudy. Low 57. High 67.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR CHICAGO, IL: Partly to mostly cloudy with isolated showers. Low 55. High 66.

October 29, 1998

ROB REINER/PROPOSITION 10 RECEPTION AND DINNER

DATE:	October 30, 1998
TIME:	7:00 p.m.
LOCATION:	The Home of Rob and Michele Reiner Los Angeles, California
FROM:	Mona Pasquil

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this event is to raise funds for Proposition 10, the California Children and Families Act of 1998.

II. BACKGROUND

Proposition 10 would place an additional tax of 50 cents per pack on cigarettes. If passed, this initiative would generate an estimated \$700 million a year to fund health, nutrition and education programs that promote early childhood development. The proposition, initiated by Rob Reiner, is supported by a broad coalition of health, education, law enforcement and community-based organizations, including the American Lung Association, American Heart Association, American Cancer Society and the California Teachers Association. Opposing Proposition 10 is the Committee Against Unfair Taxes, which was specifically created by tobacco companies to fight anti-tobacco efforts in various states and is funded by Philip Morris, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company, Lorillard Tobacco Company, and the Tobacco Institute.

This two-tiered event will be attended by 125 supporters of the initiative and friends of Rob and Michele Reiner. The first tier is a photo receiving line of 70 people (50 photos), and the second tier is a seated dinner with a performance by comedienne Paula Poundstone.

III. PARTICIPANTS

YOU and Rob Reiner.

IV. PRESS PLAN

This event is open press.

V. SEQUENCE

- Upon arrival, **YOU** will be greeted by the Reiner family, and proceed to the private reception for the photo receiving line.
- Upon conclusion of the photo receiving line, **YOU** will proceed to the Head Table and be seated for dinner.
- Rob Reiner will welcome guests, deliver remarks and introduce Paula Poundstone.
- Paula Poundstone will perform.
- Upon conclusion of the performance, Rob Reiner will introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU will deliver remarks.**
- Upon conclusion of remarks, **YOU** depart.

VI. REMARKS

- Your talking points are being prepared by Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- The guest list is attached.
- The Head Table guest list and seating chart is attached.
- Background on Proposition 10 and memo from Rob Reiner is attached.

[Proposition 10](#) | [Previous - 9](#) | [Voter Guide](#) | [Next - 11](#) | [Analysis of 10](#) |



**State and County Early Childhood Development
Programs. Additional Tobacco Surtax.
Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute.**

Official Title and Summary prepared by the Attorney General

Full Text of
Proposed Law

**STATE AND COUNTY EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMS. ADDITIONAL TOBACCO SURTAX.
INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.**

- Creates state commission to provide information and materials and to formulate guidelines for establishment of comprehensive early childhood development and smoking prevention programs.
- Creates county commissions to develop strategic plans with emphasis on new programs.
- Creates trust fund for these programs. Funding for state and county commissions and programs raised by additional \$.50 per pack tax on cigarette distributors and equivalent increase in state tax on distributed tobacco products.
- Funds exempt from Proposition 98 requirement that dedicates portion of general tax revenues to schools.

Summary of Legislative Analyst's

Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- Raises new revenues of approximately \$400 million in 1998-99 and \$750 million annually thereafter for the California Children and Families First Program, to be allocated primarily to new state and county commissions for early childhood development programs.
- Results in reduced revenues for Proposition 99 health care and resources programs of about \$18 million in 1998-99 and \$7 million annually thereafter.
- Results in increased state General Fund revenues of about \$2 million in 1998-99 and \$4 million annually thereafter. Results in increased county General Fund revenues of about \$3 million in 1998-99 and \$6 million annually thereafter.
- Potential unknown long-term savings in state and local health, education, and other programs.

-
- [Analysis by the Legislative Analyst](#)
 - [Argument in Favor of Proposition 10](#)
 - [Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Proposition 10](#)
 - [Argument Against Proposition 10](#)
 - [Rebuttal to Argument Against Proposition 10](#)

Proposition 10 | Text of Proposed Law | Proposition 10 | Argument in Favor |State and County Early Childhood Development Programs. Additional Tobacco Surtax.
Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute.

Analysis by the Legislative Analyst

Background

Early Childhood Development Programs. Currently, state and local governments administer a variety of early childhood development programs, such as the Head Start Program, the State Preschool Program, and the Early Mental Health Initiative. In general, these types of programs focus on the social, emotional, and/or cognitive development of young children.

Tobacco Taxes. Current state law imposes an excise tax on cigarettes, which amounts to 37 cents for each pack. Of this amount, 25 cents is allocated to the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund (established by Proposition 99 of 1988), 10 cents is allocated for state General Fund purposes, and 2 cents is allocated to the Breast Cancer Fund. Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund monies are earmarked for programs to reduce smoking, to provide health care services to indigents, to support tobacco-related research, and to fund resources programs (primarily in the Departments of Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation). The Breast Cancer Fund supports research and services related to breast cancer.

Current state law also imposes an excise tax on other tobacco products--such as cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, and snuff. This excise tax is equivalent to the excise tax on cigarettes (if both taxes were calculated as a percentage of the wholesale costs of these products). All of these tax revenues are allocated to the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund for Proposition 99 programs.

Cigarette and tobacco product taxes are administered by the State Board of Equalization. In 1997-98, these state excise taxes generated about \$450 million for Proposition 99 programs, \$33 million for the Breast Cancer Fund, and \$165 million for the General Fund.

In addition to the state excise tax, there is currently a *federal* excise tax on cigarettes of 24 cents per pack, as well as federal excise taxes (in varying amounts) on other tobacco products.

Proposal**Revenues**

This measure imposes an additional excise tax on cigarettes of 50 cents per pack. The total state excise tax, therefore, would be 87 cents per pack.

The measure also increases the excise tax on other types of tobacco products--such as cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, and snuff--in two ways:

care costs. To the extent that this measure results in a decrease in the consumption of tobacco products, it would probably reduce state and local health care costs over the long term. The magnitude of these savings is unknown.

Due to the potential effects of the additional expenditures on early childhood development programs, the measure also could result in state and local savings over the long term in programs such as special education. The amount of such potential savings is unknown.

Proposition 10 | Text of Proposed Law | Proposition 10 | Argument in Favor |

Proposition 10 | Analysis | Proposition 10 | Rebuttal to Argument in Favor |

State and County Early Childhood Development
Programs. Additional Tobacco Surtax.
Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute.

Argument in Favor of Proposition 10

**PROPOSITION 10 WILL GIVE OUR YOUNGEST CHILDREN THE HEALTHY
FOUNDATION THEY NEED TO SUCCEED--IN SCHOOL AND IN LIFE.**

Scientific evidence proves that the care a child receives from the prenatal through the first years of life is critical to the child's brain growth and development. It has a profound effect upon whether the child will become a productive, well-adjusted adult.

Billions are spent on remedial education and social services for children after they enter school. For too many children, this is too late.

**PROPOSITION 10 WILL PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE, INTEGRATED SERVICES
FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN INCLUDING:**

- Child immunizations, vision and hearing tests
- Prenatal and postnatal maternal and infant nutrition services
- Domestic violence intervention, prevention and treatment
- Treatment for children suffering from problems related to drug and alcohol abuse
- Child care, health care and social services not provided by existing programs

**PROPOSITION 10 WILL MORE THAN DOUBLE CALIFORNIA'S ABILITY TO
EDUCATE THE PUBLIC TO STOP SMOKING.**

Smoking by pregnant women threatens the health and normal development of children. Smoking during pregnancy accounts for an estimated 20-30 percent of pre-term deliveries and increases the risk of sudden infant death syndrome.

Proposition 10 will more than double the dollars available for California's anti-smoking mass media campaign with a special emphasis on stopping smoking by pregnant women and parents of young children. It will also protect funding for breast cancer research.

PROPOSITION 10 IS FOR LOCAL CONTROL--NOT BIG GOVERNMENT.

80% of the money will go directly to counties. A local commission including experts in health care, education and child care will spend the money on programs that meet the priorities of parents in each community.

20% of the money will go to statewide programs including anti-smoking and parental education programs.

PROPOSITION 10 FUNDS ARE AUDITED ANNUALLY TO ASSURE

ACCOUNTABILITY.

Section 130150 of the initiative requires an annual audit by the state and county commissions which must include "... the manner in which funds were expended, the progress toward and achievement of program goals and objectives, and the measurement of specific outcomes through appropriate reliable indicators ..." **THESE AUDITS WILL BE MADE PUBLIC.**

PROPOSITION 10 IS ENDORSED BY LEADING HEALTH CARE, CHILD CARE, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY GROUPS INCLUDING:

American Cancer Society, California Division
American Heart Association of California
American Lung Association of California
California Medical Association
California School Boards Association
California Consortium To Prevent Child Abuse
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network
California Association of Catholic Hospitals
National Council of Jewish Women
National Black Child Development Institute
Los Niños Child Development Center
Asian Family Resource Center

PROPOSITION 10 IS ENDORSED BY LEADERS FROM BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan, Republican
San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown, Jr., Democrat
Businessman and Former Congressman Mike Huffington, Republican
U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, Democrat

Proposition 10 is opposed by the tobacco industry, their front groups and the politicians who follow their agenda. **A YES VOTE ON PROPOSITION 10 IS A VOTE FOR OUR CHILDREN AND AGAINST THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.**

ROB REINER

Chairman, I Am Your Child Campaign

ALAN HENDERSON, Dr. PH

President, American Cancer Society, California Division

JOHN D'AMELIO

President, California School Boards Association

Proposition 10 | Analysis | Proposition 10 | Rebuttal to Argument in Favor |

Proposition 10 | Rebuttal to Argument in Favor | Proposition 10 | Rebuttal to Argument Against |**State and County Early Childhood Development Programs. Additional Tobacco Surtax. Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute.****Argument against Proposition 10**

California education officials, taxpayer advocates and leading government watchdogs have determined that Proposition 10 is not what it claims to be. Proposition 10 is *harmful* to California's schools and *actually takes money away from* existing state programs that benefit children and families. It raises *hundreds of millions in new taxes, creates a massive new state bureaucracy, but spends almost all of the new money on programs that have nothing to do with smoking or tobacco related issues.*

PROPOSITION 10 CREATES A NEW STATE COMMISSION, AND 58 SEPARATE COUNTY COMMISSIONS. Thousands of new bureaucrats, controlled by over 500 new political appointees, would spend millions of new tax dollars on new programs that have nothing to do with anti-smoking or breast cancer research programs.

Proposition 10 directs millions of new tax dollars to UNSPECIFIED Child Development programs. **GRANTING OPEN-ENDED AUTHORITY TO BUREAUCRATS AND POLITICAL APPOINTEES TO SPEND MILLIONS WITHOUT ANY OUTSIDE CONTROL.**

PROPOSITION 10 REDUCES MONEY FOR BREAST CANCER RESEARCH. Proposition 10 would *divert current tobacco tax revenue that funds critical research on breast cancer at the University of California and turn it over to new bureaucracies that have nothing to do with tobacco issues.*

PROPOSITION 10 HURTS CURRENT PROGRAMS TO COMBAT TEEN SMOKING. Proposition 10 would actually take money away from Proposition 99 tobacco tax programs that fund anti-tobacco advertising, designed to curb teen smoking. If passed, Proposition 10 would raise millions in new tobacco tax dollars, yet it would actually *decrease* the amount of money spent to stop children from smoking.

PROPOSITION 10 ROBS FUNDING FROM CALIFORNIA'S SCHOOLS. **PROPOSITION 10 ACTUALLY AMENDS THE CONSTITUTION IN ORDER TO CIRCUMVENT PROPOSITION 98.** Proposition 98, approved by voters, ensures California schools receive a fair share of all state revenues in order to meet their basic funding needs. Despite the huge tax increases, Proposition 10 *explicitly exempts any of the new money from going to California schools.* **UNDER PROPOSITION 10, CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS GET NOTHING FROM THIS NEW TAX.**

PROPOSITION 10 EXEMPTS ITSELF FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT ON STATE SPENDING. Proposition 10 shields its massive bureaucracies from constitutional limits on all state spending. By amending the constitution, Proposition 10 purposefully avoids the constitutional spending limit previously approved by California voters.

Proposition 10 will result in UNCONTROLLED SPENDING, WITH TAXPAYERS LEFT TO PAY THE BILL.

PROPOSITION 10 UNFAIRLY TARGETS POOR TAXPAYERS AND MINORITY TAXPAYERS. Proposition 10 is a *regressive tax that singles out poor and minority Californians* to pay the greatest share of the cost of this new government bureaucracy. Like any tax on business, this tax is passed on to the consumer. *So poor people are going to pay disproportionately more* for the thousands of new bureaucrats and their programs that have nothing to do with stopping smoking or breast cancer research.

Proposition 10 is a sham. It's bad for California's families, bad for California's children, bad for California's taxpayers and bad for California's schools. Taxpayer advocates, educators, and healthcare professionals urge you to **VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION 10.**

JANE ARMSTRONG

State Chairman, Alliance of California Taxpayers & Involved Voters

HELENA RUTKOWSKI

Member, Westminster School Board

DR. KEN WILLIAMS

Family Physician

Proposition 10 | Rebuttal to Argument in Favor | Proposition 10 | Rebuttal to Argument Against |

MEMORANDUM

TO: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
FROM: Rob Reiner
DATE: October 29, 1998

We are so excited that you will be joining us for this wonderful event. Your participation has made it a huge success and has helped to raise much needed funds. We have exceeded our goal and will raise over \$300,000 and bring in new enthusiastic supporters of Proposition 10. Michele and I look forward to seeing you tomorrow night. Thank you again.

YES ON Proposition

10

California Children and Families Initiative

Rob Retner, Chair

Mike Huffington, Co-Chair

Co-Chairs

U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer
Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr.
Businessman Ron Burkle
Businessman and Former
U.S. Congressman Mike Huffington
Mayor Richard J. Riordan

Endorsers

Dr. C. Everett Koop
American Cancer Society,
California Division
American Heart Association
American Lung Association
of California
Asian Family Resource Center
California Association
of Catholic Hospitals
California Child Care Health Program
California Child Care Resource
and Referral Network
California Child Development
Administrators Association
California Conference
of Local Health Officers
California Consortium to Prevent
Child Abuse
California Correctional Police Officers
Association
California Council of Community
Mental Health Agencies
California Democratic Party
California Medical Association
California Nurse's Association
California School Boards Association
California State University
Faculty Association
California Teacher's Association
Child Care Coordinating Council
of San Mateo County
Children's Council of San Francisco
Claremont United Church of Christ
Early Childhood Center
Colusa County Tobacco
Education Program
Early Head Start
Family Service Agency of Marin
Fresno City College
Child Development Center
High Desert Child Abuse
Prevention Council
Kids Turn, San Diego
Los Angeles City Commission
for Children, Youth and Their Families
Los Angeles Children's Museum
Los Angeles County
Children's Planning Council
Los Angeles County Commission
for Children and Families
Los Ninos Child Development and
Family Program
Mary Beth Phillips, Founder
of the Trustline Registry
Mental Health Association in California
National Black Child Development
Institute
National Council of Jewish Women,
Los Angeles
The Rainbow School at Escondido Village
Joseph Health System
San Francisco Parenting Skills Program
Igo Association for the
Education of Young Children
San Jose School Health Centers
Santa Barbara Community College
Children's Center
Valley Marriage Center
Westside Children's Center
Wu Yee Children's Services
YWCA of North Orange County

TO: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

FROM: Mike Roos, Campaign Manager

DATE: October 29, 1998

**RE: Summary of California
Proposition 10 Campaign**

ELEMENTS OF PROPOSITION 10

- Proposition 10 will create an annual funding stream of \$700 million by adding an additional 50 cents per pack tax to cigarettes.
- 20% of the money will be spent at the state level. Funding will be provided for:
 - Mass media commercials and advertising on the subjects of parenting, child care, early childhood development and smoking prevention.
 - Education and training for parenting and child care programs.
 - Early childhood development research and evaluation of programs.
- 80% of the money will be directly allocated to counties, based on the number of live births per year. Programs eligible for funding include:
 - Pre-school education
 - Creation of additional quality child care
 - Child development, health care and social services not provided by existing programs
 - Domestic violence intervention, prevention and treatment
 - Education and training on the avoidance of tobacco, drugs and alcohol during pregnancy
 - Prenatal and postnatal maternal and infant nutrition services
 - Child immunizations
- Proposition 10 will enable counties to qualify for federal matching funds.

California Children and Families Initiative, YES on Prop 10

A Project of Forum for Early Childhood Development

10000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 200 • Los Angeles, CA 90067

ARGUMENTS FOR PROPOSITION 10

- Proposition 10 will give California pre-school children the nation's best system of health care and quality child care.
- Proposition 10 will improve education by getting kids into school healthy and ready to learn.
- A 50¢ per pack cigarette tax will reduce smoking, especially among teenagers.
- Every major organization representing public health, medicine, education, children and law enforcement supports Proposition 10. So does a strong bi-partisan coalition spanning the political spectrum from Barbara Boxer to Charlton Heston.
- The entire campaign against Proposition 10 is 100% financed by the tobacco industry.

TOBACCO COMPANY CLAIMS

- Prop 10 creates big government, higher taxes, more bureaucracy.
- Prop 10 does not fund K-12 education.
- Prop 10 reduces funding for other state programs funded by tobacco tax revenues. (A complete lie. Prop 10 specifically replaces revenues lost to other tobacco tax funded programs when smoking declines.)

KEY SUPPORTERS

- **Public Health Associations.** American Heart, Lung and Cancer Associations, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, California Medical and Nurses Associations, Dr. C. Everett Koop.
- **Education Groups.** California PTA, National Education Association, California Teachers Association.
- **Children's Advocates.** Children's Defense Fund, Children Now, California Consortium to Prevent Child Abuse, California Child Care Resource and Referral Network
- **Newspaper Editorials.** New York Times, U.S. News & World Report, Los Angeles Times, San Francisco Chronicle, Sacramento Bee

- **Political Support.** Senator Barbara Boxer; Lt. Governor Gray Davis; Senate President John L. Burton; Assembly Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa; San Francisco Mayor Willie L. Brown; Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan; Sacramento Mayor Joe Serna; former Senator Mike Huffington; Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

OPPONENTS

100% of the \$28.5 million being spent to defeat Proposition 10 has come from the tobacco industry. Philip Morris has contributed \$20 million.

YES ON 10 FINANCE

\$7 million raised since 11/1/98. \$5.5 million spent on broadcast advertising – the balance on direct mail and other campaign communications.

PROP 10 POLLING

October 1 – 57 Yes 31 No 12 Undecided. Anti-Proposition 10 ads begin.
October 12 – 45 Yes 45 No 10 Undecided. Pro Proposition 10 ads begin.
October 28 – 50% Yes 41% No 9% Undecided

The Yes on 10 vote is showing a slow, but steady, increase despite a 5 to 1 disadvantage in broadcast advertising dollars. Half of our advertising dollars are being spent this week. This should result in a victory on November 3.

Initiative Summary

The California Children and Families Act of 1998 will create an annual funding stream of \$700 million by adding an additional 50 cents per pack tax to cigarettes. The revenue will be used for the following:

- Create a comprehensive and integrated delivery system of information and services to promote early childhood development
- Provide funds to existing community based centers or establish new centers that focus on parenting education and family support services
- Educate Californians via a statewide multimedia campaign on the importance of early child development and the dangers of smoking by pregnant women and parents of young children
- Provide assistance to pregnant women and parents of young children who want to quit smoking
- Programs designed to help pregnant women and parents of young children who smoke quit smoking
- Education and training on the avoidance of tobacco, drugs and alcohol during pregnancy
- Prenatal and postnatal maternal and infant nutrition services
- Child immunizations
- Child care skills for parents and child care providers
- Treatment for children suffering from problems related to drug and alcohol abuse
- Domestic violence intervention, prevention and treatment
- Child development, health care and social services not provided by existing programs
- Creation of additional quality child care

California is losing hundreds of millions of dollars in federal funding for these kinds of programs because we do not have matching funds. The initiative will provide these matching funds, adding up to 700 million federal dollars to the \$700 million generated by the initiative.

YES ON Proposition 10

California Children and Families Initiative

Rob Reiner, Chair

Mike Huffington, Co-Chair

Co-Chairs

U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer
Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr.
Businessman Ray Burke
Representative and Former
U.S. Congressman Mike Huffington
Mayor Richard J. Riordan

Underwriters

Dr. G. Herbert Koop
American Cancer Society
California Division
American Heart Association
American Lung Association
of California
Asian Family Resource Center
California Association
of Catholic Hospitals
California Child Care Health Program
California Child Care Resources
and National Network
California Child Development
Administration Association
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California Correctional Police Officers
Association
California Council of Community
Mental Health Agencies
California Department of Public
Health Medical Association
California Nurses Association
California School Boards Association
University of California
Family Association
Alzheimer's Association
Child Care Coordinating Council
of San Mateo County
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Chautauque United Church of Christ
Early Childhood Center
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The Redwood School of Escondido Village
St. Joseph's Health System
San Francisco Planning Office Program
San Diego Association for the
Education of Young Children
San Jose School Health Centers
Santa Barbara Community College
Children's Center
Valley Resource Center
Western Children's Center
We Yes Children's Network
WPCA of North Orange County
Child Development Center
(Partial List)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 1, 1998

CONTACT: Kristina Parham
Darlene Colvin
James Bourne
(310) 552-6922

CALIFORNIA CHILDREN AND FAMILIES INITIATIVE LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO WIN VOTER APPROVAL

Prop. 10 Choice Between Health of California's Children or Tobacco Industry Profits

LOS ANGELES – Proposition 10, the California Children and Families Initiative, today officially launched its campaign to win voter approval on Election Day, November 3. If approved, Proposition 10 will place an additional 50 cents a pack tax on cigarettes. This will generate an estimated \$700 million a year to fund health, nutrition and education programs that promote early childhood development. It will also serve to deter teen-age smoking, which is rising even as the percentage of adult smokers in California has decreased.

Proposition 10 is supported by a broad coalition of health, education, law enforcement and community-based organizations, including the American Lung Association, American Heart Association, American Cancer Society and the California Teachers Association.

Opposing Proposition 10 is the Committee Against Unfair Taxes, which was specially created by tobacco companies to fight anti-tobacco efforts in various states and is funded by cigarette makers Philip Morris, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company and Lorillard Tobacco Company, and the Tobacco Institute.

-- more --

California Children and Families Initiative, YES on Prop 10

A Project of Forum for Early Childhood Development

1875 Century Park East, Suite 300 • Los Angeles, CA 90067

Phone: 1-800-847-4743 • FAX: 213-627-5709 • Email: children98@aol.com • Website: <http://www.children98.org>

Proposition 10 Press Release
Page 2 of 3

"Proposition 10 is a clear choice between giving California's children a healthy start in life, and continuing to let the tobacco industry entice young people into the deadly lifelong habit of smoking," said filmmaker Rob Reiner, the creator and chairman of Proposition 10. "This initiative empowers our communities to invest in our children's health and development early, when it will do the most good. Programs for this crucial time in a child's development are severely under-funded in California. By approving Proposition 10, Californians will be changing the future of our state, one healthy child at a time."

"Californians should not be fooled by the out-of-state tobacco companies who want to kill Proposition 10 because they know that a 50 cent tax on tobacco will reduce teen smoking and that means fewer tobacco industry profits. The American Lung Association of California urges a 'yes' vote on Proposition 10," said Spencer K. Koerner, chairman of the American Lung Association Research Program.

"Saving lives or saving tobacco company profits is what the debate on Proposition 10 is all about," said Charlie Smith, American Cancer Society. "The American Cancer Society strongly supports Proposition 10 because it will reduce teen smoking, reduce cancer and save lives."

"This tax increase could cause tens of thousands of Californians to either stop smoking or reduce their consumption of this deadly product," said Marc Burgat, director of public affairs, American Heart Association, Western States Affiliate. "The tobacco industry is not concerned with the health and welfare of our children; they are only interested in their profits."

"Proposition 10 will bring enormous hope to the hundreds of thousands of children so much in need. It will truly bring a better life to millions across California," said Mary Emmons, chief executive officer, Children's Institute International.

Studies by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the RAND Corporation and the California Research Bureau show that a child's experiences in the first 36 months have a profound impact on his or her educational, social and economic future. A child's brain grows to approximately 90 percent of its eventual adult size in the first three years of life. Brain growth and development during this period will largely determine how well a child will perform in school and later in life. The California state government devotes few resources to services for children in these critical first years.

-- more --

California Children and Families Initiative Press Release
Page 3 of 3

Proposition 10, which will be implemented on a county-by-county basis, will create a comprehensive and integrated system of services to help children from the prenatal period through the first five years of life. The initiative is designed to help ensure that all California children will be healthy and ready to learn when they start school so that they can grow up to be productive members of society.

Proposition 10 will provide for anti-smoking education and cessation assistance to parents of young children and families expecting children. Studies by the American Lung Association and the Environmental Protection Agency show that smoking by pregnant women and exposure to secondhand smoke are major contributors to disease and death in young children, including low birth weight deaths and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).

The current tax on cigarettes in California is 37 cents a pack. California ranks 21st in the nation in state cigarette taxes. With the addition of 50 cents a pack in taxes California will still not have the highest tax on cigarettes in the United States.

The California Children and Families Initiative is endorsed by former U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, the American Lung Association, American Cancer Society and American Heart Association, as well as more than 80 health, education and community-based organizations. These organizations include the California School Boards Association, California Teachers Association, California Medical Association, California Correctional Peace Officers Association, California Nurses Association, California Association of Catholic Hospitals, California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, Children's Institute International, Consortium to Prevent Child Abuse and the Los Angeles Police Protective League.

