

Psychological Surveys Suffer Setbacks

Minnesota districts cancel survey testing

A statewide "health" survey intended for 30,000 Minnesota students recently backfired when one concerned citizen learned of the test and took quick action. That action ignited an explosion of publicity and concern which is still reverberating throughout Minnesota and beyond.

At the center of the storm is the new Minnesota Adolescent Health Survey, which consists of 189-questions on topics including the student's personal family life, feelings, habits, sexuality, and health, as well as questions about suicide, drugs and alcohol. The survey is designed for 7th through 12th graders, and Minnesota schools began administering the survey in October.

Mrs. Terry Todd of South St. Paul discovered in early December, when her niece mentioned that she had taken the test at school, that school districts throughout the state were administering the survey without parental notification or consent.

Upon immediate investigation, Mrs. Todd's concern increased dramatically when she obtained a copy of the survey from local school officials and read the questions in their entirety. Mrs. Todd specifically objected to questions such as: "When you daydream about sex, do you think about: males, females, both?"

"Which of the following best describes your feelings: (a) I am only attracted to people of the same sex as mine, (b) I am strongly attracted to persons of the same sex and most of my sexual experiences will be with persons of the same sex as mine, (c) I am equally attracted to men and women and would like to be sexual with both, (d) I am strongly attracted to persons of the opposite sex and most of my sexual experience will be with persons of the opposite sex, (e) I am only attracted to persons of the opposite sex and



Mrs. Terry Todd

I will only be sexual with persons of the opposite sex." Students are instructed that "There are NO RIGHT OR WRONG ANSWERS." (See page 4 for other excerpts from the Minnesota Adolescent Health Survey)

Mrs. Todd, who is chairman of Minnesota Eagle Forum, discovered that the South St. Paul schools were scheduled to administer the survey on December 11. In order to stop the testing, Mrs. Todd led a group which distributed copies of the survey to churchgoers on Sunday, December 7.

In addition, Mrs. Todd and the national Eagle Forum issued a statewide press release condemning the "sexually-explicit, suicide-promoting, privacy-invading questionnaire."

Mrs. Todd stated in that news release that the effects of the questionnaire could be increased promiscuous sex (both homosexual and heterosexual), drug use, suicides and alienation of the child from the parent.

The citizen action was successful. On December 10, just 24 hours prior to the scheduled testing, Superintendent of Schools David Metzen announced that the South St. Paul School District would not administer the survey

See *Minnesota* page 4

Washington parents demand new policy

Elementary students in Vancouver, Washington won't be required to fill out a questionnaire about "what I think and feel" any more, due to the actions of 25 concerned parents.

Instead, Vancouver school district officials confirmed in a recent interview that they will not administer a nationally-used "self-esteem" survey to any student without the prior written informed consent of the parents.

Dr. James Tangeman, Coordinator of Federal and Community Programs for the Vancouver school district, credited the recent change in school policy to the concerns and actions of local parents. The parents voiced their objections to school officials at a public meeting on December 2.

The focus of parental concern at that meeting was a 37-question survey entitled "What I Think and Feel" published by Western Psychological Services. According to district officials, 1,100 students in the Vancouver district took the test throughout November. The school subsequently planned to assign those students who scored poorly to a group counseling program.

The test consists of 37 statements to which the student must respond true or false. Statements include: "I worry a lot of the time," "it is hard for me to get to sleep at night," "often I have trouble getting my breath," "other people are happier than I am," "I worry about what my parents will say to me," "I wake up scared most of the time."

Parents speak up

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kuenzel were among several parents who first learned about the test from their own children in early November, only after the test was administered. The Kuenzels sent a list of questions to school officials on November 13 requesting more information about the test.

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Questions to school officials-included: who developed the test? how is the testing being funded? what is the purpose of the test? what are the follow-up procedures? why was there no parental notification? when, if at all, were parents to be consulted?

In response, school officials explained in writing that the testing was part of a federally-funded Chapter I Elementary Guidance Program. Chapter I is a federally-funded math and reading remediation program for educationally disadvantaged students. Vancouver school officials added the counseling segment this year, and they used the "What I Think and Feel" survey to screen students "who may have self-esteem concerns" for admittance into the guidance program.

According to both parents and school personnel, the December 2 public meeting was orderly and without hostility. The parents expressed their concerns about the nature of the test and the fact that parents had not been notified, while school officials listened and complied with parental suggestions.

"We've made a mistake," said Judy Price, head of pupil services for the Vancouver School District at the December 2 meeting. (*The Columbian*, 12-3-86) She told the parents, "We do realize it was not proper and it will not be repeated."

U.S.-Soviet Educational Exchanges Continue to Stir Debate

One year after the United States and the Soviet Union signed a General Agreement in Geneva to establish educational and cultural exchanges, the dispute about the purpose and effect of those exchanges continues to rage.

Under the terms of the six-year General Agreement, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to exchange faculty, researchers, students, instructional material, textbooks, computer software, books, films, the performing arts, and more.

