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### TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

## THE CASEY JOURNALISM CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

"The American Family: A Tradition Under Siege"

## **CONFERENCE**

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

College Park, Maryland

Sunday, September 26, 1993

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## THE CASEY JOURNALISM CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES:

# "THE AMERICAN FAMILY: A TRADITION UNDER SIEGE" September 26, 1993

DEAN CLEGHORN: The

Attorney General will be with us shortly, and we would like to finish most of the program before her talk in the way of introductions and so forth.

I am Reese Cleghorn, and I am Dean of the College of Journalism at the University of Maryland. I welcome you to the first conference of the Casey Journalism Center for Children and Families of the college. We will have just a few introductions tonight, though there are many in this room who might be recognized on such an occasion for the role that they have had in helping us to develop this center.

I first want to recognize three executives of the Casey Foundation, which was made, which has made possible this evening, this conference, and this center. I will ask them to stand briefly as they are introduced, and please continue eating as we do this.

Dr. Douglas Nelson, Executive Director of the Casey

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Foundation, who will be here at the table with the Journalists tomorrow morning to launch the discussions there. Mr. William Rust, Director of Communications, who is working with us as Program Officer for the Foundation. Mrs. Betty King, Director of Administration and Operations of the Casey Foundation.

We are very pleased to be associated with the Casey Foundation in our work. It is the largest foundation dealing exclusively with issues affecting children, and in particular with policy issues. It's good works may be found in many of the communities from whom, or from which the journalists here are drawn tonight. We are pleased to note the Foundation will be moving about this time next year from Greenwich, Connecticut to our great city of Baltimore.

Next I want to recognize the Chancellor of the University of Maryland system, Dr. Donald Langenberg, if he would stand, and the Provost and Vice President of the University of Maryland at College Park, Dr. Daniel Fallon, and members of the new National Advisory Board of the Casey Journalism Center, which has been established to represent a broad range of specializations

in journalism. To help us as we take the next steps in this endeavor, Ms. Tonda Rush, Chief Executive Officer of the National Newspaper Association, Ms. Laura

Staff Writer with <u>The Washington Post</u>, and Dr. John Freeman, <u>Lederer</u> Professor of Pediatric Epilepsy at Johns Hopkins University.

Now I would like to introduce for welcoming remarks, the President of the University of Maryland at College Park, Dr. William E.

DR. KIRWAN: Thank you very much, Reese. It is my pleasure to be with you this evening, and to have this opportunity to, to welcome you to the University of Maryland at College Park, and to this inaugural event of the Casey Center.

Certainly we are very honored tonight to have Attorney General Janet Reno as our keynote speaker. I know you share with me the feelings about the inspired leadership that she has brought to our nation. We are also very pleased to have Doug Nelson, Bill Rust, and Betty King with us from the Casey Foundation.

The university is very proud to be able to serve as furnition the home to the Casey Center for Children and Families.

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As a first time grandfather for only one week, my interest in young children has reached new heights. We are delighted to have such a distinguished group of fellows to serve as the first class in this Casey program.

We believe that the Casey Foundation has chosen well in selecting the University of Maryland for the home of this center, first because of the strength of our College of Journalism which has been widely recognized as one of the leading colleges of journalism in the nation, but also because there is on this campus considerable expertise on areas that relate to children and family. We have with us this evening, and a person who will be on the program tomorrow, Andrew Billingsley, who is one of the nation's leading experts on the black family. have national experts on education of disadvantaged crime vouth, among youth, drug abuse, and demographics. Faculty from the campus represented this evening with working in this areas are Peter Leone, Ray Lorian, Harriett Pressor, Charles Willford, and Denise Godfridson. So we believe that we have the commitment and interest on this campus, and the expertise to support the activities of the Casey Center.

As one other indication of this interest, this institution's interest in the general area of, of young people, families, dis, disadvantaged youth, the university and Coca Cola will announce a major award this Friday about a partnership between the College Park campus, the District of Columbia Schools, and the Coca Cola Foundation to identify at risk young people with the goal of having them come to the university and complete a college degree.

So we think there is a, a wonderful environment here at College Park for carrying out the work of the Casey Center. We look forward to great things from the center, and under the able leadership of Cathy Trost, Dean Cleghorn, and the wonderful faculty of the College of Journalism. I am sure these great things will happen. Thank you very much.

DEAN CLEGHORN: Thank you, Bill. When the Casey Foundation approached us some time ago to discuss it's first initiative in journalism with journalists, we felt that we had been presented with a wonderful opportunity, and one we simply must not fail with. We immediately plunged into an assessment of the

coverage of the issues involved across the country in a rather a, a rather hasty but in some ways very revealing study as we went into creation of the center.

We found a very mixed scene, one in which some parts of print and broadcast were doing a really superb job covering these issues, and some of that work was done by people who are in this room tonight. found also that it was a field that in many ways was very inadequately reported overall. We are now in the midst of a very extended research, piece of research work to pin that down further. We are about to finish the first part having to do with newspaper coverage, how papers cover these issues, who the assignment editors are, what space is allocated, who the specialists are. We will move next to magazines and broadcast, and on the basis of this work we will have real background with which to proceed, to become the national center for assistance to iournalism in this area. From the first we asked ourselves are we to be advocates? Are we to approach this subject with passion, or do the norms of objective journalism constrain us in our work? I will say that we intend for the center to uphold the highest standards of

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journalism. It will be an advocate of no organization, no foundation, no advocacy group, or for that matter no university and no journalism school. But it will be an ardent advocate and facilitator for better journalism in the field. We will not shy away from saying an advocate for children, and especially disadvantaged children, children in trouble, who are so numerous in this country and throughout the world today.

This country is paying more attention to these issues today I believe than ever before, but the outcome in terms of the nation's commitment I believe remains in doubt. A few people and some institutions, a few had the lonely work a few years ago of trying to bring some of these problems to the attention of the public. We must try to live up to the ground breaking effort that was made, and some of those efforts were made by the Casey Foundation. There were people in the '60s in particular we remember who were passionate on this subject.

I want to quote one of those who worked relentlessly for disadvantaged children in the south where I was at the time, as he also worked against the problems of race and poverty. A few of you know of Dr.