Also endorsing the initiative is a bipartisan coalition of political leaders, including initiative committee co-chairs U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, former Congressman Michael Huffington, San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown and Los Angeles Mayor Richard J. Riordan.

###



MARK H. WILLES, Publisher

KATHRYN M. DOWNING, President and Chief Executive Officer

MICHAEL PARKS, Editor and Executive Vice President

JANET CLAYTON, Editor of the Editorial Pages and Vice President

Laws for Sale

Californians love the initiative process, a variation on lawmaking conceived by progressives in the early 1900s to empower ordinary voters to right the wrongs of big special interests in the halls of government. That's still true for the rare populist issue on California ballots. But the initiative has become the tool of well-heeled special interests seeking to bypass the legislative process with tricky ballot propositions and obscene amounts of money. That never has been clearer than in this election campaign.

Spending to promote Nov. 3 ballot propositions is expected to surpass \$200 million. Most of the money goes into television ads that are misleading at best and often just plain deceptive.

Californians have voted several times—yes, through the initiative process—to put reasonable limits on campaign contributions and spending.

Those efforts have been struck down by the courts as inhibiting the constitutional right of free speech. This year, free speech is on a spending spree with no limits on any campaign contribution. It's a sorry spectacle.

Of the 12 ballot issues, the bulk of funding is going into five campaigns. They involve American Indian gambling, air quality tax credits, Gov. Pete Wilson's education plan, electric utility deregulation and a tobacco tax to finance programs to aid children.

Common Cause reports that contributions through Oct. 17 totaled \$170 million. Of that, \$165 million was contributed to support or defeat these five issues. Astoundingly, 98.6% of all these contributions came in amounts of \$10,000 or more. So far, \$86 million has been raised for and against Proposition 5, the Indian gambling measure.

The \$60 million contributed on behalf of Proposition 5 came from tribes seeking to maintain Nevada-style slot machines, led by \$27 million from the San Manuel tribe of Highland, near San Bernardino. Virtually all of the \$26 million in opposition came from Nevada casinos, led by \$8 million from Mirage Resorts Inc. of Las Vegas. Why Nevada? Its big casinos do not want to lose their California customers to the Indian casinos.

Other massive contributions for measures in Tuesday's election included \$14 million by Philip Morris Inc. to defeat Proposition

10, which would levy a new 50-cent-per-pack tobacco tax to fund children's programs; \$6 million from the California Teachers' Assn. to defeat Proposition 8, Wilson's education initiative, and \$17 million each from Edison International and Pacific Gas & Electric Co. of San Francisco to defeat

Proposition 9, which would roll back the recently enacted state utility deregulation. Jackpots like this go a long way toward getting a message out, truthful or otherwise. This is electoral brainwashing.

The next best thing to limits on campaign contributions would be full disclosure of the sources of campaign money. This week, all seven candidates for secretary of state joined Common Cause and the League of Women Voters in calling on television stations to identify the top contributors to each campaign whenever its ads run. Most stations have declined; they do not want to scare off these lucrative sources of dough.

For now, it's voter beware. And after this election, sensible and politically courageous Californians will have to try again to find a way to curb this level of initiative excess.



Blowing Smoke at Prop. 10

The tobacco industry has long used media campaigns to blow smoke in Americans' eyes, but its current onslaught of TV ads against Proposition 10 takes deception to heights that would make even the Marlboro Man cringe.

In October alone, the industry spent over \$20 million on TV commercials and direct mail. That's more than Sen. Barbara Boxer and her Republican challenger, Matt Fong, have spent to date on their entire, high-profile campaigns.

The ads claim that Proposition 10 amounts to "hundreds of millions of dollars for bureaucrats with no specifics, no accountability and no controls on how they spend the money." In fact, only 1% of Proposition 10 dollars can be spent on administration, and the remaining funds must go to specific early childhood development programs like literacy education. The programs must demonstrate their progress in yearly audits that must be made public.

What's most deceptive is the tobacco industry's claim that "not one penny of Proposition 10 money goes to our schools." In fact,

Proposition 10 would be a \$750-million-a-year windfall for education in California, which is why the initiative is endorsed enthusiastically by all major education organizations, from the California Teachers Assn. to the National Education Assn. and the PTA, as well as by leaders of all political stripes, including Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan and former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop.

Counties could spend their Proposition 10 dollars on preschool education, for example, or on turning day-care centers that do little more than baby-sit into the kind of enriching educational environments that are essential to stimulate brain development. While nearly 90% of brain growth occurs during a child's first three years of life, only 4% of public spending on children is earmarked for those years.

Far from squandering taxpayer dollars, Proposition 10 would more likely save taxpayers money by nurturing the minds of children, cutting the need for expensive remedial education later on.

The tobacco industry's pall of smoke is thick, but smart voters will see through it.

October 28, 1998

Yes On 10 Supporters

Lt. Governor Gray Davis
U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer
Dr. C. Everett Koop

American Cancer Society, California Division
American Heart Association
American Lung Association
California Medical Association
California Nurse's Association
California Association of Catholic Hospitals
California Conference of Local Health Officers

California PTA
California School Boards Association
California Teachers Association
Delaine Eastin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
National Education Association
California State University Faculty Association

California Child Care Health Program
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network
California Consortium to Prevent Child Abuse
Children Defense Fund
Children NOW
Children's Institute International
Los Angeles County Commission for Children and Families

California Organization of Police and Sheriffs C.O.P.S.
Los Angeles Police Protective League
California Coalition of Law Enforcement Organizations
California Correctional Peace Officers Association
California Professional Firefighters Association

*And over 200 leading health care, child care, education,
community organizations and elected official.*

Who is Funding the NO on Proposition 10 Campaign?

Philip Morris Tobacco Company	\$20,239,057
Brown & Williamson Tobacco	\$ 4,809,056
Lorillard Tobacco Company	\$ 2,635,489
R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company	\$ 688,024
U.S. Tobacco Company	\$ 163,837
The Tobacco Institute	\$ 121,478

(Contribution figures are from 10/17/98 Campaign Disclosure Statement plus late contribution reported to the Secretary of State through 10/23/98)

"When asked why the tobacco companies would involve themselves, Ron Gray [spokesperson for NO on Prop 10] responds, 'They have a financial stake. I'm sure that's a concern. I don't know how much tobacco consumption would go down [if Prop 10 passes], but it would definitely go down, I think. I'm sure that works into the equation for them.'" - Sacramento News and Review, Sept. 3, 1998

FOR THE KIDS: Reiner has spent \$1.1 million of his own money on Prop 10

violence prevention with big-spending liberalism, Reiner and his highly paid political consultants have cleverly lined up a cast of conservative backers. Former Senate candidate Michael Huffington and Los Angeles Republican mayor Richard Riordan are co-chairmen, and Pat Boone has posed for a G.O.P.-directed mailer. Indeed, the measure was crafted to avoid a "Big Government" label: it would apportion most of the tax revenue according to the number of births in each county and distribute it to commissions of unsalaried appointees named by local elected officials. "Prop 10 is antibureaucratic," intones Charlton Heston, the new president of the National Rifle Association, in a radio spot. "That's the kind of local control I support."

Reiner expects to spend \$6.3 million on Prop 10, including \$1.1 million of his own. Former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop has taped a TV spot. Groups including the American Lung Association and the California Medical Association have contributed funds and organizers. Hollywood heavies from Steven Spielberg to Robin Williams have given money; and Hillary Clinton has agreed to attend an L.A. fund raiser. "Prop 10 would utterly transform the well-being of small children across the state," says Peter Digre, director of the L.A. County Department of Child Welfare Services.

Polls show Prop 10 ahead 48% to 33%, with 19% undecided. If it passes, it will be another testament to the ability of an individual to affect the course of social policy in America's largest state. In 1978 Howard Jarvis transformed California's tax status with his Prop 13; last June computer magnate Ron Unz launched a successful initiative against bilingual education. Reiner is far from a dilettante. Four years ago, encouraged by Tipper Gore, he began an intensive study of child-development policy. After consulting with experts, he launched his "I Am Your Child" foundation, produced a TV special on early brain development and promoted a federal bill that would have directed \$11 billion of the tobacco settlement to children's programs. Now he trudges from Rotary Clubs and newspaper editorial boards to the sets of Jay Leno and Roseanne promoting his ballot initiative. "I feel like the cavalry coming to the rescue," says Reiner. "The tobacco industry can buy politicians, but our hope is they can't buy the public."

10 Reasons To
Vote YES

Proposition
10

A Fifty Cent Per Pack
Cigarette Tax
to Benefit Our Children

Meathead's Crusade

Rob Reiner has a star-studded bipartisan cast stumping for his tobacco-tax proposal in California

By MARGOT HORNBLOWER

IT IS MIDAFTERNOON IN A WINDOWLESS room in an office building south of the San Francisco airport, and the man once known as Meathead is perspiring. Beefy hands gesticulate and then catch the podium as he confides his life story. "Twenty years ago," he says, "I had a tough time in my life. I got divorced. I went into therapy. Now I'm doing O.K. I have three kids, a good job." Pause. "A nice suit." The audience laughs on cue, and the former Meathead plunges on. "But the early experiences I had as a child directly affected how I functioned in life—in the workplace, with friends, with the opposite sex..."

It might seem to be show biz—all the more because the speaker is Rob Reiner, the onetime regular on *All in the Family* and now a renowned movie director. But the speech, before the American Heart Association, is only tangentially about Reiner's childhood. More directly, he is imploring his listeners to help get out the vote for Proposition 10, a California ballot initiative that would tax tobacco to fund programs for preschoolers. "Politicians like to say children are the future," Reiner says, "but what have they done for them? Everyone knows that the first three years of life is when the brain develops. We must give every child a good start."

Reiner, 51, is author and chief promoter of one of the more ambitious pieces of social legislation ever crafted on a state level. Working up where the U.S. Congress left off when a proposed \$368 billion federal to-

bacco lawsuit settlement was killed in June, Prop 10 would add a 50¢ tax to each pack of cigarettes sold in California. The money, up to \$700 million a year, would be channeled into antitobacco programs and early-childhood health and education. The higher prices would result in an estimated 25% drop in smoking—and consequent savings in the state's \$7 billion annual cost of tobacco-related disease, according to the American Cancer Society.

The tobacco companies, fearing that Prop 10 could set a precedent for other states, have mobilized a Committee Against Unfair Taxes, which is expected to spend more than \$20 million for television ads and direct mail. "You know it's easy to vote against tobacco," coos a comely blond from her suburban kitchen in one TV spot. "But if you're against higher taxes and bigger bureaucracy, vote no on Prop 10." Last week, tobacco companies were busy faxing around an endorsement from the Los Angeles *Times*' political columnist. "So Big Brother, what's next?" wrote George Skelton. "A surtax on beer? Red meat? American cheddar?"

But just in case some voters associate such initiatives as prenatal nutrition, day care, parental education and domestic-

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

October 24, 1998, Saturday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 1610 words

HEADLINE: THE TIMES POLL;
RACES HINGE ON MONEY, VOTER UNCERTAINTY

BYLINE: CATHLEEN DECKER, TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

BODY:

Two truisms about California politics--that money reigns supreme and voters often don't tune in until the last minute--are boldly underscored in a new Los Angeles Times poll that found overwhelming support for the best-financed ballot initiative in state history and continuing ambivalence by voters toward lesser-known contests.

Proposition 5, which would allow Indian tribes freer rein over their casinos, is backed by a hefty 58% of voters considered likely to cast ballots Nov. 3, the poll found. Thirty-two percent were opposed.

Proponents that favor the measure have raised almost \$ 60 million. Opponents have collected less than half that amount--about on a par with their voter support--but that support has inched upward as their television advertising has increased. A record \$ 86 million has been gathered so far by both sides in the Proposition 5 campaign.

Another indication of the power of television advertising came from Proposition 10, which would fund early childhood development programs with a cigarette tax increase of 50 cents per pack.

Opponents of the measure, chiefly the tobacco industry, have closed the gap since they expanded their advertising campaign in recent weeks.

In a Times poll taken in September, Proposition 10 was favored 53% to 37%. Now it is only marginally ahead, 47% to 43%.

In lesser-known contests for statewide office, Democrats were ahead among likely voters in all but one case--that of incumbent Insurance Commissioner Chuck Quackenbush, a Republican.

But indications of a Democratic near-sweep were undercut by the high percentage of likely voters who still do not know how they will cast their ballots. In all the races but Quackenbush's, about a quarter or more of likely voters said they were undecided.

Los Angeles Times, October 24, 1998

High percentages of uncertainty affected the results when it came to the initiatives as well, not an uncommon occurrence given the complexity of many measures. Twenty percent of likely voters were unsure about Proposition 5 it was explained to them, and then the percentage dropped to 10%.

For Proposition 10, 34% initially were unsure, a figure that fell to 10% when the ballot explanation was read to respondents. And fully 55% of likely voters said they did not know enough to decide on Proposition 9, which would limit the authority of utility companies. That improved, but only to 33%, when the explanation was read. The initiative was losing lopsidedly, 42% to 25%.

The Times Poll, under the direction of Susan Pinkus, interviewed 1,449 registered voters, among them 883 people considered likely to cast ballots, from Oct. 17 to 21. The margin of sampling error is 4 percentage points in either direction for likely voters.

Overall, response to Proposition 5, the Indian gaming initiative, was sharply partisan, with two-thirds of liberals and moderates favoring it, and conservatives divided.

On the cigarette tax, Proposition 10, there was something of a partisan split as well, even though supporters have enlisted well-known Republicans to appear in their ads. Democrats favored the proposition, whose major backer is movie director Rob Reiner, by 54% to 35%. Republicans opposed it by a narrower 50% to 40%.

There was a predictable lifestyle split as well: Seventy-four percent of smokers, whose costs would rise, opposed it. A narrow majority of nonsmokers, 51% favored it.

The electrical utility measure was unpopular across the board, though the uncertainty factor was high. Democrats opposed it, 43% to 30%, as did Republicans, 40% to 21%.

In the battles for statewide office, Democrats were largely benefiting from support from not only their own party, but also from moderate Republicans.

The exception was the insurance commissioner's race, where incumbent Quackenbush held a 46%-38% lead over Assemblywoman Diane Martinez (D-Monterey Park).

Quackenbush had a much stronger hold on his own party than some of his GOP colleagues, with 51% of moderate Republicans and 80% of conservative Republicans backing him. He also was favored by 56% of independent voters, valued by candidates because they veer between the parties in state elections.

In the race for lieutenant governor--the post being vacated by Democratic gubernatorial candidate Gray Davis--former Assembly Speaker Cruz Bustamante (D-Fresno) was ahead of state Sen. Tim Leslie (R-Tahoe City) by 35% to 26%. One month ago, a Times poll found the race essentially even.

Each was drawing equally from his own party, but Bustamante was attracting more Republicans than Leslie was Democrats. Only 5% of moderate Democrats were switching to Leslie, while 19% of moderate Republicans were siding with Bustamante, who is hoping to become California's first Latino statewide

Los Angeles Times, October 24, 1998

elected official in a century.

The attorney general's race was being dominated by state Sen. Bill Lockyer (D-San Mateo), who was 13 points ahead of his Republican competitor, Chief Deputy Atty. Gen. Dave Stirling, 41% to 28%.

Lockyer, like Bustamante, was benefiting from moderate Republicans, 23% of whom backed him, while only 5% of moderate Democrats sided with Stirling.

Democratic Controller Kathleen Connell was helped not only by incumbency but also by the general Democratic tilt among voters. She led San Mateo County Supervisor Ruben Barrales, 47% to 24%.

In the race for state treasurer--the current officeholder, Matt Fong, is running for the U.S. Senate--Democrat Phil Angelides has overtaken Orange County Republican Curt Pringle, largely on the strength of an advertising campaign that mixed criticism of Pringle with accolades for Angelides. The Democrat led 39% to 32%; last month, Pringle had a marginal 30%-27% lead.

The contest for secretary of state proved the exception to the conventional thinking that incumbents have an inherent advantage this year. Democrat Michela Alioto, who in September was 5 points behind the office's current holder, Bill Jones, boosted herself to a marginal 39%-37% advantage, even though she was not advertising statewide at the time of the poll.

Another incumbent, Democrat Delaine Eastin, was running ahead of Republican Gloria Matta Tuchman, 34% to 12%, in the nominally nonpartisan race for state superintendent of public instruction.

Eastin was up 7 points from September's poll, but the race was hardly a burner among the electorate yet. Fully 54% of likely voters said they did not know whom they would support, the largest such percentage among the statewide races.

The contest for insurance commissioner had the most committed voters, with only 16% saying they did not know for whom to vote. In the rest of the races, the don't-know factor ranged from 24% to 35%.

Times Poll assistant director Jill Richardson contributed to this story.

More data from the Times Poll is on The Times' Web site:
<http://www.latimes.com/elect98>.

(BEGIN TEXT OF INFOBOX / INFOGRAPHIC)

Mixed Prospects for Propositions

Among likely voters, Proposition 5 has wide support, while many are against Proposition 9, according to the Times Poll. Proposition 10 has no clear outcome. Democratic candidates may be ahead in most down-ballot races, but many likely voters are still unsure.

Likely voters were read the ballot descriptions of three initiatives and were then asked how they would vote if the Nov. 3 election were held today:

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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HEADLINE: Cigarette Tax Supported by Unlikely Coalition

BYLINE: By DON TERRY

DATELINE: LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17

BODY:

A lifelong Democrat, the film director Rob Reiner does not have a lot in common politically with people like the millionaire Michael Huffington, a Republican, or the actor Charlton Heston, a conservative icon.

"We don't agree on much, that's true," Mr. Reiner said the other day in his office at The Culver Studios near here. "But the one thing we do agree on is helping young children."

The three men have put aside their differences to battle the tobacco industry over a ballot initiative that would add 50 cents in new taxes to the price of a pack of cigarettes, and use the money to finance programs in early hood development and prenatal care.

For months, the men have been making appearances across the state and, in recent days, radio and television commercials in support of the initiative. If passed, it will rocket California to No. 3 from No. 22 among states with the highest cigarette taxes in the country, behind only Alaska and Hawaii. Currently the cigarette tax is 37 cents a pack in California. The initiative would raise the price by about 20 percent, to \$3.05 a pack from \$2.55.

Some experts on smoking say that the additional tax will discourage thousands of teen-agers from ever lighting up and will encourage thousands more people, including many adults, to quit. The tax is also expected to generate an estimated \$700 million to \$750 million annually in revenue, which will also be earmarked for antismoking programs.

"Here's an opportunity to make a major investment in young children and to get kids to stop smoking," Mr. Reiner said, leaning forward in his chair and waving his hands in the air like the liberal and excitable son-in-law character he played for years on the television show "All in the Family." "How can anyone oppose it?"

The answer is, with money. Lots and lots of money.

The tobacco industry has poured millions of dollars into the fight against Proposition 10, also known as the "Reiner Initiative."

The New York Times, October 18, 1998

Some observers estimate that the tobacco industry might spend as much \$20 million, mostly for television advertisements attacking the initiative as an r tax and as too bureaucratic. But Matt Taggart, the spokesman for the "No," campaign, which is heavily financed by the tobacco industry, would not comment on the exact amount. "It's a significant media buy," he said.

Mr. Reiner said his group would spend about \$5 million for television and radio advertisements, using the familiar faces and voices of Mr. Heston, the actor Martin Sheen and Dr. C. Everett Koop, the former Surgeon General.

Still, that may not be enough.

Although the proposition has been ahead in the polls for weeks, its support among respondents fell to 48 percent this month, from 56 percent in August, said Mark DiCamillo, director of the Field Poll. The percentage of those opposed has not changed much, holding at about 33 percent. More significantly, perhaps, the percentage of voters in the undecided column has increased to 19 percent from 10 percent.

"The burden is on the 'yes' side to make the sale," Mr. DiCamillo said. "All the 'no' side has to do is raise doubts."

Supporters have 15 pages of endorsements from health groups, labor unions and elected officials like the Democratic Mayor of San Francisco, Willie L. Brown Jr., and the Republican Mayor of Los Angeles, Richard J. Riordan.

In a recent editorial, The Los Angeles Times called the initiative "a gamble California can't afford not to take." The editorial said: "While Proposition 10 is far from perfect, it's also a bold, worthwhile experiment -- an attempt to a genuine social problem arriving at just the right time."

Opponents of the initiative say that they also support early childhood development programs but that the increase is a regressive tax that will fall hardest on the poor and on members of minority groups. It is the argument that the tobacco industry used in its campaign against a proposed national tobacco settlement.

This week, The San Diego Union-Tribune blasted the measure in an editorial: "Proposition 10 is a ballot box taxation at its most insidious."

The opponents also say that most of the money will not go to programs directly related to the effects of smoking, and therefore smokers should not have to foot the bill.

"It used to be that patriotism was the last refuge of scoundrels," said Bill Campbell, a former Republican State Senator who opposes the initiative. "Now children have become the last refuge. Everybody ostensibly wants to do something to help children."

But what Mr. Reiner and his allies are really doing, Mr. Campbell said, is using a lofty goal that everyone supports to attack the tobacco industry "because it's easy pickings."

"People think that the tobacco companies are evil, therefore the people who smoke are evil and they ought to be taxed," he said.

The New York Times, October 18, 1998

Opponents say the proposition is poorly written, provides little accountability and will create new layers of bureaucracy eager to control the million in new revenue.

The proposition calls for the creation of a state commission and 58 county commissions to oversee and distribute the money. Money will be divided among the counties based on the number of births a year.

Mr. Huffington, a former Congressman recruited to the Proposition 10 campaign by Mr. Reiner, has been traveling to more conservative areas of the state to talk about the merits of the initiative.

Although Mr. Huffington got involved in the campaign last February, his commitment to the effort intensified a few weeks ago when he learned that doctors had told his mother that she had lung cancer. His mother started smoking when she was a teen-ager and had smoked as many as three packs a day.

"Part of her lung was removed a couple of weeks ago," Mr. Huffington said. "We're not sure we got it all."

GRAPHIC: Photo: Rob Reiner is campaigning for an initiative to add a 50-cent tax to cigarettes in California. Behind him, a commercial for the initiative plays. (Monica Almeida/The New York Times)

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THE NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIALS/LETTERS THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1998

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California's Tobacco Initiative

The demise of national tobacco control legislation puts the burden on states to find new strategies to reduce smoking and its harmful consequences. The California Children and Families Initiative, which will be on the November ballot as Proposition 10, provides a model that other states could emulate.

Proposition 10 would raise the state cigarette tax by 50 cents per pack, an increase that should cut smoking rates significantly; particularly among teen-agers who are especially sensitive to price. An added benefit is the estimated \$700 million a year the tax would generate to pay for new health, nutrition, education and child care programs for preschoolers. The total pot could reach more than \$1 billion if the state uses the new revenue as matching funds to tap into Federal grants.

It makes sense to use a tobacco tax to pay for children's programs because secondhand smoke and smoking during pregnancy have been linked to low-birthweight babies, pre-term births and in-

creased asthma and respiratory infections among infants and children. Simply reducing the number of parents who smoke would improve children's health. The new money would help counties expand children's and family services, as well as pay for more anti-smoking programs.

The initiative, spearheaded by the film director Rob Reiner, grew out of ideas presented at a White House conference on infant development last year that focused on good parenting and health care between birth and age 3, the critical period of brain growth. The measure has drawn broad bipartisan support and is supported by every major health and education association in the state.

The primary opposition comes from the tobacco industry, which is expected to spend more than \$15 million trying to defeat the measure. The industry is right to worry. If California voters approve this measure, as recent polls indicate they will, this initiative could well start a national movement.

BY MORTIMER B. ZUCKERMAN / EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Let's stub out coffin nails

Californians have a chance to strike a blow against the tobacco industry

For decades, cigarette smoking was cool. It suggested being grown up, sophisticated, macho, virile, sexy, sensuous, and even romantic. Cigarettes dangled from the lips of every movie star. Humphrey Bogart said in *Casablanca*, "Here's looking at you, kid," and millions played Bogey by lighting up.

We were had. The cigarette companies perverted or concealed the truth. Who can forget advertising slogans such as "Not a cough in a carload"? Even after 1964, when the surgeon general spelled out the risks, the cigarette companies kept pretending. Now hardly a month goes by without another study being released that conveys even worse news about smoking. Let the tobacco interests try to blow away these facts: Smoking is the most preventable cause of disease and death in the United States. Each year, it is directly responsible for 90 percent of lung cancer cases and nearly a third of the country's 565,000 cancer deaths. It costs more than \$68 billion a year in health care. Among male cigarette smokers, the risk of lung cancer is more than 2,000 percent greater than among male nonsmokers, and it is 1,200 percent greater for women smokers. Women who smoke during pregnancy pass along a powerful cancer-causing substance to their unborn babies. Smoking contributes to many other diseases, such as coronary problems. The risks increase with the number of cigarettes and the length of time a person smokes. Now more people die prematurely from smoking than from auto accidents, alcohol abuse, drugs, and AIDS combined.

Choke hold. With all this evidence, you would think that most Americans would have stopped smoking. No such luck. Ten million people have died from smoking since the surgeon general's 1964 report. Today, two subsections of the population are smoking more than ever—teenagers and women. The American Lung Association reports that 36.4 percent of teenagers smoked cigarettes in 1997—up from 27.5 percent in just six years. Anywhere from a third to a half of teenagers who try one cigarette get hooked. Here is the measure of addiction. Only 5 percent of high-

school seniors who smoke daily today believe they will be smoking in five years. In fact, almost 75 percent will probably be smoking five to six years later—despite knowing the health hazards associated with smoking—and, according to the Society of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, 72 percent of teenage smokers have tried to quit but have not been able to. They are learning what their parents knew: It's very tough to stop.

