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FIFTY PLUS
Jeff Gorkin, Editor
850 Third Avenue (13th Floor)
New York, New York 10022

"CAST ME NOT OFF IN MY OLD AGE..."

by Marc H. Tanenbaum

(Rabbi Tanenbaum, national interreligious affairs director of the American Jewish Committee, served as vice-chairman of the White House Conference on Aging in 1961 and is a member of the planning committee for the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.)

"Old age is not a defeat but a victory, not a punishment but a privilege. In education we stress the importance of the adjustment of the young to society. Our task is to call for the adjustment of society to the old."

Those penetrating words were spoken by my late blessed teacher and friend, Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel, the great Jewish theologian, during a memorable address (To Grow in Wisdom) he delivered before the 1961 White House Conference on Aging.

What Rabbi Heschel said then in his paper on the convictions of Judaism toward the aging is as relevant today as it was then, only more so. For America is quickly becoming an "aging" society - today, the nation's elderly population exceeds 24 million; by the year 2030, the Census Bureau estimates that the elderly population will total 55 million, more than twice the number of our present senior citizens. The aging of America thus presents our society with problems - and opportunities - it has never before encountered on such a compelling level of magnitude.

Both as Americans and as Jews, we face a twin problem: the attitude of society to the old and old age, as well as the attitude of the old to being old.

America is a youth and achievement oriented society, dominated by competitiveness and production of material goods. Judaism (and Christianity) need to help all Americans realize that the worth of a person is not to be measured by his or her usefulness to society, but rather that a human being is valuable in himself or herself. As Rabbi Heschel put it, "Just as the grandeur of the sun or an oak tree is not reducible to the functions it fulfills, so is the grandeur of human life not reducible to the needs it is capable of satisfying."

The Talmud proclaims "Dear to God is the honoring of father and mother, for Scripture employs the same expressions about honoring and revering parents as about honoring and revering Himself." There is no reverence for God without reverence for father and mother.

To this dignity of human life, Jewish tradition calls for special honor to be accorded to our senior citizens: "You must rise up in the presence of the hoary-headed, and defer to the aged..." (Leviticus 19:32).

Thus, the most profound contribution Judaism and Christianity have to make is to help bring about a fundamental revision of the basic attitudes of our society to the aged. Care for the old is still regarded as an act of charity; it must rather become an act of reverence, of supreme privilege as it has been in most ancient high civilizations. The Rabbis declared that a society should be ready to sell, if need be, the sacred objects from its houses of worship in order to help one sick person, the old, the incurable, the helpless. Reverence for our senior citizens must in fact become an essential part of elementary education at school and, above all, in every home. In the last analysis, the test of a civilization is how it reverences the grandeur of human life and especially how it behaves toward its senior citizens.

But if honor attaches to old age, Sacred Scriptures also recognizes that length of days may bring moments of doubt and anguish. "Do not cast me off in my old age," the Psalmist cried, "when my strength fails do not forsake me." For too many, old age often is an age of anguish, of inner emptiness, loneliness, and boredom. The fear of being considered old, of being useless and rejected by family and society, is a traumatic obsession.

The only answer to such anguish is a sense of significant aging. Old age, as Rabbi Heschel wrote, involves what to do with privacy. Authentic human existence for the aging - as for all the ages of man - includes both work and worship, utilization and celebration.

Recreation, the mere killing of time, is no substitute for celebration, and hobbies are no exchange for ritual. It should be a matter of common concern to all religious congregations that older members be brought into the fullest possible participation in religious services and liturgy. Ritual is not only the vehicle of individual or group worship, but also an expression of the meaning of life, of the religious interpretation and celebration of life that enables the senior citizen to cope with disappointment and failure, with evil, and with death itself.

Religion can also strengthen the older person's awareness of community in a caring congregation - of sharing friendship and affection and experiences in common. Above all, religious community can help deepen the spiritual growth of the aging. For ritual and prayer enable human beings to remain open to the wonder and mystery of existence, to lend a touch of glory to daily deeds.

Old age must not be regarded as the age of stagnation intellectually, but as the age of opportunity for inner growth. One ought to enter old age

the way one enters the senior year at a university, in exciting anticipation of consummation. At every home for the aged there is a director of recreation in charge of physical activities; there ought to be also a director of learning in charge of intellectual activities. We insist upon minimum standards for physical well-being, what about minimum standards for intellectual well-being? Being old is not the same as being stale.

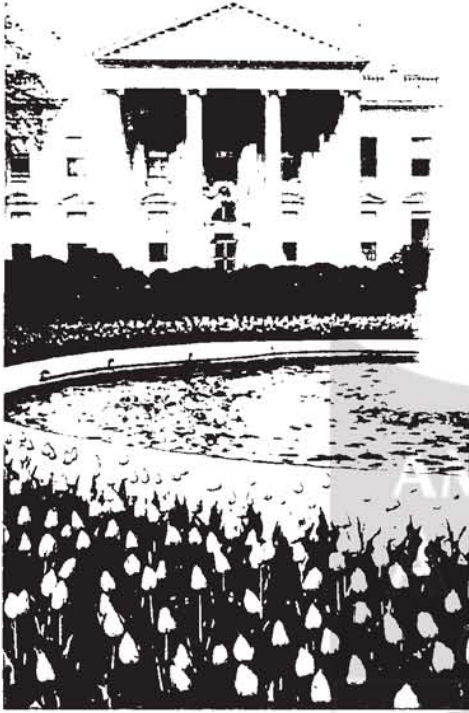
What the nation needs is senior universities, as Heschel called them, universities for the advanced in years where wise men should teach the potentially wise, where the purpose of learning is not a career, but learning itself. Wisdom is the substance upon which the inner security of the old will forever depend.

But the attainment of wisdom is the work of a lifetime. It is in the days of our youth that we prepare ourselves for old age.

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5/17/79



New York kicks off nationwide White House Conference on Aging activities

NEW YORK —The first of the thousands of nationwide community forums officially launched the White House Conference on Aging in New York City on Thursday, May 1.

Helen Hayes, first lady of the American theater and a member of the White House Conference on Aging Advisory Committee was the keynote speaker at a city hall gathering attended by some 200 persons.

"Old is quite fashionable these days...even more fashionable is to be old and involved." Ms. Hayes said. "Whether it's in the arts, in your own chosen field or



report from the White House Conference on Aging

**Number 2
May 1980**

Mayor Koch and Helen Hayes



From left, Lou Glasse, Ernesto Martinez, Mrs. Sara-Alyce Wright, Mayor Koch, Helen Hayes, Dr. Robert Weaver, and Janet Sainer.

in community service to others, older people have worthy contributions to make," she told the enthusiastic crowd. Ms. Hayes noted that she and other senior adults at the gathering are living proof that "we count as vital contributing citizens of our society."

Other distinguished New Yorkers who attended the 11 a.m. ceremony included Ernesto Martinez, executive director of the East Harlem Tenants Council, Dr. Robert Weaver, former secretary of Housing and Urban Development and Mrs. Sara-Alyce Wright, executive director of the U.S. Young Women's Christian Association.

Mayor Edward I. Koch kissed Ms. Hayes after the actress gave him a flower and made him an honorary senior citizen, then paid tribute to older New Yorkers by proclaiming May as Senior Citizens month. "Senior Citizens month this year will mark the beginning of a series of events providing the elderly with an opportunity to tell it like it is and tell it like it ought to be, so that the New York City Department for the Aging can carry their message to the planners of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging," Mayor Koch said.

**report from
the White House Conference
on Aging**

**Sadie T. M. Alexander,
Chairperson
Jerome R. Waidle,
Executive Director
Ghita Levine,
Director of Public Affairs**

**Written by
Marlene L. Johnson**

Other speakers included Janet Sainer, Commissioner of the New York City Department for Aging and Lou Glasse, Director of the New York Office on Aging. The voice of senior citizens is important and is a voice that is listened to by city officials, legislators, and will be listened to by WHCOA delegates, Commissioner Sainer said. Ms. Glasse noted that limited resources and expanding inflation are creating more needs for older persons. "New priorities and new directions must be considered as we develop our program and policy for the 1980s," she said.

Meanwhile, some 400 persons are expected to attend an all-day conference sponsored by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies on May 15.

The all-day meeting, to be held at the new headquarters of The Jewish Association for Services for the Aged, will be divided into workshops in the afternoon to deal with the quality of life for the Jewish elderly. Specifically, the workshop topics include family, housing, maintaining the aged in the community, continuing education, religion, spiritual life, income maintenance, health, new roles in second careers, environment, the law, continuum of care, and education for service.

Professor Robert Morris of the Florence G. Heller School of Social Work at Brandeis University will be the keynote speaker. Ghita Levine, Director of Public Affairs for the White House Conference on Aging will bring greetings.

Panelists include Janet Sainer, Commissioner of the New York City Department for Aging and Marie Kalish, spokesperson for senior citizens in New York's Jewish community. Other participants include Matilda Salpeter, a tenant in an apartment house for the aged, Mildred Block, volunteer at one of the homes for the aged, Lawrence Matloff, director of the Self Help Community Services, and Manachem Shayovich, president of the Metropolitan New York Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty and special assistant to Governor Hugh Carey.



Dr. Harold Sheppard

President Carter has appointed Harold L. Sheppard, of Bethesda, Maryland, as Counselor on Aging. He replaces Nelson Crulkshank who resigned. Dr. Sheppard assumed the post May 1.

Dr. Sheppard has been senior research fellow and director of The Center on Work and Aging at the American Institute for Research in Washington, D.C. since 1975.

He was born April 1, 1922, in Baltimore, Md. He received an M.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1945 and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1948.

From 1947 to 1959, Dr. Sheppard was an associate professor of sociology at Wayne State University. He was staff director of the U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging from 1959 to 1961. From 1961 to 1963, he was assistant administrator for operations at the Commerce Department's Area Redevelopment Administration. From 1963 to 1975, he was a staff social scientist at the W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, where he dealt particularly with older Americans in the work environment.

The White House Conference on Aging looks forward to working closely with Dr. Sheppard.

Community forums spring up across the nation

White House Conference on Aging activities get underway officially this month as celebrities, civic leaders, aging specialists and just plain folk meet in their various communities to discuss key economic and social issues confronting older Americans.

Thousands of community forums will take place from May through September in homes, churches, senior centers, and college campuses in urban and rural communities across the nation. The forums, which could attract from a few persons to thousands in each community, are meant to provide local citizens of all ages with the chance to meet publicly and discuss issues of importance to the elders in their particular locale.

White House Conference on Aging officials believe that these discussions will help sensitize persons in all age groups to the current status of older citizens within their communities and will foster better planning for the future when a larger percentage of residents will be older Americans.

States which have scheduled several community forums during May include Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas and Vermont, to name a few.

Rhode Island seniors get a special lift to forums

PROVIDENCE, R.I. --A special red, white and blue bus with "White House Conference on Aging" emblazoned across the outside is being used to carry senior adults to community forums all over Rhode Island this month.

The 50-passenger bus, which is also inscribed with words expressing the major concerns of the elderly, such as "economics," "employment," "housing," and "senior centers," will be used to transport the elderly to forums in 8 areas of the state. Program coordinators in the Department of Elderly Affairs say the bus will be used as

extensively as necessary to get seniors to the forums.

The bus was donated to the Department of Elderly Affairs by the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority, and was christened on May 9 by Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy.

Spokespersons for the Department of the Elderly Affairs say it will be used for all events up to the time of the national conference in December 1981.

The forums, which will focus on health care, housing, retirement, employment and other issues, are being coordinated by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Aging in cooperation with the Department of Elderly Affairs.

Baltimore seniors gather at new convention center for pre-White House Conference on Aging

BALTIMORE, Md. --Some 850 senior citizens will be bused to Baltimore's new Convention Center on May 20 for Baltimore City's pre-White House Conference on Aging in honor of Older Americans Month.

The event is expected to attract a total of 1,000 persons and is sponsored by the Baltimore City Commission on Aging and Retirement Education, and the Baltimore City Senior Center Directors' Council. The Council sponsors the annual Salute to Seniors.

Baltimore City's Mayor William Donald Schaeffer will open the day's activities followed by Senator Paul Sarbanes. Jerome R. Waldie, executive director of the White House Conference on Aging will be the keynote speaker and the morning session includes workshops led by persons with expertise in transportation, senior centers, housing, advocacy, in-home care and health care/health costs.

Dr. Rafael L. Cortada, president of the Community College of Baltimore will be the luncheon speaker. "Eating Together in Baltimore," the federal nutrition program for the elderly, will provide the lunch.

Recommendations coming out of the workshops will be submitted to the state, then to the Conference on Aging.

**If not, please complete this form
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on Aging
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Massive turn-out at Ft. Lauderdale for Salute to Seniors

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. --The 8th Annual Salute to Seniors at the War Memorial in Ft. Lauderdale attracted an estimated 2,600 seniors for an afternoon of entertainment and speeches in celebration of Older Americans Month.

Speakers included Jerome Waldie, executive director of the White House Conference on Aging, and Robert Benedict, Commissioner on Aging. Co-sponsors were the Broward County Area Agency on Aging directed by Dr. Nan Hutchison, the City of Ft. Lauderdale and the Area Wide Council on Aging.

Two unique and exciting events led up to the May 4 Salute to Seniors--a senior tennis tournament and a special olympics. Participants in the 3rd Annual Tennis Tournament for senior adults were all 60 years old or older and competed in men's and women's singles and doubles. Tennis pro Jim Evert, father of Chris Evert Lloyd, ran the tournament which was sponsored by the Ft. Lauderdale Department of Recreation.

A 63-year old jogger lit a torch signaling the start of the senior olympics held in Margate. The olympics

Do you know of an interesting older adult who would be the subject of a good human interest story? If so, we invite you to submit names and ideas to the White House Conference on Aging Report. Our editors want to take a look at what you send us with a view to publishing profiles on senior adults. We also would welcome any black and white photos of good quality that go along with your story.

House Committee of D.C., Inc., and the D.C. Office on Aging, is "Learning More--Living Better."

Mayor Marion Barry will deliver the keynote address during the three-hour event which will be held in the Department Auditorium. Participants will be informed of the White House Conference on Aging delegate selection process and informational exhibits on social security, supplemental security income, employment, health care, energy conservation and recreation will be on display.

The highlight of the meeting will be a ceremony honoring more than two dozen individuals over age 60 who have offered a service to the nation's capital for which there is a real need. Among those whose contributions are being recognized, perhaps for the first time, are Ms. Ruth Haugen, of the League of Women Voters, Rev. Dr. Ching Chung Hung of the Chinese Community Church and Sylvester Green of the Phillip T. Johnson Senior Center, in northeast D.C.

Ruth Haugen has been active in the nation's capital since her arrival here following her retirement from a four-decade long career as a social worker.

Ms. Haugen, who reluctantly admits to being 75, is serving her third term as an Advisory Neighborhood Commissioner.

"Once you tell people your age they treat you like you are old and I don't feel like an old person," Ms. Haugen told Wilma C. Martin, Chairman of the D.C. League of Women Voters Committee on Aging.

Mrs. Martin describes Ms. Haugen as a dynamic, lively and energetic woman who is tiny in stature but who seems to have an unlimited store of information because of her social work background and familiarity with the ways in which social services are provided.

Sylvester Green, 78, is one of the oldest members of the Phillip T. Johnson Senior Center in the Northeast

In an interview in the April edition of Psychology Today, Dr. Bernice Neugarten, member of the WHCOA Advisory Committee said that chronological age is becoming a poor predictor of the way people live.

"An adult's age no longer tells you anything about that person's economic or marital status, style of life or health. It no longer surprises us to hear of a 22-year-old mayor, a 70-year-old college student, or a 55-year-old man becoming a father for the first time," Dr. Neugarten said.



Dr. Bernice Neugarten

section of the District of Columbia. But that doesn't stop Mr. Green, one of the organization's founders, from helping others. He uses his car to drive the elderly to and from doctor's appointments, meetings and shopping.

Mr. Green, a deacon at the Mount Gilead Baptist Church, also takes care of his wife who is a victim of multiple sclerosis.

Rev. Dr. Ching Chung Hung came to the nation's capital from Detroit in 1935 to start the Chinese Community Church.