According to officials at the United States Information Agency (USIA), which is the office within the State Department which coordinates and oversees the terms of the Agreement, many advances were made during 1986. But public opinion across the country is not supportive of the Agreement.

Instead, citizens in states including Maine, Indiana, Maryland, Florida, and Arizona have publicly stated that the United States is losing much more than it is gaining as a result of the exchanges.

Critics, including former U.S. Department of Education official Charlotte Iserbyt of Maine, said that the Agreement constitutes a major first step toward a one-world, global curriculum which would eliminate differences between nations and cultures. Mrs. Iserbyt said that the

agreement also lays the foundation for the development of a data base of personal and academic information on children from both countries.

Emphasis on computer exchange

Both sides agree that a main point of the Agreement is an exchange of computer software and computer development and training, especially in the fields of elementary and secondary education.

Gregory Guroff, the deputy coordinator of the U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative, confirmed that "the Soviets are greatly interested in this" [the software and computer exchange]. Mr. Guroff said that his office at the USIA recently sponsored a conference with the Soviet Ministry of Education to expand the exchange of computer software and training.

But critics question why the United States would share its more advanced computer technology with a country that is so hostile toward our nation.

Mr. Guroff said that other "real changes" which have occurred as a result of the Agreement include the exchange of young people. He explained that one such exchange was sponsored by the "Holy Earth" group based in Seattle, Washington.

Under the Holy Earth program, 20 young



Soviet students stayed in American homes in San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Seattle and attended school, with an emphasis on learning more about American computers.

Mr. Guroff added that the Soviets have just agreed to send 150 high school students to study in this country during the coming months.

Funding and staff stir debate

Mr. Guroff was the subject of negative publicity and an internal USIA investigation during 1986. The deputy coordinator came under attack for a speech he gave in April at Simpson College in Iowa, which was interpreted by some members of the audience as pro-Soviet because he "painted a glowing picture of life in Russia." Mr. Guroff denied the allegations.

Later, as reported in the *Washington Times* in July, the USIA opened an investigation into

Mr. Guroff's activities while he was working in Moscow from 1982-1985 on a special "excursion tour" detail to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The State Department subsequently said that Mr. Guroff violated "classified Foreign Service Regulations" during that time by living with relatives while stationed in Moscow. For security reasons, U.S. officials personnel are never permitted to do this.

It was during those years that Mr. Guroff helped negotiate the General Agreement which was signed by Secretary of State George Shultz in Geneva in November 1985.

The main source of funding for the exchange projects comes from the private sector, according to Nancy Starr, assistant to Mr. Guroff. She said that major donors include the Carnegie Corporation in New York and IREX (International Research and Exchanges Board) in Princeton, New Jersey. Mr. Guroff confirmed that disarmament is a major interest of the Carnegie Corporation.

Although Ms. Starr said that the U.S. Government pays for very little of the exchange programs, she did confirm that eight full-time staff members are currently employed by the Federal Government with the sole function of overseeing the Agreement.

EDUCATION BRIEFS

President Reagan and U.S. Secretary of Education William Bennett strongly oppose giving contraceptives to children in schools, according to recent statements by both leaders. In response to the report by a panel of the National Academy of Sciences which recommended that teenagers have easy and increased access to birth control, presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said, "The President does not approve of giving contraceptives to teenagers. He is strongly opposed to it." Secretary Bennett responded to the report by saying, "This is not the first time that prestigious-sounding group has advocated a dumb policy — school-based birth control clinics — that will damage our schools and our children." See related stories on page 3.

"Teaching Global Security for the Year 2000" was the title of a workshop presented by Eagle Forum on November 16, 1986 at the National Council for the Social Studies annual convention in New York City. The goal of the workshop was to provide educators with resource materials on SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative) for classroom use in order to help teachers achieve a balanced presentation on the subjects of defense and nuclear war. Following a heated discussion period, one participant noted that Eagle Forum's assertion that most educators do not offer a balanced presentation was substantiated by the hostile questions and comments of the other workshop participants.

AIDS has begun to take its toll on college campuses despite efforts by school officials to educate students about the dangers of the 100 percent fatal disease. According to a report in the *Chicago Sun Times* (12-7-86), two students at Northwestern University have died from the disease while a third student has the disease. At the University of Virginia, a recent case involves a 19-year-old female student who contracted AIDS during her first sexual experience with a male who had one previous homosexual experience.

Nancy Drew has a new, sexier image for the '80s, but that image has met resistance among many longtime fans. Since the summer of 1986, Nancy is sporting new clothes and new behavior. In an interview with the *Wall Street Journal* (12-4-86), one 27-year-old New York City children's librarian said that the original Nancy "was so chaste it was wonderful." The librarian said that in one new book, a man other than Nancy's faithful Ned "comes on the scene, and Nancy makes out with him. It's really depressing. She was above cheating." The publisher of the Nancy Drew series, Simon & Schuster, said it updated the original Nancy to appeal to the 12-to-15-year-olds in the event that they thought the character was old-fashioned. Although the author of the books is given as Carolyn Keene, no such person ever existed. The books have been written over the years by a series of different writers.