The best way, then, to deal with smoking is never to start. One of the most effective ways to deter smokers is to

raise the cost of cigarettes. That's what is being attempted in California in a proposal that would raise the state tobacco tax by 50 cents a pack.

The tobacco companies, of course, are fighting any increase in prices with a reported \$20 million media blitz. They acknowledge there are health risks. How could they not? But they continue to maintain that nobody has actually proved smoking causes cancer. The one exception is the Liggett Group, which has broken ranks with the industry to settle law-

suits with the states. The argument the cigarette companies are using against the state tax is that it will lead to big government, create an unwieldy bureaucracy, and impose an unfair tax increase on smokers—the same strategy that they used to kill the tobacco bill pushed by Republican Sen. John McCain of Arizona.

Don't inhale. Don't believe the phony argument to protect their profits. As former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop said, "When the tobacco industry fights something, you almost always know it's good for public health."

Tobacco companies have been pouring tens of millions of dollars into both political parties—but especially the Republican congressional forces since they gained control of Congress. They spend the money only to get tame congressmen to block legislation that might discourage cigarette smoking. They may be able to use their campaign-funding power to manipulate legislators. But the hope must be that their millions spent in a scare campaign of falsehoods won't fool the people of the Golden State.

Put out their butts, Californians!

'One of the most effective ways to deter smokers is to raise the cost of cigarettes.'

LOS ANGELES TIMES EDITORIALS



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A Worthwhile Gamble

This newspaper abhors the abuse of the ballot initiative, and we are not enthusiastic about special-issue taxes. That The Times would still endorse Proposition 10 is a measure of how desperately California's young children need help, and fast. Proposition 10, which would raise cigarette taxes by 50 cents a pack to fund early childhood development programs, is a gamble California can't afford not to take.

Most of the \$750 million generated by the tax each year would be handed over to county commissions with, as the opposition ads say, "no specifics on how the money's spent." That's not quite true, but there's no disputing that Proposition 10's flexibility leaves open the possibility that some experiments will be tried, and some may fail.

Risk, however, is the price of innovation, and while Proposition 10 is far from perfect, it's also a bold, worthwhile experiment—an attempt to solve a genuine social problem arriving at just the right time. Imagine a state that actually invests in giving children a head start instead of devoting ever more time and money on remedial education for university students. Science has recently demonstrated that nearly 90% of brain growth occurs during a child's first three years (and with it, a great potential for learning), but only 4% of public spending on children is earmarked for those years.

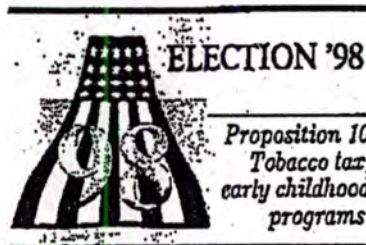
That's far more wasteful than Proposition 10 would ever be, for studies have shown that every dollar spent on quality preschool, maternal and infant nutrition, domestic violence prevention and other early childhood

interventions saves \$11 in later spending on special education, juvenile crime and other social problems.

The initiative's greatest weakness, its failure to detail how counties should spend their early childhood dollars, is also its greatest strength, allowing flexibility to respond to regional needs and popular demands. Los Angeles County, for example, might want to spend some of the \$177 million it would receive yearly to provide child care slots for children of welfare moms who go to work (it has about 500 licensed child care slots but sees a need for 50 times as many). But Proposition 10 would also leave the county free to spend money on programs having nothing to do with welfare: quality preschool, for instance, to stimulate children's social and intellectual growth.

Each program must state measurable goals, which counties must assess in yearly audits. Scrutiny of the goals and how successfully they are met will be important. And keeping an eye on the political appointees who will administer the funds will be equally important.

California has a chance, through this clearly imperfect initiative, to reverse the rise in teen smoking and to focus more public spending on early childhood, when it can do the most good. So long as the audits are scrutinized to ensure that each program and county is taking its challenge seriously, Proposition 10 could do a great service by giving all California children a chance to live up to their potential. Catching problems and providing help during early childhood is essential. The state's future depends on it.



San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1998

The Case for Prop. 10

PROPOSITION 10 would add 50 cents to the cost of a pack of cigarettes to pay for child development programs that would be chosen through volunteer county commissions.

Despite abundant research demonstrating the critical nature of the first three years of life, government at all levels has provided practically no funding to aid in all-important early development.

Years of pleading have not resulted in anything close to enough money to meet the state's growing need for child care, parent education, domestic violence prevention programs, nutrition education, family support services and programs that teach parents about nurturing and nutrition as well as the importance of avoiding drugs, alcohol and tobacco during pregnancy.

Moreover, a portion of the Proposition 10 money will go into anti-smoking programs.

Well-intentioned lawmakers talk about doing something about crime, teen pregnancy, child abuse and at-risk kids who seemed doomed to failure at an early age, yet most of the solutions focus on the back end, when it is often too late to help. Rarely are investments made at the pivotal front end — the prevention end — when early help can mean the difference between a productive life and one of failure, abuse and crime.

Brain research confirms the conclusion of the Carnegie Corporation of New York in its report, "Starting Points: How children function from the preschool years all the way through adolescence, and even adult-

hood, hinges in large part on their experiences before the age of three."

Money could be spent to no better benefit than to give kids a healthy start in life that would help them arrive in kindergarten healthy and ready and able to learn.

Proposition 10 is the brainchild of actor and film director Rob Reiner, who tries to make the case that it makes sense to link a tobacco tax with early childhood programs because of the harm maternal smoking does to the health of children.

Big Tobacco has fired back at the initiative, as it did with the federal tobacco bill, by complaining that the tax burden would fall disproportionately on low-income groups. The industry is a bit disingenuous in that regard. One of the reasons so many poor people smoke is that the industry heavily targets them.

The industry has also targeted young people for many years, and local governments have had to pick up many of the health costs associated with smoking. Numerous studies have shown that price increases have a particularly strong effect on teen smoking.

With Proposition 10, Californians can continue the fight to reduce smoking, while funding a variety of programs that will promote better public health. We recommend a yes vote.

**YES ON
Proposition****Co-Chairs**

U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer
Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr.
Businessman Ron Burkle
Businessman and Former
U.S. Congressman Mike Huffington
Mayor Richard J. Riordan

Endorsers

Dr. C. Everett Koop
American Cancer Society
California Division
American Heart Association
American Lung Association
of California
Asian Family Resource Center
California Association
of Catholic Hospitals
California Child Care Health Program
California Child Care Resource
and Referral Network
California Child Development
Administrators Association
California Conference
of Local Health Officers
California Consortium to Prevent
Child Abuse
California Correctional Police Officers
Association
California Council of Community
and Health Agencies
California Democratic Party
California Medical Association
California Nurse's Association
California School Boards Association
California State University
Faculty Association
California Teacher's Association
Child Care Coordinating Council
of San Mateo County
Children's Council of San Francisco
Claremont United Church of Christ
Early Childhood Center
Colusa County Tobacco
Education Program
Early Head Start
Family Service Agency of Marin
Presidio City College
Child Development Center
High Desert Child Abuse
Prevention Council
Kids Turn, San Diego
Los Angeles City Commission
for Children, Youth and Their Families
Los Angeles Children's Museum
Los Angeles County
Children's Planning Council
Los Angeles County Commission
for Children and Families
Los Niños Child Development and
Family Program
Mary Beth Phillips, Founder
of the Tristone Registry
Mental Health Association in California
National Black Child Development
Institute
National Council of Jewish Women,
Los Angeles
Rainbow School at Escondido Village
Joseph Health System
San Francisco Parenting Skills Program
San Diego Association for the
Education of Young Children
San Jose School Health Centers
Santa Barbara Community College
Children's Center
Valley Resource Center
Westside Children's Center
Wu Yee Children's Services

**California Children
and Families Initiative***Rob Reiner, Chair**Mike Huffington, Co-Chair***FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE****CONTACT: Kristina Parham****Darlene Colvin****Jennifer Morgan****(310) 552-6922****October 26, 1998****SURGEON GENERAL KOOP DENOUNCES
TOBACCO INDUSTRY'S SMOKESCREEN
CAMPAIGN AGAINST PROPOSITION 10****Koop Urges Californians To Not
Be Fooled By Big Tobacco Lies
and VOTE YES ON 10**

SAN FRANCISCO – Former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop campaigned in California today to urge voters to not believe the misleading campaign by the tobacco industry against Proposition 10. The most recent campaign reports show that out-of-state tobacco companies are the only contributors to the No on Proposition 10 campaign, giving more than \$28 million to defeat the 50 cents per cigarette pack initiative.

"I have found that when the tobacco industry is against something, it must be good for public health," said Surgeon General Koop. "Big Tobacco is funding the No on 10 campaign because they know a 'Yes' vote means fewer teenage smokers and that means less profit. I urge voters to not believe the tobacco industry's lies and join California's doctors, nurses and teachers in voting Yes on Proposition 10."

If approved, Proposition 10 will place an additional 50 cents a pack tax on cigarettes. This tax will generate an estimated \$700 million a year to fund anti-smoking programs along with health, nutrition and education programs that promote early childhood development. Proposition 10 is supported by a broad

Surgeon General Koop - Yes on Prop. 10

Page 2 of 3

coalition of health, education, law enforcement and community-based organizations including the American Lung Association, American Heart Association, American Cancer Society, California Teachers Association and the California State PTA.

"Californians should not be fooled by the tobacco industry's cynical and misleading campaign against Proposition 10," said Koop. "The tobacco industry is dumping tens of millions of dollars trying to buy the voters of California. The tobacco industry may be able to buy politicians, but my hope is that they cannot buy the public."

Smoking decreased 32 percent in California after voters approved a 25-cent tobacco tax in 1988. Recent studies have projected that tobacco consumption could decrease an additional 25 percent in California if Proposition 10 is approved. The decreased tobacco consumption would be most significant among teenagers and minorities.

"The tobacco industry is desperate. They are pouring millions of dollars into a misinformation campaign to confuse voters about Proposition 10," said Rob Reiner, filmmaker and chair of the initiative, who joined Surgeon General Koop at the press conference. "The bottom line is Proposition 10 is a clear choice between giving California's children a healthy start in life or protecting the profits of the tobacco industry. I urge Californians to vote Yes on 10 to provide health care and child care for our children and reduce teenage smoking -- a win-win for California."

Proposition 10, which will be implemented on a county-by-county basis, will create a comprehensive and integrated system of services to help children from the prenatal period through the first five years of life. The initiative is designed to help ensure that California's children will be healthy and ready to learn when they start school so that they can grow up to be productive members of society.

Proposition 10 will also teach women about the negative effects of smoking while pregnant. It will provide smoking cessation assistance to pregnant women and parents of young children who want to quit smoking. Studies by the American Lung Association and the Environmental Protection Agency state that smoking by pregnant women and

Surgeon General Koop - Yes on Prop. 10

Page 3 of 3

secondhand smoke are major contributors to disease and death in young children. The current tax on cigarettes in California is 37 cents a pack. California ranks 21st in the nation in state cigarette taxes.

Proposition 10 has been endorsed by more than 200 health care, child care, education and community-based organizations. These organizations include the American Lung Association, American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, California Medical Association, California Nurses Association, California Association of Catholic Hospitals, California Teachers Association, California PTA, California School Boards Association, California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, Children's Institute International, Consortium to Prevent Child Abuse, California Correctional Peace Officers Association, and the Los Angeles Police Protective League. Also endorsing the initiative is a bipartisan coalition of political leaders including initiative committee co-chairs U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, former Congressman Michael Huffington, San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown and Los Angeles Mayor Richard J. Riordan.

###

The California Children and Families Act of 1998 will create an annual funding stream of \$700 million by adding an additional 50 cents per pack tax to cigarettes. The revenue will be used for the following:

- Creation of a comprehensive and integrated delivery system of information and services to promote early childhood development
- Providing funds to existing community-based centers or establishing new centers that focus on parenting education and family support services
- Educating Californians via a statewide multimedia campaign on the importance of early childhood development and the dangers of smoking by pregnant women and parents of young children
- Providing assistance to pregnant women and parents of young children who want to quit smoking
- Designing and implementing programs to help pregnant women and parents of young children who smoke quit smoking
- Education and training on the avoidance of tobacco, drugs and alcohol during pregnancy
- Prenatal and postnatal maternal and infant nutrition services
- Child immunizations
- Child care skills for parents and child care providers
- Treatment for children suffering from problems related to drug and alcohol abuse
- Domestic violence intervention, prevention and treatment
- Child development, health care and social services not provided by existing programs
- Creation of additional quality child care

California is losing hundreds of millions of dollars in federal funding for these kinds of programs because we do not have matching funds. The initiative will provide these matching funds, adding up to 700 million federal dollars to the \$700 million generated by the initiative.

Q1: Why impose another state tax on cigarettes?

A: Three reasons:

1. California has not significantly increased the state tax on cigarettes since the voters passed Proposition 99, ten years ago. The twenty-five cent tax increase contained in this initiative raised the price of cigarettes and cut cigarette smoking by nearly a third.
2. Cigarette smoking is a leading cause of cancer and other health problems, including those that inhibit the healthy development of children.
3. According to the National Cancer Policy Board, there is strong evidence supporting a direct correlation between raising the cost of a pack of cigarettes and a decrease in consumption of cigarettes, especially among teenagers.

Q2: How will the money from the cigarette surtax be collected?

A: A special account, the California Children and Families Trust Fund Account, will be set up within the State Treasury to collect and hold for disbursement all revenue generated by the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax.

Q3: Does the California Children and Families Act of 1998 affect the funding for anti-smoking programs funded by Proposition 99 and/or the Breast Cancer Fund, two measures that were previously voted into law to raise funds to combat the negative effects of smoking and smoking related diseases?

A: No. The initiative specifically protects funding for these programs by requiring money from the new initiative to first be used to offset any decrease in funds that might occur as a result of a decrease in cigarette consumption. The State Board of Equalization will, within one year, determine the effect of imposing additional taxes on cigarettes as well as the increase or decrease in the level of consumption of cigarettes and the amount of money generated by the tax.

The State Board of Equalization will transfer from the California Children and Families Trust Fund accounts whatever funds are necessary to offset revenue decreases in programs that support Proposition 99 and the Breast Cancer Fund.

This reimbursement will occur annually if necessary.

Q4: How will the \$700 million in cigarette surtaxes for the California Children and Families Initiative be allocated?

A: Every fiscal year, after determining the level of smoking consumption and whether or not Proposition 99 and the Breast Cancer Fund need reimbursement, the funds for the California Children and Families Act will be allocated as follows:

- Prop 99 anti-smoking programs and the Breast Cancer Fund will be reimbursed an estimated 35 million dollars..
Twenty percent of the balance will be appropriated to the State Commission for statewide expenditures. This money will then be allocated as follows:
- Six percent will fund a statewide multimedia campaign designed to encourage pregnant women and parents of young children to stop smoking.
- Five percent will be used for parenting education and training and the development of educational materials and technical support for the local county commissions.
- Three percent will be allocated for education and training of child care providers, the development of educational materials and guidelines for child care workers.
- Three percent will be directed to research and development that identifies the best practices for early childhood development programs.
- One percent will be used for administrative functions of the state commission.
- Two percent will be set aside in a special subaccount and made available for approved expenditures.

(continued on other side)

None of this money will be used for administrative purposes.

The remaining eighty percent of the revenue in the California Children and Families Trust Fund Account shall be given directly to county commissions that adopt and submit a county strategic plan for providing health care and other revenues to pre-school children. The money will be used to provide the direct services deemed necessary by the local county commissions.

Q5: Who will administer the California Children and Families Trust Fund Account and the California Children and Families Program at the state level?

A: A seven member commission will be appointed by the California Governor, State Rules Committee and Assembly Speaker to provide oversight and technical assistance to the 58 local county commissions.

Q6: What kinds of programs will be eligible for funding at the county level?

A: The initiative will:

- Fund a creation of a comprehensive and integrated delivery system of information and services to promote early childhood development
- Provide funds to existing community based centers or establish new centers that focus on parenting education and family support services
- Educate Californians via a statewide multimedia campaign on the importance of early child development and the dangers of smoking by pregnant women and parents of young children
- Provide assistance to pregnant women and parents of young children who want to quit smoking
- Establish programs designed to help pregnant women and parents of young children who smoke quit smoking
- Create education and training programs on the avoidance of tobacco, drugs and alcohol during pregnancy
- Provide prenatal and postnatal maternal and infant nutrition services

- Fund child immunizations
- Provide training for parents and child care providers in child care skills
- Provide treatment for children suffering from problems related to drug and alcohol abuse
- Fund domestic violence intervention, prevention and treatment
- Fund child development, health care and social services not provided by existing programs
- Create additional quality child care

Q7: Who will administer the California Children and Families Initiative at the county level?

A: The Board of Supervisors from each county will appoint a five to nine member County Children and Families Commission.

The Commission will include: A county health officer, representatives of local medical, pediatric or obstetric communities, representatives of local school districts and a member of the county board of supervisors.

The County Children and Families Commission is responsible for developing and adopting a county strategic plan that promotes the improvement of early childhood development.

Q8: Will a special formula be used to specifically determine how much money each county will receive?

A: Yes. Funds allocated to each county commission will be based on the proportion of the number of births that occur within the county relative to statewide births.

Q9: Is the program audited?

A: The commission must prepare and present to the Governor and the Legislature an annual audit that includes reports from each individual county commission. The audit will be available to the public.

10 Reasons To

On Proposition 10

The California Children and Families Initiative

A Fifty Cent Tax on Cigarettes Will Give California Children the Nation's Best Care.

1. PROPOSITION 10 WILL GIVE OUR YOUNGEST CHILDREN THE HEALTHY FOUNDATION THEY NEED TO SUCCEED - IN SCHOOL AND IN LIFE.

Scientific evidence proves that the care a child receives from the prenatal through the first years of life is critical to the child's brain growth and development. It has a profound effect upon whether the child will become a productive, well-adjusted adult.

Billions are spent on remedial education and social services for children after they enter school. For too many children, this is too late.

2. PROPOSITION 10 WILL PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE, INTEGRATED SERVICES FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN INCLUDING:

- Child immunizations, vision and hearing tests
- Prenatal and postnatal maternal and infant nutrition services
- Domestic violence intervention, prevention and treatment
- Education for parents and child care providers
- Treatment for children suffering from problems related to drug and alcohol abuse
- Child care, health care and social services not provided by existing programs



3. PROPOSITION 10 WILL MORE THAN DOUBLE CALIFORNIA'S ABILITY TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC TO STOP SMOKING.

Smoking by pregnant women threatens the health and normal development of children. Smoking during pregnancy accounts for an estimated 20-30 percent of pre-term deliveries and increases the risk of sudden infant death syndrome.

Proposition 10 will more than double the dollars available for California's anti-smoking mass media campaign with a special emphasis on stopping smoking by pregnant women and parents of young children. It will also protect funding for breast cancer research.

4. PROPOSITION 10 IS FOR LOCAL CONTROL - NOT BIG GOVERNMENT.

80% of Prop 10 funds will go directly to counties. An unpaid local commission, including volunteer experts in health care, education and child care, will spend the money on programs that respond to the needs of parents in each community.

20% of the funds will go to statewide programs including anti-smoking and parental education programs.

Only 1% of the total may be spent on administration.

5. PROPOSITION 10 FUNDS ARE AUDITED ANNUALLY TO ASSURE ACCOUNTABILITY.

Section 180150 of the initiative requires an annual audit by the state and county commissions which must include "the manner in which funds were expended, the progress toward and achievement of program goals and objectives, and the measurement of specific outcomes through appropriate reliable indicators..." THESE AUDITS WILL BE MADE PUBLIC.

6. PROPOSITION 10 WILL SAVE TAX DOLLARS AND LIVES.

Ten years ago, California voters approved Proposition 99, a twenty-five cent tax on cigarettes. Smoking decreased in California by one-third. Experts predict an additional 25% or greater decrease in smoking as a direct result of Proposition 10. According to studies by the National Cancer Policy Board and others, the decline is likely to be the greatest among teenage smokers who are most sensitive to price increases.

1.7 billion taxpayer dollars are spent annually caring for persons stricken with smoking related illness. By reducing smoking, Prop 10 will save taxpayers hundreds of millions. More importantly, it will save thousands of lives.

7. PROPOSITION 10 IS A BIG BENEFIT FOR TAXPAYERS AND RETURNS FEDERAL TAX DOLLARS TO CALIFORNIA.

A Families and Work Institute study showed that every dollar spent on early childhood programs can save taxpayers up to seven dollars in remedial education, welfare and juvenile crime costs. California is also losing hundreds of millions of dollars in federal funding for early childhood



programs because we do not have matching funds. These are our tax dollars and we are not getting our fair share. The initiative will provide these matching funds, generating 1.4 billion dollars or more for early childhood programs.

8. PROPOSITION 10 IS ENDORSED BY LEADING HEALTH CARE, CHILD CARE, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDING:

- Former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop
- American Cancer Society, California Division
- American Heart Association of California
- American Lung Association of California
- California Medical Association
- California Nurse's Association
- California Teacher's Association
- California School Boards Association
- California Child Care Resource and Referral Network
- California Consortium To Prevent Child Abuse

9. PROPOSITION 10 IS ENDORSED BY LEADERS FROM BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES.

- Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan, Republican
- San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown, Jr., Democrat
- Businessman and Former Congressman Mike Huffington, Republican
- U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer, Democrat

10. THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY IS FUNDING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST PROPOSITION 10.

Official reports list the opposition as "sponsored by tobacco companies," including Philip Morris, R. J. Reynolds, Lorillard Tobacco and Brown & Williamson. Smoking decreased 32% in California after voters approved a 25 cent tobacco tax in 1988. Cigarette sales have declined by 900 million packs per year, a loss to tobacco companies of 2.25 billion dollars annually. That is why Big Tobacco opposes Proposition 10.



The tobacco industry and its products have already killed more than one million Californians.

Don't let them kill Proposition 10 - Vote YES!

You Can Help Millions of Children

Your support of Proposition 10, the California Children and Families Initiative, will literally save millions of children from a lifetime of failure.

Because 90% of brain growth occurs before a child reaches the age of three, children subjected to neglect and abuse enter school far behind, suffer serious disadvantages and may never catch up.

These are the children we lose to gangs and drugs. We taxpayers foot the bill for welfare, law enforcement and prisons.

Proposition 10 will make an investment in our children early, when it will do the most good. **Please vote YES!**



Mike Huffington, Co-Chair
Rob Reiner, Chair
California Children and Families Initiative



California Children and Families Initiative

Rob Reiner, Chair
Mike Huffington, Co-Chair

Join with California teachers, doctors, nurses, healthcare organizations and child advocates.
Vote YES on Proposition 10.

Chair
Rob Reiner

Co-Chairs

U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer
Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr.
Businessman Ron Burkle
Businessman and Former U.S. Congressman Mike Huffington
Mayor Richard J. Riordan

Endorsers

Dr. C. Everett Koop
American Cancer Society,
California Division
American Heart Association
American Lung Association of
California
Asian Family Resource Center
California Association of Catholic
Hospitals
California Child Care Health
Program
California Child Care Resource and
Referral Network
California Child Development
Administrators Association
California Conference of Local
Health Officers
California Consortium to Prevent
Child Abuse
California Correctional
Police Officers Association
California Council of Community
Mental Health Agencies
California Democratic Party
California Medical Association
California Nurse's Association
California School Boards
Association
California State University Faculty
Association
California Teacher's Association
Child Care Coordinating Council of
San Mateo County
Children's Council of San Francisco
Claremont United Church of Christ
Early Childhood Center
Colusa County Tobacco
Education Program
Early Head Start

Family Service Agency of Marin
Fresno City College Child
Development Center
High Desert Child Abuse
Prevention Council
Kids Turn, San Diego
Los Angeles City Commission for
Children, Youth and
Their Families
Los Angeles Children's Museum
Los Angeles County Children's
Planning Council
Los Angeles County Commission
for Children and Families
Los Ninos Child Development and
Family Program
Mary Beth Phillips, Founder
of the Trustline Registry
Mental Health Association in
California
National Black Child Development
Institute
National Council of Jewish Women,
Los Angeles
The Rainbow School at Escondido
Village
St. Joseph Health System
San Francisco Parenting Skills
Program
San Diego Association for the
Education of Young Children
San Jose School Health Centers
Santa Barbara Community College
Children's Center
Valley Resource Center
Westside Children's Center
Wu Yee Children's Services
YWCA of North Orange County
Child Development Center

(Partial List)

To join our campaign for California's Children, contact:
California Children and Families Initiative, YES on Prop 10
A Project of Forum for Early Childhood Development
1875 Century Park East, Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90067
Phone: 1-800-847-4741 or 313-627-5709
Email: children98@aol.com • Website: <http://www.children98.org>

10 Reasons To Vote YES

Proposition



A Fifty Cent Per Pack
Cigarette Tax
to Benefit Our Children



CHILD CARE: THE UNFINISHED AGENDA AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

October 27, 1998

Today, the President signed the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998, which renews and strengthens America's premier early childhood program -- Head Start -- and builds on important progress made in the Clinton Administration to improve and expand Head Start services. This legislation represents an important victory on the President's agenda to improve child care for America's working families.

About one year ago, the President and First Lady hosted the *White House Conference on Child Care*. The Conference showed that America's families, more than ever, are pressed to find safe, affordable child care. Responding to this critical need, the President has proposed and fought for an historic child care initiative -- the largest single investment in child care in the nation's history -- to help working families pay for child care, build the supply of good after-school programs, improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early learning.