The 77-year-old Rev. Hung, an educator and pioneer leader, consolidated the Chinese community in the D.C. area at a time when very few Chinese were well educated.

Rev. Dr. Man King Tso, current Minister of the Chinese Community Church described Rev. Hung as a leader with a unique concern for the well-being of the entire Chinese community. What he does, Rev. Tso says, is not done for personal gain. Rev. Tso pointed out that many Chinese, though very wise, diligent and financially well off, do not contribute to the community, but only to themselves.

"Here is a person who has the vision to give direction for the whole community," he said of Rev. Hung.

Letter from the Director

Dear Friends:

Recently I spent several days in Hawaii, meeting with Shimeji Kanazawa, White House Conference on Aging state coordinator and her colleagues Renji Goto, director of the State Unit on Aging and Ethel Mori, Ms. Kanazawa's vice chairman. We met with the Governor, the legislature and each of the four mayors in Hawaii. And we visited the neighboring islands of Kauai Maui and Hawaii. I was thoroughly impressed with the extent of the organization underway for the WHCOA and was particularly

pleased with the enthusiastic reception given me by the numerous senior groups we visited.

The first event of the Conference, namely the May forums, are well underway in Hawaii.

During that Hawaiian visit I met with the representatives of the Trust Territories in Honolulu on their return from an Administration on Aging Conference in San Francisco. That meeting reinforced my understanding of the diversity of this country's people and of the diversity of problems they mutually experience. A case in point involved a discussion of problems confronting mainland Pacific-Asians and the Islanders in the matter of transportation for the elderly. Transportation for the urban elderly mainlander, it was pointed out, revolves around public transportation systems and fares. However, for the islanders, the issue involves outboard motors and canoes!

Clearly, this points out the importance of a national Conference designed to produce nationwide policies that are sufficiently flexible to accommodate the vast differences in our nation's people and experiences.

It also dramatically demonstrates that some of our population, particularly the minority communities, need special and careful review of their unique problems and that more attention to better solutions is imperative.

Enroute to the nation's Capital, I stopped for a day's visit with John McSweeney, director of the Nevada Division for Aging Services and WHCOA coordinator. We discussed Nevada's plans for the White House Conference and John shared with me an informative 6-page document he prepared about Nevada's plans. This is an excellent example of the careful, early attention that Nevada is giving to the White House Conference.

Under Mr. McSweeney's leadership Nevada is well along in identifying and planning the Community Forums and has scheduled 25 for the month of May.

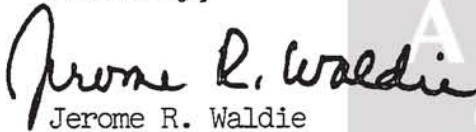
Meanwhile, we have been meeting with the staffs of the House and Senate aging committees on a regular basis to share our ongoing plans and to receive their advice and suggestions. E. Bentley Lipscomb, staff director of Senator Chiles' Special Committee on Aging, and Charles Edwards, staff director of Congressman Claude Pepper's Select Committee on Aging have been particularly helpful in organizing these meetings for us.

The reports on aging issues made by the House and Senate committees have been valuable to us as we prepare background papers on the issues of the White House Conference.

Finally, we want to take this opportunity to thank Congressman Elwood "Bud" Hillis, of Indiana and his administrative assistant Donna Norton for their assistance in involving the congressional senior intern program as part of our delegate selection process. Though delegate selection is still not finalized, the congressional senior intern program appears to be an increasingly attractive part of that process. Some 170 congressional offices now participate in the senior intern program and we hope more will become involved so their delegate to the White House Conference will have the additional experience of having been a senior intern.

In the next few weeks I plan to visit the states of Florida, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Maryland, Kentucky, California and Kansas. In my next report I will share with you the progress made in those states.

Sincerely,



Jerome R. Waldie

Executive Director

White House Conference on Aging

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Charge to the Technical Committee
of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

Rec'd
5/23/80
MSB

Sub-Committee on Involvement Within the Church, Synagogue and other Religious Organizations

1. "Spiritual well-being" was addressed in a technical committee of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, thus, setting in motion ten years of involvement and follow-up by national religious bodies, multi-disciplinary professionals, and scholars. Agenda of the current WHCOA must correct the admitted administrative and legislative "oversight," which excluded Spiritual Well-being from the list of "great needs" of older Americans, by providing for a special section open to the concerns of denominational and non-denominational religious institutions, other belief-structures, philosophers, theologians, and others concerned with values and ethics in an aging society. Agenda for such a special section should address among other things:

- unfinished business growing out of the 1971 WHCOA section on spiritual well-being (refer to the May, 1979, report of the Reston, VA Symposium on White House Conferences as agents of Social Change/ Committee B-2 output);
- ideological foci related to volunteer motivation, public attitudes, and styles of service delivery;
- cultural relevance of spiritual well-being, including ethnic and other minority elderly needs and concerns;
- future roles of church, synagogue, and other spiritual organizations and institutions in expanding educational, health, and supportive services;
- issues of concern to technical committee sub-committees dealing with the other "great needs".*

2. Conference process should not only provide delegates concerned with church and synagogue involvement in aging but all WHCOA delegates with knowledge of major concerns of the religious sector vis-a-vis national policies in aging, as developed through the WHCOA mini-conference "Symposium" to be conducted by the National Interfaith Coalition on Aging (NICA).

Pre-WHCOA conference process should keep NICA informed of emerging conference agenda across-the-board, and especially as may be related to the following topics which are expected to be addressed in the symposium:

- * • clarification of the issue of separation of church and state
- appropriate cooperative and coordinated action between the religious, public and private sectors
- education, training, and research
- ethics, attitudes, values, and spiritual well-being
- volunteerism
- concerns in aging related to holistic approaches, family and intergenerational relationships, ethnic and minority interests
- death and dying
- future institutional roles and responsibilities in an aging society

3. The technical committee must devise within the total conference program a mechanism to assure that the recommendations of those concerned with aging and the church, synagogue, and other religious organizations are included in the 1981 conference output.

* "great needs" identified in Sec. 201 of the 1981 WHCOA Act: economic well-being, health care, adequate social service delivery systems, long term care policy, employment, national retirement policy, biomedical and other research

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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DECISION AND NOTICE OF DECISION

IRVING J. TROW
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

In the Matter of:

Valeria Denson
209 29-110th Avenue
Queens Village, NY 11429

A.L.J. # 80-15550

S.S.A. # 184-28-9544

DECISION MAILED AND DULY FILED IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ON MAY 28 1980

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Department of Labor
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Jamaica, NY 11435

Woodhill Care Center
91-31 175th St.
Jamaica, NY 11432

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FINDINGS OF FACT: Hearings were held at which claimant, her seven witnesses, and a representative of the employer appeared and testified.

By initial determination effective March 5, 1980, claimant was disqualified because of loss of employment due to misconduct in connection therewith.

Claimant was originally hired as a supervisor of nursing for a live-in care center in Jamaica, Queens, on April 15, 1975. Claimant earned \$10.90 an hour and was terminated by her employer without notice and without warning on March 5, 1980. At the time claimant was terminated, the union had still not obtained a contract with the employer.

Claimant has over 20 years in the nursing field, of which with the last six years have been as a supervisor. She worked in a facility that was admittedly understaffed and did an excellent job. Claimant had no warnings and no adverse ratings in her file.

There was a new director of nursing hired in June 1979. For reasons, of her own, she preferred claimant to work as a charge nurse, rather than as a supervisor. Claimant refused to accept the demotion, which deeply wounded her professional pride, and was terminated.

OPINION: The credible evidence establishes that claimant committed no act in relation to her employment rising to the level of misconduct. Although an employer may generally terminate an employee for any reason it deems fit, particularly where there is no union involved, a claimant cannot be deprived of unemployment insurance benefits without a disqualifying act or acts.

DECISION: The initial determination is overruled.

/s/ ETHEL A. DAVIDSON
Administrative Law Judge

dt



Mini-conferences: Special forums for special groups

Many specialized issues related to aging could be obscured in the formal process that leads to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging unless given special attention.

Because of this, the Conference process has been designed to include several so-called mini-conferences to permit an intensive examination of particular national issues from the unique perspective of certain groups and to increase the visibility of these issues.

An example is the impact of aging upon the minority elderly. It is clear that certain minority groups have particular problems and that their responses and needs frequently differ from those of the "majority" community.



report from the White House Conference on Aging

Flemming receives Andrus Award at AARP Convention

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, deputy chairperson of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, has received the Andrus Award from the American Association of Retired Persons.

Dr. Flemming is the second recipient of the award named in memory of Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, the Association's late founder. The Award is given every two years in recognition of persons who have made outstanding contributions on behalf of older citizens. Dr. Flemming was honored at a special dinner on Wednesday, June 11, during the AARP's Biennial Convention in Phoenix, Arizona.

Dr. Flemming has dedicated nearly 40 years to federal service. He was chairman of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and is immediate past Commissioner of the Administration on Aging. From 1958 to 1961 Dr. Flemming served as Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Other federal posts which he has filled include Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and member of the War Manpower Commission.

This distinction first surfaced during the 1971 White House Conference on Aging in Washington where minority delegates were belatedly assigned to special concerns sessions to discuss their particular issues. This response to the special problems faced by the minority elderly was somewhat ad hoc and, at best, permitted a venting of some frustrations but allowed little in-depth examination of the issues and provided no real opportunity for the views of the minority elderly to impact on the other delegates at the Conference.

In order to avoid this pitfall, the 1981 White House Conference has designated certain organizations as convenors of mini-conferences which will serve as forums for addressing these issues. The four minority issue mini-conference convenors are: The National Center on the Black Aged; the Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores; the National Indian Council on Aging; and the National Pacific Asian Resource Center on Aging.

Each of these organizations will invite similar community organizations to participate in planning and conducting their particular mini-conference.

Although not all the details have been worked out, most of the mini-conferences on the minority elderly will be held late in 1980.

The first, a mini-conference on the American Indian elderly, is scheduled for September 8-10

in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The theme of the three-day conference is "A New Decade—May the Circle Be Unbroken."

The National Center on the Black Aged has scheduled three two-day mini-conferences in Detroit, New Orleans and Los Angeles, October through December.

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Ghita Levine,
Director of Public Affairs**



WHCOA Advisors get "Prime Time"

White House Conference on Aging Advisory Committee members Nancy Hanks and Morrison Beach recently told a nationwide radio audience about some of the important issues faced by today's older citizens.

Ms. Hanks, a member of the Board of Directors of Continental Oil Company and former chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, and Mr. Beach, Board Chairman of the Travelers Insurance Company, were interviewed on the Prime Time radio show which aired on 470 stations Sunday, May 25.

Prime Time is a six-year-old weekly radio show, hosted by Thea Marshall, which focuses on issues of interest to older persons.

Mr. Beach stressed that more and more business people realize that they have a great responsibility to give time, advice and substance to important issues that are developing in this country. Among the important issues which he feels the Conference should address are economic growth, and the production of sufficient goods and services "so that people who are working can really support the people who are retiring at a very comfortable level."

Ms. Hanks said she sees the White House Conference on Aging as a great opportunity to stimulate discussion and to bridge the communications gap between different age groups.

A three and a half day mini-conference on the Hispanic elderly is tentatively scheduled for the last two weeks in October.

The National Pacific Asian Resource Center on Aging is planning to hold its mini-conference January 15-16, 1981 in San Francisco, California.

All convenors have total independence in their examination of WHCOA issues. Their results will be forwarded to the states, to our Technical Committee and to each delegate.

Treatment of these issues in this innovative manner will assure wider visibility to these special concerns and needs and, hopefully, a greater understanding by the delegates who ultimately will be making Conference decisions.

In addition to minority elderly issues, we have selected certain other major issues for special treatment and are considering additional requests.

Issues affecting older women will be explored at a symposium sponsored by the Older Women's League Educational Fund and Western Gerontological Society.

Rural elderly issues will be examined at a series of mini-conferences sponsored by Green Thumb, a part of the National Farmers Union.

Four national organizations--the American Psychological Association, the American Nurses Association, the National Association of Social Workers, and the American Psychiatric Association--all have agreed to sponsor jointly a mini-conference on the mental health needs of older Americans.

A transportation mini-conference will be conducted, at our request, by the Institute of Public Administration and Florida State University October 9-11 in Orlando.

We have also endorsed a variety of other potential convenors for similar examination of housing, spiritual well-being, health care, private sector involvement, urban elderly, ethnic elderly and others. ■

Elderly Iowans sound off about their concerns

Starting with a "welcome home" to a celebrated gerontologist, the Governor's Conference on Aging in Des Moines, Iowa, was a dynamic kick-off to the kind of active dialogue and involvement which will lead to a successful White House Conference on Aging at the end of 1981.

During the three-day conference, which brought Dr. Wilma Donahue back to her home state, participants brainstormed issues as technical as Social Security changes and literally hundreds of elderly Iowans joined in a healthy "Sound Off" about their concerns.

Dr. Donahue, renowned gerontologist and first director of the famous University of Michigan Center of Gerontology, was honored for her international achievements by her home state with a plaque shaped like the map of Iowa and presented by former Governor Robert Blue.

Dr. Donahue, a native of Mitchellville, once taught school in rural Iowa. At age 20 she headed east, earned a doctorate degree in psychology at the University of Michigan and helped found the fledgling field of gerontology. Ten years ago she became director of the International Center of Social Gerontology in Washington D.C., at the age of 70.

Other speakers at the conference, held in a spacious suburban Des Moines motel, included Ghita Levine, director of public affairs for the White House Conference on Aging who spoke about the whole conference planning procedure and how the communities had a large role to play.

Also addressing the mixed rural and urban gathering of retired teachers,
(continued on page 5)

Mini-conference will explore aging in rural America

A major effort to identify the problems of the rural elderly through a series of intensive mini-conferences in fall 1980 is now on the drawing boards of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Farmers Union, Green Thumb and the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

Issues of special concern will be explored in detailed workshops in at least five locations in order to gather the broadest viewpoints from the elderly living in all parts of rural America—small towns, farms, coal mining regions, Indian reservations and mountain communities. In addition, there will be numerous smaller community forums around the nation.

The Congressional Rural Caucus, chaired by Congressman Wes Watkins of Oklahoma, has asked its members to encourage participation by the elderly in their communities.

Other groups involved include the Farmers Home Administration Extension Service, the National Rural Center, National Grange, Rural America, universities, community colleges, state, local and county governments, American Indian groups and the Appalachian Regional Commission. The goal is to reach out to 7.3 million rural elderly so they can define their needs directly and participate in the Conference.

This will be the first White House Conference on Aging to target special attention to this group.

Employment, transportation, health care and energy costs are some of the issues that impact hard on rural Americans because of their geographical isolation and the lack of services and job options outside of metropolitan areas. A layoff in a small single-factory town can force early retirement because no other employment exists in the vicinity.

Rising energy costs force many rural elderly who live alone into just one room during the winter. Those who cannot continue to live alone must move in with families

farmers and plain city folk, was gerontologist Dr. Woodrow Morris of the University of Iowa at Iowa City. He urged the audience to "persevere in getting programs that will aid them," cautioning that planners often don't necessarily consider what's best or most wanted by the region's own elderly people.

Glenn Bowles, head of the Iowa Office on Aging and planner of the meeting, is also the state's coordinator appointed by the governor to work closely with the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

because nursing and retirement homes are not readily available.

Healthcare, specialized and routine, can be difficult to obtain because of the rural doctor/nurse shortage. Lack of transportation to clinics, shopping and nutrition programs is a key barrier because 45 percent of rural older Americans do not own cars and public transit is available in only 300-400 towns of the nation's 20,000 with populations of 50,000 or less.

Dates and locations of the rural mini-conferences will be published in this newsletter later this year. ■



Photo courtesy of Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores

Mini-conference to focus on the special needs of the Hispanic elderly

Who are the Hispanic elderly? What do we mean when we say Hispanic anyway?

The term "Hispanic" which came into frequent use during the last decade, usually refers to Mexican-Americans, Cuban-Americans, Puerto Ricans, persons from the Caribbean, Central and South America and Spain who reside in the United States.

There are approximately 12 million Hispanics living on the U.S. mainland. Of that number, some 1.1 million were age 55 and older in 1978. Another 3.2 million Hispanics live on the Island of Puerto Rico.