Raymond M. Wheeler, a Charlotte physician who led a physician's team into Mississippi in 1967 to examine the consequences of hunger, and found children who then were described in careful detail and in photographs for the rest of the nation to see in a stark picture of horror. Their report was published in a book called Hunger U.S.A. Today, and as some of you recognize that book had very powerful impact. It was followed by a CBS prime time documentary called "Hunger in America." As a result of this good journalism, the country's attention for a brief time was riveted on hunger, malnutrition, and in particular disadvantaged children who were subject to that.

We hope the work of the Casey Center will lead us into a new era of journalist's committed involvement on a great national problem. But there is more to this than reporting the facts. As Dr. Wheeler told the Children's Foundation more than two decades ago, "We have had many studies, we know a great many facts about these problems. We still need more but we know a lot." Then he said, "Perhaps we ought to stop talking about all this and turn the process around and study ourselves.

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Study," he said, "ourselves and try to find out why we have priorities which are out of order, and why knowing that as we do, we still allow horrible conditions to persist." So I believe those in this room also should take that as a mandate and as a challenge and call to action, as well as the further definition of the facts and the interpretation of those facts in the field.

We do have as our new director for this center a person splendidly prepared to do this work here, and I will bring her forward now, Cathy Trost, Director of the Casey Journalism Center, who for seven years before she joined us here was covering these issues awfully well for The Wall Street Journal, and who does bring a passion to this subject. Cathy.

MS. TROST: We had an exceptionally strong field of candidates for the 30 fellowships that we awarded to the first Casey Journalism Center conference. We had 164 applications representing almost every state, and the 30 finalists here with us tonight are a talented and committed group. I would like them to stand in unison now so that we can acknowledge them briefly. If they could all stand at their

tables.

Media coverage of children's and family issues has grown more sophisticated as news rooms across the country begin to cover these issues as serious beats. A survey of 61 newspapers and news services, which we just completed at the Casey Center, show that more than half have added children's and family beats in the last three years. But barriers to good coverage still exist, and reporters still struggle to make sense of the complex web of programs and policies which affect children's well being.

Over the next three days 27 experts will lead intensive briefings and discussions about emerging children's issues. We hope to all emerge with a better understanding of the complicated forces that shape children's lives today.

I am told that the Attorney General is going to be here in about 10, 15 more minutes, so we are going to resume eating, have dessert, and when she comes I will come back up at that point.

Restact. The plague of violence against children and teenagers in this country is escalating. As President

Clinton pointed out this week, homicide is now the second leading cause of death among Americans age 15 to 25, and more teenage boys die from gunshot wounds than any other cause. As State Attorney in Dade County, Florida, Janet Reno saw that there were links between neglected children and the growing incidence of serious crimes by juveniles. As Attorney General of the United States she has become a powerful voice on behalf of children, arguing that the cycle of violence will not be punishment alone, but slowed by by a national commitment to meeting the needs of vulnerable children and their families, starting early before they are even born with prevention strategies like prenatal care, quality day care and early childhood education, preventing teen pregnancies, and strengthening families.

After the Attorney General's remarks we will have a period of question and answer with the journalists here in the room, and they should identify themselves and their affiliations when they ask the questions.

We are very honored to have Attorney General Janet Reno as our speaker tonight.

ATTY. GENERAL RENO: It

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is a privilege to be here. As many of you know I have some acquaintance with journalists. They raised me, and I feel quite at home. I have also been extraordinarily impressed as I have traveled around the nation at the initiatives undertaken by various newspapers in various places in the nation that I think really reflect leadership that is needed and that is critical.

I came to the point I am at by taking office in 1978 as State Attorney in Dade County. I started to focus on the juvenile division of our office thinking that that would be the place really to prevent crime. But it did not take me very long to realize that we would never have enough dollars if we waited until someone was adjudicated delinquent to correct all the children, and to deal with all the problems that we faced.

I then started focusing on dropouts because we saw a direct correlation between dropouts and delinquency. It became clear to me that we would never be able to correct all the children and provide an environment for all our children sufficient to get them off on the right track if we waited until the dropout programs then in effect took place. Too often we had children 11, 12, and 13

who had already fallen behind two grade levels, lost their self-esteem, gotten into other conduct that was used I think to attract attention.

So we started focusing on four and five year olds in neighborhood intervention programs surrounding Head Start. At that point the crack epidemic hit in Miami in 1985. The doctors took me to our large public hospital as we struggled to figure out what to do about crack babies and their crack involved mothers.

Doctors taught me so very much about the problems of childhood, of how important the ages of zero to three were. I looked at all the community initiatives underway. So many people were trying to do good things for and about, and with children. I tried to understand why the various programs were failing. It seemed to me that one of the reasons was that people focused on one narrow point in time, or one narrow problem. Juvenile judges would focus just on delinquency. Child welfare experts would focus on abuse and neglect. The two of them would never talk. Teachers would focus on a learning disability without focusing on the home environment. It was a fragmented focused initiative that did not look at

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the child's life as a whole, nor the child in the context of the child's family.

Then it also became clear to me that as part of this fragmentation too many people were focused on their narrow discipline. The police officer tried to figure out what to do about youth violence without talking to teachers or social workers or doctors. Pediatricians tried to figure out what they were going to do about children to enable them to grow as strong constructive human beings without looking to see what happened to the child as the child went into the community. So many people focused in their narrow little world without looking at the whole.

The federal government tried to respond by doing a lot of grant work and throwing money at it, throwing money at it through grants that had a lot of strings attached, through grants that went to communities without any needs or resource assessment from the communities. It simply did not look again at the whole problem. There would be a grant for a particular purpose, but if you could not comply with that particular purpose you could not have the money. It was often

times the federal government telling communities what to do as if the federal government knew better.

The fourth reason I think so many of our efforts have failed is that communities were fragmented. There were so many diverse interests, and particularly as they looked to Washington for money they would get fragmented in their approach. They would start competing for the dollars, and instead of taking the limited resources they had and planning in an effective way as to their needs and resources, they would focus on federal dollars, get competitive, and stop working together.

Finally, and I think most important of all, people were not involved. Even in communities police, teachers, social workers too often said we know how to do it better than you, we are going to tell you what to do without consulting with the community, finding out what people thought, finding out what was best in terms of the community. Those seemed to me to be the five reasons that we have failed too often in thinking about children.

I have become convinced that unless we focus on children we will never be able to build enough prisons 18

years from now. We will not have a work force 15, 10 years from now with the skills necessary to fill the jobs to maintain America as a first great nation. It becomes absolutely imperative that we focus on children. But how to correct these five deficiencies that I have talked about?