A student at Indiana State University has charged that pornographic films are being used in a psychology class, and his complaint will be investigated by the student government association. Marshall Robinson has filed a written objection to a film shown in the Psychology 100 class which depicted a three-way relationship between two men and one woman, closeup ejaculation, and oral copulation. The professor teaching the class has confirmed that homosexual films were shown, but he said that students were forewarned that explicit materials would be used in class.

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Supreme Court Hears Creation Science Case

If schools teach evolution, must they teach creation?

If schools teach about evolution in class, should they also be required to teach about creation? That is the question that was put before the Supreme Court on December 9 when legal counsel for both sides of the issue presented their oral arguments.

The nation's highest court is expected to hand down a decision within 60 to 90 days of hearing the case.

The defendant in *Edwards v. Aguillard* is the State of Louisiana, whose state legislature passed the "Balanced Treatment for Creation-Science and Evolution-Science Act" in 1981. That law requires that, if Louisiana schools teach the theory of evolution, they must also teach "creation science." (see box for text of Louisiana Law)

The law was passed by an overwhelming majority of both houses of the State Legislature, but a U.S. Federal district judge subsequently ruled without a trial that the law violated the separation of church and state as set forth in the First Amendment. A three-judge panel of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals concurred, and a request for rehearing was denied by the Circuit Court's 15 judges by a vote of 8-7.

However, the seven dissenting judges submitted a minority opinion in favor of the defendant's arguments. Those judges stated that, "[T]hey [those favoring the Balanced Treatment law] did not seek to further their aim by requiring that religious doctrine be taught in public school. Instead, they chose a more modest tactic -- one that I am persuaded does not infringe the Constitution."

"Nor can I imagine that Galileo or Einstein would have found fault with it [the Louisiana law]," concluded Judge Thomas Gibbs Gee.

At the center of the creation advocates' argument is their assertion that both creation and evolution constitute a science, and thus should be given balanced treatment in the classroom in the interest of "protecting academic freedom."

The law defines "creation science" as "scientific data" and "not ... any religious doctrine or origin such as the Genesis account." Creation science is "origin through abrupt appearances in complex form of biological life, life itself, and the physical universe."

Censorship is the issue, and a Catholic priest is the victim in Saskatchewan, Canada where Father Albert Lalonde has been fired from his position as a magazine editor because he printed an article critical of homosexuals.

The firing of Father Lalonde comes at the same time that Canada is considering gay rights legislation that would bar discrimination on account of sexual orientation.

The controversy surrounding Father Lalonde began after an article entitled "A Psychoanalytic Look at Homosexuality and AIDS" appeared in *Our Family* in February 1986. *Our Family* is a Catholic family magazine on whose staff Father Lalonde has served for 10 years.

The article's author was Dr. Melvin Anchell M.D., a California psychoanalyst with 40 years of experience in psychiatry and general medicine and author of several books.

In the article, Dr. Anchell stated, "Analysis shows that the homosexual's sexual aims are polymorphously perverse — that is, homosexuals do not aspire to any one sexual aim but are capable of engaging in all forms of perverse sex acts."

Balanced Treatment for Creation-Science and Evolution-Science Act, Louisiana Rev. Stat. 286.1 ET SEQ

Balanced Treatment for Creation-Science and Evolution-Science in Public School Instruction

286.2. Purpose

This Subpart is enacted for the purposes of protecting academic freedom.

286.3. Definitions.

As used in this Subpart, unless otherwise clearly indicated, these terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Balanced treatment" means providing whatever information and instruction in both creation and evolution models the classroom teacher determines is necessary and appropriate to provide insight into both theories in view of the textbooks and other instructional materials available for use in his classroom.

(2) "Creation-science" means the scientific evidences for creation and inferences from those scientific evidences.

(3) "Evolution-science" means the scientific evidences for evolution and inferences from those scientific evidences.

(4) "Public schools" mean public secondary and elementary schools.

286.4. Authorization for balanced treatment; requirement for nondiscrimination

A. Commencing with the 1982-1983 school year, public schools within this state shall give balanced treatment to creation-science and to evolution-science. Balanced treatment of these two models shall be given in classroom lectures taken as a whole for each course, in textbook materials taken as a whole for each course, in library materials taken as a whole for the sciences and taken as a whole for the humanities, and in other educational programs in public schools, to the extent that such lectures, textbooks, library materials, or educational programs deal in any way with the subject of the origin of man, life, the earth, or the universe. When creation or evolution is taught, each shall be taught as a theory, rather than as proven scientific fact.

B. Public schools within this state and their personnel shall not discriminate by reducing a grade of a student or by singling out and publicly criticizing any student who demonstrates a satisfactory understanding of both evolution-science or creation-science and who accepts or rejects either model in whole or part.