The vast majority of Hispanic elderly only speak Spanish, are foreign born, Catholic, inner city residents, married, and suffer from a greater incidence of poverty,

poor health, and inadequate housing than the general population. Most elderly Hispanics live with their spouses and less than 10 percent live in an extended family situation. Except for Puerto Ricans in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Hispanics experience a



shorter life span than the general population. Most elderly Hispanics do not benefit equally from entitlement and service delivery programs. Most are in need of culturally and linguistically appropriate services, and many are forced to work beyond age 65 because of financial need.

These facts and others present themselves as evidence of the need to focus attention on the unique problems of the Hispanic elderly. To address this need, the White House Conference on Aging has invited the Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores, under the leadership of Carmela Lacayo, to sponsor a mini-conference on the Hispanic elderly.

The Conference, one of many special mini-conferences for 1980 and 1981, will address issues crucial to the Hispanic elderly, such as: housing; language barriers and access to services; lack of bilingual staff in service agencies; lack of media to inform Hispanics about service and benefit programs; the need for income maintenance; transportation services; and mental and physical health care programs.

"Several studies have shown that Hispanics and Black elderly tend to age earlier than the wider population

because they have worked in blue collar occupations. They get sicker sooner and have physical problems more common to older persons," a spokesperson for Ms. Lacayo's group explained.

The October Conference is expected to attract some 300 participants, including representatives from the International Gerontological network in Latin America and South America, especially Venezuela, Columbia and Spain.

Asociacion officials say they will pay expenses of approximately 50 delegates from around the country who might not otherwise be able to attend the conference. These delegates will be selected by Asociacion and Advisory Committee members. ■

Jarold Kieffer joins White House Conference on Aging staff

In early March, Jarold A. Kieffer joined the White House Conference on Aging as staff director. As such he is in charge of administrative functions and supervises the day-to-day planning and operations under the overall policy direction of Jerome R. Waldie, WHCOA's executive director.

Prior to joining the White House Conference staff, Dr. Kieffer conducted an examination of job policies in both the public and private sector for expanding the work options for persons age 55 and over. This study led to a report entitled "Older Americans: An Untapped Resource," issued in 1979 by the National Committee on Careers for Older Americans.

With a long career in government, Dr. Kieffer formerly served as deputy commissioner of Social Security; as executive officer to Arthur Flemming, when he was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; and as Chief of Program Review for HEW. He also has been a professor of public policy and administration at the University of Oregon and taught political science and public administration courses at other institu

President's Commission recommends new universal pension system

The President's Commission on Pension Policy has issued a report suggesting the creation of a universal pension system to supplement Social Security as a source of income for older Americans.

The Commission was established in 1979 to conduct a two-year study of the nation's retirement income policies. Its interim report, sent to the President and Congress May 23, sets long range policy goals that will be forwarded to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging's Technical Committee on retirement income.

In its preliminary recommendations, the Commission pointed out that the lack of broad coverage by other retirement programs means that Social Security continues to provide the sole means of support for more than one-fourth of retired Americans age 65-74.

Less than half of all private-sector workers in the United States, for example, are covered by private pension plans.

As a result, the Commission concluded, serious consideration should be given to establishing a nationwide minimum pension system. That system could take the form of a new tier of Social Security that could contract out to existing public and private pension plans which meet its standards. Or it could be designed as a universal employee pension system with a central clearinghouse, the report suggested.

The Commission also advised that any new pension program be "advance funded" so that current contributions be set aside to pay for future benefits. This contrasts with the present "pay-as-you-go" Social Security system where current funds are used to cover current benefits.

For a copy of the interim report, contact President's Commission on Pension Policy, 736 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 395-5132. ■

Letter from the Director

June 1980

Dear Friends:

Over the past several weeks I have attended numerous events in various states furthering the process of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

I am most impressed with the enthusiasm both of the organizers of these important events as well as the participants.

There seems to be a great need to speak out firmly and passionately on the policies of our nation as they impact on aging issues. There is an equal passion expressed continuously that much still needs to be done to assure a productive, dignified, and meaningful life for aging Americans.

It is important to note, however, that these meetings have not been predominantly characterized by expressions of anger, bitterness or despair. There is a solid base of aging Americans who express the belief that their lives are, indeed, better than those of their parents or grandparents and that much improvement is due to an increasing national awareness of the neglect of the aged that predominated in earlier years. The primary purpose of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging is to continue to increase that awareness in our nation and to forcibly and effectively bring to the attention of policymakers in the private and public sectors that much remains to be done to reach our goals of dignity, opportunity, and freedom from fear for every aging American.

The Kentucky Conference on Aging was held in Richmond, Kentucky, and attended by more than 500 delegates. Mrs. Fannie Dorsey, the White House Conference Coordinator in Kentucky, emphasized to the delegates that they had an opportunity to impact on the agenda of the White House Conference by their deliberations. The Conference issues discussed in these workshops and the views of the Kentucky delegates will be provided the various Technical Committee and the delegates to the White House Conference.

In Marin County, California there is a unique experiment in education for aging students. The local college has established a separate curriculum for senior citizens that includes their own student body organization. The "college within a college" is named Emeritus College of Marin. I attended a community forum sponsored by the Associated Students of Emeritus College which attracted several hundred student seniors as well as a number of younger students of Marin College.

The President of Emeritus College Associated Students, Samuel Weinstein, reported that the issues of most concern to those in attendance were income, health and housing needs.

Janet Levy, the capable California State Unit Director and the California White House

Conference Coordinator, put together an important conference in Sacramento on housing for the elderly. This conference involved to a substantial degree, the private sector as well as the local and state governmental sectors.

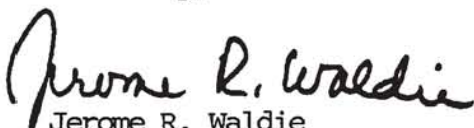
Issues of predominant importance were the financing of elderly housing, the flexibility of governmental planning and the building regulations to accommodate reasonably priced housing, architectural barriers and accessibility of housing to other service needs of aging people.

Kansas held its Governor's Conference on Aging this past month at the Fort Hays State University in Western Kansas.

Mrs. Barbara Sabol, Secretary of the Kansas Department of Aging and Governor Carlin's appointee as the White House Coordinator, organized the Conference. I was particularly impressed with the scope and variety of the issues considered by the delegates and the emphasis on rural problems at this Conference.

It is increasingly clear that the 1981 White House Conference on Aging has substantial organizational opportunity not available to the 1971 White House Conference on Aging. The "national aging network" is much more organized this decade than was the case in 1971. The efforts, skills and knowledge of the Area Agencies on Aging and of the State Units on Aging already have "made a difference" in the capacity of the White House Conference to reach out to the grassroots of America.

Sincerely,



Jerome R. Waldie
Director
White House Conference on Aging



Photo by George W. Holteso

Jerome Waldie receives a warm "Aloha" from Hawaiian State Coordinator Shimeji Kanazawa.



Dr. Robert Butler

NIA celebrates its fifth anniversary

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Florence S. Mahoney, a member of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging Advisory Committee, was one of four persons who received awards from the National Institute on Aging at its 5th anniversary celebration.

Mrs. Mahoney, who was instrumental in getting legislation passed in Congress which created NIA, was recognized for her work in furthering research on aging. She is a member of the Glenn Foundation for Medical Research and has been a member of the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke. Other recipients included Senator Thomas Eagleton and former Congressman Paul G. Rogers, for the enabling legislation which created the National Institute on Aging; and Dr. Nathan Shock, former director of the Gerontology Research Center for his role in getting NIA underway, specifically the Gerontology Center.

The recipients were among 150 persons who attended the two-day scientific meeting held May 29-30 at NIA headquarters in Bethesda, Maryland. Speakers included Dr. Robert Butler, Director of NIA, who spoke on NIA's progress over the five-year period; Dr. Shock, who reflected on the emergence of

(contin on page 11)

Grassroots communities continue dialogue about problems of the elderly

The elders of America are gathering in large and small groups in the nation's cities, towns and villages to talk about their lives--the way things are and the way things ought to be.

- In Wilmington, North Carolina about 400 persons gathered on May 21 to discuss inflation, health, leisure time, nutrition, transportation and other issues.
- A Governor's Conference on Aging in Lincoln, Nebraska attracted 600 persons for an afternoon of discussion on transportation, energy and health. The two-day Conference was held at the Center for Continuing Education on May 19 and 20.
- In New Bedford, Massachusetts, at a community forum May 21, the people opposed taxes on all facets of Social Security and called for broader Medicare coverage. Participants also discussed rising health care costs, the need for senior housing, and inflation. The event was co-sponsored by New Bedford Chapter 1945 of AARP, Inc. and the New Bedford Council on Aging.
- A special county-wide community forum, on May 24 at King College in Union County, New Jersey, attracted 300 elders. The day-long session covered such issues as income and inflation, health, housing and transportation. Senator Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) was the keynote speaker.
- "Getting Older...Getting Better" was the theme of the May 31 forum in Falls Church, Virginia, which attracted 200 persons age 55 and older. Keynote speaker was Bernard E. Nash, former executive director for NRTA/AARP and participants attended workshops on housing, transportation, senior centers, employment, staying well, consumerism, financial matters and recreational activities.
- In Tsaille, Arizona 200 Navajos attended the Navajo

gerontology in the past 40 years; and Dr. Reubin Andres, clinical director of the Gerontology Research Center who talked about normal aging.

Dr. George Martin of the University of Washington at Seattle discussed genetic heterogeneity; Dr. Tamara Hareben of Clark University, addressed the issue of aging in the life course of American society; and Dr. John Beck of the University of California at Los Angeles talked about geriatric medicine and discussed a study which projected the need for geriatricians in the next 20 years.

The National Institute on Aging is part of the fabric of the White House Conference on Aging. The statute authorizing the President to call the 1981 White House Conference directs the active participation of the NIA. In furtherance of that Congressional mandate Dr. Butler has been most supportive and active in planning the conference.

A one-page handout is available for distribution at your community forum. Sponsoring organizations or individuals should contact the local Area Agency on Aging to obtain copies.

National Conference on Aging to discuss issues that affect 14,000 tribal elders. The Conference, held May 19 and 20 at the Navajo Community College, attracted delegates from Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. One of the issues raised for discussion was the Bureau of Indian Affairs' role in providing home health services which are channeled to non-Indian populations by community agencies.

- The needs of the handicapped elderly were highlighted in Ottumwa, Iowa by 75 to 82 handicapped seniors who participated in a community forum there.
- At a community forum in Worcester, Massachusetts, the elderly urged legislators to change the system to focus on programs to meet the needs of the aged rather than those determined by politicians. Participants also called for the reduction of the bureaucratic maze so that more funds could be spent on direct services rather than administrative costs; for housing suitable to the needs and incomes of the elderly; and for expanded eligibility in Social Security so older persons would work for adequate pay.
- "Economic Insecurity Facing Elders in the 80s," was the theme of a community forum held May 28 at the downtown Senior Center in San Diego, California. Most of the participants were age 70 and older. Key recommendations included:
 - Lower interest rates for elderly home buyers, rent subsidies for low and moderate income elderly, more lower-cost mobile home parks and more senior housing.
 - Medicare coverage for physical examinations and health aids such as hearing aids and eyeglasses and medical coverage of the spouses of Medicare recipients age 55 and over.
- Issues of concern to the Black aged were the focus of a community forum held June 26 at the Mount Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia. The forum was co-sponsored by the Mount Zion Senior Citizens Council and the Philadelphia Council of Elders.
- At McAllen, Texas, about 175 persons—a majority of whom were Mexican-Americans, attended a symposium June 20 on the White House Conference on Aging. ■

**President Carter
strongly committed
to 1981
decennial Aging
Conference**

In a June 3rd letter welcoming Jerome R. Waldie as the new executive director of the White House Conference on Aging, President Jimmy Carter used the following words to reaffirm his strong support for the Conference's goals:

"I am delighted that you have assumed the position of Executive Director of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging. The conference will offer an opportunity to highlight for the nation some of the most important issues we confront, and will provide a forum to once again demonstrate the contributions older persons can make to our society. As I have indicated before, the conference will have the full support of both Rosalynn and myself."

Conferencia de la Casa Blanca sobre Ancianos

El día 26 de marzo se llevo a cabo una ceremonia en la Casa Blanca en la cual el Presidente Jimmy Carter recibió a los nuevos miembros del Comité Nacional de Consejeros a la Conferencia de la Casa Blanca sobre Ancianos. La Conferencia tiene la responsabilidad de formular recomendaciones para desarrollar una pòliza comprensiva nacional para los ancianos.

Las actividades de la Conferencia comenzaron en el mes de mayo por todo el país. Cada estado y territorio va a organizar una conferencia sobre Ancianos al nivel estatal que llevaran a cabo desde septiembre del 1980 hasta abril del 1981. La Conferencia Nacional de la Casa Blanca sobre Ancianos que se llevara a cabo en Washington, D.C. desde el día 30 de noviembre hasta el día 4 de diciembre de 1981.

Este buletín tendra otros artículos en español sobre distintos aspectos de la conferencia en otras ediciones de buletín. ■

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WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

SOME SUGGESTED AREAS AND ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

BY THE

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CREATING AN AGE-INTEGRATED SOCIETY -- IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MEDIA

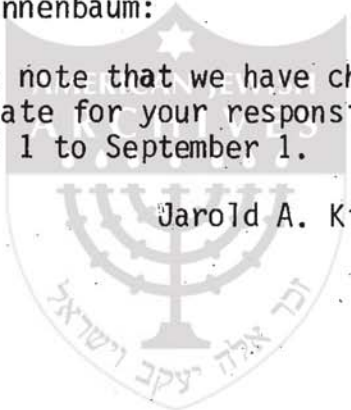
DRAFT

- A. Roles of media and related groups in dealing with evolving social, economic, and political issues raised by a changing age structure.
 1. Changes necessary in moving away from a society dominated by youth values.
 2. Multi-generational implications of longer life (changes in work and retirement concepts; job competition, burden sharing in family and community, etc.)
 3. Reappraisal of market prospects arising from larger, longer living, better educated, and more vigorous old population.
- B. Changes in depiction of role models in an age-integrated society.
 1. Shaping of attitudes away from age stereotypes.
 2. Additional attention to creative older people.
 3. Reappraisal of viewing, reading, and listening interests of older people.
 4. Changes in content of educational and training programs for:
 - a. Policy-makers and staff of the media and associated organizations
 - b. Curricular changes at all levels
- C. Improving media provision of useful information to older people.
 1. Changes in media programming to meet informational needs of older persons (consumer advice, job information, entitlement, uses of leisure time, educational opportunities, etc.)
 2. Use of media to facilitate constructive relationships between older people and other age groups.
 3. Paid and voluntary means for older people to meet needs of other people of all ages.
 4. Special needs of sensory - impaired older persons. *Computer technology*
 5. Means for facilitating social service outreach.
 6. Encouraging older persons to assume more active roles in society.
 7. Ideas for improving health practices, energy conservation, and creative uses of leisure time through the media.
 8. Reduction of health risks through the media.

Dear Dr. Tannenbaum:

Please note that we have changed the reporting date for your responsive outlines from August 1 to September 1.

Jarold A. Kieffer



MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TO : Technical Committees of the White House
Conference on Aging

DATE: June 27, 1980

FROM : Jerome R. Waldie, Executive Director
White House Conference on Aging

DRAFT

SUBJECT: General Guidelines for Preparing Technical Committee Reports

- A. Each Technical Committee, in addressing its subject matter assignment and preparing its report, should give attention to the following:
1. Special concerns and needs of:
 - a. Racial and ethnic minorities;
 - b. Older women and men;
 - c. Rural/urban older populations; and
 - d. Functionally illiterate.
 2. Private sector as well as public sector aspects;
 3. Intergenerational aspects, where appropriate;
 4. Critical needs for new knowledge and/or improved uses of available knowledge;
 5. Age discrimination;
 6. Heterogeneity of the older population;
 7. Aging as a continuing process, variable at different stages in its impacts on individuals.
- B. Each Technical Committee should seek to identify major critical policy issues and then focus on developing a small number of key policy recommendations so as to help keep in manageable form the Conference decision-making process. In this connection, please note that the attached "suggested areas and issues" paper supplied to each technical committee are not intended in any way to be proposed tables of contents for the committee reports. Rather, they are staff efforts to suggest the broad range of subjects that could be considered in each committee area. Necessarily, there is some duplication because the Advisory Committee intended that the technical committees look at the issues from different perspectives. Technical committees should feel free to identify and concentrate on other issues or restate those noted.