The Republican Congress Blocked Key Elements of the President's Child Care Initiative:

- X** **Serving More Families With Child Care Subsidies.** The President's proposal for a significant new investment in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, combined with the funds provided in welfare reform, would have served up to one million new children -- assisting low-income working families struggling to pay for child care.
- X** **Increasing Tax Credits for Child Care for Three Million Working Families.** The President's proposal to expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit would have helped three million low- and middle-income working families afford child care. The President's plan would have wiped out federal income taxes for families of four making less than \$35,000 and saddled with high child care bills. Also, The President's plan included a new tax break for businesses that offer child care assistance to their workers.

The President Has Made Considerable Progress on Child Care Over The Past Year:

- ✓** **Expanded After School Programs.** The President fought for and won his full budget request -- \$200 million -- to serve a quarter of a million children with after-school programs that help keep children safe and help them learn.
- ✓** **Improved Child Care Quality.** The President secured \$182 million in new money to help states make critical improvements to the quality of child care for America's working families.

- ✓ **Strengthened Head Start.** The President fought for and won an increase of \$313 million for Head Start to reach more low-income preschoolers and help prepare them for school. Today, the President signed bipartisan legislation that will increase Head Start funding, improve the quality of the program, and double the percentage of funding for the successful Early Head Start program, which was created by the President to reach children under three years old.
- ✓ **Facilitated Background Checks on Child Care Workers.** The President signed the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact, which, when ratified, will facilitate effective background checks on child care providers by eliminating state law barriers to sharing criminal history information for non-criminal purposes. On the day of the White House Conference on Child Care, the President transmitted this important legislation to the Congress.
- ✓ **Improved the Quality of Federally-Sponsored Child Care.** The President issued an Executive Memorandum to improve the quality of federally-sponsored child care, directing all federally-sponsored child care facilities in the executive branch to become nationally accredited and ensure proper background checks of child care workers. The President believes that the federal government should lead the way in improving the child care it sponsors for the families of its employees.
- ✓ **Created the Treasury Working Group on Child Care.** At the White House Conference on Child Care, the President asked Secretary Rubin to convene a group of business and labor leaders to look at child care problems facing working parents and to examine best practices in the private sector and in public-private partnerships. In a White House ceremony, the President received the report of the working group, which found that investments in child care make good business sense and identified successful programs across the country. There, he announced that the Department of Labor will serve as a clearinghouse for businesses interested in child care and set up a business-to-business mentoring program on child care.
- ✓ **Improved After-School Care through Nutrition.** The President will soon sign legislation that strengthens after-school care for children by expanding the reach of nutrition initiatives, such as the School Lunch Program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program, to serve children in after-school programs.

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FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TALKING POINTS AT PROPOSITION 10 EVENT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 30, 1998

- I want to say a special word of thanks to the person who has been the heart and soul behind Proposition 10, my friend, Rob Reiner. Now, we all know that Rob has played many important roles in his extraordinary career. But I think he has now found the role of a lifetime: that of champion for our youngest and most vulnerable children.
- From his “I Am Your Child” campaign to Proposition 10, Rob Reiner has helped teach us how important it is to nurture children in their earliest, most critical years. And for that, Californians -- indeed all Americans -- owe you a debt of gratitude.
- At the White House Conference on Early Childhood Development, researchers confirmed what parents have always intuitively understood. That nurturing our young children, talking to them, reading to them, caring for them, can literally fire up their brains and improve their development and learning for a lifetime.

- Proposition 10 is based on simple, yet powerful idea: that every child must start school healthy and ready to learn. That may already be true for the most privileged children living in West Los Angeles. But, it is certainly not true for far too many children in this city, this state, and throughout the country.
- If Proposition 10 passes, it will mean that more pregnant women will receive prenatal care. More infants will receive proper immunizations. More toddlers will have access to quality child care. More families at risk will have help when they need it most. More pregnant women and parents of young children will be able to stop smoking. And fewer children will pick up their first cigarette today...and be entrapped by a deadly addiction tomorrow.
- That's because these programs for children and their families are funded not by raising state taxes, not by cutting other important budgets or creating more bureaucracy, but by placing a 50 cent tax on cigarettes.

- You can tell a lot about the wisdom of an idea by who stands for it and who stands against it. The fact is, this is not a partisan issue. We don't have Republican children or Democratic children or Independent children. We have American children -- and it is our collective responsibility to protect them.
- Which is why standing up for Proposition 10 are Democrats like Barbara Boxer and Gray Davis and Republicans like Mike Huffington and Charlton Heston. There are public health organizations. Children's organizations. Educational organizations. Police organizations and individuals from every sector of society.
- Now, the entire campaign against Prop 10 is being 100 percent financed by the tobacco industry. They have already spent at least \$28 million to distort the facts and convince people to vote against California's children. But we must make it clear that they can never fool the California people.

- We've seen it all before -- most recently in their successful attempt to stop tobacco legislation from passing last year. It is a national shame that the Republican Congress chose partisanship over progress and gave up an opportunity to enact meaningful bipartisan tobacco legislation -- legislation that would have stopped 248,000 young people from smoking in California alone. When the Congress reconvenes, the President will be ready to try again. He will not give up -- ever -- on his fight to save our children from the deathgrip of tobacco.
- And as we move ahead we are counting on the people of California to once again lead the fight. Just 10 years ago, voters here passed a 25 cent tax on cigarettes...and smoking decreased by one-third. If Proposition 10 passes on November 3rd, smoking could decrease an additional 25 percent. Thousands of teenagers will never become addicted. Thousands of people won't have their lives and the lives of their family members cut short because of tobacco-related diseases. And California's pre-school children will have a health and child care system that will be the envy of the country.

- On November 3rd, you have a chance to send a strong message to the rest of the nation. No matter how much money the tobacco industry spends, no matter how much t.v. time they buy, no matter how many distortions they put forth, Californians are showing that you can take on the industry and win for our children's future. You are showing that California puts the health of children above the profits of tobacco companies.
- Proposition 10 is ahead in the polls. And for that, we should all be thankful to everyone here who has dedicated time and money to make that possible. But, we know that the tobacco industry will not go down without a huge fight these last few days.
- Turnout will be everything. So, I hope you will do more than vote. I hope you will do more than encourage your friends and families to vote. I hope you tell all Californians that if we care about the health and future of our children, then we must vote for them...by voting yes on Proposition 10.

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City News Service

October 30, 1998, Friday

LENGTH: 309 words

HEADLINE: Proposition 10

BYLINE: By DAVID HOUSTON

SOURCE: City News Service

DATELINE: BRENTWOOD

BODY:

The state ballot measure that would add a 50-cent tax to a pack of cigarettes to pay for early childhood development programs got a boost tonight when first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton** endorsed it.

"**Proposition 10** is an idea whose time has come," the first lady told a group of about 150 Hollywood elites at a Brentwood fund-raiser tonight.

"With this initiative, we can help more parents have stronger relationships with their children," said the first lady, a longtime childrens' advocate.

If approved, the measure championed by actor/director/producer Rob Reiner is projected to raise about \$400 million in FY 1998-99 and about \$750 million annually in the future.

The money would establish the California Children and Families First Program, which would dole out funds for anti-smoking education and cessation programs, as well as an assortment of early childhood development projects.

State taxes on cigarettes now total 37 cents per pack.

The tobacco industry has spent more than \$30 million on advertising to defeat the measure, Reiner said.

Meg Ryan and Dennis Quaid, Michelle Pfeiffer and David Kelley, and Tom Hanks and Rita Wilson were among the celebrity couples who attended the fund-raiser at Reiner's home.

Paula Poundstone entertained the crowd that also included Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., and Los Angeles County Supervisors Zev Yaroslavsky and Gloria Molina.

Each person paid at least \$2,500 to attend. It was not immediately known how much was raised.

"We must raise this money to fight the onslaught the tobacco industry has unleashed on this" Reiner said. "We must be doing something right, or they wouldn't be spending so much money to defeat it."

Reiner's father, Carl, Melanie Griffith, Jamie Lee Curtis and Billy Crystal also attended.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 2, 1998

FOCUSTM

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**PHOTOCOPY
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11/12/98

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: THE PRESIDENT
THE FIRST LADY

WHAT: AFTER SCHOOL EVENT

WHEN: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1998

WHERE: BRIEF: MAP ROOM
MEET: BLUE ROOM
EVENT: EAST ROOM

NOTES: APPROX. 180 GUESTS/OPEN PRESS/ BUSINESS ATTIRE

FROM: CAPRICIA PENA VIC MARSHALL, LAURA SCHWARTZ

1:20 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT receives briefing in the Map Room.
Contact: Jen Klein, Neera Tanden, Bruce Reed

1:45 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT meets event participants and special guests in the Blue Room.

Blue Room Participants:

Event Participants

Rose Bowlz, Tucson, AZ
Rep. Mike Castle
Sen. Arlen Specter
Rep. Nita Lowey
Sen. Charles Robb

Cabinet on stage

Deputy Secretary of Education Mike Smith
Asst. Secretary of Education Kent McGuire

Member of Congress on stage

Rep. Peter King
Rep. Sander Levin
Rep. Robert Matsui
Rep. Jack Quinn

Mayors

Mayor Ernest Davis, Mt. Vernon, NY
Mayor Joseph Ganim, Bridgeport, CT
Mayor Bret Schundler, Jersey City, NJ

1:55 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT and event participants are announced into the East Room and take their place on stage.

PROGRAM

THE FIRST LADY makes remarks and introduces Rep. Michael Castle.

Rep. Michael Castle makes remarks and introduces Sen. Charles Robb.

Sen. Charles Robb makes remarks and introduces Rep. Nita Lowey.

Rep. Nita Lowey makes remarks and introduces Sen. Arlen Specter.

Sen. Arlen Specter makes remarks and introduces Rose Bowlz.

Rose Bowlz makes remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**.

THE PRESIDENT makes remarks.

2:40 p.m.

THE PRESIDENT departs.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 NOV 11 PM 6:38

November 11, 1998

ANNOUNCEMENT ON AFTER-SCHOOL GRANTS AND CHILDCARE DATA

DATE: November 12, 1998
LOCATION: East Room
BRIEFING TIME: 1:20 pm - 1:45 pm
EVENT TIME: 1:55 pm - 2:55 pm
FROM: Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To demonstrate progress and bipartisan support for after-school programs by announcing \$60 million in new grants to roughly 600 schools in 183 communities, and to announce new child care data that demonstrates the need for an increased federal commitment to child care subsidies.

II. BACKGROUND

You will announce nearly \$60 million in new grants to establish or expand after-school programs. You also will announce new data revealing the pressing need for affordable child care for America's low-income working families.

SECURING \$200 MILLION FOR AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS.

As part of the budget agreement passed last month, you won your full funding request of \$200 million for after-school programs through the 21st Century Community Learning Center program -- marking a substantial increase from \$40 million in FY 1998. With this \$200 million, 250,000 children will be able to participate in after-school programs that keep them safe and help them learn.

\$60 MILLION IN NEW GRANTS TO SUPPORT AFTER-SCHOOL INITIATIVES IN COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

You will announce nearly \$60 million in new grants to establish 21st Century Community Learning Center school-based after-school programs. The \$60 million will fund grants to 183 communities, reaching about 600 schools in 44 states and the District of Columbia, and will help meet the huge demand for after-school programs. At least 5 million children -- and as many as 15 million -- are left alone at home on a given day. Experts agree that school-age children who are unsupervised after school are far more likely to use alcohol, drugs, and tobacco, commit crimes, receive poor grades, and drop out of school than those who are involved in supervised, constructive activities. Today's grant recipients originally applied to the program last fiscal year under one of the most highly competitive programs ever managed

by the U.S. Department of Education: the Department received nearly 2,000 applications, requesting \$500 million to fund programs in over 6,000 schools in every state in the country. These new grants will allow the Department of Education to fund many more of the qualified applicants.

NEW DATA SHOW THAT WHILE 1.25 MILLION CHILDREN RECEIVE CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES, MANY ELIGIBLE CHILDREN ARE NOT RECEIVING ASSISTANCE.

You also will release new data showing that in FY 1997, states provided child care assistance to 1.25 million low-income children out of a total of 10 million children eligible for child care assistance. You fought to include in the welfare law an increase of \$4 billion in child care child care subsidies to low-income working families; this increase is responsible for a quarter million more low-income children receiving child care in FY1997 than in the previous year. States, however, still have many more applicants than they can serve, and as a result, some states set eligibility levels far below what is allowed by federal law. For example, in as many as 37 states, a family of three with \$28,000 of income is not eligible for a child care subsidy.

This data demonstrates the tremendous need for child care assistance, which you and the First Lady have continued to fight to increase. Your FY1999 budget request included a \$7.5 billion increase in child care subsidy assistance over five years, enabled the program to serve about one million new low-income children.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Bruce Reed
Melanne Verveer
Larry Stein
Jen Klein
Neera Tanden

Event Participants:

Rose Bowlz, Parent of child in after school program
Sen. Arlen Specter
Rep. Mike Castle
Rep. Nita Lowey
Sen. Chuck Robb

Seated on Stage, but not speaking:

Deputy Secretary of Education Mike Smith
Assistant Secretary of Education Kent McGuire
Rep. Peter King
Rep. Sander Levin
Rep. Robert Matsui
Rep. Jack Quinn

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced into East Room accompanied by program participants.
- The First Lady will make remarks and introduce Rep. Michael Castle.
- Rep. Michael Castle will make remarks and introduce Member of Congress TBD.
- Member of Congress TBD will make remarks and introduce Rep. Nita Lowey.
- Rep. Nita Lowey will make remarks and introduce Sen. Arlen Specter.
- Sen. Arlen Specter will make remarks and introduce Rose Bowlz.
- Rose Bowlz will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks, work a ropeline, and then depart.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriting.

E

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON AFTER-SCHOOL AND CHILD CARE
THE WHITE HOUSE
November 12, 1998

Acknowledgments:

On stage, speaking--Rose Bowlz, Tucson, AZ; Rep. Mike Castle; Sen. Arlen Specter; Rep. Nita Lowey; Sen. Charles Robb

On stage -not speaking--Rep. Peter King; Rep. Sander Levin; Rep. Robert Matsui; Rep. Jack Quinn; Deputy Sec. of Ed. Mike Smith; Asst. Sec. of Ed. Kent McGuire

Mayors in audience--Mayor Ernest Davis, Mt. Vernon, NY; Mayor Joseph Ganim, Bridgeport, CT; Mayor Bret Schundler, Jersey City, NJ

Today we join together across party lines to support efforts to protect our children, strengthen our families, and improve our communities. And I want to begin by asking you to think about a question we have all heard from the backseat whenever we have travelled long distances with small children. "Are we there yet? Are we there yet?" When it comes to helping parents raise their children in this demanding new era, the answer is no: we are not there yet. But we can get there, if put put progress ahead of partisanship and work together. Today I want to talk about how far we **have** come, and how far we still have to go.

In this new era of global trade and rapid technological change, America is thriving. We have the strongest economy in a generation. But the trends reshaping our economy are also reshaping our personal lives, in ways that are unexpected and mostly good, but often challenging. Today, there is no greater challenge than the struggle Americans have between fulfilling two obligations they value: their obligations to their jobs and to their families. It is an old struggle, but one that has been heightened by a new economy that is bringing our nation unparalleled prosperity even as it draws more and more parents of young children into the workforce.

On any given day in America, as many as 15 million school-aged children are left to fend for themselves at home, idle in front of the television or out on the streets exposed to gangs and drugs and crime. It's no surprise that half of all juvenile crime occurs in the few hours after school lets out. For families with children between three and five, child care is the second or third greatest household expense. If we care about the next generation, then helping parents fulfill their responsibilities at home and at work is a central obligation of our nation as we cross the threshold of the 21st Century.

Government cannot solve this dilemma, any more than government can raise or love a child. Only parents can raise children. Only parents can find the balance between work and

home that works best for them. What government can and must do is create the conditions and give parents the tools that will enable them to fulfill their many responsibilities. For some that may mean staying home with the children. For others, it may mean finding high-quality child care and after-school programs so that parents can succeed at work and succeed at raising their children.

In the last six years, I have worked hard, with Republicans and Democrats, to create the conditions and provide the tools by which Americans can meet their dual obligations to work and family.

We took several big steps in the first four years of my administration. First, we passed the Family and Medical Leave Act, to make sure every working parent has the right to take time off from work to care for a sick child or relative. Second, we tried to make sure that parents who work at low-wage jobs can at least feed their families and have the dignity of living above the poverty line. To that end we increased the Earned Income Tax Credit, created a \$500 per child tax credit, and raised the minimum wage. Third, we revolutionized the welfare system in a way that strikes a balance between work and family. We gave people on welfare strong reasons to find work. But we also provided more resources for child care in the form of block grants to the states. We did this so that people on welfare can take on the responsibility of work, without abandoning their primary responsibility of being good parents.

Since then, we have focused on two other major areas: After-school programs and child care for lower-income working families who may not have been on welfare. Last month, I signed the bipartisan budget bill that dramatically expands Head Start and makes new investments in improving the quality of child care. Today, I am pleased to report that nearly one-and-a-quarter million low-income children are now receiving child care under the child care block grant program, up from about a million the year before. That is good news for America.

Now here is the bad news: Another eight-and-three-quarter million low-income children are eligible for child care assistance but aren't receiving it. We simply have not made the sufficient investment. We are making progress, but we are not there yet.

Raising our investment in child care was an important part of my agenda this past year. I was disappointed that Congress chose not to make that investment. This year, I am committed to putting a significant investment in child care back on the agenda, and I look forward to working with members of both parties to make sure we move forward.

The budget I signed last month also increases five-fold the number of children who will receive after-school care under a program first introduced by Sen. Jeffords--a program called the 21st Century Community Learning Center Initiative. Thanks to that five-fold increase, I am able to deliver some more good news today. I am delighted to announce that 183 communities in 45 states and the District of Columbia are receiving grants totaling \$60 million to set up academically-enriched after-school programs. That means roughly 75 thousand more

children will have someplace to go other than the streets when school lets out, and that is good news for America.

One of the recipients is Chicago's Lighthouse Program, which the First Lady and I have visited and can vouch for. Every day Lighthouse keeps 112,000 children in 248 Chicago schools off the street and out of trouble while drilling them in math and reading and providing everything from computer instruction to supervised sports to a hot evening meal.

After-school programs like Lighthouse honor our values and benefit our nation. They offer opportunity and peace of mind to hardworking parents who cannot always be home when school lets out. They bolster responsibility among students while boosting their academic performance: Math and reading scores have shot up in nearly every one of the 40 Chicago schools where the program began two years ago. And they strengthen our communities. Incidents of violent crime by juveniles doubles in the hour after school lets out, and our children are also at greatest risk of becoming victims of crime in the hours immediately after school. But in communities where children have something positive to do, youth crime and victimization drop steeply.

So it is good news that we are able to announce today these 183 new after-school grants. Now, here's the bad news: For every community receiving a grant today there are seven that applied but will receive nothing. The need for after-school programs simply outstrips our investment in them. We have made progress, but we are not there yet.

When children ask from the back of the car "are we there yet?" it is always hard to give them a satisfactory answer. You can explain how far you've come and what good time you're making. But those answers only satisfy adults. They don't quiet impatient children. Yet perhaps we should be more impatient, and less satisfied with our progress, when it comes to providing Americans with the tools they need to balance the obligations of work and home.

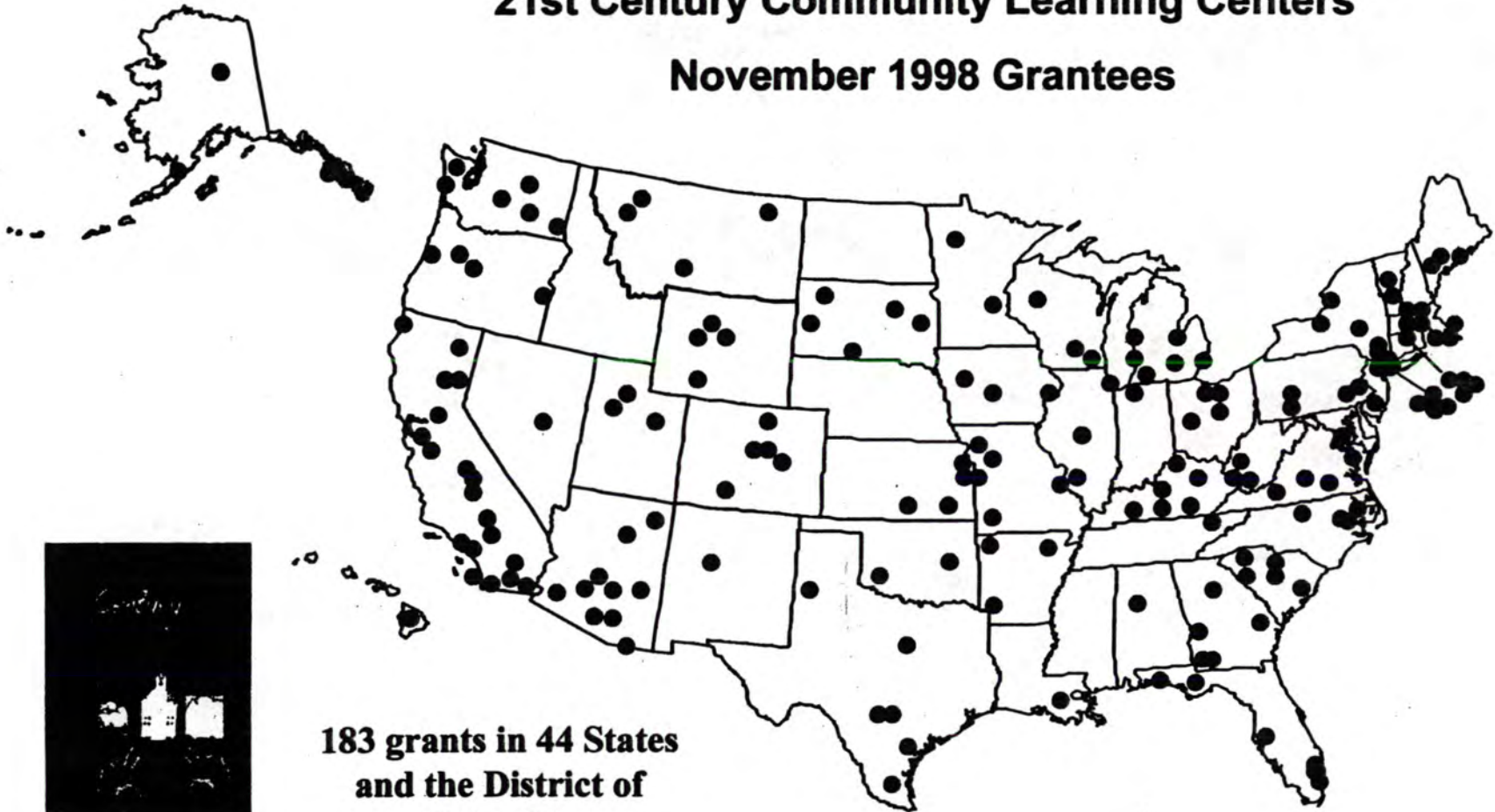
When as many as 15 million school-aged kids are home alone on any given day, we are not there yet. When violent juvenile crime doubles in the hour after school lets out, we are not there yet. When low-wage working families are spending 25 percent of their income on child care, we are not there yet. When our investment in after-school and child care meets only one-seventh of the need, we are not there yet.

In this new economy we can no longer think of high-quality child care and after-school as luxury items, because yesterday's luxury item is tomorrow's standard equipment. If we want our nation to progress, we must move quickly towards the day when high-quality child care and after-school programs are standard equipment for every school in America...for every family in America...for every child in America. Our nation must be well-equipped for the 21st Century.

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F

21st Century Community Learning Centers November 1998 Grantees



**183 grants in 44 States
and the District of
Columbia**

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REVISED

98 NOV 12 AM 9:46

Revised final 11/12/98 9:15 am
Paul Glastris

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON AFTER-SCHOOL AND CHILD CARE
THE WHITE HOUSE
November 12, 1998**

Acknowledgments:

On stage, speaking--Rose Bowlz, Tucson, AZ; Rep. Mike Castle; Sen. Arlen Specter; Rep. Nita Lowey; Sen. Charles Robb

On stage -not speaking--Rep. Peter King; Rep. Sander Levin; Rep. Robert Matsui; Rep. Jack Quinn; Deputy Sec. of Ed. Mike Smith; Asst. Sec. of Ed. Kent McGuire

Mayors in audience--Mayor Ernest Davis, Mt. Vernon, NY; Mayor Joseph Ganim, Bridgeport, CT; Mayor Bret Schundler, Jersey City, NJ

Today we join together across party lines to support efforts to protect our children, strengthen our families, and improve our communities. And I want to begin by asking you to think about a question we have all heard from the backseat whenever we have travelled long distances with small children. "Are we there yet? Are we there yet?" When it comes to helping parents raise their children in this demanding new era, the answer is no: we are not there yet. But we can get there, if put progress ahead of partisanship and work together. Today I want to talk about how far we **have** come, and how far we still have to go.

In this new era of global trade and rapid technological change, America is thriving. We have the strongest economy in a generation. But the trends reshaping our economy are also reshaping our personal lives, in ways that are unexpected and mostly good, but often challenging. Today, there is no greater challenge than the struggle Americans have between fulfilling two obligations they value: their obligations to their jobs and to their families. It is an old struggle, but one that has been heightened by a new economy that is bringing our nation unparalleled prosperity even as it draws more and more parents of young children into the workforce.

On any given day in America, as many as 15 million school-aged children are left to fend for themselves at home, idle in front of the television or out on the streets exposed to gangs and drugs and crime. It's no surprise that half of all juvenile crime occurs in the few hours after school lets out. For families with children between three and five, child care is the second or third greatest household expense. If we care about the next generation, then helping parents fulfill their responsibilities at home and at work is a central obligation of our nation as we cross the threshold of the 21st Century.