C. No teacher in public elementary or secondary school or instructor in any state-supported university in Louisiana, who chooses to be a creation-scientist or to teach scientific data which points to creationism shall, for that reason, be discriminated against in any way by any school board, college board, or administrator...

In its brief presented to the Supreme Court, counsel for the creationists argued that "the term 'creation,' both in philosophical and scientific usage, is non-religious and scientific in signifying an 'abrupt appearance.' ... Further, the concept of creation is not a necessary part of presenting creation-science and is not central to creation-science in any event, because the empirical evidence that constitutes creation science indicates occurrences of creation but not the sources or causes of those occurrences."

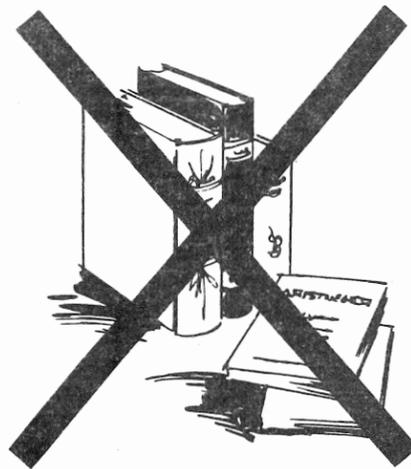
To support the law's definition of creation as a science, the state of Louisiana obtained sworn affidavits from authorities including biologists

and biochemists.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is representing the creation opponents. According to the Creation Science Legal Defense Fund, which is helping to support the case for the State of Louisiana, the 200-member New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, Garrison volunteered a minimum of 40 lawyers to assist the ACLU in this case.

Both sides agree that the Supreme Court's decision will have a significant impact because numerous other states are waiting to introduce legislation similar to the Louisiana law if that law is upheld by the Supreme Court.

Editor Fired for Publishing Article on AIDS



Commissioner Kruzeniski, also a Catholic, claimed that "the content and tone of the [Anchell] article depict gay people and people physically disabled by AIDS in hateful terms, and in ways calculated to arouse in the reader feelings of revulsion and anger." That letter was also sent to Father Lalonde's superior and publisher, Father Gerald Wiesner.

Although legal counsel advised Father Lalonde that the Human Rights Commission could not legally exert editorial control over him, the pressure from state authorities and his superiors resulted in Father Lalonde losing his job.

Father Lalonde said that he and his assistant editor, Andras Tahn, were summoned to meet with his superiors on November 27, at which time they were advised to resign immediately or continue in their positions for six months while a new editorial staff was put in place. Father Lalonde chose to stay for the six month period.

The magazine editor said that the main concern of many is the future of the magazine. Now the publishers will be able to "print their own brand of theology," said Father Lalonde.

On April 23, Father Lalonde received a letter from Chief Commissioner Ronald Kruzeniski of the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission expressing that body's "concern" regarding the article. Father Lalonde had received no complaints prior to that letter.

FOCUS: Contraceptives for Children A Parental Control Battle

by Senator Jesse Helms

(reprinted from Human Events 12-20-86)

Bamboozling the U.S. Congress has been developed into an art form by Planned Parenthood and its allies — and they certainly were gloating in the waning days of the U.S. Congress. They really snookered the vast majority of Senators.

On October 1, I offered an amendment requiring parental consent before contraceptives, when paid for by the American taxpayers, could be distributed to a minor. It was an historical moment. Such legislation had never before been brought to the Senate floor for a rollcall vote. Senators, for the first time, had the opportunity to say whether they support or oppose depriving parents of their authority to determine whether their child should receive birth control financed by federal tax funds.

When I offered the amendment I did not know whether it would pass. But in my most pessimistic estimation, I never suspected such a dismal outcome. Sixty-five senators were deceived by the Planned Parenthood propaganda and turned their backs on American parents.

Parental consent for birth control is not a new issue. It has been a subject of heated debate for the past decade. Unfortunately, parental rights have taken a serious beating.

When the Department of Health and Human Services attempted to turn the tide in 1983 by promulgating parental notification regulations, opponents balked, claiming parental involvement would only increase teen pregnancy rates.

But the past 15 years have demonstrated that this argument just doesn't wash. Despite the government's attempts to bypass the authority and rights of parents, the teenage pregnancy and abortion rates have climbed dramatically. Studies by Zelnick and Kantner in 1971, 1976 and 1979 and by the National Survey of Family Growth in 1982 show a near doubling of pregnancies from 1971 to 1989 among unmarried girls and young women aged 15-19, from 8.5 per cent to 16.2 per cent, followed by a decrease in 1982, to 13.5 per cent.

The Congressional Research Service reports that illegitimate births among this age group have increased from 190,000 in 1970, to 263,000 in 1980. Abortions among this age group have doubled since 1973 from 232,000 to 445,000 in 1980.

And pregnancy rates continue to climb, despite the Federal Government's full-fledged involvement in population control and despite the fact that more teens are using more effective birth control pills, more often, than ever before. More teens on birth control, yet more pregnancies.

It doesn't take a genius to realize that, despite our good intentions, our current modus operandi needs serious overhauling.