- C. The reports should identify the basic needs and objectives that each recommendation is intended to meet. Short and long term objectives may be defined.
- D. As background to recommendations, each technical committee should explore useful options for dealing with issues, justify its prepared recommendations, and weigh practicalities of, and obstacles to their adoption and implementation.
- E. As a first step in planning to respond to its assignment, each technical committee by August 15, 1980, is requested to develop a three to five (3 to 5) page outline of the issues and subjects it proposes to cover. These outlines will be reviewed by the Issues Subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Aging to determine whether the planned responses of the entire body of technical committees will be adequate in terms of issue coverage. Where serious issue gaps or undesirable duplications are identified by the Issues Subcommittee, changes will be negotiated with the chairpersons of the technical committees involved.
- F. Staff assistance will be furnished to each technical committee in preparing its response to the Issue Subcommittee as well as in the period when it is doing its main work.
- G. All technical committee final reports should be submitted to the Executive Director, White House Conference on Aging no later than February 1, 1981.

CURRENT AND FUTURE OUTLAYS FOR THE ELDERLY

Robert L. Clark
Assistant Professor of Economics
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina



International Center for Social Gerontology, Inc.
Symposium: White House Conferences As Agents of Social Change
May 29 - June 1, 1979



AMERICAN JEWISH
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This paper was prepared for the International Center for Social Gerontology Symposium on White House Conferences As Agents of Social Change. Financial support for this and other papers was provided by the Administration on Aging Grant #90-A-1799.

CURRENT AND FUTURE OUTLAYS FOR THE ELDERLY¹

The economic well-being of the nation's elderly has been the focus of considerable public debate over the last three decades. The growth and development of governmental transfers to the aged has been in response to their continuing low income status and the institution of these programs has done much to improve the economic position of the elderly. However, the liberalization of these programs combined with a rising number of older citizens has dramatically increased the magnitude of public transfers to the elderly and the proportion of national income and the federal budget necessary to finance them.

The primary objective of this paper is to examine the past growth of federal expenditures for the aged and to project future costs of transfers in an aging population. The first step in this analysis is to describe the current economic status of the elderly and to indicate the importance of transfer income. Next, the development of the major programs that provide benefits to the elderly is reviewed along with the increasing costs of these programs. Based on the continuation of low rates of fertility, projections of future costs are made employing alternative policy assumptions. Possible offsets to these higher costs for the elderly are examined before a final section is devoted to the coordination of federal programs with state policies and private institutions.

¹For a more detailed discussion of many of the issues presented in this report, see Robert Clark and John Menefee, "Increasing Federal Expenditures for the Elderly," presented to Gerontological Society, November 1978; Robert Clark, The Role of Private Pensions in Maintaining the Level of Income in Retirement, Washington, D. C., National Planning Association, 1977; and Robert Clark, Juanita Kreps, and Joseph Spengler, "The Economics of Aging: A Survey," Journal of Economic Literature, September 1978.

Income of the Aged

The economic status of the elderly has risen significantly since the early 1960s. The improving well being of older Americans can be illustrated by various economic indicators. The median income of families in which the head of the household is 65 years old or older has more than doubled since 1965, increasing from \$3,514 to \$9,110 in 1977 representing an increase in real income of over 35 percent.² The relative income position of the aged also has shown gradual improvement over the last decade as the ratio of median income of elderly families to the median income of all families has risen from 49.3 percent in 1965 to 56.9 percent in 1977.³ However, this measure of the relative economic status lies slightly below its 1950 level of 57.3 percent. During this period, elderly families along with unrelated older individuals both male and female enjoyed growth rates in real income above the national average.

It is important to note that the elderly are not a homogenous group and their economic problems differ by age and family composition. Advancing age is associated with a decline in relative and perhaps real income as earnings opportunities are reduced, assets are drawn down, and pension benefits are eroded by inflation. The increased probability of widowhood may produce economic instability for many older women. This pattern of income decline is depicted

²U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 116, "Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1977" (Advanced Report), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978.

³Unrelated older individuals have considerably lower incomes than family units. In 1977, unrelated individuals 65 and older had a median income of \$3829. However, single individuals have lower incomes at all ages and as a result the ratio of median income of older unrelated individuals to the median income of all unrelated individuals was 64.8 percent. As one would expect, a larger proportion of the elderly are not in family units.

in Table 1 which indicates a continuous and sharp fall in family income with increasing age in late life for males and for females who have considerably lower incomes. Table 1 also illustrates the importance of continued labor force participation to the incomes of the elderly.

Another indicator of the improving well being of the aged is the decline in the percentage of individuals below the poverty level. In 1977, the poverty level was \$2906 for a single nonfarm person 65 and over and \$3660 for a two person elderly family. The poverty level, which is adjusted annually to reflect changes in consumer prices, is a widely recognized measure of inadequate resources. Since 1959 the number of individuals 65 and over with incomes below the poverty cutoff has declined from 5.5 million to 3.2 million, a reduction in the proportion of the nation's elderly below this index from 35.2 percent to 14.1 percent.⁴ The decline in poverty among the aged has outstripped the fall in the incidence of poverty for the nation as a whole--the national poverty rate declined from 22.4 percent in 1959 to 11.6 percent in 1977. The decline in the incidence of poverty among the aged has been accelerated by the expansion in coverage and liberalization of benefits in both public and private pension systems as well as the initiation of additional income transfer programs.

Even this relatively significant reduction in poverty understates the actual increase in consumable resources of older persons because of the simultaneous expansion of in-kind benefit programs over the last two decades. Marilyn Moon estimates that in-kind transfers to the aged average more than 10 percent of the size of the mean current money income for aged families.⁵

⁴U.S. Bureau of Census, *op.cit.* An additional 10 percent of the elderly have incomes that are less than 25 percent above the poverty level.

⁵Marilyn Moon, The Measurement of Economic Welfare: Its Application to the Aged Poor, New York: Academic Press, 1977.

Table 1. Median income in 1977 by age, sex and work status

	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over
<u>Males</u>				
All	\$13,612	\$10,511	\$6,516	\$5,007
Year Round				
Full Time				
Workers	15,981	15,200	14,536	11,722
<u>Females</u>				
All	5,398	3,769	3,040	3,108
Year Round				
Full Time				
Workers	8,990	8,556	8,107	7,257

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 116, "Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1977" (Advanced Report), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978, p. 16.

The availability of public transfers is one of the primary determinants of the economic status of the elderly and their expansion over time has contributed to the improving income position of the aged.

The distribution of income within older cohorts does, however, reveal that many of the nation's elderly still live on fairly low incomes. The ending of full time work is one reason why the income of families whose head is over age 65 has generally been more unequally distributed than the income for younger families. The distribution of income for the elderly in 1977 as shown in Table 2 reveals a high proportion of the elderly are in the lower income brackets. The significance of this income distribution can be found by comparing this distribution of income to the BLS retired budget for an urban couple. In 1977, the lower retired couples budget was \$5,031, the intermediate budget was \$7,198, and the higher budget was \$10,711.⁶ Thus over 17 percent of the elderly families were below the lower budget while over 55 percent were below the higher budget.

The differential status of some groups is further shown by examining the poverty rates by race and sex. In 1977, the incidence of poverty for whites 65 and over was 11.9 percent compared to 36.3 percent for blacks while persons in female headed households experienced a poverty rate of 24.1 percent compared to a 9.1 percent rate for persons in male headed families. Including in-kind transfers, preferential tax treatment and other available resources

⁶M. Louise McGraw, "Medical Care Costs lead Rise in 1976-77 Family Budget," Monthly Labor Review, November 1978, p. 33. The low level budget is based on the assumption that retired individuals seek to maintain their health and well-being and to continue to participate in community activities. The 1971 White House Conference on Aging advocated the use of the intermediate budget as a measure of income adequacy.

Table 2. Distribution of money income in 1977 for unrelated individuals and families whose head is 65 years and older (percentage)

	Families	Unrelated Individuals
Under \$2000	1.13	7.13
2000-2999	2.59	22.72
3000-3999	6.04	23.94
4000-4999	7.29	12.46
5000-5999	8.77	8.22
6000-6999	8.87	5.96
7000-9999	20.45	9.74
10,000-14,999	19.50	5.92
15,000-24,999	16.16	2.90
25,000 and over	9.24	1.01
Median income	\$9,110	\$3,829

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 116, "Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1977" (Advanced Report), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978, p. 12.

increases the absolute level of the economic status of all groups of the elderly and also significantly reduces the degree of inequality among the aged. The effect of these various programs on the incidence of poverty is illustrated in Table 3. The poverty rate among families aged 65 and over would have been 59.9 percent in 1976 based on pretax/pretransfer income. After allowing for social security benefits, the poverty rate falls to 21.5 percent while the inclusion of other money transfers and in-kind benefits further lowers the rate to 6.1 percent.⁷

For any individual worker, the decline in income at retirement may represent a form of relative impoverishment. The reduction in income associated with retirement provides the rationale for pension programs which-- whether collective or individual, public or private--attempt to replace lost earnings. A frequently used measure of the adequacy of retirement income is the replacement ratio; i.e., retirement income as a percent of preretirement earnings during the final year of work.

Disposable income in immediate preretirement years represents a generally acceptable standard to measure the severity of income reduction after retirement. Adjusting gross preretirement income for federal and state income tax, OASDHI tax, and any decline in work related expenditures provides a measure of the tax-free income that retirees need to continue to receive the same level of disposable income. These replacement rates range from 80 percent for low wage workers to 65 percent for those with higher incomes.

On the basis of hypothetical earnings records, social security can apparently provide sufficient benefits to enable low and middle income couples to maintain their preretirement living standards. The validity of this conclusion

⁷U.S. Congressional Budget Office, Poverty Status of Families Under Alternative Definitions, Background paper No. 17 (revised), Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977, pp. 11, 12.

Table 3. Families aged 65 and over below the poverty level under alternative definitions; fiscal year 1976

	<u>Families Below Poverty Level</u>	
	Number (000)	Percentage
Pretax/Pretransfer income	9,647	59.9
Pretax/Post-social insurance income	3,459	21.5
Pretax/Post-money transfer income	2,686	16.7
Pretax/Post money and in-kind transfer income	977	6.1
Post tax/Post total transfer income	982	6.1

Source: U.S. Congressional Budget Office, Poverty Status of Families Under Alternative Definitions, Background paper No. 17 (revised), Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977, p.12.

has been questioned because few if any workers follow the lifetime earnings pattern implied by the hypothetical earnings profile and earnings of the wife are frequently ignored in these calculations. Thus, many low wage workers and virtually all middle and high earners will suffer declines in disposable income if only social security benefits are available.

Growth of Federal Expenditures for the Elderly

Total public social welfare expenditures have increased dramatically in the last fifty years rising from \$23.5 billion in fiscal 1950 to \$331.4 billion in fiscal 1976, an increase of over 1312 percent. Per capital expenditures have risen at a slightly lower pace increasing from \$152.56 in 1950 to \$1,513.92 in 1976.⁸ The increase in expenditures for social welfare have occurred because of an increased emphasis on governmentally supplied income transfers, health care, and education; increases in consumer prices; and age structure changes that affect eligible populations. The primary focus of this analysis is the growth of federal expenditures for the elderly, defined as individuals aged 65 and over.⁹ Obviously, not all of the increase in social welfare expenditures have gone to the aged. However, the growth in the older population combined with an increased reliance on public transfers for their support

⁸ Alfred Skolnik and Sophie Dales, "Social Welfare Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1976," Social Security Bulletin, January 1977, pp. 3-19.

⁹ The use of age 65 is always an arbitrary choice but one consistent with today's public policy and academic literature. Many of the programs to be discussed in this paper provide benefits to older individuals younger than 65. For example social security benefits are available to many aged 62-65 and this group is of increasing importance in terms of total expenditures as more people opt for early retirement. Federal retirement and welfare programs also provide benefits to those near age 65. This is important to note because the aging of the population that increases the number of people and the percentage of the population 65 years and older also increases the relative number of people aged 55-64. Thus, the effect of population aging on the federal budget will be understated by focusing exclusively on those over age 65.

have been two of the primary determinants of this dramatic increase in public expenditures. A brief legislative history of the expansion and liberalization of benefit programs for the elderly is followed by an examination of the growth in total federal expenditures on the elderly.

Federal Health Policy

The role of the federal government in health policy began in the late 1800s with issues involving public health measures. In the early 1900s, the impetus shifted toward the government's responsibility for the health of the individual. Model national health insurance was first proposed in 1916; however, movement toward a comprehensive health policy has been very slow. It was not until 1950 that the federal participation in vendor payments for medical care became possible in most public assistance programs. Support for the elderly's health needs was not directly provided until 1960 with the enactment of the 1960 Social Security Amendments--the Kerr-Mills Act which authorized grants to states for medical assistance for the aged. It was an open-ended federal cost-sharing program that suggested the scope and kind of benefits to be provided by the states. The program's stringent eligibility rules, variability in state participation and costs to the states limited its coverage so that in 1963 only 1 percent of the nation's elderly receive any assistance. In 1965 Medicare and Medicaid were enacted, replacing the Kerr-Mills approach by a uniform, compulsory, hospital insurance program (Part A) financed by a payroll tax and a supplementary insurance plan (Part B) financed through direct payment and federal subsidies. Amended in 1967 and 1972 to clarify services and eligibility as well as to try to contain costs and achieve administrative control, the Medicare approach has taken much of the health care of the elderly out of the welfare system.

Total disbursements under the hospital insurance program for the aged have risen from \$5.2 billion in calendar year 1970 to \$16.7 billion in 1978. Federal government contributions to the supplementary insurance plan for benefits to the elderly have increased from \$2.0 billion in 1970 to \$6.5 billion in 1978. These cost figures were driven up by medical care cost increases that were more than twice the increase that could be attributed to general wage and price increases. Part of the cost increase is due to the greater use of health services implying an increase in the average health care of the elderly. The factors increasing payments through the health insurance programs have also stimulated high Medicaid payments. Medicaid benefits to the low income aged totaled almost \$5 billion in 1978.¹⁰

Old Age and Survivors Insurance

The initial U.S. Social Security legislation was passed in 1935, considerably later than in most other industrialized countries. At first, only retired workers aged 65 and over were eligible for benefits. In 1939, benefits were extended to dependents with the initiation of a 50 percent spouse benefit and a benefit for widows. Subsequent amendments permitted workers to retire between the ages of 62 and 64 at reduced benefits and incorporated disability benefits into this system of income protection.

Initially, workers in commerce and industry (except railroads) under the age of 65 in the United States were mandatorily included in social security. Subsequent expansions in coverage have added farm and domestic workers, farmers, and other self-employed workers. These extensions have raised social security coverage from 58 percent of the paid labor force in 1940 to 90 percent in 1975

¹⁰Joseph A. Califano, "The Aging of America: Questions for the Four Generation Society," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July 1978, pp. 96-107 and unpublished data for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

when over 100 million workers paid social security taxes. The principal groups presently outside the system are federal employees and state and local workers.¹¹

Prior to 1972, individual benefit payments were raised by specific legislative amendments that were enacted every few years. An automatic adjustment for changes in the cost of living was adopted in 1972. The ad hoc benefit increases and the post-1972 automatic increases have been sufficient to raise the real level of benefits since the early 1960s. The cumulative effect of statutory and automatic increases in primary insurance benefits under OASDHI was 119 percent between January 1965 and June 1976 compared to an 80 percent change in the consumer price index. These increases, along with a growth in real earnings, have raised the average monthly benefit of retired workers from \$22 in 1940 to over \$280 for those awarded benefits in September 1978.¹²

Total social security expenditures have risen due to the introduction of new programs, expansion of coverage and increases in the level of benefits. Payments have also increased with the maturing of the system as more people have become eligible based on their work histories. These factors have generated an income security program that has required an increasing proportion of national income to finance its benefit payments. Total benefits paid for those 65 and over under OASDI have risen from \$8.8 billion in 1960 to \$64.7 billion in 1978.¹³ As a result of this expansion and the liberalization of benefits to younger recipients, the OASDHI program which required less than

¹¹Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement 1975, p. 68.