Government cannot solve this dilemma, any more than government can raise or love a child. Only parents can raise children. Only parents can find the balance between work and

home that works best for them. What government can and must do is create the conditions and give parents the tools that will enable them to fulfill their many responsibilities. For some that may mean staying home with the children. For others, it may mean finding high-quality child care and after-school programs so that parents can succeed at work and succeed at raising their children.

In the last six years, I have worked hard, with Republicans and Democrats, to create the conditions and provide the tools by which Americans can meet their dual obligations to work and family.

We took several big steps in the first four years of my administration. First, we passed the Family and Medical Leave Act, to make sure every working parent has the right to take time off from work to care for a sick child or relative. Second, we tried to make sure that parents who work at low-wage jobs can at least feed their families and have the dignity of living above the poverty line. To that end we increased the Earned Income Tax Credit, created a \$500 per child tax credit, and raised the minimum wage. Third, we revolutionized the welfare system in a way that strikes a balance between work and family. We gave people on welfare strong reasons to find work. But we also provided more resources for child care in the form of block grants to the states. We did this so that people on welfare can take on the responsibility of work, without abandoning their primary responsibility of being good parents.

Since then, we have focused on two other major areas: After-school programs and child care for lower-income working families who may not have been on welfare. Last month, I signed the bipartisan budget bill that dramatically expands Head Start and makes new investments in improving the quality of child care. Today, I am pleased to report that nearly one-and-a-quarter million low-income children are now receiving child care under the child care block grant program, up from about a million the year before. That is good news for America.

Now here is the bad news: Another eight-and-three-quarter million low-income children are eligible for child care assistance but aren't receiving it. We simply have not made the sufficient investment. We are making progress, but we are not there yet.

I was disappointed that Congress in last month's budget chose not to pass my child care proposal. This year, I am committed to making progress on child care, and I look forward to working with members of both parties to make sure we move forward.

The budget I signed last month also increases five-fold the number of children who will receive after-school care under a program first introduced by Sen. Jeffords--a program called the 21st Century Community Learning Center Initiative. Thanks to that five-fold increase, I am able to deliver some more good news today. I am delighted to announce that 183 communities in 45 states and the District of Columbia are receiving grants totaling \$60 million to set up academically-enriched after-school programs. That means roughly 75 thousand more children will have someplace to go other than the streets when school lets out, and that is good

news for America.

One of the recipients is Chicago's Lighthouse Program, which the First Lady and I have visited. Every day Lighthouse keeps 112,000 children in 248 Chicago schools off the street and out of trouble while drilling them in math and reading and providing everything from computer instruction to supervised sports to a hot evening meal.

After-school programs like Lighthouse honor our values and benefit our nation. They offer opportunity and peace of mind to hardworking parents who cannot always be home when school lets out. They bolster responsibility among students while boosting their academic performance: Math and reading scores have shot up in nearly every one of the 40 Chicago schools where the program began two years ago. And they strengthen our communities. Incidents of violent crime by juveniles doubles in the hour after school lets out, and our children are also at greatest risk of becoming victims of crime in the hours immediately after school. But in communities where children have something positive to do, youth crime and victimization drop steeply.

So it is good news that we are able to announce today these 183 new after-school grants. Now, here's the bad news: For every community receiving a grant today there are seven that applied but will receive nothing. The need for after-school programs simply outstrips our investment in them. We have made progress, but we are not there yet.

When children ask from the back of the car "are we there yet?" it is always hard to give them a satisfactory answer. You can explain how far you've come and what good time you're making. But those answers only satisfy adults. They don't quiet impatient children. Yet perhaps we should be more impatient, and less satisfied with our progress, when it comes to providing Americans with the tools they need to meet the obligations of work and home.

When as many as 15 million school-aged kids are home alone on any given day, we are not there yet. When violent juvenile crime doubles in the hour after school lets out, we are not there yet. When low-wage working families are spending 25 percent of their income on child care, we are not there yet. When our investment in after-school and child care meets only one-seventh of the need, we are not there yet.

In this new economy we can no longer think of high-quality child care and after-school as luxury items, because yesterday's luxury item is tomorrow's standard equipment. If we want our nation to progress, we must move quickly towards the day when high-quality child care and after-school programs are standard equipment for every school in America...for every family in America...for every child in America. Our nation must be well-equipped for the 21st Century.

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6 p.m. -- November 11, 1998

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS AT AFTER-SCHOOL EVENT
THE EAST ROOM, WHITE HOUSE
NOVEMBER 12, 1998

Welcome to the East Room and the White House. Today we make it clear that the real winners in the budget agreement were not Republicans or Democrats, but children. Because of a bipartisan commitment, more children will now have healthy, nurturing places to go after school. More parents will have peace of mind. More communities will be safer. And none of that would have been possible without the people in this room [Acknowledgments].

Over the next few hours, school bells will ring in cities and suburbs and towns across America. Children will grab their backpacks, slam their lockers shut and leave the classroom behind for the day. But, where will they go? As Rose Bowlz [Bowls] will explain, it's a worry that confronts every working parent in this country.

When the clock strikes 3 o'clock, we've all been in offices where parents literally stop in their tracks and pick up the phones in unison, desperate to check up on their children and make sure they're O.K. And it's not hard to figure out why.

We all know that most juvenile crime happens after school when parents aren't around. Millions of children have nothing to do and nowhere to go when they are not in school. Sometimes they find trouble, or trouble finds them. More often they are simply bored to tears.

But, instead of being a time to worry about, you've shown that those critical after-school hours can be a golden opportunity for parents and communities to steer children out of harm's way and onto the right track.

In Harlem, for example, I met students, who with the help of the YMCA and AmeriCorps volunteers, were writing their own "I have a dream" essays after school. I met parents in Danville, California who had come together -- some even took out mortgages on their homes -- to create a public-school based program called "Kids' Country."

And just last month at the White House School Safety Conference, the Baltimore Police Commissioner, Thomas Frazier, explained how the Police Athletic League had created after-school centers for children to learn and have fun because they knew it was the best way to prevent them from being the victims and perpetrators of crime. And it's worked.

Our challenge is to write these success stories in every community

in America. And when we do, it will be because Congress came together in a bipartisan fashion to invest \$200 million in after-school programs.

It will be because of the leadership of the President and so many others in this room, who took parents' kitchen table conversations about child care and placed them at the top of the national agenda. And it will be because all of us celebrated today's announcements -- not by resting on our laurels -- but by making a commitment to put safe, affordable child care within the reach of all families tomorrow.

Our next speaker has worked tirelessly to honor that commitment. Starting when he was Governor of Delaware, my husband and I have had the pleasure of getting to know Congressman Castle. And time and again, I've seen him reach across the aisle to do what's best for children. By fighting for after-school programs, child nutrition, and Head Start. And by being a champion for education and a voice for children who desperately need one.

It is my great honor to introduce Congressman Mike Castle.

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THE FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

November 13, 1998, Friday NORTHEAST AM EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 6

LENGTH: 327 words

HEADLINE: Clinton announces grants for **after-school** programs;
Renaissance Charter School in Irving is awarded \$ 750,000

BYLINE: Maria Recio, Star-Telegram Writer - Washington Bureau

BODY:

WASHINGTON - President Clinton yesterday announced almost \$ 60 million in new grants to support **after-school** programs, including \$ 750,000 during the next three years for Renaissance Charter School in Irving.

Clinton said that he and the first lady are "virtually obsessed" with expanding **after-school** programs and affordable child care.

"In the new economy, we can no longer think of high-quality child care and **after school** programs as luxury items," he said. "In every period of economic and social change, what once was a luxury item becomes quickly standard equipment.

"On these issues, we should be as impatient as our children in the back seat of the car," who constantly ask, " 'Are we there yet? ' " Clinton said.

The Renaissance grant will come from the \$ 1.8 million earmarked for Texas.

Renaissance has **after-school** care for fourth-, fifth- and sixth-graders.

The school, which attracts 350 of its 850 students from Northeast Tarrant County, will use the \$ 250,000 funding available this school year to expand its **after-school** program to seventh- and eighth-graders.

Don Jones, Renaissance's chief education officer, sat in the White House's ornate East Room yesterday as the president, first lady **Hillary Clinton** and lawmakers praised the benefits of **after-school** care.

"We want to target middle school, which is a time when there are many changes and children are at risk," Jones said. "We want to provide a half day of structured learning environment and the rest of the day exploratory learning. "

The **after-school** program will offer computer time, arts, drama and other opportunities in a class day that will stretch from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

"We're calling it '**after-school**', but we're really extending the academic day," Jones said.

Funding for **after-school** programs has increased dramatically in the past three years, from \$ 1 million in 1996 to \$ 40 million in 1997 to \$ 200 million in 1998.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 16, 1998

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Search: General News;after school and hillary w/2 clinton

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Gannett News Service

November 12, 1998, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: Pg. ARC

LENGTH: 393 words

HEADLINE: Nearly \$60 million grants going to child-care, **after-school** programs

BYLINE: JENNIFER E. MABRY; Gannett News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

WASHINGTON -- In a bid to reduce the number of so-called idle "latchkey kids," President Clinton announced Thursday that nearly \$ 60 million in grants is being poured into 44 states and the District of Columbia for child-care and **after-school** programs.

The grants will let schools create or expand child care and desperately needed **after-school** programs for many of the estimated 15 million children left unattended each day.

These so-called latchkey kids who go unsupervised are more likely to use drugs, alcohol and tobacco, commit crimes, perform poorly in school and drop out than those involved in productive activities where an adult is present, experts contend.

"I believe that the whole subject of what children are doing **after school**, on weekends, and during the summer is exceptionally important," said Rep. Michael Castle, R-Del., one of the advocates of the recently passed legislation creating the grants. "We need to identify successful programs around the country and share (them) with others."

Rose Bowlz, a single mother from Tucson, Ariz., can attest to the value of **after-school** programs. The mother of two teens, who works as an administrative assistant at a community college, said it would have been tough raising her daughter for her between the second and eighth grades.

Bowlz said **after-school** programs can offer "three major benefits for children: a safe place to learn, study and interact with other the children."

Clinton and first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton**, who wrote a book entitled "It takes a Village," have long contended that the government, schools and others need to step in to help raise children during this day and age when there are more single parents or

both parents work.

"Hillary and I have been virtually obsessed with the ideal of expanding **after-school** programs and child care," the president said.

Referencing the familiar childhood question -- "Are we there yet?" -- often raised by children during long car rides, Clinton said, "The truth is, when it comes to raising children in this area we are not there yet."

Clinton said all Americans need to help working parents "do the best they can to meet obligations at school and work," adding, the "principal struggle faced by Americans today is the balance of work and parenting."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 13, 1998

FOCUSTM

Search: General News;after school and hillary w/2 clinton

To narrow this search, please enter a word or phrase:

Example: House of Representatives

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**PHOTOCOPY
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2/1/78

November 30, 1998

NYU CHILD STUDY CENTER AWARDS

Date: Tuesday, December 1
Location: Cipriani Building - 55 Wall Street
New York, NY
Time: 7:30pm- 8:30pm
From: MaryEllen McGuire

I. PURPOSE

To receive the first annual child advocacy award given by New York University's Child Study Center in honor of the work you've done on children's health and welfare.

II. BACKGROUND

New York University's Children's Medical Center (NYUCMC)

Launched in March of 1997, the Child Study Center is the first program in the New York area to offer children and adolescents complete psychiatric services fully integrated with scientific research and education. In collaboration with public and private schools, and medical and social organizations, the Center provides innovative preventive resources to families. These outreach programs translate scientific research into everyday skills for parents, educators, pediatricians, and mental health providers.

Among the Center's more innovative programs is the offering of a Parenting Institute which offers parents instruction through lectures and workshops, the development of a curriculum with the New York City schools meant to improve teacher's classroom management skills and their ability to identify students at risk, and a national public awareness campaign on child and adolescent mental health disorders, and development of a middle school curriculum. The child and adolescent mental health disorder public awareness campaign will be achieved through production of a book and national tour of artwork by children living with mental illness (Fall 1999). This book will also include vignettes from celebrities living with mental disorders or living with children who have mental disorders. It will also be complimented by a celebrity narrated video.

In addition to these offerings, the NYU Child Study Center has an Institute for Attention Deficient Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) which includes a summer ADHD program for kids, an Institute for Learning and Academic Achievement which offers a comprehensive approach to assessing children's academic achievement and an Infancy and Early Childhood Development Program which evaluates and treats the mental health of children from birth to age 6. The center is also in the process of developing a ParentCorps which will train highly accessible and visible parents within communities to offer assistance and guidance to others. The Corps mission is to help parents enhance their child rearing skills, improve parent teacher communication, and show

parents how to access community resources for their families.

In addition to the above programing, the Center also offers graduate training in child and adolescent psychiatry to train future mental health professional deliver state of the art clinical care.

Funding

The Center is one of only four federally funded Research Units for Pediatric Psychopharmacology (RUPP) that offers free clinical trials for children with psychiatric disorders. Currently at the Center, the federal government is funding studies on the multi modal treatment of children with ADHD, early primary aged prevention of conduct disorders, cross generational influences on the development of aggression, and a study of writing disorders and how they effect transition to middle school.

Twenty percent of the Center's funding comes from federal sources for studies such as these, and eighty percent comes from private and other donations. Some of the Center larger donors include John and Joanne Corzine, Gayle and Jay Furman, Brook and Dan Neidech, Ann Tennenbaum, Tom Lee and Debbie and Arnold Simon. The Director of the Center is Dr. Harold S. Koplewicz. Dr. Koplewicz is often characterized as the best American advocate of treating childhood mental disorders with appropriate medication.

Child Advocacy Award

You will be the first recipient of the Child Study Center's Child Advocacy Award. This award will annually recognize the contributions of one individual to the betterment of children's lives in America. The recipient is someone who gives children's mental health as much attention as children's physical health, and is someone who has worked to publicly eradicate myths and misconceptions about children's mental illness and educate families about treatments and resources. The recipient recognize that the mental health of children is essential for the well being of society at large and works to promote factors that enhance children's mental such as quality education and access to health care.

You are being chosen for your contributions to health care, children's literacy and quality education. In the Center's opinion, you are one of the foremost champions of children's causes in America today. Your award will be presented at a benefit gala by Mr. John Corzine, Co Chair of Goldman Sachs. Mr. Corzine has contributed largely to the Democratic party, and was appointed to the Capitol Budget Commission last year.

On Tuesday afternoon, you wil drop-by the Center and tour briefly with Dr. Harold Koplewicz, Director, and Dr. Glenn Hirsch, Assistant Director, NYU Child Study Center. Drs. Koplewicz and Hirsch will lead you on a tour of the video monitoring room, therapy room, and the interactive computer learning area.

Funding for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH):

1998: \$748 million

1999 Enacted: \$861 million, an increase of \$113 million (+15.1%) over 1998.

Funding estimate of NIH-wide spending on children's health research (also sometimes called "pediatric research"), which includes research in child development, as follows:

1997: \$1.604 billion

1998: \$1.706 billion

1999 Enacted: \$1.910 billion, an increase of \$204 million (+12.0%) over 1998.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- The First Lady
- John Corzine, Chair of Goldman Sachs
- Brooke Neidich, Chairman of the Child Study Center
- Jay Oliva, President, NYU
- Dr. Harold Koplewicz, Director of the Child Study Center

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- The First Lady is announced into the room and escorted to her seat by John Corzine.
- Nine minute video on the NYU Child Study Center is shown.
- Brooke Neidich, Chairman, NYU Child Study Center, makes brief remarks and introduces Jay Oliva, President, NYU.
- Jay Oliva makes brief remarks and introduces Dean Glickman, NYU Medical School.
- Dean Glickman makes brief remarks and introduces Dr. Harold Koplewicz, Director, NYU Child Study Center.
- John and Joanne Corzine, Event Co-Chairs, presents the First Lady with Child Advocacy Award.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- The First Lady has the option of working a ropeline on departure.

V. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by Christy Macy.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
CHILD STUDY CENTER
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DECEMBER 1, 1998

Thank you, Mr. Corzine [CORE-ZIGN] (chairman and CEO of Goldman, Sachs & Co; and 1998 Gala Chair) for that kind introduction. It's a great pleasure and honor to join you and Dr. Harold Koplewicz [KOP-LE-WITZ], director of the NYU Child Study Center; Brooke Neidich [NY-DICK], chair of the Center, and all of you here this evening. I want to begin by offering my heart-felt congratulations on the launching of this Child Study Center, which I had an opportunity to visit briefly this afternoon. Your vision to combine scientific research, education and community outreach has made this the most comprehensive child mental health facility in the region -- and one of the largest in the nation. I am truly honored to receive the award you are bestowing on me this evening.

But it is what all of you do -- on behalf of our young people every single day -- that deserves our deepest appreciation and gratitude. For so many years, when we talked about what children needed to grow up strong and healthy — we thought primarily of their physical well being. By devoting this Center exclusively to promoting the mental health of children and adolescents -- you will help complete the circle of comprehensive services that we now know young people need to grow and learn and flourish.

Perhaps most important of all, the Center has placed scientific research at the heart of its work with parents, educators, pediatricians, and mental health providers — where it belongs.

That such a revered and pioneering institution as the NYU School of Medicine has made this level of commitment to the mental health of children and adolescents underscores the magnitude of the challenges before us.

As many of you know, an estimated 12% of the population under the age of 18 suffers from a psychiatric illness — and 8 million of America's children are in need of help. Here in New York state — it's estimated conservatively that 80,000 young people will suffer *without* treatment -- often because their families can't afford it. The problem becomes even more pressing when we look at other indicators that contribute to poor mental health — children living in poverty; those who are abused and neglected; those who are falling behind in school.

The tragedy of mental illness in children and adolescents is an all too familiar part of our lives -- experienced in families that cross every economic and social boundary. I've read some of the heart-breaking words of the children who are part of the Center's "Childhood Revealed" book of drawings. "I just feel like a piece of me inside is missing" says 11-year old Andy. A 14-year girl draws a discarded umbrella in the rain — and talks of watching her mother abuse drugs. All of us are affected — parents and children alike.

Today, thanks to centers of research and education like this one — and the work of the National Institute of Mental Health -- we have made remarkable strides toward erasing the myths and misconceptions about children's mental health. We've learned not only how to identify and treat child and adolescent mental illness more effectively — but also how to help prevent it in the first place. Research tells us that ^{many} problems are not inevitable -- they can be identified, prevented, and treated. The fact that parents are major supporters of this Center says volumes not only about the need for more support and information -- but also the hope that you have given to children and families across the region.

This Center is a reflection of how far we've come over the years.

As some of you know, I first became interested in child development when I was in law school, and I had the chance to study at the Yale Child Study Center. I was privileged to work with one of the pioneers in the field of infant behavior, Dr. Sally Provence. Later on, in my work with children's organizations such as the Carnegie Council on Children, I watched many dedicated men and women work to apply current scientific knowledge and research in the public policy arena -- reinforcing my belief in the mutuality of research and policy.

One need only look at the progress we have made — and how we have made it — in areas affecting children to appreciate the connection. Could we have lowered the rate of infant mortality, eradicate childhood diseases like measles and polio, or developed and released new drugs and therapies without a nexus between medical science and policy?

Over the past decade, we've learned a breathtaking amount about the importance of children's earliest experiences to their rapidly forming brains, and their healthy development. Last year, the President and I hosted the first-ever White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning. We wanted to give the leading experts in the field of early childhood development — the scientists, pediatricians, researchers, and others — the opportunity to explain their discoveries, and to put this invaluable body of knowledge at the service of America's families, doctors, policy makers, and educators.

It seems astonishing now that we used to think that a baby's brain's structure was virtually complete at birth. Today, we understand that it's a work in progress — that everything we do with a child -- hugging them, reading to them, answering them with a smile -- or neglecting or abusing them -- can impact on that rapidly forming brain. Similarly, before the NIH began conducting research into the emotional lives of our young people, we used to think that children couldn't suffer from depression. Now we know they do.

All of this new knowledge about brain development has profound implications for society as a whole. As you know all too well — the experiences of young children have a tremendous bearing on whether or not they will grow up well adjusted or anxious and depressed individuals, peaceful or violent citizens, focused or undisciplined workers, attentive or detached parents themselves. Whether, in other words, they will be able to fulfill their God-given potential, or be hobbled by problems that will rob them of the joy and productivity of a full life.

This new research and related studies have important implications for policy makers as well. In Washington, we have to pay much more attention to what science is telling us -- and ensure that the policies we craft reflect that knowledge and understanding. Knowing the importance of the early years in a child's development -- for example -- tells us we must pay very close attention to the quality of child care we provide. New research in the area of children's mental health points to the importance of intervening early in a troubled child's life. Studies showing that children whose fathers are involved in raising them tend to be less violent and have higher I.Qs underscore the importance of developing programs that help fathers be better parents.

Part of what is so exciting about this Center's work is your focus on translating scientific research into practical skills for those who touch the lives of children every day. Until that knowledge is part of our everyday approach to how we deal with children, all the scientific discoveries in the world won't help our children cope; or learn; or overcome their problems. I commend the Center's outreach efforts to help parents become better parents -- and to help teachers improve how they manage the classroom -- and identify at-risk students. I also want to encourage your national public awareness campaign on child and adolescent mental disorders.

We still have a long way to go in bringing these difficult issues out into the open, and we must begin by doing a better job of educating parents and teachers and the entire community. Information, research, and a strong dose of honesty is the only way we can begin to diminish the fear and ignorance that can only perpetuate the problems of mental illness.

Much of the invaluable information and knowledge we have gained over the years is the result of the work of scientists, doctors, and researchers like many of you here this evening. But we have also gained it through the work of the federal government. The government supports over 90% of all children's research, and since 1993 — our investment in this work at the NIH has increased 25%.

This year, my husband signed into law the largest single dollar increase for the NIH in its history. This \$2 billion across the board new investment will help stimulate breakthrough research into mental health and child development, funding important research in areas from mental health to how children learn to read to infant day care.

Another top priority for this Administration is to sharpen the rigors of psychiatric and other drug research to benefit our nation's children. Like many of you, the President and I have always been concerned that drug companies don't sufficiently test whether medicines are safe and effective for children. And just last week -- the Food and Drug Administration issued ground-breaking new rules that require drug companies to conduct wider testing of drugs in children.

For too long, doctors have had little guidance in how to administer drugs to children and adolescents. Soon, children will be able to share in the recent progress being made in the area of drugs — including those that combat AIDS. These new rules will also have important implications for drugs that treat child mental health disorders. I want to thank all of you who joined the President in this important initiative.

The children you help treat and guide today will be the next generation's leaders, doctors, lawyers, educators, law enforcement officers; and perhaps most importantly — parents. Their future depends on the investments we make today: in early childhood development programs and child care; in after school programs; in child health care coverage and in pre-and post-natal care for young mothers. Their future also depends on investments in Centers like this one — which will help ensure more hopeful futures for young people who are in trouble and in need of help — and which will help ensure that fewer children need these services in the first place.

We don't need any more research to know such investments will yield great returns tomorrow -- in better health, fewer social ills, and ever-greater opportunities for our citizens.

As we approach a new millennium, and begin thinking about what gifts we can give to our children and future generations, let's rededicate ourselves to the promotion of children's well being in every domain — physical, social, intellectual and emotional. We are coming closer to the day when we can ensure that every child in America can fulfill his or her God-given potential -- free of pain and suffering, filled with confidence and hope, and ready to embrace the extraordinary challenges of the 21st century. It's perhaps the greatest challenge we face. But with the hard work and dedication of people like yourselves — it's a goal we can and will attain.

Thank you.



New York University Child Study Center

550 First Avenue New York, NY 10016
Telephone: (212) 263-6622 • Facsimile: (212) 263-0484



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ParentCorps

Program Goals

This proposal describes our plans for a multi-phase demonstration project, with the long-term goal of establishing ParentCorps on a national basis. The overall goal of ParentCorps is to build healthy and strong communities by creating parent-to-parent networks for families of young children. ParentCorps will work with selected community organizations to identify, train and support a team of highly accessible and visible parent leaders who will work with parents in the community. Specifically, the cadre of trained parent leaders will help parents in their own communities 1) to enhance their child rearing skills; 2) to improve parent-teacher communication and increase parent involvement within the schools; 3) and to access community resources for children and their families. These skills are essential for fostering productive and successful families, schools and communities. Parent leaders will achieve these goals by conducting parenting skills groups, coordinating workshops on community-identified topics, manning parenting helplines, facilitating referrals to community resources, and providing training on and access to the ParentCorps Website.

Rationale

It is widely recognized that parents from all socioeconomic groups and cultural backgrounds require help in raising their children. Traditionally, parents have received advice, information and resources through their own parents, extended family, and others in their communities. Dramatic shifts in American society have led to the diminution of many of these essential informal supports. Today, 54% of parents of children aged five and under work outside the home. Thirty percent of all families, and 63% of African American families are headed by single parents (U.S. Census). Societal changes have left parents without the guidance and support of partners, their own parents and other community advisors. Too many parents at every socioeconomic level feel isolated and overwhelmed.

As the world becomes more complicated, parents are given fewer and fewer places to turn for help. Parents need answers and practical advice to everyday questions about: **Child Rearing** (e.g., "How do I get my daughter to do her homework?"; "How can I get my boys to stop fighting?"; "What kind of rules should I set up at home and how do I get my child to follow them?"; "I don't want to hit my child. Is there any other way to get him to do what I want?"); **Communicating with Schools** (e.g., "How do I find out how my child is doing in school?"; "How do I get more involved in my child's education?"; "Should my child be reading yet?"; "Is my daughter in right kind of classroom?"; "How can I talk with other parents in my child's school?"); and **Finding Information and Resources** (e.g., "How do I find out if my child is depressed or just moody?"; "What kind of educational program does my child need?"; "Where can I find an after school program for my teenage son?"; "How can I start a basketball league or girl scout troop in my own neighborhood?").