What's the solution? Planned Parenthood wants more "sex education," more pills, and "better access" to teens. Now comes the National Academy of Sciences, through its working arm, the National Research Council, as the newest parrot in the cage trumpeting the same old immoral compromise.

In a December 9 report, financed in part by some of the biggest private backers of school-based clinics, the Academy calls for "aggressive public education" and greater access to and distribution of birth control pills and condoms. The Academy recommends development, implementation and evaluation of condom distribution programs as one way to accomplish this goal. The report cites a number of program locations currently in use including emergency rooms, restaurants, barber shops and gas stations.

Both the National Academy of Sciences and Planned Parenthood appear to ignore the facts.



Senator Jesse Helms

Sex education hasn't curbed teen pregnancy to date and it is doubtful that more "valueless" education will help one iota in curbing teen pregnancy in the future. More pills won't help either. Since 1970, the number of sexually active teens has grown considerably and the rate of those getting pregnant now is about the same, 30 percent. And, of course, the recent Reed-Olsen study showing a direct correlation between teen pregnancy and attendance at family planning clinics challenges the credibility of the whole Planned Parenthood agenda.

I propose an entirely different course of action. We should begin by attacking the real problem, which is not teen pregnancy, but teen promiscuity. Unless we stop paying more attention to the symptom than the real problem, we will continue to lose the war. We can begin this long-overdue task by putting teen sex in the same category as teen drugs and teen alcohol. We can begin by telling teens to "Just Say No" to premarital sex.

It is not too late to begin. In fact, many teenagers are already abstaining from premarital sex. A study by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, the research arm of Planned Parenthood, shows that about one-half of all 18-year-old females have never had premarital intercourse. Of those unmarried teenage girls who were categorized "sexually active," about one in seven had engaged in intercourse only once. Are these signs of an irreversible trend?

To the contrary, it emphasizes that parents need to get involved again — and, yes, with moral values that Planned Parenthood obviously considers irrelevant or old-fashioned, or both. During the past 14 years, Planned Parenthood and its allies have hoodwinked legislators and bureaucrats into thinking that parental involvement will only exacerbate teen pregnancy rather than relieve it. Something as serious as this, so they say, should be left to the doctor and patient exclusively. Parents need not apply.

Time and events have proved them wrong. In Minnesota, where a 1981 law required parental notification for abortion, the pregnancy, abortion and birth rates among adolescents plummeted.* According to a 1985 report by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, from 1980 to 1983, abortions to Minnesota teens, 15-19, dropped 40 per cent; the teen birth rate decreased 23.4 per cent and pregnancies decreased 32 per cent. In the same period, the number of teens, 15-19, decreased by only 13.5 per cent.

A similar trend in England was reported following a 1984 court case making it illegal for doctors to prescribe contraceptives to minors without parental consent. A Sept. 27, 1985, news story reported that in the first quarter of 1985 the number of abortions for the under-16 age group declined to 985, compared with 1,048 in the previous quarter and 1,067 in the same quarter of 1984.

So, is it not clear that parental involvement will provide the key to unlocking the solution to teen promiscuity and its side effect — teen



Legislation Update . . .

The U.S. Senate has gone on record in favor of dispensing federally-funded birth control to minors without parental consent, despite increasing opposition to the measure from parents, pro-family and religious leaders, and citizens nationwide.

As a result, opponents of giving free contraceptives to teenagers say they have already begun efforts to make this an election issue in 1988. They said that the majority of Americans are opposed to giving free contraceptives to teenagers, especially by means of tax dollars and school-based sex clinics.

The 99th Senate took this controversial position in October on a roll-call vote that defeated an amendment offered by Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC). That amendment would have prohibited minors from receiving federally-funded birth control without parental consent. The amendment was defeated 65-34.

Senator Helms offered the amendment to House Joint Resolution 738, which was the appropriation of funds to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). That act included all federal funds to be used in birth control programs.

The Helms amendment specifically mandated that "None of the funds appropriated under this Act for the Department of Health and Human Services shall be used to provide contraceptive drugs or devices, or prescriptions for such drugs or devices, to an unemancipated minor without the written consent of such minor's parent or guardian." An unemancipated minor was defined as an unmarried individual who is age 17 or under and a dependent according to the IRS code.

In his remarks on the Senate Floor, Senator Helms noted the significance of the vote. "For the first time, Senators will have an opportunity to tell the American people if they favor or oppose giving federal-funded contraceptives to minors without parental consent," said Senator Helms. "The parents of this country have a right to know how each of us stands on this issue."

The roll-call vote was actually on the germaneness of the Helms amendment to the Resolution. Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR), an opponent of the amendment, claimed that it was not sufficiently relevant to the HHS appropriation resolution.

However, supporters of the Helms amendment said that the issue of germaneness was simply an attempt to cloud the issue. They said that the roll-call vote gives an accurate picture of which Senators oppose or favor giving federally-funded birth control to teenagers without parental consent.