¹²Ibid., p. 25 and Social Security Bulletin, January 1979, p. 1.

¹³Califano, op.cit. and unpublished DHEW data.

one-tenth of a percent of the nation's disposable personal income in the early 1940s and only 3.2 percent in 1960, required 7.6 percent of disposable personal income to meet current expenditures for all recipients in 1975.¹⁴ Table 4 indicates the significant rise in the payroll tax required to finance the OASDHI program as it has matured, been liberalized, and felt the effect of population aging.

Federal Pensions

Federal payments for earned pension benefits to retired government employees are included as expenditures on the aged. Pensions to government employees date to the time when benefits were provided to Revolutionary soldiers. The Federal Civil Service Retirement System was established in 1920 and was expanded by amendments in 1942 and 1946 to include employees in the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the government. Separate retirement systems have been developed for employees of the Federal Reserve System, TVA, and the armed services. Over time these programs have been expanded and liberalized to provide increased benefits for retirees. Increased funding has also been required due to the expansion of federal employment that with a lag increases the number of beneficiaries. Over \$14 billion in benefits will be paid in the form of pension benefits to persons 65 and over under the civil service, railroad and military retirement programs in 1978 compared to \$5.8 billion in 1970.¹⁵

A conceptual issue arises over the inclusion of these retirement programs as part of federal expenditures on the elderly as they represent deferred compensation to former federal workers. If the federal government followed its

¹⁴Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement 1975, pp. 44, 86.

¹⁵Califano, op. cit. and unpublished DHEW data.

Table 4. Annual maximum taxable earnings and actual contribution rate

Beginning	Annual maximum taxable earnings	Contribution rate (percent)			
		Employer and employee, each			
		Total	OASI	DI	HI
1937-----	\$3,000	1	1	-----	-----
1950-----	3,000	1.5	1.5	-----	-----
1955-----	4,200	2	2	-----	-----
1957-----	4,200	2.25	2	0.25	-----
1960-----	4,800	3	2.75	.25	-----
1966-----	6,600	4.2	3.5	.35	0.35
1970-----	7,800	4.8	3.65	.55	.6
1971-----	7,800	5.2	4.05	.55	.6
1972-----	9,000	5.2	4.05	.55	.6
1973-----	10,800	5.85	4.3	.55	1.0
1974-----	13,200	5.85	4.375	.575	.9
1975-----	14,100	5.85	4.375	.575	.9
1976-----	15,300	5.85	4.375	.575	.9
1977-----	16,500	5.85	4.375	.575	.9
1978-----	17,700	6.05	4.275	.775	1.0
1979-----	22,900	6.13	4.33	.75	1.05

Source: Social Security Administration, Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement 1975, 1977, p. 32.

guidelines for private pensions, then contributions would be set aside during the worklife of the employees rather than necessitating expenditures from current tax revenues during their retirement years. In such a world, would these pension contributions be counted as expenditures for the elderly? A similar question could be raised concerning a large portion of social security payments.

Welfare and Employment Programs

The elderly have benefited from the expansion of federal responsibility to provide income and in-kind transfers to the poor. Supplemental Security Income which replaced the Old Age Assistance Program in 1974 provides an income floor for all of the nation's elderly. In September 1978, average federal benefits of \$73 were paid to two million aged poor at an estimated annual cost of \$1.8 billion in calendar year 1978. Total payments to the aged have been somewhat less than two billion dollars annually since the adoption of SSI. The total cost of SSI to the aged is only slightly higher than that of the Old Age Assistance Program during the 1960s.¹⁶

The low income aged are eligible for a variety of in-kind benefit programs along with social and employment services. These programs include public housing, food stamps, unemployment compensation, employment services through the CETA legislation, and a number of other programs that provide a rather small level of total benefits to the elderly. The elderly also benefit from services provided by the Administration on Aging and Title IX of the Older Americans Act. Total in kind benefits to the aged under these programs were approximately \$4 billion in 1978.¹⁷

¹⁶Ibid. and Social Security Bulletin, January 1979, Table M-22 - M-31, pp. 69-73. Federal benefit payments totalled \$147 million in September 1978. In addition, federally administered state supplements were \$53 million in September while state administered supplements totalled \$7.6 million in July 1978.

¹⁷Califano, op.cit.

Most of these programs were introduced during the Johnson War on Poverty years and during the recession years of the early 1970s. Many of them are aimed at the poor or the unemployed in general and do not contain age related eligibility conditions.¹⁸ The aged receive benefits because of their low income status and are likely to receive a disproportionate share of the total expenditures because of the higher incidence of poverty among the elderly.

Although not counted as budgetary expenditures, several major tax provisions provide significant benefits to the elderly. These include the exclusion of all social security and almost all railroad retirement benefits from income taxation, the extra personal exemption for taxpayers 65 and over, and the tax credit for the elderly. While not all of these tax reductions for the elderly go to those 65 and over, the combined tax savings of these provisions are estimated to be \$6.2 billion in 1978 up from \$3.2 billion in 1971.¹⁹

The expansion of federal expenditures for the aged has been stimulated by the institution of these programs, the maturing of programs, and the liberalization of benefits. This brief review notes the major programs providing age-related benefits (See Table 5) and depicts policy shifts in them. The reader should recognize that these improvements are the result of policy decisions and have required congressional action. Therefore, the increase in

¹⁸The food stamp program represents a good example of these programs. It was designed to assure the needy an opportunity to purchase food for an adequate diet and to help maintain the agricultural sector of the economy. The program was instituted on a pilot basis in 1961 and provided approximately \$13 million in benefits to 143,000 people. Formally established by the Food Stamp Act of 1964, outlays are estimated to be \$5.7 billion in 1979. In 1978, over one million elderly persons are expected to receive almost \$600 million in food subsidies.

¹⁹U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Special Analysis: Budget of the United States Government, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, selected years.

Table 5. Federal expenditures for individuals age 65 and over in calendar 1978 by program

<u>Retirement Programs</u>	\$14 billion
Civil Service	
Railroad Retirement	
Military Retirement	
Veterans' Benefits	
<u>OASDI</u>	\$64
<u>Health</u>	\$28
Health Insurance	
Supplementary Medical Insurance	
Federal Medicaid	
<u>HEW Welfare Programs</u>	\$2.5
Supplemental Security Income	
Black Lung	
Benefits to persons 72 and over	
<u>Employment, Welfare and Social Services</u>	\$ 4 billion
Public Housing, Sec. 8	
Food Stamps	
Administration on Aging	
Unemployment Insurance	
Housing for the Elderly and Handicapped	
Title XX, Administration for Public Service	
Rental Housing Assistance, Sec. 236	
Title IX, Older Americans Act	
Rent Supplement	
Employment Services	
CETA I, II, & VI	
Block Grants	
Foster Grandparents	
Elderly Nutrition	

Source: Joseph Califano, "The Aging of America: Questions for the Four Generation Society," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July 1978, p. 98.

the proportion of the federal budget going to benefit programs for the elderly has been a function of higher benefits for the aged as well as the growth of the older population.

A further point to emphasize is the diversity of programs that we have covered in this analysis. Most of the expenditures under these programs are related to past labor market activity. Social security benefits depend on past payments of the payroll tax by the retiree and his previous employers. Similarly government pensions could be viewed as deferred compensation to past work efforts. Would we view these programs in the same manner if they were funded pension plans where the payment of benefits represented reductions in the accumulated assets of the fund? The important concept is that if earlier contributions or taxes had been set aside for retirement benefits these expenditures would not have to be paid out of current revenues. A second issue is whether these work related programs are comparable to and should be lumped together with the welfare or other transfer programs for analysis.

Growth in Federal Spending

Federal expenditures on behalf of persons aged 65 and over have risen dramatically since the early 1960s in response to the legislative initiatives described above. Benefit programs to the elderly are estimated to have totaled \$12.8 billion dollars in 1960 while appropriations in 1978 reached \$112 billion, a ninefold increase. By contrast the number of people 65 and over increased by only 43.6 percent from 16.7 million in 1960 to 23.9 million in 1978. These expenditures include federal retirement programs (Civil Service, railroad, military and veterans' benefits) OASDI, HI, SMI, federal medicaid, SSI, black lung benefits and special aid to those aged 72 and over. Also included in the totals are benefits to the elderly from housing subsidies, food stamps, social and employment services.

During this period, the consumer price index more than doubled. As a result, expenditures measured in 1978 dollars were \$27 billion in 1960 and real spending on these programs in 1978 will be four times the 1960 level. Thus, more than half the growth rate in annual spending on the elderly is due to price increases. There has been a significant increase in the real resources allocated to these programs, Reflecting this increase is the growth in the proportion of the federal budget necessary to finance these programs from 13 percent in 1960 to 24 percent in 1978. Table 6 notes a similar increase in the proportion of the Gross National Product allocated to these benefit programs from 2.5 to 5.3 percent.²⁰

The average benefit from these programs per person aged 65 and over increased from \$768 in 1960 to \$4678 in 1978. If benefits had been increased only to reflect price increases, the average benefit would have been \$1611 while if benefits had risen in accordance with the growth in per capita income, the transfer per elderly person would have been \$2493 in 1978 (see Table 7). Therefore, the expansion in federal spending per older American since 1960 has significantly exceeded the growth of per capita income. This increase is the result of the introduction of new programs, higher benefits under existing programs and less restrictive eligibility conditions.

This examination reveals that increases in the aged population have been a significant factor in the rise in aggregate spending on the nation's elderly. However, expenditures have not been driven up uncontrollably by a graying of the population. Instead, most of the increase is due to the government responding to the perceived needs and/or the growing political power of the elderly

²⁰Califano, op.cit. and unpublished DHEW data.

Table 6. Federal expenditures for persons aged 65 and over

Year	Total expenditures (billions)	Expenditure per aged individual	Total expenditures in 1978 dollars	Percent of GNP	Percent of federal budget
1960	\$12.8	\$768	\$27.3	2.5	13
1978	\$112	\$4,678	\$112	5.3	24

Source: Joseph Califano, "The Aging of America: Questions for the Four Generation Society," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July 1978, p. 98 and my calculations.

Table 7. Expenditures per person aged 65 and over under alternative assumptions

Year	Actual Expenditures	Constant Benefits	Benefits rise to reflect price increases	Benefits rise to reflect price and productivity growth
1960	\$768	\$768	\$768	\$768
1978	\$4,678	\$768	\$1,611	\$2,493

with improvements in these transfer programs. As a result, many new programs have been introduced during the past two decades. Benefits under existing programs have been liberalized and coverage expanded. Thus, much of the past graying of the federal budget has occurred due to explicit policy changes by the federal government.

Future Expenditures for the Elderly

Projections of future government expenditures necessitate a variety of demographic, economic, and political assumptions. These include the future rate of population growth, price changes, real economic growth, labor force participation, and governmental spending priorities. Minor modifications in these assumptions can produce widely divergent projections of the future costs of supporting the aged when the forecasts are carried many years into the future. Thus we proceed with caution to examine future expenditures on the elderly by the federal government. First, likely changes in the age structure and size of the population are noted. The absolute number and the relative size of the aged cohorts are an important factor in the continuing graying of the federal budget. Within this framework, alternative public policies are examined for their cost implications.

Determinants of Age Structure Changes

Shifts in the age structure and size of a population are the result of fluctuations in fertility, mortality and immigration. Recently changing demographic conditions have produced shifts in the population age distribution that can best best described as population aging. Most current projections indicate that further aging is likely in the United States and other developed countries. Population aging is characterized by an increase in the proportion of a population in the older age groups and is reflected in an increase in a population's median age.

The age composition of a population is determined primarily by national fertility behavior, particularly in countries with the relatively low mortality characteristics of the industrialized countries. Low rates of fertility imply a population with relatively more older persons and the projected low fertility rates over the next half century will generate further population aging. Variations in fertility from year to year give rise to fluctuations in the annual number of births thus producing short-term age structure changes. If age-specific mortality and fertility rates were to remain constant, these abnormal bulges would be smoothed over time. Most population projections assume that a specified fertility rate is attained and then maintained over the forecasting period. A more likely occurrence, however, is that fertility will tend to oscillate around a particular rate, perhaps in response to changing economic conditions.

Age-specific mortality rates influence the age structure by determining the proportion of each cohort surviving to older ages. An increase in longevity only at higher ages increases the relative number of older persons in a stable population. Population projections by the Census Bureau in 1977 estimate that life expectancy at age 65 in 2050 will be 15.0 for males and 20.6 for females compared to the current expectancy of 13.8 years and 18.4 years for males and females, respectively.²¹

²¹Jacob Siegel, "Recent and Prospective Demographic Trends For the Elderly Population and Some Implications for Health Care," in Proceedings of the Second Conference on the Epidemiology of Aging, 1977. The continued decline in mortality combined with recent medical research has led some researchers to anticipate significant further gains in life expectancy. Harold Sheppard and Sara Rix, The Graying of Working America, New York: The Free Press, 1977 review this literature and conclude that a biomedical revolution extending life may be less than a generation away.

Immigration can temporarily modify the age composition of an immigrant-receiving country if the age structure of the immigrants differs from that of the native population. Nonsustained in-migration will have only a transitory effect on the age distribution of a population if the migration does not affect the prevailing patterns of fertility and mortality. Immigration, will, of course, affect the size of the population but should have only limited influence on its age structure. High rates of illegal immigration create the prospect of significant underestimating of the future population in the official projections.

During the first half of this century, interaction of these factors resulted in an aging of the U.S. population that is illustrated by the increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 and over from 4 percent in 1900, to 8 percent in 1950 and further to 10.7 percent in 1976. Three projections summarized in Table 8 illustrate how age structure changes when fertility approaches and settles around or below the replacement level.²² Series II is based upon the assumption that fertility quickly settles at the replacement level, but net immigration continues at 400,000 per year. Series IIX is based upon the same fertility assumption but with immigration at the zero level, it generates a stationary population. Series III is based upon the assumption that fertility settles at 1.7, 0.4 below the replacement level, but with net immigration continuing at 400,000 annually, a number that is insufficient to offset the lowness of fertility.

Examination of these projections indicates that the proportion of the population aged 65 and over rises significantly from 10.7 percent to 17.6 percent

²²The difficulty in projecting future population size and age structure is illustrated in a comparison of the 1975 and 1977 Census estimates employing similar fertility assumptions. The estimated population size in 2025 has been reduced by four million in the new projections with replacement-level fertility; however, the predicted number over age 65 has been raised by 2.8 million. These modifications produce a shift in the proportion of the population age 65 and over in 2025 from 16.1 in the 1975 report to 17.2 in the 1977 projections.

Table 8. Population projections for the United States (millions), 1976-2050.

Age	1976	1985	2000	2025	2050
			<u>Series II</u>		
Total	215.1	232.9	260.4	295.7	315.6
0-17	65.2	62.3	69.0	72.5	76.5
18-64	127.0	143.3	159.6	172.3	183.6
65 and over	22.9	27.3	31.8	50.9	55.5
18-64/total (percent)	59.0	61.5	61.3	58.3	58.2
65 and over/total (percent)	10.7	11.7	12.2	17.2	17.6
Median age	29.0	31.5	35.5	37.6	37.8
			<u>Series IIX</u>		
Total	215.1	228.9	248.4	267.4	269.4
0-17	65.2	60.8	64.9	64.3	64.2
18-64	127.0	140.8	152.1	154.5	155.5
65 and over	22.9	27.2	31.5	48.6	49.8
18-64/total (percent)	59.0	61.5	61.2	57.8	57.7
65 and over/total (percent)	10.7	11.9	12.7	18.2	18.5
Median age	29.0	31.7	36.0	38.4	38.6
			<u>Series III</u>		
Total	215.1	228.9	245.9	251.9	231.0
0-17	65.2	58.3	56.9	49.4	43.8
18-64	127.0	143.3	157.2	151.6	134.9
65 and over	22.9	27.3	31.8	50.9	52.3
18-64/total (percent)	59.0	62.6	63.9	60.2	58.4
65 and over/total (percent)	10.7	11.9	12.9	20.2	22.6
Median age	29.0	32.0	37.3	42.4	43.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 704, "Projections of the Population of the United States: 1977-2050," U.S. G.P.O., Washington, D.C., 1977, Tables 8-12, D-2. Series II assumes fertility at 2.1 and immigration at 400,000 per year; Series IIX assumes fertility at 2.1 and no immigration; Series III assumes fertility at 1.7 and annual immigration of 400,000.

with replacement level fertility and the median age is increased by almost 9 years during the period 1976 to 2050. However, the proportion in the principal working ages of 18-64 remains around 60 percent and actually increases prior to 2000. The maintenance of a high proportion of the population of working age is because of the relative decline in the youth population. If fertility were to remain near 1.7 births per woman, even greater population aging would occur. In this case the proportion of the population aged 65 and over would rise to 22.6 percent and the median age would increase to 43.7 years.