Research from various disciplines shows that parenting is one of the key predictors of problems in youth, including delinquency and antisocial behavior, substance abuse, depression, academic underachievement, school dropout, suicide and early pregnancy. Furthermore, in many cases, child abuse and neglect are an unfortunate extension of poor parenting. Numerous controlled studies of a variety of family-focused programs have shown that by

improving child rearing practices of young children, childhood behavior problems can be decreased or prevented. These promising findings are crucial to developing programs that will truly affect the lives of children and their families. Unfortunately, this important information has not been integrated into standard practice and has not reached parents on a wide-spread basis. While there are currently thousands of parenting programs in existence across America, most do not resemble those programs that have demonstrated efficacy, and the majority of community programs are not standardized or closely monitored, thereby limiting their exportability.

Recent published reports, reviews and strategic plans on the topic of reaching parents on a wide-spread basis with state-of-the-art, empirically-supported parenting programs suggest that interventions must be broadly focused and delivered within the communities where families live. Parenting programs should be designed not only to help parents adopt parenting strategies that promote their children's social competence and reduce behavior problems, but should also encourage parents to become engaged citizens, collaborating with teachers, involved in their schools and communities, and helping one another as parents. Clearly, leaders across a wide range of disciplines agree that educating and supporting parents must be an essential element of any serious effort to prevent childhood behavior and academic problems, and for building healthy and strong communities.

ParentCorps aims to meet these needs by providing a systematic program for developing and monitoring parent-to-parent networks that actively engage parents to be more knowledgeable, confident, and effective in their important role of raising the next generation.

Overview of ParentCorps

We propose a five-year demonstration project to be implemented in four communities in New York City. If the demonstration project is successful, the program will be expanded to communities across the country. The ultimate goal of ParentCorps is to be a national service program, supported at the local, state and national level, dedicated to strengthening families and communities by training and supporting parent leaders, and creating parent-to-parent networks across the country. ParentCorps is based on the premise that training parents of young children, ages 3-8, in childrearing and parent-school communication skills, and facilitating parents' access to community resources, will foster the socioemotional, behavioral and cognitive development of their children.

ParentCorps Services

Services offered by ParentCorps include:

Parenting Skills Groups

Parent leaders will conduct 12-week Parenting skills groups at neighborhood sites covering the following topics:

How to play with your child

Using praise and encouragement

Handling Misbehavior

Using nonphysical consequences for misbehavior

Strategies for community building

How to help your child learn

Effective limit-setting

Using "time out"

Strategies for working with teachers/schools

Parenting Workshops

Parent leaders will identify topics of interest to the community and will invite experts in the field of interest.

Parenting Helplines

Parent leaders will answer specific questions, provide technical support and problem-solving strategies, and help parents to access necessary referrals and community resources.

ParentCorps Website

The ParentCorps Website will provide general information on parenting and community-specific information on resources and services. ParentCorps computer terminals will be set up in designated community organizations (e.g., schools, libraries, head start), allowing access for parents without home computers. Parent leaders will train parents on how to use the Website. In addition, parent leaders will contribute to the content of the Website by identifying community resources and updating information as needed.

ParentCorps Parent R.E.P.s

Parents with a demonstrated history of community involvement will be trained to become Parent R.E.P.s serving as Resources, Educators and Partners for parents in their own communities.

Parent R.E.P. as Resource

A Parent R.E.P. has access to essential parenting resources in the community. The Parent R.E.P. knows what resources are available and how to access them. S/he facilitates referrals to appropriate child health, mental health, recreational, and educational resources within the community. The Parent R.E.P. helps in the development of a ParentCorps Website, which contains information about and links to community resources. The Parent R.E.P. informs parents about the Website and teaches parents how to access it and use the site.

Parent R.E.P. as Educator

A Parent R.E.P. is well-informed about child development, effective discipline strategies, communication and problem-solving, issues in child mental health and education. The Parent R.E.P. works to strengthen the parents' knowledge base and understanding of child development, and improve parents' confidence with regard to implementing effective parenting strategies. The Parent R.E.P. does not impose his/her own goals on parents. Rather, goals are selected by parents with the help of the Parent R.E.P. who is aware of the family's own values, customs and beliefs. The Parent R.E.P. helps parents generate solutions based on the circumstances of their own family and community.

Parent R.E.P. as Partner

A Parent R.E.P. works in partnership with parents in his/her community, particularly with schools. A Parent R.E.P. works towards fostering positive and effective school-family involvement. In addition, a Parent R.E.P. develops a collaborative relationship with neighbors to build a network of supports for all parents in the community. The Parent R.E.P. is viewed as a partner, not an expert on parenting. The Parent R.E.P. models a "coping model" of parenting as opposed to a "mastery model". This means that s/he is not seen as 'having all the answers', but s/he knows how to go about finding answers; A Parent R.E.P. knows when to ask questions, when to seek help, whom to ask, and where to go. The Parent R.E.P. has an array of possible strategies and techniques to suggest to parents. Parents choose among these many alternatives and try out options of their choice.

NYU Child Study Center

The NYU Child Study Center will oversee all aspects of program development, supervision and training, program evaluation and dissemination. The faculty have considerable and diverse parent training experience, having developed and evaluated parent training programs in the context of large-scale clinical trials, prevention studies, services settings, and schools. Additionally, the faculty at the Child Study Center's Parenting Institute provide seminars and parent workshops on a wide variety of relevant issues, ranging from normal development to effective parent-child communication. As such, the NYU Child Study Center, which already serves as an important community resource, is in an excellent position to develop, administrate, evaluate and disseminate the program.

Expert Advisory Board

Prior to program initiation, we will develop an external Expert Advisory Board. The board will meet on a regular basis throughout the five-year demonstration program. The membership of this board will include prominent individuals from academia, as well as leaders from government, community, and educational organizations. The Board will serve several purposes: it will provide an outside informal review of the program's progress; offer suggestions regarding programmatic changes and innovations, and facilitate new contacts with other relevant programs and agencies.

Standardization

To assist in the dissemination of the ParentCorps program, all aspects of the program will be manualized, including training materials, training procedures, collaborative procedures with city, state and federal agencies, and program evaluation procedures.

Program Evaluation

To help realize the stated mission of the ParentCorps, the program will be evaluated in three domains. The first is to confirm that the Parent R.E.P.s have successfully mastered the training curriculum, and that they maintain the integrity of the ParentCorps program as they work with families in the community. These assessments will entail formal testing of Parent R.E.P.'s knowledge of key concepts, their use of a collaborative model in working with parents in the community, and their ability to carry out program services as specifically described in the ParentCorps program manual. The second is to evaluate the effectiveness of the ParentCorps program. That is, we will examine whether Parent R.E.P.s' activities lead to meaningful changes in the lives of parents and children. Various procedures will be used to make these determinations, including: collection of "consumer satisfaction" evaluations from parents who have received assistance from Parent R.E.P.s (e.g., "How useful was the information provided by the Parent R.E.P.?", "Would you turn to a Parent R.E.P. again for assistance?", "Would you recommend the Parent R.E.P.s to a friend?"); comparison of relevant records from schools in matched communities similar to the selected ParentCorps communities, including school attendance records, and information about teacher-parent contacts (number, quality, person initiating contact, reason for contact); and inspection of the number of "hits" at the ParentCorps Website, which will contain relevant information about important community resources (name, address, phone number, contact person(s), services provided, etc.). The third area of assessment is to evaluate the degree to which the communities "take ownership" of the program. This aspect of evaluation will assess the involvement of community organizations in the ParentCorps program, including identification and selection of Parent R.E.P.s, efforts toward establishing positions for Parent R.E.P.s in the community, and provision of local funding for the program after the completion of the demonstration project.

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HEADLINE: The NYU Child Study Center - The Largest and Most Comprehensive Facility in the Nation Opens Today

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

--Nov. 11, 1998--The NYU Child Study Center, the first and only such child mental health facility in the tri-state area and one of the largest and most comprehensive in the nation, today opens its new 20,000 square-foot state-of-the-art headquarters in Manhattan. Participating in today's opening ceremony are U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Dr. Donna Shalala, Congressman Charles Rangel and New York Board of Education Chancellor Rudolph F. Crew. His Eminence John Cardinal O'Connor, the Archbishop of New York, and Rabbi Peter Rubinstein of Central Synagogue in New York City will perform a special blessing of the new site. "We are setting out to do for child mental health what Memorial Sloan-Kettering has done for cancer, what the Framingham study has done for heart disease, and what the Rusk Institute has done for rehabilitation," said Dr. Robert M. Glickman, Dean of NYU School of Medicine. "The Child Study Center," he continued, "is the first such model of its kind in the tri-state area---where scientific research, education and proactive community outreach coalesce in one dynamic mission---securing the mental health of the children of America." The NYU Child Study Center is the first center in the New York area to offer children and adolescents a complete range of psychiatric and support services in conjunction with leading-edge scientific research and education. The Child Study Center's research initiatives advance understanding of the causes and treatments of child and adolescent mental disorders. Its premier scientists and clinicians put these findings into practice as they work with children in this unique family-centered environment. In collaboration with public and private school systems and other social organizations, the Center also provides innovative preventive resources to families. These outreach programs translate scientific research into skills for parents and educators, and into the everyday practice of pediatricians and mental health professionals around the country.

Science-Based, Research-Driven, State of the Art Care for Children

"We live in a time when scientific knowledge of the brain is growing at an unprecedented rate. In child mental health, science has traditionally been far ahead of the clinical care brought to bear on children's problems. Our goal is to apply that knowledge in earnest. At the Child Study Center we focus on science-based, research-driven, state of the art care for children and adolescents," said Harold S. Koplewicz, M.D., Director of the Child Study Center. Violent behavior risk identification and prevention is one research

initiative with far-reaching clinical and societal implications. This is a series of prevention trials aimed at reducing the multiple risk factors for children showing early signs of aggressive behavior. Currently being conducted by the Center's Institute for Children at Risk, this violence prevention program for pre-schoolers studies three- and four-year-old children whose siblings are in jail. The study seeks to identify factors that could reduce the chances of these children following in the footsteps of their older brothers and sisters. This research holds vitally important learning for parents, educators, psychiatrists and psychologists--since prevention of aggressive behavior and conduct disorder in youth has strong implications for reducing teenage parenthood, reducing substance abuse and depression and preventing suicide.

Pioneering Community Service Models: ParentCorps

A major component of the Center's mission involves the difficult challenge of reaching populations in need with research-based interventions. ParentCorps is a pioneering national public service delivery strategy developed by the Child Study Center. ParentCorps is an educational outreach program that works with selected community organizations to identify, train and support teams of highly accessible and visible parent leaders who will conduct parenting skill groups, coordinate workshops, staff parenting helplines and facilitate referrals to community resources. Research shows that parenting is one of the key predictors of problems in youth--including delinquency, antisocial behavior, substance abuse, depression, academic underachievement, suicide and early pregnancy. ParentCorps reaches out to communities in need, training the trainers to enhance child rearing skills, improving parent-teacher communication, increasing parent involvement in schools, and generally fostering productive and successful families, schools and communities.

Child Mental Health: Dimensions of the Problem

"We know when it comes to health issues as complex as child psychiatry, theories not anchored in the facts are vulnerable to prevailing winds. And to get to the facts we need solid research. In five studies funded by the National Institutes of Mental Health, fewer than 20 percent of children at risk for mental disorders were spotted by their primary care providers as needing help. Research also tells us that mental health problems in children, left untreated, can destroy their chances to succeed in school, in society and in life. The NYU Child Study Center is working to change that situation, locally and nationally--through its cutting edge research, clinical resources, and community outreach; it is changing the face of child mental health in America," said Dr. Donna Shalala, U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services. Rudolph Crew, New York City Board of Education Chancellor, noted, "New York City public school educators face the daily challenge of identifying and helping children with learning problems, attention deficit disorder, depression, teenage pregnancy, and substance abuse. Healthy children and healthy parenting contribute enormously to healthy schools and communities. The Board of Education welcomes the opening of this important Center dedicated to helping children and adolescents learn and grow into productive members of society." "NYU is investing in the nation's children through the Child Study Center; we believe that if it is good for children, it is good for America," said Harold S. Koplewicz, M.D.

NYU School of Medicine

Business Wire, November 11, 1998

NYU Child Study Center is part of the New York University School of Medicine, one of the nation's premier biomedical research and education resources. Founded in 1841, the School has maintained the highest standard in research and medical education for over 155 years. It enjoys a robust reputation among the medical community in New York City and beyond. Ranked among the top 25 medical schools in the nation for the past five consecutive years by U.S. News & World Report, the School has trained several generations of nationally-recognized physicians in its tradition of compassionate, state-of-the-art patient care. Graduates are trained to put the highest standard of medicine and medical research to work for the greater good. Nowhere is this commitment to public health and public service demonstrated more clearly than through the School's 151-year affiliation with Bellevue Hospital, where care is provided largely by NYU physicians.

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October 31, 1997, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: UNDEFINED

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HEADLINE: Your Child's Health: Spotting and treating mood disorders in children

BYLINE: By HAROLD S. KOPLEWICZ, M.D.

BODY:

New York University School of Medicine

For AP Special Features

Eight-year-old Matthew, shortly after starting third grade, began having difficulty getting up and out in the morning. He would trail after his mother as she made the beds and prepared meals, even standing outside the bathroom door until she came out. When things were at their worst, he would hover over his mother's bed in the middle of the night to make sure she was breathing.

"We had no life," his mother said. "Our family turned down every invitation. My son couldn't go to birthday parties."

Following a psychiatric consultation, Matthew was diagnosed with severe separation anxiety disorder and a secondary depression from his lack of contact with the world. He felt that something was terribly wrong with him - something he couldn't control. If Matthew's parents hadn't seen the need for a consultation, chances are he would still be anxious and depressed.

Many researchers believe that depression and anxiety disorders in children and adolescents represent one of the most underdiagnosed and undertreated groups of illnesses in psychiatry.

According to experts, as many as 14 percent of American children experience a major episode of depression before age 15, and three million children, ages 5 to 18, have a diagnosed anxiety disorder, such as social phobia and separation anxiety. Tragically, these disorders lead an estimated 2,000 teen-agers to commit suicide each year.

Parents who recognize the warning signs of depression and anxiety disorders and quickly seek medical attention can help a troubled child become a happy, well-adjusted person.

The warning signs of depression in children are subtle, requiring a certain

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level of awareness. Preschoolers may appear somber, even sickly, lacking the bounce of their peers. They may be tearful or unusually sad.

School-age children and adolescents may display disruptive behavior and have difficulty with schoolwork and friendships. Adolescents may be chronically irritable. Depression also is characterized by sleep disturbances, change in appetite and a decrease in concentration.

Symptoms of an anxiety disorder in children include excessive worrying, being overly shy or self-conscious, fear of going to school and worry that something terrible is going to happen to their parents.

If signs of depression or excessive anxiety continue for two weeks, parents should seek help for their child as soon as possible.

Many experts say that the most effective therapy is usually a combination of psychotherapy, antidepressant medication and family intervention. The new antidepressants, known as SSRIs (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors) include fluoxetine (Prozac), the oldest of these drugs, and a handful of related medications that help regulate mood by adjusting the brain chemical serotonin.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not approved any drug to treat depression in children, but once a drug is approved by the FDA, doctors can prescribe it to anyone for any purpose. Thus, the new antidepressants have flowed quietly into the children's market.

Nearly 600,000 children and adolescents took SSRI medications last year. A recent study at the University of Texas School of Medicine has found fluoxetine more effective than placebos in treating depression in children and adolescents. Further clinical studies are underway to assess the efficacy of the various SSRI medications in treating mood disorders in children, as well as their effect on future health and development.

What has made the SSRIs so popular is their relatively mild side effects when compared to older antidepressants, which have been linked to heart problems, sleepiness, weight gain, dry mouth and constipation.

Fluoxetine, of course, is not completely problem-free. It can cause insomnia, nausea and headaches, which tend to go away within two weeks of use.

More than two decades of tracking the effects of fluoxetine in adults have shown the drug to be without serious complications: it appears to be non-lethal (you can't overdose), non-addictive (you don't crave higher doses), and is not a "feel good" drug (you don't get high). The medication works only for those who need it.

Nevertheless, physicians recommend that children should not be put on antidepressant medications unless they meet the diagnostic criteria for depression and have not responded to behavioral therapy.

However, if an antidepressant is prescribed, parents should understand that mood disorders frequently have a biological component for which these medications have been effective.

For Matthew, treatment with medication has made a huge difference. After six

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weeks of behavioral therapy and a low daily dose of an SSRI antidepressant, Matthew is attending school without a problem and making new friends.

"It has taken time, patience and commitment," said his mother. "But we now have a glimpse of the healthy, well-rounded and happy child we once knew."

Dr. Harold S. Koplewicz, Professor and Vice Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, is Director of the Child Study Center at NYU School of Medicine.

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August 1, 1997, Friday, BC cycle

HEADLINE: Your Child's Health: conduct disorders

BYLINE: By DR. HAROLD KOPLEWICZ

BODY:

Children who throw younger siblings down the stairs, torture their pets and steal from their parents may seem like the stuff of fiction.

But these behaviors are only too real for youngsters who are born with vulnerabilities to a serious behavioral problem, known as conduct disorders.

All youngsters misbehave sometimes. Those with conduct disorders, however, act up often, and in serious ways, and show no remorse for their actions.

Conduct disorders affect more boys than girls and may be inherited. Symptoms fall into one of four categories: deceitfulness, physical and verbal aggression, theft and other violations of society's rules.

It is essential that children with conduct disorders be diagnosed early and undergo comprehensive treatment to mature into productive adults.

There is some evidence to support that conduct disorders, may be, in part, biologically driven.

Studies show that many children and adolescents with these disorders seem to have impairments in the frontal lobe of the brain - the area that affects the ability to plan, avoid harm and learn from negative experiences.

Susceptibility to behavioral problems also can be heightened by environmental factors such as poverty, parental alcohol or substance abuse or having parents with anti-social behaviors - the adult version of conduct disorder.

Diagnosis is determined when children have persistent behavioral symptoms in a variety of settings for at least one year and at least one continuous symptom for six months.

In making the diagnosis, physicians generally interview the child, his teachers and parents. They also consider the child's emotional and physical development, as well as family history.

Conduct disorders often are accompanied by other psychiatric problems. An estimated 50 percent of these children also have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) - a behavioral disorder typified by impulsivity, hyperactivity, inattentiveness or a combination of these qualities.

Unfortunately, conduct disorder is one of the most difficult psychiatric disorders to treat. There is no single therapy or medication that is universally successful and many of these children are resistant to treatment and unwilling to accept help.

For this reason, many physicians begin a treatment program by addressing the accompanying problems.

The hope is that once the child is treated for the coexisting problem, the symptoms of the conduct disorder will become isolated, allowing for more direct treatment with a multi-modal approach, including therapy and possibly medication.

In some cases physicians prescribe medications such as Ritalin, which is often used for ADHD, as a means of decreasing aggressive behavior. When Ritalin is not effective, physicians may prescribe lithium, a medication used for treating mood disorders and reducing aggression in adult males.

Physicians may also prescribe Depakote, another mood stabilizer which has also been used as an anti-seizure medication.

At the same time, physicians may recommend cognitive-behavior therapy. This form of psychological counseling helps children learn nonviolent, more appropriate responses to resolving conflicts.

Treatments for children with conduct disorders requires a partnership between parents, teachers and mental health professionals.

Teachers working with these children are required to hold them strictly accountable for all of these actions. In some cases, youngsters may learn best in a special, structured boarding school.

Parents of children with conduct disorders must learn to discipline their child consistently with rewards and nonphysical consequences. Through cognitive-behavioral therapy, they can also acquire skills to discourage negative actions while encouraging socially acceptable behavior.

Treatment of conduct disorders is not easy: these children require constant supervision and attention from all concerned. Before observable behavioral changes can be seen, children usually need to be involved in this form of program for at least one year.

Dr. Harold Koplewicz is Professor and Vice-Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Director of the Child Study Center at New York University School of Medicine.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON MENTAL HEALTH

NIMH Research Advances Related to Children and Adolescents

Psychotherapy For Child and Adolescent Depression. Many children and adolescents suffer from depression, which in its most severe forms, may underlie acts of violence, including self-inflicted violence that results in suicide. A recent NIMH-supported study compared cognitive behavior therapy (CBT), family therapy, and supportive therapy in treating adolescents with major depression. Results indicate that CBT results in a higher rate of remission than both supportive therapy (64.7% vs. 39.4%) and family therapy (37.9%). Furthermore, CBT was more efficacious than family or supportive therapy – resulting in a more rapid treatment response. Another NIMH-supported study created a two-tiered, time-limited CBT intervention for childhood depression. The CBT intervention taught children both primary and secondary control strategies. Primary control is geared toward changing objective conditions to fit one's wishes through activity selection and goal attainment. Secondary control consists of adjusting one's beliefs and interpretations in response to objective conditions. By learning to manage distressing situations that can be modified while also learning to adjust to those situations that are not modifiable, children can learn to deal effectively with depression. Results indicated that this intervention was effective in reducing mild-to-moderate depression in children in the study. Investigators now are accumulating evidence to determine which aspects of psychotherapy are effective in treating depression in both children and adolescents.

Risk Factors for Abnormal Emotional Development. Psychological studies have demonstrated that children with numerous family stressors, such as overcrowding, marital problems, aggression, and maternal depression, are at increased risk for behavior problems. This NIMH-sponsored longitudinal study followed low-income children from 18 to 42 months of age. The researchers evaluated the stressful family issues affecting the children and determined how these problems were reflected in their behavior. Children exposed to more than two stressful family issues were more likely to experience behavior difficulties, have internalization problems, and show a lack of emotional control. These traits are potential risk factors for the development of a variety of mental disorders. Early interventions or treatments should examine a child's family life when evaluating behavior problems or formulating treatments.

A Potential New Gene for Autism. Autism is a disorder characterized by abnormal social interactions, language problems, and repeated behaviors. The signs of autism are usually present by three years of age. This disease, which occurs in 4 of every 10,000 people, is influenced strongly by genes. Several autistic individuals have abnormal DNA in an area of chromosome 15. This region was examined by funded NIMH researchers in 138 family groups, consisting of parents and their autistic child. Using DNA sequences, called genetic markers, in the region of chromosome 15 containing the abnormality, scientists found one marker was inherited in autistic children more often than random chance. This preferentially transmitted marker is part of the gene coding for the γ -aminobutyric acid receptor (GABRB3). GABRB3 is a target for a drug for treating both seizures and anxiety. Because seizures and anxiety are often found in the families of autistic individuals, and the fact that this gene is in a region of chromosome 15 showing an abnormality in some people with autism, GABRB3 may be a gene contributing to autism.

Physiological Differences in Female Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse. Persistent abnormalities in the stress-response system – the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis – have been a consistent finding among male combat veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). A recent NIMH-supported study investigated the similarities between the physiological

changes noted in combat veterans and those seen in adult female survivors of childhood sexual abuse. Preliminary results indicate that these women exhibit the same HPA axis abnormalities shown in combat veterans with PTSD. This pattern of HPA axis dysfunction may be characteristic of psychiatric disorders that occur following a range of traumatic experiences. Further studies are needed to clarify this effect and may help elucidate why some childhood victims of sexual abuse recover while others do not.

Psychotherapy for Children and Adolescents with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

PTSD is the inability to escape memories and thoughts about horrifying past experiences, such as violence, natural disasters, rape, or abuse. Recollections of the event affect everyday functioning and produce several kinds of symptoms, such as avoiding important activities, feeling emotionally numb, or experiencing sleep disturbances. In a recent study, investigators administered cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) over an 18-week period to children and adolescents with PTSD. Treatment was successful for a significant number of subjects both immediately following the trial (57%) and at a 6-month follow-up (86%). Although the results are preliminary, they suggest that CBT may be an effective way to treat PTSD in children and adolescents.

Needed Mental Health Services for American Indian Adolescent Detainees. The increasing number of people with mental illness being detained in our court systems is a major public health concern. Within the juvenile court system, ethnic minorities often are disproportionately represented. A recent NIMH-supported study looked at the rates of alcohol, drug, and mental (ADM) disorders among American Indian adolescent detainees. The study found that almost half of the study sample (49%) had at least one ADM disorder; 12.7% had two ADM disorders; and 8.7% had three ADM disorders. The most common diagnoses were substance abuse (38%), conduct disorder (16.7%), and major depression (10%). These disorders were significantly more evident among American Indian adolescent detainees than among adolescents generally and American Indian adolescent community samples. Given the high rates of disorder, juvenile detention facilities for American Indian youth serve as holding facilities for adolescents in need of mental health and substance abuse treatment. Mental health training is needed for police, detention officers, and officers of the court.

NIMH Child-Related Research Initiatives Planned for FY 1999

National Studies of Risk Factors for Mental Disorders in Children and Adults – NIMH will mount National Studies of Risk Factors for Mental Disorders in Children and Adults, using a two-phase, multidisciplinary approach for discovering risk factors and how they interact to cause mental illness. In Phase 1, a national survey will be conducted to assess disease prevalence, symptoms, disabilities, and service utilization among children. Specific risk factors will be studied and longitudinal data will be obtained for the assessment of illness onset and progression. The combination of information on risk factors, illness course, and genetic background will increase understanding of environmental "second hits" that convert genetic vulnerability into mental disorder. In Phase 2, NIMH will support geographically targeted, longitudinal Framingham-like regional and community studies that will include a subset of measures from the national survey and involve new assessment methods to understand the basic psychological mechanisms involved in risk processes and in mental disorders. Special attention will be given

to sample diversity; subject participation and compliance; community support; and interactions between individuals within systems and social structures.