The following is the roll-call vote of the U.S. Senate on the germaneness of the Helms' amendment on October 2, 1986. Those Senators in **bold** will continue to serve in the 100th Congress which convenes in January, 1987.

YEAS (in favor of the germaneness of the Helms' amendment)

Republicans:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| James Abdnor (SD) | Larry Pressler (SD) |
| Mark Andrews (ND) | Dan Quayle (IN) |
| William Armstrong (CO) | Warren Rudman (NH) |
| James Broyhill (NC) | Steven Symms (ID) |
| Jeremiah Denton (AL) | Strom Thurmond (SC) |
| Robert Dole (KS) | Paul Trible (VA) |
| David Durenberger (MN) | Malcolm Wallop (WY) |
| Phil Gramm (TX) | |
| Charles Grassley (IA) | |
| Orrin Hatch (UT) | Democrats: |
| Paula Hawkins (FL) | |
| Chic Hecht (NV) | Joseph Biden (DE) |
| Jesse Helms (NC) | David Boren (OK) |
| Gordon Humphrey (NH) | Robert Byrd (WV) |
| Paul Laxalt (NV) | Lawton Chiles (FL) |
| Mack Mattingly (GA) | Wendell Ford (KY) |
| James McClure (ID) | Howell Heflin (AL) |
| Mitch McConnell (KY) | Sam Nunn (GA) |
| Don Nickles (OK) | Edward Zorinsky (NE) |

NAYS (against the germaneness of the Helms' amendment — thereby killing it)

Democrats:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Max Baucus (MT) | John Rockefeller IV (WV) |
| Lloyd Bentsen (TX) | Paul Sarbanes (MD) |
| Jeff Bingaman (NM) | James Sasser (TN) |
| Bill Bradley (NJ) | Paul Simon (IL) |
| Dale Bumpers (AR) | John Stennis (MS) |
| Quentin Burdick (ND) | |
| Alan Cranston (CA) | Republicans: |
| Dennis DeConcini (AZ) | |
| Alan Dixon (IL) | Rudy Boschwitz (MN) |
| Christopher Dodd (CT) | John Chafee (RI) |
| Thomas Eagleton (MO) | Thad Cochran (MS) |
| James Exon (NE) | William Cohen (ME) |
| John Glenn (OH) | Alphonse D'Amato (NY) |
| Albert Gore, Jr. (TN) | John Danforth (MO) |
| Tom Harkin (IA) | Pete Domenici (NM) |
| Gary Hart (CO) | Daniel Evans (WA) |
| Ernest Hollings (SC) | Barry Goldwater (AZ) |
| Daniel Inouye (HI) | Slade Gorton (WA) |
| Bennett Johnston (LA) | Mark Hatfield (OR) |
| Edward Kennedy (MA) | John Heinz (PA) |
| John Kerry (MA) | Nancy Kassebaum (KS) |
| Frank Lautenberg (NJ) | Robert Kasten (WI) |
| Patrick Leahy (VT) | Richard Lugar (IN) |
| Carl Levin (MI) | Charles Mathias (MD) |
| Russell Long (LA) | Frank Murkowski (AK) |
| Spark Matsunaga (HI) | Bob Packwood (OR) |
| John Melcher (MT) | William Roth, Jr. (DE) |
| Howard Metzenbaum (OH) | Alan Simpson (WY) |
| George Mitchell (ME) | Arlen Specter (PA) |
| Daniel Moynihan (NY) | Robert Stafford (VT) |
| Claiborne Pell (RI) | Ted Stevens (AK) |
| William Proxmire (WI) | John Warner (VA) |
| David Pryor (AR) | Lowell Weicker, Jr. (CT) |
| Donald Riegle, Jr. (MI) | Pete Wilson (CA) |

NOT VOTING
Republican:

Jake Garn (UT)



pregnancy?

Certainly, we will have our work cut out for us in the 100th Congress. Although the defeat of my amendment has been viewed by some as the death knell of the parental consent issue, it should be the harbinger of future legislative battles — but that will depend on the parents of America and how effectively they resist what is going on.

Most likely, the first battle on the horizon will be the reauthorization of Title X of the Public Health Service Act, the largest federal source of contraceptives for minors. Unauthorized since October 1985, Title X has been limping along with yearly stop-gap funding. Senator Kennedy, as chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, will more than likely attempt to move legislation guaranteeing the program's existence for possibly the next five years — five more years of more pills,

more "valueless education," and *no* parental involvement.

Parents, however, can change this bleak outcome. Beginning with this program, parents should insist on recognition of their rights. Senator Kennedy will have trouble explaining to informed parents why the Federal Government takes their tax money and uses it to buy their minor children contraceptives — all behind their backs.

For the sake of our children and their future, parents should not allow the reckless agenda of the past to remain unchecked. Parents should not allow Planned Parenthood to bamboozle the U.S. Congress again.

*Unfortunately, on November 6, a Minnesota federal district court struck down the Minnesota parental notification statute. The case is currently on appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit.