I think we have got to tell communities, look, you understand your needs and resources better. Throughout the nation, from the National Association of County Commissioners, League of Cities, Mayors conferences, everywhere I have gone people in the community seemed to know better, seemed to understand the need for early intervention and prevention far better than, frankly I think Congress and many people in Washington do.

Thus we need to challenge communities, you tell us what you need, you tell us what resources you have, you tell us what we can do. I think we then have got to make sure that the federal government comes together in a more comprehensive approach.

I used to sit around a table at home and have five federal agencies in town. They had not talked to each other, they did not know what each other did, they had

not designed their programs to get the best return on the dollar by combining their efforts in a comprehensive fashion. We have started, in terms of the various cabinet level agencies, to start talking together, to start planning our programs around how can a Department of Justice delinquency prevention program best compliment the Department of Education's grant to a particular community. But we have a long way to go because there are still so many strings attached that not even waivers can help correct.

I then think we have got to say to communities, look, how you do it is up to you, but we have got to establish a national agenda for children. Each community may do it differently, but you have got to involve people in terms of addressing this national agenda.

The first thing we have got to do is do something significant about reducing teen pregnancy in America. You can come back to every problem and trace it back to an early pregnancy, a child who got pregnant at 14, and by the time she was 20 she had four children and her hopes and dreams were dashed, and she was getting into crack. You could just see the cycle repeat itself.

I think we can make a difference, again, if we involve the community. If we go to the community and understand from the community how best to do this, how best to establish parenting skills courses in our high schools. Something is wrong with a nation that says to a person who has no knowledge of raising children because of the breakdown of family to date, look, we say, you have got to have certain graduate requirements to graduate from high school. What about courses in parenting skills?

We have got to free our parents time to be with their children. I think this is the greatest challenge to any work force in America, how we put children and family first in our work forces, in our various businesses, how we give parents quality time to be with their children, particularly in this terribly complex and often times discouraging world that children face.

Then, as was pointed out, we have got to provide This is where you all have been so prenatal care. effective, or at least the journalists who have taken the lead in this area in terms of trying to convey to the average person why prenatal care is so important.

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Doctor after doctor will tell me that this is the most formative time in a person's life in terms of what medical care can do to produce a strong and healthy life. We have got to articulate it so everybody will understand. If they do not understand from the need to invest in children, let us put it to them in terms of their tax paying dollars. For every dollar invested in prenatal care we will save three dollars for health care costs associated with low birth weights caused by lack of prenatal care.

Let us start, and I think the whole health care reform effort is going, one of the most critical pieces of it is the need to provide preventative medical care for children and families. It breaks my heart in the 15 years I was State Attorney, people knew me, they knew how to get in touch with me, they knew that I would help them with their problems, and again and again there would be the desperate from someone who health call had n o insurance, who made too much money to be eligible for Medicaid, who could not get simple preventative medical care or simple needed care for their child because they did not have the money.

For each dollar invested in immunizations, for each

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dollar invested in well baby check-ups, for each dollar invested in preventative medical care we are going to save dollars down the road, and we have got to figure out how we can convey that to your readers and to the citizens of this country so that they are willing to make that investment.

We have got to understand in words, and the doctors can be so eloquent when those doctors really care about the situation, how important that age of zero to three is. All the preventative medical care in the world will not make any difference unless we provide a nurturing environment.

(Jackson?)

As I went to the neonatal unit at Jack's Memorial Hospital in Miami, I would see babies, this the beginning of the crack epidemic before we had figured out what to do with them, who had not been held or talked to except when changed or fed for about six weeks. They were just lying in their bassinets almost beginning to respond not as humans but as little animals. Whereas a child severely deformed through birth defects, with tubes coming out of everywhere, was across the nursery. Both parents tried to be with that child as much as they possibly could

around the clock. That child through the pain and the torture that she was involved in was beginning to respond with smiles and with human affirmation.

I think I began to understand better than ever before why we have got to focus on that zero to three. All the delinquency programs, all the special education programs will not make any difference unless we can focus on that first three years. 50 percent of all learned human response is learned during the first year of life. The concept of reward and punishment, and the concept of a conscience is developed in those first three years. What good is a prison 18 years from now if the child has absolutely no concept of a conscience? We see these terrible examples of youth violence, and then we turn around to see who committed it and find a child who is, has no remorse whatsoever because their world was not shaped in those formative years.

We have got to make sure that the educare of zero to three, as I call it, good safe constructive child care, recognizing that that time is such a formative time, is blended into Head Start, and that Head Start is improved and enhanced and provided everywhere for children who

do not have the opportunity to have supervision and structure at home.

We have got to free teachers times to teach. I look at the paperwork that teacher after teacher complains of and shows me. I look at all the problems that teachers have to deal with, the child coming to school racked by domestic dissention at home, the child coming to school without any structure at home, the child coming to school without having been readied for school in the first five years. The teacher spends more time making up for lost time than teaching.

Yet think of what we have asked our teachers to do in these last 30 years. We face the most unprecedented educational challenge probably in all of human history. In the last 100 years think of what we have learned, flight, man to the moon, atomic energy, sulfag, penicillin, television, telephones, the automobile, probably the most incredible burst of knowledge in all of human history, and the schools have not begun to be able to keep up with it. We have got to free their time to teach. We have got to make teaching the wonderful, wonderful profession it is.

I remember my school years. I hear from my

teachers in these last seven months as they write to tell me that they remember me, and they did not know, some of them are less favorable than others, did not think you would get there, Janet. But it is so wonderful to hear from them, and I remember how magical they were in my life. Yet I see teachers so beat down by the burdens that we have placed on them, placed so many difficult challenges, and somehow or another we have got to let people know that teachers, the great teacher, the wonderful teacher is little lower than the angels.