Clinical Trials to Assess Treatments for Mental Illnesses – NIMH recognizes a particular need to expand clinical trials on the relative effectiveness of psychotherapeutic drugs for children. Because of the severity and sequelae of mental disorders, medications are often prescribed for children and adolescents without evidence of efficacy or appropriate dosing. The clinical trials and related research studies necessary to compare treatment characteristics of medications developed by different pharmaceutical manufacturers for a given mental disorder could only be implemented through Federally supported research. In addition, only through government-funded research will it be possible to develop better treatments that reduce reliance on, and extend the benefits of, medications by combining them with psychotherapy. Therefore, the NIMH places the highest priority on expanding such critical research as rapidly as possible.

Fundamental behavioral research on peer groups – There is growing agreement in the behavioral sciences that peer groups play a major role in outcomes for children and adolescents. In particular, peer groups function as vectors for behavioral contagions such as eating disorders, delinquency, substance abuse (including drinking and smoking), and high-risk behaviors. Research aimed at learning how peer group influences can be used to promote healthy behaviors in children and adolescents will be expanded. }

Other Planned NIMH Child-Related Research Activities

- NIMH, the Department of Education, and the Department of Justice have formed the Interagency Workgroup on School Violence (IWSV) to share information about promising interventions against school violence and related mental health problems and to identify opportunities for future Interagency collaborative efforts in this area.
- NIMH and ACYF are working together in a jointly funded "NIMH/ACYF Head Start/Mental Health Consortium." This is a five year research program involving 5 university sites and multiple Head Start programs that is examining children's mental health needs within Head Start settings, and exploring optimal interventions for these children.
- The Department of Education, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NIDA, and NIMH are working together to plan and implement a follow-up study of children previously treated in the Multimodal Treatment Study of Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (the so-called "MTA" study). As the largest clinical trial ever funded by NIMH, the MTA is examining the followup benefits of treatment, as well as the long term outcomes of children with this common childhood behavioral disorder.
- Through an interagency agreement, NIMH and CMHS are developing a multi-site intervention to test the effectiveness of treatments for children with anxiety and depressive disorders. What is unique about this particular collaboration is that the intervention is being designed such that it can be implemented in "real world" settings, such as community clinics and public mental health care settings.

- Through an interagency agreement, NIMH and CMHS have sponsored and jointly funded a contract to the University of Pennsylvania to develop model curricula for psychiatry residency training programs. This initiative, known as the "Foundation Science of Psychiatry", involves a partnership between all of the major psychiatric professional, training, and accreditation organizations, as well as family advocacy and consumer groups. The thrust of this initiative is to increase the translation of research findings into clinical training and practice, improve the quality of training, and eventually, improve patient outcomes.
- In conjunction with other NIH institutes and federal agencies, NIMH has formed an Foundations/Agencies Consortium for Children's Mental Health. Members of this Consortium include NICHD (NIH), CMHS (SAMHSA), ACYF, ASPE, as well as 7 private foundations with interests in children's mental health. Planned activities include the systematic review of the status of knowledge concerning "social-emotional school readiness" in children ages 0-6, identification of risk and protective factors that impact on young children's "social-emotional school readiness," and identify the links between established risk factors and policies and practices that target these risk factors. While the Consortium members are still in planning and problem identification stages, It is anticipated that jointly sponsored public/private initiatives targeting this young age group will be developed in the near future.
- NIMH and NIH, through the trans-NIH Child Abuse and Neglect Working Group, are working together with several outside agencies to develop new investigators to investigate the causes, consequences, and effective treatments for child abuse and neglect. Partners in this initiative include ACYF and the National Insitute of Justice, as well as consumer and advocacy groups. While several conferences have already been jointly hosted among the partner organizations, the next steps will be the joint release of an RFA targeting a) building new investigators -- i.e., infrastructure development, and b) fostering increased studies of child neglect.

6-month to 1-year prevalence rates of mental disorders in children 9-17

Source: Peter Jensen, M.D., Chief, NIMH Child and Adolescent Disorders Research Branch

ADHD	4.1-4.9 %
Oppositional Disorder	3.9-4.0 %
Conduct Disorder	3.7-8.1 %
Separation Anxiety	3.9-4.1 %
Overanxious Disorder	5.7-8.0 %
Simple Phobia	2.6-9.5 %
Depression/Dysthymia	6.2-7.5 %
One or More Diagnosis	18-22 %

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

12/4/78

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FRIDAY, ~~NOVEMBER~~ 4, 1998

FINAL ~~DECEMBER~~

WASHINGTON, D.C.

GEORGETOWN

LEAD ADVANCE: STEPHEN LAMB
 202/219-3719 PHONE
 800/SKY-8888 PAGER
 PIN #110-8643

GEORGETOWN

PRESS ADVANCE: DOUG SMITH

SCHEDULER: WENDY ARENDS
 202/456-7007 PHONE
 202/456-5340 FAX
 202/518-8209 HOME
 WHCA PAGER #4781

PREV RON The White House

1:00pm DEPART South Portico
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE Georgetown University
 [Drive time: 10 minutes]

1:10pm ARRIVE Gaston Hall, Georgetown University

GREETERS:

-Father Leo O'Donovan, President, Georgetown University
-Dr. Glen Johnson, President, Eleanor Roosevelt Center at Val-Kill
-Dr. Jo Ann Moran Cruz, Chair, Department of History, Georgetown University

1:15pm-
2:00pm ELEANOR ROOSEVELT LECTURE
 Gaston Hall
 Georgetown University
 HRC Hold: Gaston Dressing Room
 Phone: 202/687-4131
 Fax: 202/687-8992
 Staff Hold: Gaston Dressing Room
 OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1998

PAGE 2

FORMAT:

- The First Lady, accompanied by Father Leo O'Donovan and Dr. Glen Johnson, is announced onto stage and proceeds to her seat.
- Susan Martin, Georgetown University Librarian, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Dr. Glen Johnson.
- Dr. Johnson makes introductory remarks and introduces Father Leo O'Donovan.
- Father Leo O'Donovan makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, Tracy Roosevelt thanks the First Lady for her remarks.
- Susan Martin makes closing remarks.
- The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 650 guests

2:00pm

DEPART Georgetown University
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE South Portico
[Drive time: 10 minutes]

2:10pm

ARRIVE South Portico

2:15pm-
4:00pm

DOWN TIME

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1998

PAGE 3

4:00pm-

PRIVATE MEETING

4:30pm

Map Room

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady

Theresa Loar

Melanne Veveer

5:00pm-

MEET AND GREET with Rockefeller group

5:30pm

Indian Treaty Room

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Senator Jay Rockefeller makes welcoming remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and works a ropeline.
- The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 200 guests

RON

The White House

December 3, 1998

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT LECTURE

DATE:	Friday, December 4
TIME:	1:15 pm - 2:00 pm
LOCATION:	Georgetown University Gaston Hall
FROM:	Brenda Costello and Renee Stein

I. PURPOSE

To deliver the keynote address at the Eleanor Roosevelt Lecture on the Rights of the Child as part of the Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Lecture Series.

II. BACKGROUND

Overview

On Friday afternoon you will deliver the keynote address at Georgetown University on the Rights of the Child as part of an eight-lecture series to help commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The event will be sponsored by the Eleanor Roosevelt Center at Val-Kill (ERVK). As you know, Eleanor Roosevelt was instrumental in bringing about the adoption of the Declaration by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948. The audience will be comprised of approximately 650 guests including 200 Georgetown University students and prominent government and organizational leaders.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Lecture Series

The nationwide lecture series will take place between Fall 1998 and Fall 1999 at major college and university campuses with links to Eleanor Roosevelt, and at her former home at Val-Kill, now headquarters of ERVK and a U.S. National Historic Site. The colleges which have agreed to host the lectures include Brandeis University, Eleanor Roosevelt College, University of California at San Diego, Georgetown University, Hunter College, City University of New York, Marist College, Roosevelt University, Spelman College, and Vassar College.

The focus of the lectures will be "Human Rights: The Unfinished Agenda": that is, an examination of what remains to be done to secure the effective observance of human rights and around the world. The series is a multi-component project, including the lectures themselves, related panels, public discussions, media coverage, publications, and cultural components.

The goals of the lecture series are to:

- promote Eleanor Roosevelt's humanitarian vision as contained in UDHR;
- increase public awareness of the UDHR, its history and philosophical tradition, its contents and the limited extent of international and domestic compliance with its provisions;
- promote better understanding of and greater appreciation for universal human rights among the American public;
- identify actions, policies, and institutions that can lead to better human rights observance in select core areas (e.g., children's rights).

In accordance with these goals, seven elements of the UDHR will be featured in individual lectures and attendant panel discussions: racial equality; gender equality; torture, cruel and inhuman punishment; freedom of opinion; political rights; social and economic rights; and the rights of the child. The topic of genocide, closely related to the concerns of the UDHR, will serve as the eighth major topic of discussion.

Prominent national and international public figures will deliver the individual lectures. Some of the confirmed speakers to date include:

- Ambassador Morris Abram, Chairman of the United Nations Watch - on the topic of Torture (Brandeis University)
- Feminist leader Gloria Steinem- on the topic of Gender Equality (Spelman College)
- Nobel Prize Laureate Oscar Arias- on the topic of Social and Economic Rights (Hunter College)

The Eleanor Roosevelt Center at Val-Kill (ERVK)

The Eleanor Roosevelt Center at Val-Kill (ERVK) is a non-governmental, non-profit organization that operates from the home of Mrs. Roosevelt at Val-Kill, Hyde Park, New York. As you will recall, you visited ERVK in 1995 to receive the ERVK medal. Every year the medal is awarded to those who make contributions to society reflecting Mrs. Roosevelt's humanitarian concerns. Recipients of the medal in recent years include Queen Noor of Jordan in 1996, Rachel Robinson, widow of Jackie Robinson, in 1997, and actor James Earl Jones in 1998.

ERVK's primary mission is "to preserve Eleanor Roosevelt's home as a vibrant, living memorial, a center for the exchange of significant ideas and a catalyst for change for the betterment of the human condition." It conducts programs designed to promote Mrs. Roosevelt's legacy in areas of concern to her. ERVK has been engaged in promoting human rights through programs focusing on racial harmony, women's and children's rights and empowerment, community involvement and the promotion of peaceful

mediation conflicts.

ERVK is a founding member of the National Coordinating Committee of the 50th Anniversary of the UDHR, an umbrella organization that pools together more than one hundred NGO's with substantial interests and expertise in human rights. As you will recall, last year you delivered the keynote address at the United Nations Human Rights Day Celebration to help launch the National Campaign for the 50th anniversary of the UDHR.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- The First Lady
- Father Leo O'Donovan, President, Georgetown University
- Dr. Glen Johnson, President, Eleanor Roosevelt Center at Val-Kill
- Susan Martin, Georgetown University Librarian
- Tracy Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt's Great-Granddaughter

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- The First Lady, accompanied by Father Leo O'Donovan and Dr. Glen Johnson, is announced onto stage and proceeds to her seat.
- Susan Martin, Georgetown University Librarian, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Dr. Glen Johnson.
- Dr. Johnson makes introductory remarks and introduces Father Leo O'Donovan.
- Father Leo O'Donovan makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, Tracy Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt's Great-Granddaughter, thanks the First Lady for her remarks.
- Susan Martin makes closing remarks.
- The First Lady departs.
- The First Lady departs .

V. PRESS

Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Laura Schiller

Convention on the Rights of the Child

The U.N. General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, after ten years of negotiations. The U.S. actively participated in negotiating the Convention and joined other members of the General Assembly in adopting it by consensus. The Convention has now been been ratified by 191 States Parties (all U.N. member states but for the United States and Somalia).

The Convention obligates States Parties to respect and promote rights of children, including, inter alia, their rights to life; freedom of expression; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of association; enjoyment of the highest possible standard of health care; an adequate standard of living; and education. It also obligates States Parties to take all appropriate measures to protect children from violence, abuse or exploitation; to oversee adoption procedures to ensure against abuse; and to take special measures to protect disabled and refugee children. The Convention also created the Committee on the Rights of the Child, composed of ten independent experts, which monitors states parties' compliance with the treaty.

Madeleine Albright signed the Convention for the United States on February 16, 1995. However, the Administration has not yet prepared or submitted a detailed analysis of the treaty or a "ratification package" for Senate consideration. This is partly due to the complexity of the reservations and understandings that must be part of such a package. Many of the areas covered by the treaty are matters of state and local (rather than federal) law. Any ratification package must ensure that the Convention does not infringe upon the role of parents and the family, impose an educational curriculum or undermine the right of states under our federal system of government. It will also be necessary to reserve the right to use the existing tools in our criminal justice system and make clear that the Convention cannot serve as a basis for litigation in domestic courts.

The delay in submission of the ratification package is also due to Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Helms' strong opposition to the treaty. In a letter dated May 1, 1997, Helms reiterated his request that the Convention not be sent to the Senate for its advice and consent because, among other alleged faults, it forces its way into the relationship of a parent and child." Given these circumstances, no decision has been made as to when the Convention might be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Is the U.S. in compliance with the Convention?

A. Yes, state and federal law are generally consistent with the requirements of the Convention. There are some areas of difference (for example regarding capital punishment) and the President has indicated that, when the Convention is sent to the Senate, he will recommend certain reservations, understandings and declarations to deal with these differences. Of course, there are many areas in which we as a nation can do better for our children, for example in providing educational opportunities, health care, and protection from exploitation.

2. Will ratification of the Convention require costly new welfare and health benefits programs?

A. The Convention does not call for specific measures to achieve its goals, but it does require a continuing commitment to children and to improving our policies and programs. There are many areas, including child poverty, in which the situation of children in the United States can and should be improved. This Administration believes that we should accept the commitments reflected in the Convention rather than simply viewing ratification as a sufficient end in and of itself.

3. Isn't the Convention anti-family? Won't it interfere with the rights of parents?

A. No. The Convention specifically recognizes the primary responsibility of parents in the upbringing of children. Except for prohibitions against child abuse, which are universally established under our current law, it does not seek to expand the legal rights that children may assert against their parents.

4. Does the Convention interfere with the rights of the states?

A. State law is for the most part consistent with the provisions of the Convention. We believe the United States can implement the Convention without interfering with the rights of the states in our federal system. When the President transmits the treaty to the Senate for its consideration, we expect him to propose a specific understanding designed to ensure that ratification does not alter the existing relationship between the federal and state governments in the areas covered by the Convention.

5. Will the Convention give children the right to sue their parents? Will it allow children, or parents, or non-governmental advocacy groups, to sue state and local governments?

A. We know that many supporters of the Convention would like to use it as a basis for litigation, to force governments to change their programs and practices. However, we expect the President to declare the Convention to be "non-self-executing," meaning that like other recently ratified human rights treaties, the Convention will not directly establish enforceable rights and will not serve as the basis for bringing lawsuits against the U.S. government, or state and local governmental agencies, in U.S. Courts.

6. Will the Convention dictate the way children must be educated?

A. No. That responsibility will remain with parents and their elected representatives (school boards, state legislatures, etc.).

7. Doesn't the Convention give children the right to choose their own forms of sex education?

A. No. The Convention doesn't mention the subject. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has indicated that since such programs directly affect the interests of children, they should be given an opportunity to participate in decisions about them.

8. Does the Convention address the issue of abortion?

A. No. The Convention takes no position on that issue. Ratification will have no impact on our domestic laws and policies on abortion.

9. Will the Convention interfere with our criminal justice system?

A. The specific articles of the Convention do differ in some respects from current state laws relating to treatment of children, particularly the prosecution of children as adults when they commit the most serious crimes. It would, for example, prohibit seeking the death penalty in any case in which the accused was under age 18 when he or she committed the crime. We expect the President to propose a reservation to ensure that the death penalty or life imprisonment without possibility of parole can still be imposed in appropriate cases.

10. When will the President transmit the Convention to the Senate?

A. No date has been set. In order for the United States to become a party to the Convention, the Senate must give its approval by a two-thirds vote. Any implementing legislation would of course have to be adopted by Congress in the ordinary manner.

**Remarks By
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Eleanor Roosevelt Lectures**

Georgetown University
Washington, DC
December 4, 1998

I am delighted to be here at this wonderful university. I want to thank my friend and your president, Father O'Donovan, for his introduction, for his leadership, for his many contributions, not only here to this university but to the much broader American community as well.

I am delighted to be here with others from whom you will hear as the program goes on: Dr. Glen Johnson from Val-Kill, Dr. Dorothy Brown, Dr. Sue Martin, Ambassador Betty King, Dr. McGrab, Dr. Milnik, and your own Dr. Jo Ann Moran Cruz, and Tracy Roosevelt.

This is a very important first lecture in a very significant series that has been undertaken by the Eleanor Roosevelt Center at Val-Kill at Hyde Park in New York. I am very honored to be taking part in this extraordinary lecture series, and I am very pleased to be a part of something that preserves the legacy of Eleanor Roosevelt, that gives new generations of all of us, men and women, here in America and around the world, a real opportunity to know more about this extraordinary woman.

What I wish to discuss this afternoon is how Eleanor Roosevelt's legacy as a person, as a leader, as someone who in her own way makes human rights part of our everyday experience and vocabulary, how she can help today to continue to guide us in protecting the human rights of all people, and in particular, of children. I believe that this is an important, unfinished piece of business in our century and one of the challenges of the new millennium. It is, of course, more than fitting to have this first conversation about human rights at this great university and community--one which has always responded to the call of service to God and to humanity. It is the home, as Father O'Donovan just reminded us, of a student community that sends more than a thousand young people a year into Washington, DC, schools and neighborhoods, bringing math and reading, role models and friendship and a hug to some of our nation's most vulnerable children. It is the home of a brilliant faculty who have devoted their lives to their students, to scholarship, to service. Whether it's in the classroom or in some other activity, Georgetown continues to make an important mark on what we are as a people, how we define ourselves now and in the future. It is certainly the home of many distinguished alumni who have used the Jesuit ethos of service in this world, from Mark Gearan who sends Peace Corps volunteers to every corner of the Earth, to George Mitchell who helped bring peace to Northern Ireland, to my husband, to my Chief of Staff Melanne Verveer who is here with me today.

Now as you might imagine, being somewhat in awe of this great university that has produced so many important people and has made so many important contributions to our country, I thought I needed to discuss this speech with Eleanor Roosevelt. [laughter and applause] When I first told people a few years ago that I sometimes held imaginary conversations with Mrs. Roosevelt, there were some--particularly, I must say, in the journalistic community--who thought they finally had irrefutable evidence of my having gone off the deep end. [laughter] Well, I can only commend to you this imaginary conversation technique, whether it is with a parent, or a grandparent or a beloved former teacher or a famous person. It does help to get your ideas straight because you think, Now what would my grandmother say about this? or What would Mrs. Jones (who desperately tried to prevent me from dangling participles) have to say about this? So talking to Mrs. Roosevelt, even in my imagination, has proven to be a very great source of strength and inspiration. You can imagine some of the situations I find myself in when I say, "Oh my

goodness gracious, what would Mrs. Roosevelt say?" [laughter]

As anyone can tell you, particularly my daughter, I am technologically challenged. But I decided in preparation for this speech to try a more modern, more acceptable way of communicating with her. So first I tried to E-mail her at eroosevelt@heaven.com, but I think the server was down. I tried calling on her cell phone, but the circuits were busy. Then I tried paging her but was told she had traveled to another part of Heaven to work with a group of angels on strike, and that I would need a universal skypage to get through to her.

So there I was last night--I got home from New York late--worried about what I was going to say, staring at some pages of print, when I realized that her life has already given us so many times over the guidance we need on today's topic, not just some inspirational words that we might hear in our minds, in our imaginary conversations such as, "The thing to remember is to do the thing you think you cannot do, but also in her example, in the path that she created, in the life that she lived. Wherever I go as First Lady, I am always reminded of one thing: that usually Eleanor Roosevelt has been there before. I have been to farms in Iowa, factories in Michigan, and welfare offices in New York where Mrs. Roosevelt paid a visit more than a half-century ago. When I went to Pakistan and India I discovered that Eleanor Roosevelt had been there in 1952, and had written a book about her experiences.

So I was particularly honored when I received the Eleanor Roosevelt Center Gold Medal at Val-Kill, a beautiful wooded retreat where she went to entertain friends and family, to think and to write. As I walked through her home I tried to imagine again how she worked tirelessly there for what she believed in, and I was told a story that I have never forgotten. It was a day in the 1950s, and she had a speech to give in New York. She was so sick that her throat was literally bleeding. Everyone wanted her to cancel, but she refused. She drove from Hyde Park to 125th Street in Harlem, and when she got out of the car, a young girl with her face beaming handed her a bouquet of flowers. Eleanor Roosevelt turned to the person with her and said, "You see, I had to come. She was expecting me."

Well, they were always expecting her and she always came. She came to give support and to give a voice to those without either--to the migrant workers who watched her march through fields that had been newly plowed and were thick with muck. They would just matter-of-factly greet her by saying, "Oh, Mrs. Roosevelt, you've come to see us", as if it were the most natural thing in the world; to the Japanese -Americans during World War II, and to African Americans every day during her long life. She helped to support people who faced problems of discrimination and challenges.

Another of my favorite stories is of an African American child, a first grader, whose mother worked in a laundromat. His father was a mechanic who could not get good work. They lived in a tin shack without any foundation so every time it rained their house slid down the hill. This child wrote to Eleanor Roosevelt, telling her that his house was literally falling down a hill. So she went to Kentucky, set up a meeting with the heads of the realty association and the banks, which led, not only to that child getting his house on much firmer footing, but also eventually to integrated housing in Lexington, Kentucky. The next year in the mail, he sent his second grade picture to Mrs. Roosevelt, and she carried it with her to remind her of the boy she had never personally met. On the back, he had written his name with such care, erasing it many times so that it was just right, that it left an imprint on the front of the photo. He also included a letter: "Dear Mrs. Roosevelt," it said. "Thank you for my house. I know you did it."

Without fanfare, she went everywhere and anywhere she thought her presence would make a difference. She wanted to see with her own eyes the everyday violations that rob individuals of their dignity and all of us of our humanity. And then she rolled up her sleeves and tried to do something about what she saw.

That is the path she is asking us to walk today: to open our eyes and hearts, to use our minds and hands, to fulfill the promises of her greatest achievement of all, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It happened exactly fifty winters ago. As the Chair of the commission drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Eleanor Roosevelt worked tirelessly from 1946 to 1948. Imagine how she must have felt on December 10, at 3:00 a.m., when the nations of the world agreed to create this new common standard for human dignity. We know how everyone else felt. The delegates gave her a standing ovation.

Let me read a passage from that document: "The advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people." The Declaration, as we know, did not take place in a vacuum. As Father O'Donovan has already reminded us, it was a world-wide response to evil, and I use that word deliberately. Those who study Hitler's rise to power and the Holocaust know that the Nazis were able to pursue their crimes precisely because they were successful at constricting the circle of those who were defined as fully human. They proceeded step by step to dehumanize through laws and propaganda Jews, the mentally ill, the infirm, gypsies, homosexuals--all of whom they identified as unworthy of life, as not human--as alien, other.

Throughout history and even today, we have seen in many places and in many times this cold, dark region of the human soul, this schizophrenia of the soul that permits one group to de-humanize another. And it was that all-too-human characteristic that the Declaration and Eleanor Roosevelt wanted to help us resist. In the half-century since the Declaration, this document has created an ideal that nations and individuals have reached toward, knowing that, because we are not perfect we will never quite achieve it, but knowing that we must never stop trying. Many countries have used the Declaration for their own constitutions. Courts of law look to it. It has laid the groundwork for the world's war crimes tribunals.

At the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, it was the strength and challenge of this Declaration that enabled us to say for the world to hear that human rights are women's rights, and women's rights are human rights. It was the power of the Declaration that led in 1989 to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. I am very proud that my husband signed that Convention. And now I hope with all my heart that the United States will join with the Vatican and all the other nations of the world except Somalia and ratify the Convention once and for all. [applause] And this is why: in spite of our progress on human rights over the last half-century, it is unconscionable that we still have not seen the circle of human dignity expanded to include all the children of our world. There are still too many excluded from the Declaration, too many whose suffering we fail to see, to hear, to feel, or to stop.

Now, any look back at human history shows that every nation, every society, has its blind spots, spots that somehow blind us to understanding how the full circle of humanity and dignity should include all of our fellow human beings. In our country it has taken us most of our 222 years--some of them bloody, few of them easy--to extend the benefits of citizenship to African Americans, to those without property, and to women. Eleanor Roosevelt was thirty-five years old before she was given the right to vote.

And we also know in this new global economy that no nation can move ahead when its children are left behind. Eleanor Roosevelt understood that. She knew that whether we treated children with respect would determine not only the quality of our lives, but ultimately who we were as a nation and what kind of life we would leave for the next generation. You could see it in the way she talked to children. I have seen so many pictures of her bending down from her tall frame and leaning her entire body over to hear a child, looking right into the eyes of that child, trying to understand that child's dream, trying to convey that she believed in that little boy or girl, and that she would always attempt to give those children a voice.

The Declaration makes that commitment clear. It reads, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." All human beings--it did not say all men, or all members of certain races, regions or religions. It did not say all adults. It also did not make choices between children because, in fact, it says specifically, "All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection." Human rights are not given to us by a parent or the government; they do not miraculously appear when we turn eighteen; no piece of paper can give them or take them away. We know that children should be treated with extra care, not less, that every child should be viewed as being endowed with rights and dignity accorded to all human beings.