Future Government Expenditures

In his widely publicized speech before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Joseph Califano estimated that real spending (1978 dollars) on the major aged related programs described earlier would total \$350 billion in 2010 and \$635 billion in 2025.²³ The figures for 2025 represent more than 10 percent of GNP and 40 percent of total federal outlays. This increase occurs due to higher prices, real economic growth, and continued population aging. These projections are also dependent on expected public policy relating to expenditures for the elderly. Within the framework of the economic assumptions that underlie Secretary Califano's projections, Table 9 illustrates the effect of alternative policies. For example, with constant benefits, the proportion of GNP required to finance these programs declines with inflation and real growth. These effects override the small increases in actual expenditures due to increased numbers of people 65 and older.

If benefits are maintained in real terms, current dollar outlays rise from \$112 billion in 1978 to \$1535 billion in 2025, however, the percent of GNP

²³Califano, op.cit., p. 99.

Table 9. Projected government payments on behalf of persons 65 years of age and older^a

Policy Assumptions	Expenditure per recipient ^c			Total Expenditures (billions) ^c			Percent of GNP ^c		
	2000	2010	2025	2000	2010	2025	2000	2010	2025
Constant Benefits ^b	\$4,678	\$4,678	\$4,678	\$149	\$163	\$238	1.6	0.9	0.6
Constant Real Benefits	11,311	16,742	30,154	360	583	1535	3.8	3.3	3.8
Constant Relative Benefits	17,680	30,627	65,667	563	1067	3344	5.9	6.1	8.3
Califano Projections	20,353	39,332	80,443	648	1276	4096	6.77	7.28	10.15

^aBenefits are calculated using Census Bureau Projection Series II and estimates of GNP and inflation used in deriving the Califano estimates.

^bBenefit base is from 1978 expenditures on behalf of the elderly.

^c1978 figures are as follows: expenditure per aged person, \$4678; total expenditures, \$112 billion; and percent of GNP, 5.3%.

required to finance the programs declines from 5 percent to only 3.8 percent. Anticipated real economic growth is sufficient to offset the effects of population aging.

With a policy of constant relative benefits, benefits per aged person rise to reflect price changes and economic growth. Without these offsets, the proportion of GNP required to finance these programs rises in direct proportion to the change in proportion of the population aged 65 and over.

The Califano projections are generally based on current law and reflect estimates of the various governing bodies of the retirement and OASDHI programs. While actual expenditures under many of these programs rise, the increasing proportion of GNP required to finance total expenditures is almost entirely attributable to OASDI, HI, SMI, and federal medicaid. These programs represented 82.4 percent of expenditures in 1978 but are estimated to account for 96.4 percent in 2025. This shift in emphasis is caused by the specification of relative benefits under OASDI and the promise of health care in other programs. Other programs providing benefits to the elderly have dollar means tests and therefore, are gradually phased out over time. In addition, the federal retirement programs depend on the age structure and employment composition of the federal labor force.

Most of the excess of the Califano estimates over those corresponding to constant relative benefits can be explained by the rapid growth of health care expenditures. Real expenditures under these programs rise in response to inflation in the health care sector of the economy that exceeds the rate of change in the CPI. Medical prices have risen almost twice as fast as all consumer prices and the continuation of this trend forces greater expenditures under these programs that promise a specific level of health care to the elderly. Therefore, if medical inflation could be reduced to the rate of change in the CPI, future expenditures on the elderly would be dramatically reduced. Such

action should increase the reliability of the cost estimates basis on constant relative benefits.

These projections clearly indicate the importance of alternative policies or level of benefits in determining future expenditures. Obviously these policies have differential impacts on the economic well-being of the elderly. The increase in the expenditure per aged person has done much to improve the living standards of the elderly. To maintain the relative income position of the elderly, benefits must rise in accordance with real economic growth. Without these increases it is likely that the well-being of the aged will begin to deteriorate relative to the population at large. The financing of this increase would require a 60 percent increase in the proportion of GNP allocated to these programs by 2025.

A promise of constant real benefits would provide future aged cohorts benefits at the same real level provided to today's elderly. Without income from private sources, the elderly of the future would have much sharper income declines upon retirement. The policy alternatives of constant real or relative benefits was at the heart of the recent debate concerning the appropriate method of indexing social security benefits. The chosen method was wage indexing that produces a constant replacement ratio on relative benefits. While some may argue for higher replacement ratios, the debate over the next 25 years as the impact of higher taxes becomes more apparent may well center on the degree of the decline in these benefits.

It is important to emphasize that a policy of constant relative benefits requires continued increase in actual benefits to reflect real economic growth and higher prices. The legislative battles during the remainder of this century may be over the maintenance of the current standard. Benefit increases that exceed the rate of real economic growth would require an even greater increase than the 60 percent previously noted.

Within the framework of an aging population, programs providing benefits to the elderly will be closely scrutinized with the desirability of each program being weighed against other social welfare programs. In such a world, aid to the poorest of the elderly may come only at the price of lower benefits to other older persons. Thus, reduced benefits to higher income elderly may be the cost of improving the welfare of the poorer members of the older cohorts.

Potential Offsets to Increased Expenditures for the Aged

Expenditures for the programs that provide benefits to the elderly will continue to increase in real terms and as a proportion of the budget if the present public commitment to the well-being of the aged is maintained. Unless offsets are found in the form of reductions in other programs, higher tax rates will be required to finance the increased payments to the elderly. Programmatic candidates for reduced funding could be identified by examining the federal budget, however, it is doubtful that any constituency group will voluntarily propose systematic reductions in their benefits.²⁴

The demographic forces that produce a rising proportion of the population in the older age groups also reduces the percentage of the population below age 18. The number of youths is expected to increase moderately to 69 million in 2000 and then rise to 76.5 million in 2050. As a percentage of the total population, children aged 0-17 decline from 29 percent in 1978 to 26.5 in 2000 and further to 24.2 percent in 2050. The decline is of such magnitude

²⁴The proposed budget for fiscal year 1980 would allocate 39 cents of each dollar to direct benefit payments for individuals, 24 cents to national defense, 16 cents to grants to States and localities, 9 cents to net interest and 12 cents to other Federal operations.

that the total dependency rate (youths plus elderly as a percent of the population) declines throughout the remainder of this century and rises to only slightly above its current level by 2050 (see Table 10).

The fall in the percentage of youths in the population suggests the possibility of resources previously allocated to children will be available to help finance higher cost for the elderly. If expenditures per youth rise to reflect real growth in the economy (constant relative benefits), aggregate spending on children will decline as a percent of GNP. Robert Clark and Joseph Spengler have estimated that total public costs per aged person are approximately three times greater than expenditures per youth.²⁵ Therefore, equal percentage point changes in the youth dependency ratio and the old age dependency ratio do not imply unchanged total costs. Thus, one must be cognizant of the composition of the dependency groups. An additional consideration is that much of the expenditures for youths is done by state and local governments while most public transfers to the elderly are from the federal government.²⁶ Despite these qualifications,²⁷ the proportion of national income needed for youth transfers should decline and this will moderate though not eliminate the rise in total expenditures due to increased spending for the elderly.

²⁵ Robert Clark and Joseph Spengler, "Changing Demography and Dependency Costs: The Implications of New Dependency Ratios and Their Composition," in Barbara Herzog (Ed.), Aging and Income: Essays on Policy Prospects, New York: Human Science Press, 1978.

²⁶ The most important of the benefit programs for children is public education which is primarily funded by state and local governments. Transferring cost savings that accrue to state and local funding of youth programs to the federal government to offset expenditures for the elderly could prove to be a difficult public policy reform.

²⁷ For a more detailed discussion of the use of dependency ratios, see Robert Clark and Joseph Spengler, "Dependency Ratios: Their Use in Economic Analysis," in Julian Simon and Julie DaVanzo (Eds.), Research in Population Economics, Vol. II, Greenwich, Conn.: JAI Press, 1979 forthcoming.

Table 10. Projected dependency ratios assuming replacement level fertility^a
(percent)

Year	Youth Dependency Ratio (0-17/18-64)	Old Age Dependency Ratio (65 and over/18-64)	Total Dependency Ratio ^b
1976	51.3	18.1	69.4
1985	43.5	19.1	62.6
2000	43.2	20.0	63.2
2010	39.2	20.2	59.4
2015	39.8	22.7	62.5
2025	42.1	29.6	71.7
2050	41.7	30.2	71.9

^a These dependency ratios are derived from Series II of the 1977 Bureau of Census Projections (see Table 8).

^b The total dependency ratio is found by adding columns (1) and (2) and represents the ratio of all dependent groups to the population 18-64.

The projected aging of the population presents society with the following alternatives. First, if benefits are increased to reflect growth in the economy, tax rates must rise or other programs must be reduced. A second option would be for benefits to decline in relative terms. A final option which should receive careful examination is the gradual raising of the age of eligibility for old age transfers. The increase of the age of eligibility for benefits could substantially moderate the required increase in funds necessary to sustain a policy of constant relative benefits.²⁸

Coordination of Public and Private Benefit Programs

The primary objective of this report has been the examination of the changing nature of federal expenditures on the elderly. The expansion of these transfer programs has occurred in conjunction with the development of private pension systems and state programs for the aged. The simultaneous growth of these diverse benefit programs does not represent a coordinated approach to improving the economic status of the elderly. As a result, gaps in coverage have arisen even while some programs provide overlapping benefits to many retirees. In this section, the extent of private pensions and some state and local programs is noted along with relationship between the many public and private programs.

Over the past forty years, pensions have spread rapidly as a form of employee compensation. The number of workers covered by private pension plans has risen from slightly over four million in 1940 to over 30 million in 1975 while annual employer contributions have increased from \$180 million in 1940 to \$1.75 billion in 1950 and to \$23 billion in 1974. This expansion has

²⁸The impact of delayed retirement on the cost of old age transfers is examined in Robert Clark and Joseph Spengler, "Economic Responses to Population Aging With Special Emphasis on Retirement Policy," in Robert Clark (Ed.), Retirement Policy and Further Population Aging, Duke University Press, forthcoming.

raised the proportion of the private work force covered by a pension plan from 22.5 percent in 1950 to 46.2 percent in 1975. Over the same period, contributions have risen as a proportion of national payroll from 1.67 percent to 4.73 percent.²⁹

The preferential tax treatment accorded pension contributions and earnings has been one of the major determinants of the growth in pension plans. This tax subsidy provides a rationale for government regulation of retirement plans and recent legislation has increased the role of government oversight. The restrictions and reporting requirements imposed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 have apparently slowed the growth of pension coverage.

The coverage of only half the labor force by private pension has stimulated a debate concerning whether appropriate public policies can be employed to encourage the continued expansion of coverage. Proposed methods include additional subsidies or legally mandated private pensions. Others argue that the difficulties to further expansion of private pensions are considerable and therefore they should be phased out in favor of public pensions. In this controversy, one should not forget that people differ by income, time preferences, and consumer tastes and thus may prefer alternative paths of lifetime income.

State and local government pension plans cover approximately seventy-five percent of the labor force in non-federal public employment. Coverage has risen from 1.5 million in 1942 to 9.7 million in 1974 reflecting in part the expansion of employment in this sector. About 60 percent of those covered by state and local retirement plans were also currently covered under social

²⁹Martha Remy Yohalem, "Employee-Benefit Plans, 1975," Social Security Bulletin, November 1977, pp. 19-28.

security. These plans which are integrated with social security serve the same role as pensions in private employment. The combination of the two programs raises the retirement benefit of workers based on their earnings histories.³⁰

Public employers who are not covered by social security on their government job may become eligible for social security on the basis of part-time employment or employment before or after their public employment. Their reduced earnings subject to social security may enable them to receive the subsidy inherent in the benefit formula weighted for low wage workers. This is an important issue for all federal employees who are not covered by social security on their government job. The mandatory coverage of all employment by social security is presently being examined and will likely be proposed in the near future.

Considerable public attention is being focused on the equity of the social security system towards certain groups. These include working wives, homemakers, dual earner families, older vs. younger cohorts, and individuals of the same age group. Numerous commissions are studying these and other issues relating to the coverage and payoffs to individuals by social security. The social security system may be significantly modified in the next few years, however, across the board increases in replacement ratios seems unlikely in light of our earlier discussion. Therefore, much of the impending public debate will likely be concerned with a redistribution of benefits.

²⁹Alicia Munnell, The Future of Social Security, Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1977, pp. 15-16.

This constraint should also be employed in examining the full range of benefit programs for the elderly. Tax provisions and transfer programs must be analyzed for the distributional aspects. Do these programs benefit the poorest of the elderly or the aged in general? Some programs may need to be modified if the gaps in coverage for the poor elderly are to be eliminated. It is also important to understand the impact of public policy on the labor force participation of the elderly. Continued labor market activity by the elderly is of increasing importance within the framework of population aging outlined earlier.

Summary

Federal expenditures in support of older Americans have increased sharply throughout this century. This rise in spending reflects increases in real benefit levels, the maturing and expansion of existing programs, the adoption of new programs and an increase in the number of eligible elderly due to population aging. The aging of society has been reflected by the graying of the federal budget. However, there has not been an uncontrollable expansion of governmental expenditures on the elderly. Most of increased spending has been due to specific legislative action by the Congress.

Over the next 50 years, expenditures will continue to rise as the proportion of the population aged 65 and over increases. The magnitude of future increases will be determined by economic conditions and the selected public policy. If benefits are maintained in nominal or real terms, the proportion of GNP necessary to provide the benefits for the elderly will decline. Constant relative benefits or replacement ratios will necessitate that a significantly higher proportion of national income be devoted to these programs. Population aging increases the revenue requirements associated with any old

age policy. However, the selection of the policies is equally important. The extent of graying of the federal budget within a framework of an aging population will be determined by collective public policy decisions. Any group seeking to establish priorities in benefit programs for the elderly must recognize the projected growth in expenditures necessary to maintain current standards. Existing programs should be reexamined and weighed against the perceived unmet needs to today's elderly.



**'BILL OF RIGHTS' IS PROPOSED
FOR ELDERLY IN NURSING HOMES**

By Religious News Service (7-10-80)

WASHINGTON (RNS) -- A "bill of rights" for the 2.2 million elderly people living in nursing homes has been proposed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

"A person should not have to surrender the right of self-determination upon entering a nursing home," said Nathan Stark, undersecretary of the department. "We are proposing, for the first time, to make patients' rights a condition upon which nursing homes would receive Medicare and Medicaid funding."

Among provisions in the "bill of rights" are guarantees that patients will have access at all times to their counselors, families, and legal advocates; have full information about decisions affecting them; have freedom to associate with other patients and visitors; and have protection from invasion of personal privacy and unnecessary use of drugs or force to restrain them.

Mr. Stark said nursing home patients are frequently victimized by poor health care, arbitrary rules, and lack of control over basic decisions. Some 1.3 million of the 2.2 million elderly people in nursing homes receive Medicaid or Medicare.

the
White House
Conference
on
Aging

330
Independence
Avenue
S.W.
Washington,
D.C.
20201

July 10, 1980

Dr. Marc Tannenbaum
Director of National Interreligious Affairs
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York

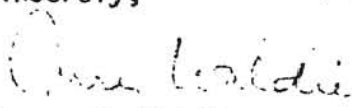
Dear Dr. Tannenbaum:

This letter relates to some questions that have arisen from Chairpersons of Technical Committees of the White House Conference on Aging. Specifically, several of the Chairs have examined the issues and subject matter areas for their respective committees and have commented about some overlapping. We are not particularly concerned by the overlapping. It is inherent in the subject matter categorization developed by the Advisory Committee that led to the creation of the 16 Technical Committees. To some extent, overlapping is valuable, because it permits issues to be perceived and then developed from different starting points.