MINNESOTA *continued*

due to the recent publicity and community reaction against the survey.

At the same time, parents and citizens statewide began asking questions of their own local officials and protesting the survey. The initial publicity also pressured the University of Minnesota to call its own press conference to defend the survey.

Survey is federally-funded

The Minnesota survey is the product of a three-year, \$408,000 federal grant from the office of Maternal and Child Health, a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

According to JoAnn Gephardt of the Office of Maternal and Child Health, the survey is intended to develop a state "adolescent data base" of information on children of that state.

Mrs. Gephardt said that HHS officials reviewed the questionnaire and allowed University of Minnesota officials to go ahead with the project.

"The product could be useful in situations where it had community approval," said Mrs. Gephardt. However, she confirmed that parental notification and community involvement were not mandated by the grant.

Both Mrs. Gephardt and Mike Moore of the University of Minnesota confirmed that the survey was developed by a multi-state planning commission under the supervision of HHS.

Mr. Moore said that, when the project has been completed in Minnesota, the remaining states will decide whether or not and how to implement the survey in their own states. The additional states include Alabama, California, Colorado, Maryland, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Washington.

Opponents of the survey said they hope that overwhelmingly negative reaction from parents across Minnesota will help to stop the survey from being used elsewhere.

Survey opens door for school sex clinics

Mrs. Todd also said that the citizen action may have helped to stall efforts to establish more school-based sex clinics in state schools. She noted that the survey contained leading questions which may have been designed to be used as evidence of a need for the school-based sex clinics. Those questions included: "If you



had a chance, within the last year, to see a doctor, nurse or counselor without your parents knowing about it, would you have gone?"

She also pointed out that the last line of the 22-page survey instructs students that, "If you have any concerns about your health, please see your school nurse or counselor." Parents or a family doctor are not mentioned.

Critics of the survey said that their only disappointment is that they were unable to use the Pupil Protection (Hatch) Amendment in this case. The Hatch Amendment requires that, before a school administers a non-academic probing questionnaire such as the Minnesota survey, the school must obtain prior, informed, written parental consent.

However, in order to invoke the Pupil Protection Amendment, it must be shown that the exercise receives federal funds specifically from the Department of Education. Parental rights advocates said that they are bringing the Minnesota experience to the attention of Secretary of Education William Bennett and requesting an expansion of the Pupil Protection Amendment to cover all federally-funded programs.

At press time, it was reported and confirmed that the Forest Lake school district also cancelled the survey testing. A total of 15,000 Minnesota students have been tested to date.



Book of the Month

"How to Make Sure Your Children Learn the Three R's," by J'aime Adams, a 7-page special supplement reprinted from *Human Events*, September 27, 1986. Copies available from *Human Events*, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003, single copies \$1.50, 10 for \$10.

There is no teacher like experience. The same is true for a teacher *with* experience. Fortunately for many parents, writer J'aime Adams is one teacher with 15 years in the field of basic skills instruction who has put her experience on paper so that more children can be successful learners.

Miss Adams succinctly explains how children must practice the tried-and-true basic skills of learning in order to successfully learn "the basics" — reading, writing, and arithmetic. She explains exactly what works, what doesn't work, and *why*. Among those methods which work best are phonics and learning the multiplication tables at an early age.

The writer explains how too many children are misdiagnosed as "learning disabled" as the result of poor instruction methods. One such common misdiagnosis occurs when the child is labelled dyslexic because he prints or reads words backwards. Miss Adams explains how this problem can begin and how, in many cases, it can be corrected immediately and for good with careful monitoring by teacher and parent.

Numerous other helpful tips include: how to choose a school for your child, when to enroll your child in school, how to evaluate the papers your child brings home, and how to supplement and improve academic skills at home. The author provides a list of suggested phonics, math, and spelling texts which she has found to be extremely effective.

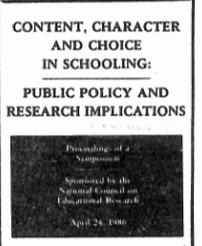
Content, Character, and Choice in Schooling: Public Policy and Research Implications, proceedings of a conference sponsored by the National Council on Educational Research in Washington, D.C., April 24, 1986, 130 pp.

Shortly after becoming Secretary of Education, William Bennett announced that one of his goals would be to emphasize the "Three C's" in education — content, character, and choice. Following the Secretary's lead, the National Council on Educational Research organized a conference of national leaders in April 1986 to address those very topics.

Content, Character, and Choice, is the long-awaited publication of the speeches given at that conference by some of the most important leaders in the field of education today. These leaders include authors, teachers, researchers, legal experts, and public policy analysts, many of whom approach education from a pro-family, pro-parental rights perspective.

Highlights include:
Traditions of Thought and Core Curriculum by Russell Kirk
Character Education and Public Schools: The Question of Context, by Richard A. Baer, Jr.
Choice and Constitutional Questions by William Ball
Educational Options for the Disadvantaged by Robert Woodson

Free copies are available while supplies last from the NCER, 2000 L Street, NW, Suite 617B, Washington, D.C. 20036.