But then we have got to look at what we are doing

But then we have got to look at what we are doing with our schools. The afternoon and evening hours are so critical. Has it ever bothered you to drive past a school after 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon and see it locked and unused, as you have just covered a city commission meeting where somebody is crying out for a new recreational facility for our children? It has never made any sense at all to me. Yet as I have traveled around the country talking to delinquents, talking to former gang members, talking to kids in trouble, and I asked them the question, "What would you do to prevent yourself from getting in trouble?" "If you had something

afternoons and in the evenings for me, and not just sports," say they. "If we just could get to the computer banks at school. If we could do something in theater. If I had somebody to talk to, somebody who did not put me down, somebody who did not hassle me, somebody who treated me with respect." If we took all that we spend for delinquency programs and put them up front in after school and evening programs that really challenged our youngsters we could make such an incredible difference. But their comment about people talking to them is also important. I think this may be one of the great challenges of journalism today, how we get to children, how we talk to them.

I was in a delinquency program in Omaha and these

I was in a delinquency program in Omaha and these ten kids came in. They were all in serious trouble. Here were all the politicians. They looked at us like we were all a bunch of politicians, and that we were coming to, and I started probing and talking to them, and it took me about five minutes to get them to start talking. One of the first things they said was how people put them down. How people, teachers, police officers and others hassle them. But then I listened to them and they are so

incredibly sharp, and they started naming the people in their community who could make a difference to them. A man without a high school education who had started a program for boys was obviously one of their saints. Every kid knew him, knew what he had tried to do in the community, knew how he had respected them, what he had done. Somehow or another both journalists and attorneys general, and people who care about children have got to figure out how we get into their world and talk with them.

We have got to understand that we can do so much in terms of teaching them once we get them into our elementary schools, teaching them not to be violent. The D.A.R.E. and other drug education programs have done so much to prevent people from getting into drugs. We can do the same thing with violence. Across the country there are so many wonderful conflict resolution programs that teach our children how to resolve conflict peacefully. It can make that difference.

But that goes back to the whole concept of the family. This country has for too long ignored domestic violence. There are still communities in this nation that

Doctors in

what is new, that has been happening for a long time. But I still persist that the child who watches his father beat his mother is going to come to accept violence as a way of life. We have got to intervene in the domestic violence that is racking this country. emergency rooms can no longer afford just to stitch up the bruises and cuts. They should be referring this person for counseling to try to interrupt the cycle of violence. Prosecutors no longer should accede to victim's desire to drop charges just because they are afraid or do not want to be bothered. We have got to persist in carrying through with the prosecution, and in diverting people into programs that can interrupt the cycle of violence so it is not handed down from one generation to another.

We have got to focus on the family through using our, our schools, freeing our teacher's time to teach, and putting into our schools people who can provide the counseling for the family as well as the child, and bring that family into the school so that there is a place, a safe place that a person can go for the help, the support, the

do not consider it to be very much of a problem at all. So

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encouragement through crisis.

We have got to see what can be done through community policing. I have been so gratified to see other communities throughout the country using community policing as a problem solving technique that goes to not just a police problem but a family problem which often times brings down the family and causes the delinquency. But again, it is people working together, schools, police, social workers, everyone coming together to look at the family as a whole.

Most of the people I see want to be good parents, but the world is so overwhelming to them they do not know what to do. Just at the point they think they are getting ahead the plumbing starts to leak and everything falls a part around them and they do not know who to go to to get help. Or there is an illness and they do not know where to go to get help. We can provide enough support without telling them what to do, to help them help themselves, but we wait until the crisis occurs. We wait until the child has to be taken to the emergency room having run a temperature of 103 for two nights before we intervene with preventative medical care. We

wait until the crisis occurs.

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Then finally, we have got to look at how we are educating our children for the future. So many children are graduating from high school without a skill that can enable them to earn a living wage. We have summer job programs that are not tied to the child's aptitude and interest, are not tied to the school's program for the fall. It seems to me we should take our 7th graders, look at their aptitude and interest, match summer job programs, summer job experience with school experience, school work experience, so that that child knows that if they follow the prescribed route they can graduate with a skill that can enable them, can enable them to earn a living wage.

We have got to give our children an opportunity to belong to something they care about. Every time I turn around and talk to another gang member, or former gang member, if you could give me something that I could belong to, something I could identify with, something where I could feel like I was somebody it would help. Certainly we can take that desire that causes youngsters to come into gangs and put them into organizations that

can change our world. I look at the Civilian Conservation Corps of the depression era and see the results through my communities and through so many others. I look at World War II and I remember my aunts as they went off to war, one as an Army nurse behind Patton's Army in North Africa, and one as woman's Army service pilot. They were heroines to me, and they were going off to help save a world. I look at young people who went halfway around the world for John Kennedy's Peace Corps. The challenge is on our streets, and clearly it seems to me in communities throughout America we can challenge our youngsters in a way that can make a difference for them.

We have so much to do. But if I, I wondered what would happen when I came to Washington. I wondered whether it would be overwhelming. I wondered whether the rest of the nation would feel the same way. I have an absolutely strong positive, I am absolutely convinced that we can do it now because everywhere I have gone people are talking the same language of investing in children, invest in families, trust people, involve people, provide comprehensive programs that give them the chance to get off on the right foot. Again, I am very

proud that in many instances journalists are leading the way. I would welcome your questions.

MS. MARINUCCI: Ms. Reno, my name is Carla Marinucci, I am with The San Francisco Examiner. As you know, California immigration is an issue of great importance to us, and immigrant families are, produce our agriculture in many ways. But Governor Pete Wilson has had a big rise in popularity in the state's polls by suggesting that children of undocumented laborers particularly should be banned from school in California, and should suffer cutbacks in health care and infant care, so forth. I am interested in your thoughts on this issue and the whole dilemma of the immigrant situation as it is right now, particularly as it relates to children and families.

ATTY. GENERAL RENO: I think you can do so much in terms of making sure people know how much immigrants have contributed. There is, I have seen one study that is now on my desk, I understand that there may be another, that points out that for the burdens that immigration places on a community there are many benefits that arise as a result.

Certainly I can speak of my community where I have watched our schools, our jails, our public hospital overwhelmed, but I have watched immigrants in the last 30 years in Dade County make invaluable contributions in building a, a city that is, has grown in leaps and bounds.

I think it is important that we move, I think immigration may be the single most difficult issue that I face in the time that I am Attorney General. How we balance this nation's tradition as a nation of immigrants, while at the same time recognizing the burdens. I think the best way to deal with suggestions like the Governor's is to try to point out what contributions have been made and how it is balanced.

One area where I do not think their contribution is made, and I think it is a very difficult area, is, are those undocumented aliens who are currently in our prisons. The number, there are 26 percent of those in federal prisons are undocumented aliens. That is a, a heavy burden with little return. We are working trying to figure out how we can absorb some of that burden from the states.