However, I have asked the Executive Group of the Issues Subcommittee from our National Advisory Committee (Drs. Arthur Flemming, Bernice Neugarten, and Ellen Winston) to talk with the Chairs of the Technical Committees whose jurisdictional areas have the most likely areas of overlapping. It may be that they will suggest some useful divisions of labor or boundaries or react to your ideas about them. They may be in touch with you by phone or through meetings during July and August to consider questions of subject matter coverage. They also will be the recipients of the responsive outlines that you are being asked to develop, (per my memorandum of June 27th, attached), and that should be in the hands of Arthur Flemming, Chairman of the Issues Subcommittee (care of my office), no later than September 1, 1980. These outlines, as noted in my June 27th memorandum, will be an indication from each Chair as to the issues areas and subject matters that his or her Technical Committee will develop between July and February 1st. After studying your responses, Dr. Flemming's group, as necessary, may discuss with you the desirability of adding important issues that may have been omitted, or you may be asked to observe a division of labor that avoids undesirable overlapping with another committee.

In no way, however, should you feel that you are to hold up beginning your main work until you have heard back from Dr. Flemming and his group. Their proposals, if any, are likely to affect only a relatively small portion of the issue areas with which you and your committee members will develop.

Sincerely,


Jerome R. Waldie
Executive Director

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KQED

IN OUR OWN WORDS: OLDER AMERICANS SPEAK OUT

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Hancock/Over Easy Viewer Mail Study

Interim Report: 11 July 1980

Prepared by

Robin Saltonstall, Project Director
KQED/Over Easy
500 Eighth Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

with funding from

The Luke B. Hancock Foundation
3000 Sand Hill Rd.
Menlo Park, CA 94025

500 EIGHTH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94103
415 864-2000

The following is a brief overview of some of the findings which emerged from a review of the first sample of letters pulled for the Hancock/Viewer Mail Study. The final report will include numerous specific examples drawn from the letters; the points raised here and supported by only a few examples will be fully substantiated in the final report. Also, new categories will undoubtedly emerge from the second sample which is being pulled in late July.

Funded by a grant from the Luke B. Hancock Foundation, the purpose of the Viewer Mail Study is to develop a written "album" of portraits of the world of the older adult in the U.S. -- their needs, skills, problems, and satisfactions -- based upon the 90,000 letters received by the Over Easy program and to prepare a menu of recommendations and possible solutions to the problems for the December, 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

The Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Aging has identified 6 major issue areas: economic security, physical and mental health, social well-being, Older Americans as a growing national resource, creating an age integrated society, and research. The Hancock/Viewer Mail Study can contribute to all of these areas. For example, the many letters which recommend an individual for an appearance on Over Easy by describing their skills and experiences could be compiled into a useful catalog of the interests, skills and abilities of a portion of the older population. This catalog would be invaluable in identifying the most effective areas for using Older Americans as a national resource. Other examples of the usefulness of the Hancock Viewer Mail Study to the White House Conference are as a reservoir of information on successful and unsuccessful social service, physical and mental health programs. The letters "tell it like it is" directly: in the words of the Older Americans themselves.

In order to let the letters speak for themselves and develop their own dimensions of aging rather than trying to "fit" each letter into a pre-arranged category, as each letter was read a word or phrase was recorded which conveyed the theme of that letter. Six hundred letters later, forty-four categories had emerged. A list of these is included in Table A. Although these categories were each different in particular, they clustered into 5 groupings or dimensions related to the reality of being an elder in our society. These are described briefly here and in more detail below.

The most prevalent themes were Social Isolation -- a sense of not being wanted by society and of not having access to social amenities -- and Managing -- a sense of coping, "I'm managing," working, volunteering, participating in the productive world. Of course, these two are intimately related since one generally doesn't experience isolation if one feels one is managing. However, the case is rarely so clear cut. Usually one feels more in one camp than in the other (and this may vary from day to

day). What's important here is the proportion of one to the other: how frequently one feels one way or the other. The third most important theme was the aging process -- coping with the physical and mental changes which accompany long life. In particular, the frustration of having an agile mind housed in a fragile body. The fourth centered on family relationships: who bears what responsibility to whom? The fifth focused on elders themselves: the elders who reject other elders because they act or are "old." In other words, those who have internalized the negative stereotype of aging and project this image on their peers and reject them for it. A final group of letters comprised special personalities, unique life histories. Naturally, this was very subjective, but some people clearly stood out. (These are not included in this report.)

One striking aspect of these dimensions of the elder world was/is their eminently human quality and universality. They apply as well to 8 year olds as to 80 year olds. Eight year olds feel isolated, try to cope, love and reject each other. But something is different. Elders take the time and have the eloquence and experience to write about these things. They write profusely and sometimes desperately. But why? Is it because they have the time or they want to teach us before it's too late for us and them? Or because they are frustrated at being unjustly segregated by the rest of society and want to prove their social value? The volume of letters provokes the question: who are they trying to convince about what? Clearly, someone is not listening.

Social Isolation

Viewers frequently allude to a sense of isolation from family, friends, and society. "I was moved to develop my program (of discussion sessions) by my own experience of being relegated to second class citizenship at age 65 by mandatory retirement. I needed to fight the societal push to put elder people on the shelf, which is so destructive of the human spirit." "Being old is often hard and cruel...old people are often zero people in their families." "We do not wish to be tagged, regimented, or pigeon-holed."

This feeling of isolation is exacerbated not only by the death of friends, but also by the perceived growing of the service bureaucracy which caters to the physical being but ignores the personality. "We've spent years acquiring a distinct personality and have no desire to exchange that personality for the faceless label of Senior Citizen, Golden-Ager, Keenager, or Young in Heart." "It took 72 years to bring my personality to its present stage." In fact, the bureaucracy frequently makes them feel even more isolated because it relegates them to the realm of the "needy," the non-contributors to society. Many writers proudly proclaim that they have never taken a hand-out. "Now you reward us with long, boring lectures and unimaginative articles about how to

eat, dress, exercise, and act. Why do you think we suddenly need your advice?" What they are saying aloud and clear is that they want to be recognized for who they are as individuals who have hopes, dreams, faults, fears, and experience. People who have something to offer. "Treat us as the people we were the day before we retired...We are a reservoir of skills, common sense and love, which, if tapped, would improve the quality of life for the entire world."

Elders do not want to be corralled off from the rest of the productive world and labeled as useless, unproductive, and dysfunctional. One letter after another champions social productivity: paid and volunteer work situations, artistic endeavors, exercise programs, travel plans. Almost all the upbeat letters are from people who feel that they are productive and creative (whether or not they really are). This brings up an important point to be examined further: to what degree is one's sense of productivity (and, therefore, sense of social worth) a question of attitude. Some of the most "infirm" regard themselves as "productive" members of society. They don't experience the same social isolation that another "healthy" individual experiences.

Nonetheless, there are institutionalized forms of social isolation. Nursing homes are an example. Although many of the affluent enjoy country club retirement communities, the small nursing home is the final isolation for many elders. "They don't offer too much opportunity for socializing...and the hallways look like bowling alleys." "There is next to nothing in the way of flowers or plants or beauty." "You're alone there."

Economic problems also create a sense of isolation: "You never have enough (money) left over to be a little silly with." "TV and radio give me my only glimpses of our present world because I am unable to afford outside activities, even on a very limited scale." In these cases, the author wants to be socially productive, but is inhibited by external social factors. Also, if attitude is a contributor to feelings of social productivity (of non-isolation, of self-worth), then it would seem that the depression which accompanies poverty would make it even more difficult to overcome the feelings of isolation.

In sum, social isolation appears to be promoted by certain kinds of social institutions and economic situations (i.e., nursing homes, inflation), but it also seems to be determined in part by one's attitude about oneself and one's productive, social role. This suggests that we who are aging need not only to change social institutions and attitudes which segregate elders, but also need to discover what it is that enables one to maintain an attitude or sense of social productivity throughout one's aging.

Managing

Managing is the flip side to isolation. Here, Managing refers to the process of getting out into the world. The positive letter writers reiterate that they're "making ends meet," "getting along without help," or "getting out of the house at 7 and back at 6... you know, unused tracks rust." Getting out and working/doing demonstrates that they are part of the world. "I live on my Social Security and pension...gravy money...I keep myself busy every day...each and every day is a gravy day." "I am still able to work...I like associating with people." The depressed letter writers cite their inability "to manage;" from the tone of the letters, one senses the loss of integrity which accompanies being able to "manage" and "get out:" "How can I listen to you (Over Easy) with pleasure and attachment when my wife and I are an old couple and find great difficulties in shopping without a car? When without a car we are trapped? When we can't manage because prices are killing my pension?"

Over and over, the authors feel compelled to make clear that they either are or are not managing. Not managing is synonymous with being "old" and useless. The ones who are managing write more often than those who are not. One wonders why as a group they feel so desperately compelled to point out that they are managing. Is it because they've gotten the message somewhere along the line that says they're supposed to be useless, mindless, powerless, and sexless and they're showing us that they are not?

The actual process of managing is difficult for most elders. The letters describe problems associated with all aspects of getting out: transportation, economics, grooming, even purse-snatching. "Arthritis makes it difficult and painful to climb the stairs of the bus...I'm cut off from innumerable activities." One woman deals with purse-snatchers by carrying her purse in one hand and a shopping bag with her wallet in the other; "...that way it doesn't matter if my purse is stolen."

Other frequently cited "managing" problems are rip-offs from doctors, pharmacies, insurance companies and realtors. All these problems seem to stem from the accepted notion of elders as vulnerable, easily-fooled people. Yet, the sheer numbers of those who are managing prove that this notion is false. They're managing in spite of the odds.

Aging Process

The aging process is not particular to any age, it is particular to all ages. Letters from 50 year olds describe physical and mental disabilities not evident in letters from 90 year olds. However, there are certain aspects of the aging process which are mentioned frequently in the letters. The most frequently cited ones being the frustration of having a quick mind in a

slowed body -- "Us oldsters may be a bit fragile below the neck, (but we) are fairly robust above it" -- and of losing one's lucidity -- "I'd like to know why at 69 my brain does not work as well as it did."

Numerous letters offer cures and medical advice, others tout nutrition and exercise programs. All the letters speak to the phenomenon of aging -- what it's like and how to cope with it. Adjustment to limitations is a favorite topic: "I've learned now to eat less, to sing four or five songs instead of twenty..." There's a people's medical encyclopedia contained in the letters. Information which is worth absorbing and disseminating not only for its curative value, but also for its supportive/we-share-the-same-problems value.

Spiritual development as a result of aging is mentioned many times. Many reach new planes of consciousness, resolution and knowledge. Writers share their insights and inspirations. "Where do these vibrant, positive, enthusiastic people who know that they are living in the last phase of their lives get their strength? Such strength for me comes from an old habit. I spend the first hour of the day in quiet reflection. Sometimes a quiet confidence comes to me, sometimes insights, ideas and enthusiasm for them. After this, I move through the day with energy and purpose." "I believe that the average Joe/Jane would get more of an inspirational boost, or personal pride if he/she were to realize that growth and gratification are within his/her personal grasp; that longevity is an accomplishment, contribution, and a source of pride." "My first 40 years I was a caterpillar, the next 40 I was a cocoon, and now at 83, I'm a happy butterfly, I'm fully bloomed."

Relationships with Family

Relationships within the family, particularly between parents and children, are cited frequently. Many feel isolated from their families. Either the family feels the elder is a burden in some way or the elder feels that he/she is a burden. In either case, there is a question of the role of the elder and the family. What emerges from the letters is a sense that the elder no longer has a clearly defined place in the family -- no one is quite sure where they fit. Who bears what responsibility to whom? (It will be interesting to find out if this is a peculiarity of our society.) Each side blames the other. "I've been a good mother, but my kids don't want me." "I don't need a parent who will hold my hand while crossing the street, but my mother doesn't know any other way to relate to her child." Sometimes they blame themselves. "I'm not worth much anymore, I'm not even a good parent."

The upshot of it all is that everybody feels guilty about the situation. Few remedies are forthcoming.

There are some examples of good relationships. These usually are single parent cases. Why this is so is not clear, but some of the letters suggest that the single elder is more easily melded into the family or else frequently goes off happily and proudly on his or her own (so no problem arises).

Unfortunately, there were not a large number of letters dealing with this important issue. People don't seem to be able to write about it easily. Hopefully, more will be found in the second sample.

Elders against Themselves

Elders feel isolated from family and friends. They feel sentenced to the realm of the "old." A curious twist of this occurs when an elder himself or herself turns against his or her peers because they "act old" or appear to be falling into the stereotype of the mindless, useless person. Repeatedly, the letter writers say that they "look and feel 25" or that they detest "old people who take welfare" or who "can't get up and cook a plain meal." These elders have internalized the stereotype: they don't recognize that they themselves as active people are old (in years) and represent "older" people. Instead, they say that they are "young" and point to the stereotypical infirm people as examples of "oldness." The word "old" has such negative connotations, it's no wonder that they refuse to use the adjective. The proud call themselves "elders" -- a word with positive connotations.

Since this is only the first sample, it's difficult to suggest solutions and recommendations. There isn't enough evidence in yet. However, what is clear is that the elders don't feel that they are being heard. They are proud of their achievements as individuals and want to be recognized as such; not as representatives of a mindless, sexless, powerless, useless class of people. The letters are full of examples of creative, resourceful, non-stereotypical elders. Yet, in our worship of youthfulness, we cling to the stereotype of the "old" person. There's no place for "old" in our society; it's a dirty word to young and old. Somehow we need to realize that what we think the term "old person" denotes is not substantiated by reality. In the meantime, we're neglecting a valuable resource.

The process of reinstating the elder in our social structure needs most to be supported by the elders themselves. They need to stop attributing their individuality to youthfulness. The letters show that their individuality has developed as a result of aging. Some elders have taken this step and show pride in their accumulation of years. These people call themselves "elders."

For our part, we need to re-examine our attitudes and start listening. We're missing out on valuable information. We're also contributing to our own future isolation because we are the ones who are aging and will later be the "old" ones.

In September, a mini-conference of service providers and other relevant actors will be held. At that time, the participants will be asked about what they feel are the contributing factors to the sense of isolation and what we who are aging can do to prepare ourselves for coping with these problems of being "aged" in the U.S. If happy elder years hinge on having a sense of social productiveness, then the question of being able to maintain a sense of one's selfhood (and therefore, social worth) when old in years is a critical one.

A preliminary draft of the results of the study should be available for review in mid-October. The final report will be out at the year's end. The study could serve as the basis for several useful research projects. It would be extremely valuable to solicit viewer reaction to the study itself to find out if the elder audience agrees with the findings, and if so, what solutions they would propose. Certainly, they are the ones who are most familiar with the problem. Another possible project would be to use the findings as indicators of what types of outreach activities (either via the Over Easy show or service organizations or both) are most needed. Issues and problems could be presented/dealt with on the air, then local workshops could be held to discuss the issues further and develop workable locally appropriate solutions. It would be interesting as well to delve into areas which this first Viewer Mail Study indicate are important, but on which there isn't enough information in the letter data base. For example, a large number of letters address the unique problems of older women -- their particular social and economic problems. However, not enough letters exist in the present file to serve as an adequate base for describing the dimensions of the problem. Another similar area is that of the older couple (80 to 90 years old) whose children return home after retirement at 65.

The first Viewer Mail Study is clearly a beginning step: the identification-of-the-problem stage. The letters speak for themselves and describe the world of the older adult. Having listened to their words, the next step is ours.