Now of course that's not always been the view of children. For millennia we viewed children as the property of their families, principally of their fathers. They were mostly used for work, work outside and inside the house. Parents were given the right in every culture to abandon, ignore or even sell their children. But over the centuries, we grew to understand that children were not just little adults, that they needed the nurturing, the care, the love and discipline of a family. And we began to understand too, as industrialization spread across the world, that in order for children to be successful in the world that is being created, they needed education, they needed protection, they needed to grow slowly but surely into adulthood. We have only to go back to the 19th century to see how different times were. In Dickens' *Hard Times*, poor children grow up in a town where the black soot from the factory virtually extinguishes the sun, and the school is taught by a teacher appropriately named Choke M. Child. So in this century, we have begun to appreciate more that children are people, are individuals, and are not property.

Now what does that mean to us? Well, clearly in our country, it has meant passing laws and enforcing them to prevent children from being abused in labor; being abused even by those closest to them: their family; being given certain protections, whether they are caught up in the court system or the welfare system; being given the right of (what sounds like an oxymoron) compulsory education; being, in other words, viewed as people themselves whom we must nurture into full citizenship. If you have ever worked with children, you can see in their eyes how so often we fail at that very fundamental task of respecting them. I have worked with abused and neglected children for more than twenty-five years. I have looked into the eyes of many poor children, many abandoned children, and I am always amazed that there are still some in our world who continue to dismiss the suffering of children, who believe that somehow children are so resilient that they will always bounce back, and that it is not the responsibility of all of us to care for all of our children, and that we indeed interfere with the rights of parents when we do anything as simple as trying to prevent children from being physically abused.

We have got to change attitudes. We have seen great progress in doing so here in our own country and around the world. There are others who say that human rights are a Western invention, and that they come from a Judeo-Christian base, and that they do not have universal application. But we know differently. We can go back and trace the roots of the beliefs that are set forth in the Declaration. They were not invented fifty years ago. They are not the work of a single culture, whether it is Confucius who articulated such rights in ancient China, or Sophocles who wrote about 2500 years ago about such rights when he had Antigone declare that there were ethical laws higher than the laws of kings. But whether it is the Golden Rule--which appears in every possible religion in one form or another--we know that at root we understand, whether we admit it or not, that we as human beings are bound to each other in a mutual web of respect that we should nurture for our own sake, as well as for others.

Now what are these rights? Well, for children, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child declares that every child is born with the right to be protected from abuse and abduction, violence, and work that threatens his or her development. It says that every child has the right to worship freely and express opinions and aspirations, that every child has the right to health, to education, to life. These are the promises that Eleanor Roosevelt and

every other champion of human rights held out for all people, but it has been up to us, the adults, to make these promises real in the lives of children.

In many African villages, I am told that neighbors greet each other not by saying hello, but by asking, "How are the children?" Well the answer is that today, fifty years after the Declaration, children are doing better around the world. They are more likely to live to see their fifth birthday and even their seventy-fifth. In health, nutrition, education, water supply and sanitation, three out of five countries are pretty much on track to reach the child survival goals set by the 1990 World Summit on Children. Over the last two decades, infant immunization rates have risen from 5 percent to 80 percent, saving more than 3 million lives a year.

Around the world, I have personally seen governments and non-governmental organizations come together to put the lives of children first. Just a few months ago, Yemen adopted a national strategy for girls' education, including eliminating school fees for girls. Last year in the United States, we extended health insurance to millions of children, and enacted the Adoption and Safe Families Act, which says that our first priority in the child welfare system is the health and well-being of children. There are many examples I could give you of the progress we have made--certainly over fifty years, but even over ten and the last five years. But still we have to ask, How are the children? And the honest answer is, Which children? Where do they live? Who are their parents? How affluent are they? What kind of societies are they part of? Because despite the advances, in many places around the world, children are not doing very well at all. There are old foes like malnutrition and malaria, and new foes like trafficking and child prostitutes and laborers; there is still a long distance for us to travel.

Over the last few weeks I have randomly pulled headlines from around the world. From Hong Kong, "Child Prostitutes Make Tearful Plea"; from Bangladesh, "The Plight of Street Children"; from Nairobi, "Poverty Blamed for Child Labor." Eleanor Roosevelt certainly would be the first to point out that a child's rights go far beyond simply responding to the images that we see on TV, or that reach us through the Internet or the newspaper. We have to ask ourselves, each of us, What is it I can do? What is it I can ask others to do? How can I move my government, my church, my friends forward to do more for children?

I think there are some very specific ways we can bear witness and things we can do to support those children whose lives are not much better today than they were fifty years ago, or who face new challenges, like being kidnapped, or being forced into combat, that we did not even imagine fifty years ago. We have to understand that we can not be satisfied just to give children help and nutrition for emergencies. We have to look at root causes. We have to support work by our own government, by our development agency, the United States Agency for International Development, by international organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund. And it is particularly important that we do not forget the faces of these children here in our country at this time of prosperity and peace. Americans have so many blessings, but there are even those among us who are being left out.

If we talk about human rights and freedoms we have to ask ourselves, What does that mean to the 7 million children who still die every year of malnutrition? What does it mean to the 585 thousand women who still die of childbirth complications, or the girls who are fed last and fed least because they are not valued as much as their brothers?

What meaning can it have for a child who does not have access to school or for one who is shut out at school? We know that education, especially for girls, is the single best investment any country can make. It is what will give children a better future, keep them out of the labor market before they are ready, and keep them off the streets. And yet, 140 million primary school age children are not in school; 60 percent of that 140 million are girls. And I have seen first-hand the obstacles, the cultural and economic obstacles, that stand in the way of sending girls to school. In a small village outside of Lahore, Pakistan, I

visited with mothers who had sent their daughters to the local primary school, and now they had daughters who had graduated who wanted to go on with their education, but there was no secondary school. I have met with families in Bangladesh, who, in return for food and money, permitted their daughters to go to school. It was a bribe, but it was a worthy bribe.

I have also visited places where child labor is the norm, not the exception and, as Eleanor Roosevelt said when she championed the Child Labor Amendment in our own country so many years ago, "No civilization should be based on the labor of children." But that is happening every day, even in this country, because children are being forced into labor, being sold into labor, and we are not doing enough about it. The types of labor children are subjected to in this new global economy have perhaps changed, but not the impact on the child. It is not a problem of the past. It should not be excused by saying that parents need money. And we should not close our eyes to the work of children that goes into beautiful carpets or comfortable running shoes, because the fact remains that one quarter of the children in the developing world--120 million, work full time. It is a very difficult problem because many of them are the sole support of their families, often with widowed or abandoned mothers and younger siblings, or they are helping to supplement the hard earned income of a father.

The new face of child labor also includes things that I do not think Eleanor Roosevelt even thought to worry about. Girls are being sold as part of an international trade in human beings, from South Asia to the Middle East to Central America. It is estimated that there are 250 thousand children in Haiti alone who are virtually enslaved as domestic servants. I heard about that on my recent trip to Haiti--how they are often given away, sold, separated from their families, sexually and physically abused, malnourished, and literally sometimes worked to death. There are the girls that I met in Northern Thailand when I visited their village and I could tell by looking at their parents' homes which ones had sold their daughters into prostitution. The homes were bigger, nicer; they sometimes even had an antenna or satellite on top. But the next day I visited with some of the daughters who had been sold into the brothels in Bangkok and other cities who, after they became infected with HIV, were thrown out onto the streets and found their way home. When they were rejected by their families, thanks to the good services of relief and religious organizations, they were taken in there. And I met those girls--some of them as young as twelve--dying from AIDS.

Eleanor Roosevelt worked hard to rescue European refugee children during World War II. But I do not know if she or anyone could have seen the horrific ways in which children are now being brutalized by war. Until relatively recently in human history, war was fought between soldiers: some conscripts, some volunteers, but by and large adult men--counting teenagers in their mid-to late-teens as adults in some societies--who were part of whatever the war effort was. In the last twenty or so years, that has increasingly not been the case. Who will speak today for the two million children who have been killed in conflicts in the last two decades, with six million seriously injured or permanently disabled; the one million left without parents, and the twelve million left without homes? The primary victims of modern warfare are women and children--civilians, people who are picked on as victims, who are kidnapped to be perpetrators, who are forced into being refugees. Who will speak for those children who are being used as instruments of war, from the young girls systematically raped in Bosnia, to the quarter of a million child soldiers around the world?

Who will speak for the three children I recently met in Uganda, Janet, Isaac and Betty? Like many children there in Northern Uganda, they have literally been stolen from their homes. The boys are used in battle as human shields. The girls are sent into slave labor, usually raped, and then given away as wives to rebel commanders. The children are often forced to kill other children who do not obey or try to escape. The rebels call themselves soldiers but they are cowards, for only cowards would hide behind children in battle.

I met the head of a boarding school of 139 students, a nun, Sister Rachele. Her school had been the subject of a raid by the rebels who had crossed the Sudanese border; had taken the

school, tied the girls up, beaten them, and then taken them all away in the dead of night. But this tiny little woman of God was determined to get them back; she went after them. She was armed usually only with her faith, but she was able to pull together some funds to ransom some of the children. She served as a safe haven for those who could find their way back. Many have, but I was sad to talk with the mother of one of those boarding students who had not yet been rescued. Her mother does not know whether she is alive or dead. She only knows that she was taken as part of a war that she has no stake in whatsoever.

We also know that we cannot fulfill the journey that the Declaration started us on when we have 100 million children now living in the streets in the developing world alone. They are out of school, without homes or families. They are left to take care of themselves; they roam the streets in tattered clothing, they sell gum, and they beg and they dig through the trash for food. I have seen them in Bulgaria--Roma children, one of the most discriminated-against groups in Europe; you might call them gypsies. Roma children are put out on the street to beg, sometimes by their own parents. If there are too many children in the family or if they become rebellious, they are left there. Or if they want to go to school instead of turning tricks, they are left there.

I also saw them in Brazil, where three street children a day are killed, usually by the police doing the bidding of merchants who are tired of having these children camped in front of their stores. In both Bulgaria and Brazil, I saw how caring people can make a difference. I visited a center run by a Bulgarian-American who has taken in Roma children off the streets who are now going to school and learning and thinking about a better future. But it is a small percentage of those who need to be helped. I visited a unique program in Brazil in Salvador de Bahia, a circus school where children were taken in and taught skills to entertain people who would come and see them perform. They would then have money so they could be housed and given food and educated--children who once had no future, thinking that maybe they would have one. It is not only in warm places like Brazil. I even visited a center for street children in Mongolia where the children, because of the rapid changes in social life, because of problems of adjusting to the new global economy, are either being pushed out or are running away from homes that are in a great deal of stress and turmoil.

When we think about what is happening with these tens of millions of children around the world, we certainly cannot forget that there are still children right here in Washington, DC, and throughout America who need their rights protected as well. We should not, for example, condemn violence against children in Kosovo, and turn away from it on the streets of Washington. We cannot mourn the children of Mongolia and forget about homeless children here, or raise our voices about children out of school in Guatemala, and close our mouths when young people here drop out. We have to do better by our own children as well. We have been making progress here and around the world.

I have been pleased that this administration under the President has put the protection of children on the front burner. For example, this year we are increasing by tenfold the United States' commitment to take children out of abusive workrooms and put them in classrooms all over the world. Since September, the Voice of America has been broadcasting monthly public service announcements asking parents if they have talked about their children's health today, focusing on child survival issues, talking hard talk in some places, like not feeding your girl children, or their being exposed to HIV and AIDS. We join with Ukraine to combat trafficking of girls in and out of that country. And from Guatemala to Nepal, I have seen how small investments in educational scholarships for girls, or safe birthing kits, or Vitamin A, can lift up and transform lives. There is much that we can point to that is heading in the right direction, but there is much more we have to do.

Here is another story from Eleanor Roosevelt. She once talked about receiving a letter from an African American boy who had taken a drink out of what was then considered the wrong water fountain, and he was beaten up for it. He sent her the cup he had used to get the water

and explained what had happened. She not only kept that cup; she carried it around with her as a reminder of all the work yet to be done. I wish we each had some little talisman that we could carry around with us that would remind us every day of the work still to be done. I hope we remember the children who are victims and weapons of war when Congress revisits our United Nations dues. It should be unacceptable to all Americans of any political persuasion that the richest and most powerful country in the world is the number one debtor to the United Nations. [applause]

I hope we remember the children toiling in glass and carpet and shoe factories as we work to fulfill the promises and one day ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. I hope we continue to do all that we can to promote democracy around the world, to make sure that all parents have a voice that will be heard in the ballot box, and even the soap box, so they can speak out on behalf of the needs of their children. We know that we have to do more than pass, and even implement, new laws. We have to teach people that they do have rights, and how to exercise them.

I was particularly pleased by an American-funded project I saw recently in Senegal, where, out in the villages they are learning about democracy, and they are acting out skits. Someone stands up and expresses an opinion, and then another stands up and they discuss it and take a vote on it, learning the rudiments of democracy. In this skit it is both men and women who are participating. As a direct result of that democracy skit, one small village decided on its own after talking about issues affecting it--health, the education of their children--to put an end to female circumcision. That was a very brave decision. They convinced people in the village that it should be done, and they put it to a vote and they voted for it. And then two men in the village went from their village to other villages and started talking to the people in the other villages and explaining that they had read the Koran, and there was nothing in it that talked about this. It was not good for their daughters; it sometimes led to hemorrhaging and bleeding to death, and sometimes caused grave complications in childbirth. Slowly, village after village began to recognize that it should be a fundamental right of a young girl to grow up whole, to have her health protected. And then the next thing I knew, I got a letter saying these villages had banded together and presented a petition to the President, and a law would be passed. Now that law will not end this cultural custom, but it will begin to change attitudes about it. More and more girls and women will say, "No, this is not necessary."

There are certain rights to health that we need to protect. First, think of what we could accomplish if we valued and respected every child, with particular emphasis on girl children, because they are still the most at-risk in so many societies around the globe. If we are to put children's rights on the same level as adults' rights, then we have to think about what it is that we want for our own children. Those of us in this beautiful Gaston Hall try to keep our children healthy, try to give them good educations that lead to a fine university education like this one here at Georgetown, try to protect them from abuse and neglect, abandonment and desertion. We try not to put them to work in full-time jobs before they are ready. We have to think about what we want for ourselves. In many countries where some of the worst violations of children's rights occur, those who are in power protect their own children and then look at others' children as being beyond the circle of human dignity.

We have to complete that circle, and that falls to every generation. It fell to our parents who fought depression and oppression. It fell to the generation that fought for civil rights and human rights. And it falls to each of us, particularly the students who are here today. I like very much the article that Tracy Roosevelt recently wrote. She talked about the legacy that her great-grandmother left all of us, and that any young person could follow by standing up for the rights of others, by standing against stereotyping of any person or group of people.

We may not have Eleanor Roosevelt's stature--either in height or in life--but each of us can contribute to a child's future. We can make sure that we are part of a society that values health care for everyone, a good education for everyone; the strength of families to give

them the tools they need to raise their own children with future possibilities; to make sure we do everything we can to live free from abuse and violence and war, and to make it possible for every person and every child to speak freely and live up to their own God-given potential.

As we look forward to the next fifty years, we face many challenges and opportunities. It was almost fifty years ago that Eleanor Roosevelt spoke about this, the challenge of democracy and human rights, to a group of students, both high school and college students, in New York. If we listen to her, those words still ring true today. She said, "I imagine it's you people gathered here in this room who are going to do a great deal of the thinking and the actual doing, because a good many of us are not going to see the end of this period. You are going to live in a dangerous world for quite a while, I guess, but it's going to be an interesting and adventurous one. I wish you courage to face it. I wish you the courage to face yourselves, and when you know what you really want to fight for, not in a war, but to fight for in order to gain a peace, then I wish for you imagination and understanding. God bless you. May you win."

Those words are just as true for this generation of students as they were fifty years ago for the ones to whom Eleanor Roosevelt spoke. I go back to that first story. Despite how sick she was, Mrs. Roosevelt showed up and took that bouquet of flowers from that young girl. "You see," she said; "I had to come; she was expecting me." Think about all the children who are expecting us. Think as we go forward into Advent and celebrate this Christmas season, about a particular child whom no one was expecting, but who grew up to give us a chance to think anew, to live again in ways that connect us more deeply and profoundly to one another. Eleanor Roosevelt can serve as an inspiration, and a goad to our conscience and a reminder that, although as President Kennedy said, "God's work on this Earth is our own," we know we can never complete it. But we know that we can live richer lives if we try. To the children of America and the world, you see, we have to come, because they are expecting us to make good on the promises that were made to them fifty years ago.



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University Wire

December 08, 1998

LENGTH: 1279 words

HEADLINE: First Lady defends children's rights at Georgetown U. speech

BYLINE: By Heather Burke, The Hoya

SOURCE: Georgetown U.

DATELINE: Washington

BODY:

While protection of children's rights has improved globally over the past 50 years, the world must still strive to better respect the basic dignity of all children, according to first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton**. Clinton gave a speech entitled "The Rights of the Child" Friday afternoon in Gaston Hall as part of the **Eleanor Roosevelt Lecture Series** "Human Rights: The Unfinished Agenda for the New Millennium."

The lecture series commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was passed by the United Nations. In the UDHR, the international community accepted common responsibility for the protection and pursuit of global human rights. The lecture series focuses on one human rights issue in each lecture in order to highlight the UDHR and to show how much work still needs to be accomplished in order to achieve universal protection of human rights.

University President Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J., who introduced Clinton, said that the Declaration on Human Rights is one of the most significant documents of the 20th century and probably in humankind. "It embraces a broad spectrum of social concerns if a society wishes to be truly peaceful," he said.

Clinton first praised Eleanor Roosevelt's human rights legacy. According to Clinton, Roosevelt's work can be an example for those seeking to protect the rights of all humans, especially those of children. "I believe this is an important, unfinished piece of business of our century and one of the challenges of the new millennium," she said.

Clinton said Roosevelt reached out to give support and a voice to those who had neither, and to those who faced discrimination, such as migrant workers, African-Americans and Japanese-Americans during World War II. "Without fanfare she went everywhere and anywhere she thought her presence could make a difference," Clinton said. "Then she rolled up her sleeves and tried to do something about what she saw."

Clinton told the audience that everyone must work to fulfill Roosevelt's greatest achievement: the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights. Roosevelt chaired the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, which drafted the document from 1946 to 1948. All U.N. member nations signed it Dec. 10, 1948 as "a world-wide response to evil." More specifically, it responded to the discrimination and killings carried out by the Nazis during World War II. In its 50-year lifetime, the document has provided an ideal for nations and people to reach for, according to Clinton.

Clinton did note several areas in which the world has made progress in protecting children's rights. More children than ever before are likely to reach their fifth and 75th birthdays. Three out of five countries, in terms of targets for health, nutrition, education, sanitation and water supply, are on track to reach the child survival goal set by the 1990 World Summit on Children. Three million children have been saved from death due to disease over the past two decades as infant immunization has risen from five to 80 percent.

However, Clinton said that the world still has work to do. The U.N. Declaration on Human Rights

inspired the 1989 U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, which President Bill Clinton (SFS '68) signed. Mrs. Clinton said she hoped the U.S. Senate would ratify the convention, joining all other nations, except Somalia, which also has yet to ratify the convention.

"It is unconscionable that we still are not seeing the circle of human dignity to include children of all the world," she said.

Nations cannot move ahead if their children are left behind, Clinton said. All children have the social protections and inalienable rights of full human beings, but need to be treated with extra care, she said.

Clinton said that over time, society has grown to realize that children are not just "little adults" and need extra nurturing, care, love and discipline. This century, the United States has realized children are not property, which has meant passing laws against abuse and giving them a compulsory education.

Clinton, who has worked with abused and neglected children for 25 years, said, "So often we fail at that very basic fundamental task of respecting them." She said that according to the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, children have the right to be protected from abuse, violence and work that threatens their health. They also have the right to worship freely, to express opinions and aspirations and to health, education and life, she said. "It is up to us as adults to make these protections real for children," she said.

However, Clinton warned that there are many places around the world where children are suffering. They face "old foes," such as malnutrition and malaria, and new problems, such as child trafficking and child prostitution, that did not dominate the headlines 50 years ago. "We can't just be satisfied with giving children health and nutrition for emergencies, we have to look at root causes," Clinton said. "We can't forget the faces of these children here in our country at this time of prosperity and peace."

Clinton said we must combat malnutrition, which kills seven million children a year, and discrimination against girls that causes them to be fed last and least because they are not valued as much as boys. Children, especially girls, must have increased access to education, Clinton said, noting that 140 million primary school-aged children are not in school.

According to Clinton, society must work to stop child labor, especially when children are forced and sold into labor. She said this situation should not be excused by the fact that parents need money. One hundred and twenty million children in developing nations work full-time, and most of them are the major supporters of their families. Clinton especially decried the international trafficking of girls as slaves and prostitutes, which has left children as young as 12 dying of AIDS, physically abused, malnourished and worked to death.

Clinton said that it is deplorable that children are killed, injured, forced into military service, orphaned, raped, abused and left homeless by the horrors of war. "Who will speak for those children who are being used as instruments of war?" she asked.

Still, Clinton said she has seen places across the world where children are taken in and cared for, which gives her hope. She said that the Clinton administration has taken steps to promote children's rights, including moving more U.S. children from work to school, combating trafficking of girls with the Ukraine with the assistance of the Ukrainian government, and providing birthing kits, medicine and Vitamin A to mothers and children in developing nations. But she added that there is more that the United States must do, including Senate ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Tracy Roosevelt, a Maryland high school student and great-granddaughter of Roosevelt, thanked Clinton. Clinton's speech was followed by a panel discussion on children's rights featuring Ambassador Betty King, U.S. representative to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, Dr. Phyllis R. Magrab, director of the Child Development Center and Dr. Wallace J. Mlyniec, an associate dean at the Law Center.

The lecture was also sponsored by Lauinger Library, the Child Development Center, the History

Department, the Lecture Fund and the Wagner Family Trust. The Eleanor Roosevelt Center at Val-Kill, which uses the former first lady's New York home to "preserve and promote Mrs. Roosevelt's legacy in a variety of areas, including human rights," sponsors the series.

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SECTION: A; Pg. 2

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HEADLINE: Despite trying times first lady remains focused and energetic

SOURCE: Staff

BYLINE: NANCY MATHIS, Houston Chronicle Washington Bureau

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

WASHINGTON - Perhaps it's symbolic that in the nation's capital, as temperatures hit another record for unseasonable warmth, first lady **Hillary** Rodham **Clinton** on Monday unveiled the White House's Christmas theme of "Winter Wonderland."

As the impeachment move against her husband continues unabated despite surveys showing that the public is overwhelmingly opposed to it, **Hillary Clinton's** year of lows is about to end - with her at a high.

The first lady's public approval ratings recently topped 69 percent in the polls; she graced the December cover of Vogue in an elegant Oscar de la Renta gown; and she served as a tireless campaigner for Democrats who defied history by winning additional seats in Congress.

Whatever private anger remains from her public humiliation never seems to leave the White House.

"She gives off an enormous, focused energy and, oddly enough, a kind of radiant peace," gushed Vogue.

As she stood in the State Dining Room, which is decorated with a giant gingerbread castle guarded by a sugary Buddy the dog, she thanked decorators for a "wonderful partnership of people who come in to help us kind of lend an air of fantasy and magic" to the White House.

Later Monday, she appeared on a pre-taped segment of The Rosie O'Donnell Show, where she sang a duet with the star and hawked her new book, Dear Socks, Dear Buddy: Kids' Letters to the First Pets. And, much of her time remains devoted to saving America's treasures that are in need of protection or refurbishment or speaking on childrens' rights.

"We let her actions and her words speak for themselves," said Marsha Berry, the first lady's spokeswoman, declining to provide an interpretation of **Hillary Clinton's** current situation.

Sherry Bebitch Jeffe, a California commentator, noted that **Hillary Clinton** has become "an object of fascination" around the world. Indeed, when President Clinton visited Japan recently a housewife asked him if his wife and daughter had forgiven him and allowed as to how she doubted she would have forgiven her husband.

"The theme of the coverage was how well she has responded to the problems of her husband and how well she is playing the role of the wronged, but steadfast, wife," Jeffe said.

"There is a perception out there that 'as Hillary goes, so goes the nation' and it's been that way since day one. Had she not responded as she did and had she not rallied to him then he would have been in graver danger than he is now," Jeffe added.

Jeffe attributed the first lady's continued embrace of her husband following his acknowledgment of an affair with White House intern Monica Lewinsky as a key reason the public has continued to support him.

The political feelings toward the first lady have only lately become warm. During the 1996 presidential campaign, **Hillary Clinton** remained under wraps, traveling to the nation's smaller cities and to groups where she would be welcomed. This year, she attended hundreds of fund-raising events and was a relentless campaigner for California Sen. Barbara Boxer and New York Senator-elect Charles Schumer.

Many people soured on the first lady during her handling of the health care debacle in 1994 in which she led the effort to overhaul the nation's medical care system. And, for much of independent counsel Kenneth Starr's four-year investigation, the first lady has been as much a target of his probe as the president.

Rehabilitation of her reputation and image had been under way for sometime but hastened dramatically in January once Starr's investigation of Clinton's affair with Lewinsky became public.

Last week at Georgetown University's **Eleanor Roosevelt Lecture Series** on Children's Rights, the first lady spoke about the women and children she has met on her many travels abroad, people who struggle daily for basic rights.

She could even joke about the 1996 news reports about her conversations with Eleanor Roosevelt. "I thought I needed to discuss this speech with Eleanor Roosevelt," she deadpanned.

So in Washington this week, the bizarre heat wave is supposed to break. Seasonal temperatures are supposed to return. The first lady will travel with the president on a historic trip to Israel. The House Judiciary Committee debates impeachment.

And, there were reports that **Hillary Clinton** is being considered as Time Magazine's Man of the Year.

GRAPHIC: Mug: **Hillary Clinton**

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 18, 1999

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