MS. MOHLER: I am Mary

Mohler from The Ladies' Home Journal. I have noticed a lot of people talking about the fact that our children are bombarded with images of violence from the media, from television, from television programs, from music videos and rap music. Is there any way to protect children from the images of violence they see around them without evoking censorship?

#### ATTY. GENERAL RENO: I

think one of the ways, and I think America is prepared to do it, and I think they are sending a message. I do not watch television but I am kind of appalled every time I walk into somebody's living room and they keep it on and I see what is happening, though it seems to me it may be improving slightly. But I think you can avoid the censorship issues by America sending word to its advertisers that we not only do not want violence advertised, but we would like for you to take at least the afternoon and evening hours and try to use television for the constructive medium that it could be in terms of educational opportunities and the like. I think, that is the way I think best to proceed.

I think, again, journalism has done a lot towards

publicizing some of the reports indicating the correlation with violence. But there again, I think it is extraordinarily important that we do not blame it all on television. If it is not, it is again, violence is a learned response, and yes, television can be a contributor. But it is that domestic violence at home, it is the violence in the world around, and I think there is going to be no one simple answer to it, but certainly that could be a threat of it.

Jane Daugherty from The Detroit Free Press. I was wondering if in your travels around the country, in talking to some of the states where there are major family preservation movements, if you have had time to reflect on, I mean some of them seem mostly cost cutting measures. In Michigan a very dysfunctional family gets six weeks of intensive in home services, but then is basically off the books in terms of the child abuse that provoked the involvement with family preservation. Particularly from your perspective as a former State Attorney, do you think our criminal justice system, the court system needs to move more quickly in establishing

the status of children in the system, and either moving them out of foster care more quickly and placing them for adoption?

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#### ATTY. GENERAL RENO:

That is one of the trickiest questions I know because we addressed it again and again with respect to the issue of crack babies. I have so many mixed emotions about it. I do not think the child development experts have, have really reached any consensus on that yet. What troubles me is I would see a, the doctors would teach me how important those first weeks were in terms of bonding in a nurturing environment. I would see children's lives just dashed during that first year or two years as we tried to get the mother off crack and back into a strong family relationship, often with failure, and then the child is bounced from one foster parent to another. I used to think to myself why do we not just terminate the parental rights? Then I would get calls from people, "As State Attorney, perhaps you could help me. I was born in Miami. I am trying to find my mother. I was put up for adoption when I was little. I desperately, desperately want it." I never, apparently in, people knew that I was

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interested in children's issues, so they would call me. It is so heart breaking. I do not know the answer and I do not think the doctors know the answer.

It was so touching to me when I saw a child who killed a fellow that he was with at 13, and I went back through his whole life. He adored his crack involved mother, just worshipped her. She cared deeply for him. If we could ever get her off crack we could make such a difference. But it is again, cost cutting is probably a good description of a lot of the programs. We say, okay, we will get that mother into treatment. We get her detoxed, we get her stabilized. She does fine in treatment. We get her reunited with her children and then we send her back to the apartment over the open air drug market where it started in the first place. We do not provide after care. We do not provide follow-up. We do not provide a drop-in service, and we just let her shift for herself. This comes back to the lack of a continuum.

I think probably the best approach until we have better information, if ever we will on that issue, is we have got to start early. I think the states that are in, I cannot quantify this yet, the states that are saying, look,

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we are not going to give up on any age group, but we are at least going to start doing it right in zero to three, and then as we get zero to three right we will start expanding to zero to five. I think those states are probably the states that are going to be most successful. Again, I do not think we should dictate to states how it be done because it is going to vary from one place to another. But I just think that the beginning of a comprehensive effort with zero to three in the families of zero to three can make a difference.

MS. LOFTUS: I am Mary Loftus from Winter Haven, Florida, down in your neck of the woods. You mentioned teenage pregnancy as being one of the precursors of many of these social issues. Yet in central Florida we face a lot of resistance to programs for family planning, sex education in the schools, face resistance from large religious communities, especially the fundamentalists, the right wing churches, the largest and most well funded in town. How do you see them as being enticed to partake in your overview of ...?

ATTY, GENERAL RENO: It

is going to require some courage and willingness to speak

out on the issue, and I am reminded of a situation that I saw in Miami, where the issue came as to whether a school based clinic should be established. The school board considered it. The school board's morning was just faced with one speaker after another railing against doing this, with the various groups that you mentioned there in abundance. The noise was overwhelming. The board voted, however, to place the clinic in the school, and it was interesting in the poll that The Herald did in the following weeks. Most, a majority of people supported the board in that effort.

The time has come to cut through it, I mean, to start talking about the hard issues. I think America, unless we start talking about these hard issues, and unless we are willing to stand up and, and discuss it we are going to get into deeper and deeper trouble. I think the tendency has been, and I, I do not know why this preoccupation with single issues clouding discussion about so many others, and preventing discussion whether it be sentencing policies or family planning information, we have just got to start talking about them and come up with solutions.

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MS. RANDALL: lam Sharon

Randall from The Monterey County Herald. You aptly targeted teen pregnancy. It is a tremendous issue in our county. We have one of the highest teen pregnancy rates in the state of California. What I am told listening to the community, people who work with these young women, is that the high rate of teenage pregnancy in our area has less to do with birth control than with self-esteem. Most of the young women who get pregnant choose to do so in our area. They are having babies by choice at 14 and even younger. How do we deal with that?

not think, and that is the reason I come back to a continuum of starting with prenatal care. Everything, every step along the way to build a strong and healthy person who has self-esteem, who has respect, who has done well in school. You are not going to solve the problem just by focusing on teen pregnancy prevention programs. It is going to be how you raise that youngster to think, look, I can be a lawyer, and yes I would rather be a lawyer than, than get pregnant and have my hopes and fears dashed. It really, you have hit it on the head,

it really comes to self-esteem, and all those threads that come through it involving somebody's afternoon. If she does not sit and watch television all afternoon and look at the soaps and feel like a slob as opposed to doing something constructive, and getting a pat on the back from a teacher, or excelling at basketball, or running circles around the, the computer lab supervisor because she is so bright and able. It is finding the difference. It is finding what interests that child. It is, it is not an easy answer. I think the tendency we have, and I think you will be hearing from Lisbeth Schorr, and I think she is one of those that has been very important to me in pointing out you cannot just solve this piece, you have got to look at the whole.