Excerpts from Minnesota Adolescent Health Survey

8. Do you think of yourself as a religious person?

- * Very much so
- * Quite a bit
- * Some
- * A little bit
- * Not at all

10. Who lives with you? Mark all that apply.

- * My real mother (the woman who gave birth to me)
- * My real father
- * The father that adopted me
- * The mother that adopted me
- * My stepfather
- * My stepmother
- * My foster parent(s)
- * Aunt(s) and/or uncle(s) and/or cousin(s)
- * Brother(s) or sister(s)
- * Stepbrother(s) or stepsister(s)
- * Unrelated children
- * Grandparent(s)
- * Another man I am not related to
- * Another woman I am not related to

13. How many rooms are there in your house or apartment? Do not count bathrooms or hallways.

- * 1 room
- * 2 rooms
- * 3 rooms
- * 4 rooms
- * 5 rooms
- * 6 rooms
- * 7 rooms
- * 8 rooms
- * 9 rooms
- * 10 or more rooms

15. Is your father now...

- * working full-time
- * working part-time only
- * househusband; does not work outside the home
- * unemployed
- * disabled *and* not working
- * retired
- * I don't know

20. My family is on welfare (AFDC/General Assistance).

- * Yes
- * No
- * Don't know

45. I worry about...

- (possible answers: not at all, very little, somewhat, quite a bit, very much)
- A. how my friends treat me.
 - B. not being able to get a good job when I'm older.

- C. how well other kids like me.
- D. losing my best friend.
- E. dying soon.
- F. a nuclear bomb being dropped on America.
- G. all the drugs and drinking I see around me.
- H. one of my parents dying
- I. all the people who are hungry and poor in our country.
- J. whether my body is developing (growing in a normal way).
- K. my looks.
- L. all the violence that happens in our country.
- M. my family not having enough money to get by.
- N. the economic conditions where I live.
- O. one of my parents hitting me so hard that I will be hurt.
- P. getting beat up in school.
- Q. how I'm doing in school.
- R. my parents getting a divorce.
- S. my friends getting me in trouble.
- T. killing myself.

49. How often do you use the following (without a doctor telling you to:

(possible answers: daily, about weekly, about monthly, less than monthly, over a year ago, never)

- A. Cigarettes
- B. Clove cigarettes
- C. Chewing tobacco/snuff
- D. Beer/wine
- E. Hard liquor (rum/whiskey/mixed drinks, etc.)
- F. Marijuana
- G. PCP/angel dust
- H. Acid/LSD/psychedelics, etc.
- I. Bindro (stars/hex)
- J. Inhalants (glue/poppers)
- K. Speed/amphetamines
- L. Sedatives/downers
- M. Cocaine (coke/toot/snow)
- N. Crack/rock cocaine
- O. Heroin
- P. Codeine/morphine/other opiates
- Q. Look-alike drugs

58. How often does your mother/female guardian use the following (without a doctor telling her to):

(possible answers: daily, about weekly, about monthly, less than monthly, over a year ago, never)

- A. Cigarettes
- B. Chewing tobacco/snuff
- C. Beer/wine
- D. Hard liquor (rum/whiskey/mixed drinks, etc.)
- E. Marijuana
- F. Cocaine (coke/toot/snow)

72. How often do you have sexual intercourse?

- * Rarely (a few times per year or less)
- * Sometimes (1-4 times per month)
- * Several times per week
- * Just about everyday
- * Not sure

76. Many people say that they have many feelings about being attracted to other people. Which of the following best describes your feelings?

- * 100% heterosexual (attracted to persons of opposite sex)
- * Mostly heterosexual
- * Bisexual (equally attracted to men and women)
- * 100% homosexual ("gay/lesbian"; attracted to persons of the same sex)
- * Not sure

81. When you think or daydream about sex, do you think about:

- * Males
- * Females
- * Both

99. Do you know a place to go to see a doctor, nurse or counselor without your parents knowing about it?

- * Yes
- * No
- * I don't know

126. Have you felt sad, discouraged, hopeless, or had so many problems that you wondered if anything was worthwhile (during the past month)?

- * Extremely so, to the point that I have just about given up
- * Quite a bit
- * Some, enough to bother me
- * A little bit
- * Not at all

129. Have you worried that you might be losing your mind or losing control over the way you act, talk, think, feel, or of your memory (during the past month)?

- * Not at all
- * A little bit
- * Some, enough to bother me
- * Quite a bit
- * Very much so

142. Have you ever tried to kill yourself?

- * Yes, during the past year
- * Yes, more than a year ago
- * No

143. Have you ever been treated at a mental health clinic or hospital for any personal, emotional, or behavioral problem?

- * Yes, during the past year
- * Yes, more than a year ago
- * No

145. In the past month:

- * I don't have any thoughts about killing myself
- * I have thoughts about killing myself, but I would not carry them out
- * I would like to kill myself
- * I would kill myself if I had the chance