MR. KATZ: I am Jeffrey Katz / I know the welfare system from top to bottom. What from your perspective and background needs to be done to improve child support enforcement?

ATTY. GENERAL RENO: I was one of the few prosecutors in Florida to do child support enforcement, and became so famous at it that they wrote a rap song about me that the kids enjoyed

When I took office the child support immensely. enforcement system in America was in shambles. It was one of the most frustrating areas that I dealt with, and I did it because I thought it was so important. But if I had run our criminal justice system's functions in the office the way we had run child support at the outset, and even as I was leaving Dade County, the whole criminal justice system would have crumbled. But we are engaged throughout the country in building a much better system. We have got to get it all linked by computers so that every state talks back and forth to each other by computer, that it is totally linked, that the court calendars are linked to the central depository systems, that we have every bit of locating information that we can, and exchange information back and forth, that we eliminate state lines as an arbitrary boundary to, to collecting child support. But I think mostly it is getting the system automated so that we run it like it should be run.

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Madigan for <u>The Chicago Tribune</u>. Recognizing the complexity of the issues of violence I was wondering if

MR. MADIGAN:

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Charles

the administration anticipates any further action on the issue of gun control?

ATTY. GENERAL RENO: The

President has said very clearly that he wants to get the Brady bill passed, and that he wants to get a ban on assault weapons passed. I think that those will be the two principal efforts in this initiative with the crime bill.

MR. MADIGAN: Beyond

that?

ATTY. GENERAL RENO: He

has not spoken beyond that. I personally have always felt that each state should adopt a law that requires anyone who possesses a weapon, any kind of a weapon, no matter where it is possessed, to be licensed, and then being licensed to demonstrate that they know how to safely and lawfully use the weapon, and that they are capable and willing to safely and lawfully use it, and then require revocation and procedures for those who fail to do so, and strict punishment.

MS. ENGRAM: I am Sara Engram from <u>The Baltimore Sun</u>. You have mentioned domestic violence. I would like to bring that to the

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forefront, but a lot of politicians do not want anything to do with that issue. I wonder what you plan to do from, with your position in Washington to bring more attention to it?

# ATTY. GENERAL RENO:

When I took office in 1978 our marvelous medical examiner. Dr. Joe Davis, called me and said, "Janet, l have got 30 years worth of information over here at the morque as to why people have been killed in Dade County, and nobody has ever really analyzed it." We got some interns and went over there and did a thorough study, and found that 40 percent of the homicides in that 25 to 30 year period were husband - wife, boyfriend girlfriend, ex-spouse related. We developed application for an LEAAgrant based on that, and developed a domestic intervention program that is still in existence. We have built on that trying to focus attention on it. That was 14 years ago. It has been like pulling teeth to get people interested. First to get the judiciary Interestingly enough what has focused interested. attention there were far more women being appointed to the bench or being elected to the bench, and they have changed that significantly. The whole attitude of our bench now is totally changed except for perhaps one or two. It has been aided and abetted by good strong editorial support for judges in reflecting on judges who, who came up for editorial endorsement. I think that has been invaluable.

The police, it was like I needed five bulldozers to get the police interested which always puzzled me since domestic violence calls are one of the most dangerous calls that a police officer can respond to.

I do not like to threaten people with lawsuits, and I think that is a, but there is something to be said for them when I discovered that police were beginning to get interested because the police foundations were circulating information about police departments that had been successfully sued for failing to properly respond to domestic violence calls. So slowly the pieces are being put together, but it is, it is extraordinarily frustrating as to how long it takes to get everybody interested and on the same page.

MS. FRERKING: Back to the

prevention program, my name is Beth Frerking, Newhouse

News Service in Washington. One of the things that, that we keep running into both in school bond issues, that include the kinds of services sometimes that you are talking about, is that in most communities today maybe a quarter of the population, that is high in some places, have children in schools. You probably saw this in Florida with the older, elderly population. I wonder, it seems to me that we are not making the case with the people who are the property owners, and who vote on a lot of the things, or tell their politicians that they think those programs are important. Then particularly, if like the first questioner said, it is immigrant, immigrant communities where they do not feel any connection. How do you see the Clinton administration making that case of, you know, more adequately with everybody?

of the things that I have asked our office of policy development to do in working with the other departments, HHS and Education, and I have asked them to work with a number of groups who are interested in the same area. I would like for us to try to develop a continuum that quantifies not just speculatively, but as

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clearly as we can what a dollar invested here will save

There are a couple of clear examples. The prenatal care it seems to me has been documented very, very well throughout the country, immunizations. But try to document what a dollar invested in this program can mean in terms of dollars saved. I have had experience because we had a school bond issue in the last five years before I came to Washington, and we also had the creation of the Children's Services Council.

The council was created, we had to do two referendums on that council, one for the creation of the council and that was approved. But secondly, we could also give it the authority to assess and add valorem tax of a small amount. Each county was permitted to do that, and a number of counties had been successful not only in getting the council passed but in getting the tax authorized. We failed in Dade County but it was in a curious election where it was made difficult, and where we, because of a home rule charter, could not have the council functioning to lay out what it would use the money for. So I think it was extremely difficult, and I

was not really surprised at the failure of the tax.

But it has succeeded, and it has succeeded by chambers of commerce, newspaper editorial support, newspaper follow-up, discussion, stories. One of the things that I would urge you to do because I have always, it has always intrigued me, you have got to make your stories about children shorter because I think what happens is that the reporter gets absolutely into their cause, they feel passionately about it, they cannot stop writing. The editor has said, okay, you can have all this space, and they keep writing and writing and writing. There is a tendency of America not to read beyond the first page.

I went back, my mother was one of those reporters who if not edited very carefully could write on and on forever, but she had a pretty good editor. I looked at some of her stories and the layout on the stories. There was great visual layout that attracted attention. The story was not too long, it was usually on, on one page, pretty bold. She had some, some impact in those days, or at least other people said that she did. So I think editorial support can be invaluable. The chamber's effort

can be invaluable. If you could build that coalition in the community you can sell it.

MS. HAND: I am Gail Stewart Hand from Grand Forks, North Dakota. I know that in Florida there have been a lot of cases prosecuted where pregnant women who drink or use drugs have been prosecuted for child abuse which is capturing the ire of the ACLU's reproductive freedom people. Where do you stand on that in terms of being an effective tool against putting children ...?

#### **ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO:**

I spend a lot of time with the doctors on that issue. The doctors again and again urged me not to prosecute because they felt that it would detour people from coming in for prenatal care. I spent a lot of time talking to them, talking with experts who had been involved in treating crack involved mothers, and they said that interestingly enough if the woman felt that she could come in, that she did not face prosecution, that she would not be punished, that at least for that pregnancy you could have some impact in terms of reducing or eliminating the drug usage during the pregnancy, and as

importantly, you got proper nutrition and the whole series of prenatal treatments that they felt were more important. So we made some conscious determinations not to file charges.

They were concerned too because they had heard about activities, and they found that based on recording requirements some women were going to a hospital in Monroe County so that they would not have to report drug usage. In the year before I left I heard of a couple of women who had had as many as five or six pregnancies while using crack, and I became fed up with it and had gone back to the doctors to talk to them again about what we could do in circumstances like that, and really had not resolved it with them before I left. But my approach to it was based on the doctor's strong feeling that the prenatal care would be discouraged and that it was absolutely the most important part of the whole undertaking.

MS. WILLIAMS: I am Celeste Williams. I am a reporter for The Milwaukee

Journal in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. You addressed part of my question earlier, but if we could revisit a little bit the

question of exposure to violence that so many children are experiencing these days, especially as it relates to access to guns. We know, all know anyone who covers children knows that kids are not getting guns from the corner gun shop even though we know that many of these guns originate there. That is not where they are getting them. How are we going to address perhaps nationally the problem of this access, very easy access of guns to children?

ATTY. GENERAL RENO: You

can pass the laws saying that children cannot have guns. You can pass laws such as we did in Florida which penalized people for giving children access to guns in certain situations. That does not get them out of their hands. I mean we can limit guns, even if we pass laws concerning the distribution of guns you still have vast numbers out there and vast numbers that are going to be stolen sooner rather than later. I think we can take steps to limit guns but I do not think that that begins to be the answer that we have got, we have got to raise our children to disdain guns.

MS. DREYFOUS: Well, just

following up a little bit on all of this, I am Leslie Dreyfous with The Associated Press in New York. I am curious, you have been talking a lot about sort of a holistic approach in communication among various agencies and grass roots groups and that sort of thing. Whether it is issues of gun control or teen pregnancy, or whatever issue you believe for families and children, I wonder what you can do, what the Clinton administration can do to help push all of this to the top of the agenda, or get it on the front pages as all of us I think are interested in doing?

### ATTY. GENERAL RENO:

Well one of the things that I have tried to do is, is state what I feel and what my agenda is, and I have already attracted too much attention by being an Attorney General who talked about children instead of just about punishment and what we could do. I plan to continue to do that. At the same time, I have been meeting with the other cabinet agencies, with the other cabinet secretaries to talk about how we can join together in a more comprehensive package. That is a nightmare because there are so many specifically earmarked pots of money.

I mean just in the office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the Department of Justice, a lot of those dollars are earmarked by Congressional action for particular programs, and they have got all sorts of strings attached to them. We are going through this whole waiver process to see how we can use them more effectively. I think that the whole thrust of the enterprise and empowerment zone legislation is directed at saying to the communities, look, you come up with the plan, address a continuum not just of children but of job retraining, commercial development and the like. Then we will back you up. I think that is the way we have to We have been working with the Department of Education and HHS in our office in terms of the youth violence initiatives, and trying to figure out how we get monies to communities in a more comprehensive way. It is extremely difficult because of all the strings attached through the appropriations process, but I think we are making headway, not as fast as I would like.

MS. de BOER: My name is

Roberta de Boer. I am with <u>The Toledo Blade</u> newspaper.

You mentioned tonight, as you have in the past, the

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importance of freeing up working parents to spend more time with their children. I am curious what the mechanics of that might be in your opinion, particularly in a time when entrenchment means that fewer workers are doing more work, more people are doing temp work. How do you think this is best accomplished?

ATTY. GENERAL RENO:

think you can do a lot in terms of telecommuting. I am just amazed. I think in five, and clearly in ten years, we are going to have a whole new concept of the work force. A lot can be done at home through faxes, through computers, through communication in that fashion. I think we have got to look at work hours and flex time. We can, I think, be truly creative in that regard.

What we tried to do in Miami just as examples, and I have tried to stress it at the Department of Justice, teachers told me that one of the most difficult problems they had was in getting parents to school to become involved in their children's school programs. I remembered my mother, who would be a homeroom aide and the like, and how involved she was. As they point out, some parents do not care, but more often than not it

is working parents who cannot get away to get to the schools.

So we developed a concept of educational leave not for the parent to get an education but for the parent to go spend time at their children's school, in addition to annual leave and sick leave. It was amazing the response I would get from teachers when I would visit schools. Oh, Ms. so and so was here. She is from your office, and this educational leave idea is so great. We tried to develop all sorts of flex time approaches, job sharing programs. We have got a lot to learn, but I think more and more employers are coming to understand that it is important.

MS. PETRIE: I am Laurie Petrie from The Cincinnati Post. I think that, I wonder whether people, what you are saying I think makes a lot of sense to the public intellectually, starting early, early prevention, or prevention and early intervention. But I also hear from people, that is fine but resources are limited and we are dealing with crises all the time, and we cannot do both.

Also, I feel a sense of hopelessness from a lot of

people to the extent where they want draconian measures. A lot of people feel so fed up and say, forget the teenage pregnancy prevention, let us start mandating Norplant. I wonder if the American public is really where you are, where they would be ready to put the kind of resources behind prevention when they are dealing with so many crises and feeling fed up?

think, I think that is going to be the most difficult issue that we face in terms of violence, in terms of the crisis, or the crises in a wide variety of areas. Will they just get so fed up that they react? My approach, it was my approach in the 15 years I was State Attorney, is do not offer them panaceas, do not offer them more than you can deliver. Tell them what can be done and what cannot be done. Give them your best estimate of what needs to be done, and keep talking about it.

I have the sense that they are closer to, to what you described as my way of thinking then you give them credit for. There are a number of states, Florida is an example with its healthy start, that is making an investment up front, is willing to make that investment,

willing to expand on that investment as it is able to include more additional years. There is, and I must, if, I do not remember his name but there is one group that is now engaged in trying to figure out how you can convert from the crisis orientation to the prevention orientation. We have got to do it.

MS. MATCHAN: I am Linda Matchan from The Boston Globe newspaper. I have been impressed by the way in which the Clinton administration has defined health care as a target of prevention, have really zoomed in on this extremely significant problem, names it, gone coast to coast, spoken to Americans about the issue and, and are focusing on it and clearly are going to come out with something.

Now at the same time children's needs are arguably of equal or greater significance, not just because of the inherent misery of the children's lives, but because these are the building blocks of the next generation. You have described six or seven fronts that we have to be moving on right now, and I am wondering if it is too optimistic to think that this is going to be defined as a problem of the same scope, of the same importance, with the same

attention on the part of the Clinton administration?

#### ATTY. GENERAL RENO:

think the greatest single problem that we face in terms of children is the health care issue. I think if you look at the approach the Clinton administration is taking, or take health care, do it. Take the National Service Corps and do it. Riley is getting frustrated because some of his educational initiatives are taking back seat the health care reform. Too many of you, too many of the newspapers that you represent have suggested that perhaps the administration is biting off more than it can chew, and there are some that believe that.

I think their approach is the soundest possible. I think health care cuts across everything that we do. I think the, the money being spent for health care crisis that could have been prevented, if we can get a grip on health care, and this is what I spoke about Thursday at a Neonatal unit in Buffalo. If we can get a grip on health care I think that will be one of the most significant steps towards addressing the whole problem of how we invest in children up front. It goes to a wide range of issues. If we can get health care worked out so that we provide

mental health therapy, so that we can take that child who is sexually abused when they are four and five years old, and instead of just returning them home without much therapy we can address the problems and get them off on the right foot. If we can address through, through counseling domestic violence related trauma we can, if we can address through the health care reform initiative drug treatment, if we can get drug treatment provided to the people who are now standing in waiting lines across this nation, I think it will be the greatest step forward, for it is exactly what you all have been talking about, how you shift from crisis to up front.

MS. CLABBY: 1 think you mentioned earlier specific phone calls where people are looking for their adoptive, their biological parents?

ATTY. GENERAL RENO: Um-

hmm (indicating an affirmative response).

MS. CLABBY: Cathy Clabby from <u>The Times Union</u> in Albany. The people are breaking the law trying to get adoption records, trying to find out who their biological parents were, where their biological children are. I am wondering what you think about

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efforts to retroactively open files and let people find out who their parents are?

not know the answer to that. As I said, I have not resolved in my mind because no doctor could ever, or the doctors, some doctors felt very strongly one way or the other. But doctors that I respected were so split on the issue of termination of parental rights. It goes to the same thing, I just do not know the answer. It is one of the most troublesome issues that I have dealt with, and heartbreaking in some of it's dimensions. I hope we get a better handle on it. I am not sure that we will listening, at least in the next ten years, listening to some of the doctors because it is an area that they simply, I do not think, have reached any agreement on.

MS. ADAMS: Yes, lam Pam

Adams. I am from Peoria, Illinois, <u>The Journal Star</u>. You mentioned that one of the things we have got to do is teach children to disdain guns. How do we do that when you consider all the ways that guns are glorified from police officers and the wild west, and all those things that children love?

ATTY. GENERAL RENO: One

of the things that I think has been clear, that of all the initiatives in these last ten years aimed at drug abuse in America, probably the most important have been education and prevention. Education programs in the public schools of this nation have worked so that most people are reporting that fewer youngsters have used drugs, although you have a greater number in this hard core cluster of abusers.

I think we can do the same thing with respect to violence. If we again provide the continuum, I mean the child that, it does not do that much good to take a child who at zero to three had no nurturing environment around them, had no structure and no order, get them through Head Start and then get them into a program where they have no structure or order afternoons and in the evenings, and then in school say, develop good programs that teach peaceful conflict resolution, and teach them what guns can do. That will not help. It has to go back to the whole continuum. But I think it can be done.

MS. ADAMS: But we do not

give children play drugs for Christmas, you know. It

seems like it is just a ...

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## ATTY. GENERAL RENO:

Well I have more and more friends who are not giving their sons and daughters play guns for Christmas.

MS. TROST: We have time

MS. LIPKIN: I am Rebecca

for one more question.

Lipkin from ABC News. I wonder what you would do right now with those teenagers particularly in Dade County who may well have gone through conflict resolution but seem to show no remorse in shooting at tourists in the state of Florida and elsewhere? What would you do about

those kids right now to try to mend their lives?

ATTY. GENERAL RENO:

What we had proposed in, because we had been grappling with this issue and we had police officers telling us that children just laughed at them saying, "Hey may, you are taking me to juvenile court and nothing is going to happen to me." We had had a running battle with our juvenile court judges on the need for more certain sanctions that were fair and met the crime.

What I had proposed was a combination where we

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had identified judges who were firm but respected by
both prosecution and defense as very fair, who were
interested in the whole area, that when a child 13 or 14
committed a serious crime such as a robbery they would
be indicted as an adult, but then there would be one
charge pending as a delinquency charge as well. The
case would be transferred to the juvenile division which
we could do under the structure of our juvenile court
which was a division of our circuit court, so it was an
administrative transfer. That the judge would then say,
"Now look, you do not think anything is going to happen
to you. You have been indicted as an adult." The child
pleads guilty and the court says, "Okay, I am going to
sentence you to a year in the jail," and just let that sink
in. Then about a minute later, "but I am going to
suspend entry of that sentence and you are going to have
to report to me regularly, we are going to have one
counselor working with you as the case manager, you are
going to have to enter into a performance agreement,
bring up your reading level, bring up your grade level."
If say it is a 15 or 16 year old, "We are going to work
with you in terms of summer job programs and the like."

We had started on that. Some of the judges were more reluctant that others to, to really pursue that. I was leaving about the time we were getting them into it. The simple truth, there were totally inadequate resources to begin to address the multiplicity of needs of these children.

MS.TROST: Thank you very

much.

ATTY. GENERAL: Thank

you.

ATTY. GENERAL: I just want to thank you all. It really is people who do a lot of newspaper bashing, but so many of you have done so many wonderful things on this issue and just keep at it. Thank you.

(WHEREUPON, the Conference was recessed at 8:25 p.m.)