Table A

Categories Derived from Sample #1 of Viewer Mail

Material Comforts	Infrastructure changes needed
Widowed men	Examples of alternatives (i.e., service, health)
Coping with disease, health maintenance	Widowhood
Alcoholism	Environmentalism
Family relationships	Life story
Nutrition	Death, funerals
Marriage	Reactions to forced retirement
Having and raising children	Legal problems, solutions
Living accommodations	Grooming
Coping day to day, Managing	Anti-gov't. comments
Drug use and abuse	Program suggestions
Friendships	Helping others
Participating in public affairs	Learning
Self image, self satisfaction	Work situation--pre and post retirement
Socializing	Transportation
Recreation	Being handicapped, deaf, blind
Children's point of view	Women -- w/ and w/o mate
Teaching	Philosophy, aging process
Definition of aging	Personal planning, nursing homes
Coping strategies for loneliness	Artistry, creativity, inventiveness
Fate, dreams come true	Volunteerism
Minority	
Reactions to stereotyping	

MT

August 14, 1980

Mr. Jerome R. Waldie, Executive Director
White House Conference on Aging
330 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Mr. Waldie:

I have spent much time thinking about the concerns that were raised at our meeting last week. I have tried to integrate these concerns in a proposal which would underscore the advocacy component of the White House Conference without creating additional mini-conferences or technical committees.

I suggest that your office sponsor a consultation on advocacy for the benefit of selected members of the technical committees. This consultation would increase our understanding of advocacy and explore current strengths and weaknesses.

The schedule I envision would begin with an evening address on the role of advocacy at the White House Conference on Aging. In this address the speaker should also raise questions about the very definition of advocacy. These remarks would lay the groundwork for the next day's discussions.

On the following day participants would attend meetings devoted to the different forms of advocacy:

Legislative - The reform of federal, state and local laws.

Litigative - Use of the courts and administrative hearings to reform laws, regulations or practice.

Administrative - The reform of federal, state and local regulations, procedures and directives.

Practical - Ensuring that the practice of government officials complies with all applicable laws and provides due process of law.

Societal - Efforts toward the elimination of stereotyping and the increased participation of the aged in all aspects of American life.

The meetings would feature presentations and case studies to provide an analytical framework for ongoing discussion. Because the participants at this consultation will be quite knowledgeable, this exchange should be quite stimulating. It will also afford the participants an opportunity to exchange experiences.

The consultation should also focus on the entire range of advocacy techniques from lobbying to less traditional vehicles for change. Roles of the various proponents of advocacy, including state and area agencies on aging, legal services, national organizations and local efforts would be discussed. Attention needs to be given to their respective successes and limitations.

Participants would be selected on the basis of their knowledge of advocacy and their potential contributions within their technical committees. The selection process would also aim for ethnic, racial, economic and geographic diversity.

Some experts in advocacy who are not members of technical committees should also be invited. They could constitute a planning committee and/or be responsible for the presentations at the consultation. You might also consider inviting some key persons from mini-conferences.

To keep travel expenses low I would schedule the consultation immediately before, or after other technical committee meetings.

The goal of the consultation would be to strengthen its members' roles as advocates within each of their technical committees. By utilizing your existing resources and structure the consultation will enhance the ongoing efforts of the White House Conference on Aging.

I look forward to discussing this proposal further with both you and your staff and would be delighted to assist in its planning.

Sincerely,

RW:df

Robert Wolf, Director
Legal Advocacy Program for the Aged

GRAY PANTHERS

PROJECT FUND

July 16, 1980

*referred to Joan
ee Waldie*

Jerome Waldie
White House Conference On Aging
Room 4513
330 Independence Avenue
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Jerry:

Enclosed is a letter sent by staff to Paula Terry of the National Endowment for the Arts, providing a few additional details on the mini-conference on Media and Older Persons.

Any assistance you might provide in our obtaining support would be greatly appreciated.

I continue to be excited about the topic and am hopeful for an affirmative answer from Ms. Terry. I also am looking forward with much anticipation to our meeting in Philadelphia on August 4.

My warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Maggie

Margaret E. Kuhn
National Convener

MEK/pah

Enclosure:

no enclosure

GRAY PANTHERS

PROJECT FUND

July 15, 1980

Paula Terry, Special Constituencies
National Endowment for the Arts
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Ms. Terry:

Recently Maggie Kuhn of the Gray Panthers wrote a letter to Mr. Jerome Waldie of the White House Conference on Aging concerning a Gray Panther-sponsored mini-conference on the Media and Older Persons which would be held prior to the main White House Conference scheduled for late 1981. His response was one of enthusiasm.

At this point I am turning to you for help in obtaining \$50,000. to support the costs of this event. Set in New York and Los Angeles, the conferences would have three major objectives:

1. To develop national policy recommendations on the electronic and print media's portrayal of age in our society over the next decade.
2. To create advocacy mechanisms on behalf of older performers, writers, and production staff who systematically have been denied opportunities to practice their crafts.
3. To initiate two media advisory centers on both the East and West coasts. These centers not only would provide immediate technical assistance to media representatives, in addition they would develop the capacities of local, grassroots groups of older people to produce, write, develop and appear on local programs, on radio and cable television.

The conference target audiences are older persons from local communities, representatives of the media from the artistic and production sides, and members of the research community who have studied the media and its portrayal of elders. After viewing a variety of film clips demonstrating extraordinarily positive and

GRAY PANTHERS

PROJECT FUND

-2-

negative examples of images of older persons, facilitators, resource persons, and graphics consultants will work through a nominal group process for problem definition, resource identification, and strategy development within the three major goal areas.

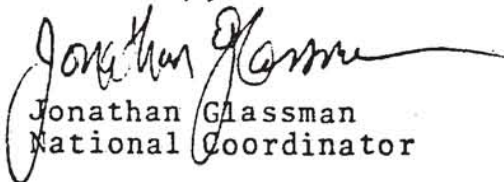
Two technical advisory committees are to be established for this project. The first, the Media Advisory Group, shall be comprised of prominent media artists who have supported the Gray Panthers over the years, shall ensure the relevance of the proceedings in terms of how the media works. The second, the Research on Aging Advisory Group, will consist of members of the research community who have studied the effects of media portrayals of older persons.

Prior to completing a final proposal I would appreciate your comments, and suggestions. While the timing of the event hinges on the national White House Conference, the focus of this project addresses issues which have important implication for all of us and relevance, I hope, for the priorities of the National Endowment for the Arts.

I have spoken with Cliff Whitham of the Media Arts Program of your agency and with Joan Buchanon, Special Assistant to the White House Conference. Both were quite helpful in recommending you as the appropriate contact person.

Your assistance in reviewing this project for me is greatly appreciated. Thank you for your consideration and cooperation.

Sincerely,



Jonathan Glassman
National Coordinator

JG/pah

cc: Cliff Whitham, Media Arts Program
/Joan Buchanon, White House Conference
of Aging

GRAY PANTHERS

PROJECT FUND

June 20, 1980

*JRW - lets talk
about this
soon*

Jerome Waldie
Executive Director
White House Conference On Aging
HHS North Building
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20201

OK
JRW
6/25

Dear Jerry:

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

The Gray Panthers wish to sponsor a mini-conference on the Media and its portrayal of older persons as a preliminary event to the 1981 White House Conference On Aging. Having been at the forefront of this topic for some time, the Gray Panthers initiated a Media Watch project in 1974 which has compiled some notable successes under the leadership of Lydia Bragger of New York.

As I envision it the Media mini-conference would build on the groundwork of the Media Watch in addressing both the elimination of negative age stereotyping and the promotion of positive age images and models in the Media.

Participants in the event would include media people, advocates, and consumers formulating recommendations for change.

The recommendations would then be distributed in two forms. An immediate compilation would be distributed to the main White House Conference delegates as a manual or media guide. Then the findings also would be more fully developed into a program for wider distribution to interested community groups (e.g. a film or slide presentation for community action).

Major teaching components of the mini-conference would include a film festival to portray extraordinarily positive and negative examples of television and cinema portrayals of age. Consciousness-raising sessions for media staff would be followed by small group discussions to generate strategies for improved media images of older persons. Marketing and demographic experts would be brought in to explain the value of recognizing older persons as a powerful

CTION

GRAY PANTHERS

PROJECT FUND

-2-

entity who must be portrayed in a dignified and respectful manner.

I would like to schedule a meeting with you in Philadelphia at your earliest possible convenience to more fully discuss the critical importance of this topic to the Conference.

Please call Jonathan Glassman, National Coordinator at (215) 382-3300 so that the meeting can be arranged.

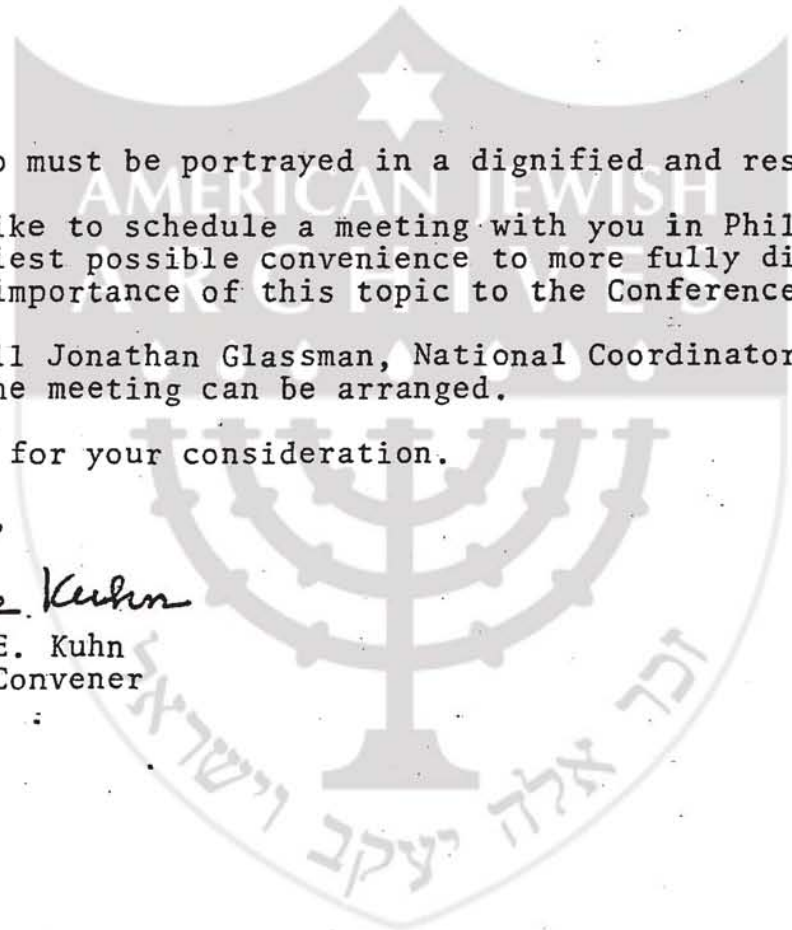
Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Margie Kuhn

Margaret E. Kuhn
National Convener

MK/pah



the
White House
Conference
on
Aging

330
Independence
Avenue
S.W.
Washington,
D.C.
20201

July 17, 1980

Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum, National Director
Interreligious Affairs
American Jewish Committee
165 E. 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear ~~Rabbi Tannenbaum~~ *Marc*.

I am enclosing some materials you may want to review prior to the briefing meeting for the Technical Committee on the Church, Synagogue and Other Religious Organizations, scheduled for Thursday, July 24, 1980 between 9:30 and 5:00 p.m. The exact location of the meeting has not been confirmed, but you will be notified by phone as soon as that information is obtained. The proposed agenda is enclosed.

This first meeting will be an informal orientation session, with the major focus being two-fold:

- . An overview of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and the Role/Procedures/Process for the Technical Committee.
- . An in-depth discussion of the charges for the Technical Committee on the Church, Synagogue and Other Religious Organizations. The outcome of this discussion should be the development of a 3 to 5 page outline of the issues and subjects that the Committee proposes to cover. This outline is due to the Issues Subcommittee no later than September 1, 1980.

If you need any additional information prior to the meeting, please direct all inquiries to the WHCOA Staff Assistant to the Technical Committee, Ms. Sandra Nathan at (202)245-1904. I look forward to a good working session with you.

Sincerely,

Cynthia

MS. CYNTHIA WEDEL, Ph.D., Chairperson

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CREATING AN AGE-INTEGRATED
SOCIETY--IMPLICATIONS FOR THE CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE AND OTHER RELIGIOUS
ORGANIZATIONS

1. Cynthia Wedel, Ph.D., Chairperson (AC)
Lecturer in Psychology
Works for the Red Cross
Intensely involved in the Episcopal Church
and the Ecumenical Movement
Goodwin House
4800 Filmore Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22311
(703) 578-4978
2. Annie Wauneka (AC)
Former member, Navajo Tribal Council
Expertise in Indian health care needs and
Indian aging
Represents Indian Belief systems
P.O. Box 611
Ganado, Arizona 86505
3. Msgr. Charles J. Fahey (AC)
Member of the Federal Council on Aging
Current Chairman of FCOA's Task Force
on Frail Elderly
Health and long-term care expertise
Background in social work
Religious sector representative
Director
University Gerontological Center
Fordham University
Bronx, New York
(212) 841-5344
4. Benjamin E. Mays, Ph.D. (AC)
Recognized Black educator
Practicing member of several educational,
religious and social welfare committees
and boards
3316 Pamiico Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30311
(404) 696-5792
5. Carmela Lacayo, B.A. (TC)
Recognized National Hispanic leader
Policy expertise in aging issues, program
development and administration
Founder of National Hispanic Institute
of Public Policy
Member of the Gerontological Society
President
Asociacion Nacional Pro
personas Mayores
1730 W. Olympic Boulevard
Suite 401
Los Angeles, California 90015
(213) 487-1922

6. Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum (TC)

Long involvement in social justice and human affairs

Among ten national religious leaders advising President Carter at Camp David

Co-Chaired Spiritual Well-Being Committee at the 1971 WHCoA

National Director
Interreligious Affairs
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022
(212) 751-4000



the
White House
Conference
on
Aging

330
Independence
Avenue
S.W.
Washington,
D.C.
20201

July 21, 1980

Rabbi Marc H. Tannenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Sample

Dear ~~Rabbi Tannenbaum~~:

This is to welcome you as a member of the White House Conference on Aging Technical Committee on Creating an Age-Integrated Society - - - Implications for the Media.


I am pleased with the excellence of the committee and look forward to your cooperation as we begin the challenging task of developing policy recommendations for the National White House Conference.

As you know, the first meeting is scheduled July 28, 1980. We will meet from 10:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

The purpose of the meeting will be to review the draft mission statement prepared by the White House Conference on Aging Advisory Issues Sub-committee, consider the general objectives of our committee and methods to realize these objectives.

Doug Hill of the White House Conference on Aging staff is the committee Coordinator. His phone is (202)245-1918.

Sincerely,


Rabbi Marc H. Tannenbaum

Enclosures

July 22, 1980

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING
MEMBERSHIP OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CREATING AN AGE-INTEGRATED
SOCIETY--IMPLICATIONS FOR SPIRITUAL WELL BEING

857-3479 (0)

1. Cynthia Wedel, Ph.D., Chairperson (AC)
Lecturer in Psychology
Works for the Red Cross
Intensely involved in the Episcopal Church
and the Ecumenical Movement
Goodwin House
4800 Filmore Street
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(703) 578-4978
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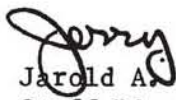


MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TO : Chairperson
Technical Committee on Creating an Age Integrated
Society-Implications for the Media

DATE: JUL 22 1980

FROM : 
Jarold A. Kieffer
Staff Director, WHCoA

SUBJECT: Budget for Your Committee

The WHCoA staff has prepared an illustrative budget for your committee of \$15,000 based on the following assumptions:

- a. Each committee would meet four times including the July/August organizational meeting. Two one-day meetings and two two-day meetings were budgeted.
- b. One consultant will work approximately 30 days each and travel to each committee meeting except the first.
- c. Approximately 30 phone calls a month for 5 months.
- d. Fifty to eighty express mail letters will be needed.
- e. Copying, typing/secretarial support and printing costs are not included. These costs will be covered by the logistics contract when in place.

You can use these assumptions in developing your work plan, but are not bound by them. If these resources should prove inadequate, you should include additional items and the rationale for each item in your work plan. We have kept a small amount of funds in reserve to meet these contingencies.

the
White House
Conference
on
Aging

330
Independence
Avenue
S.W.
Washington,
D.C.
20201

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING

AGENDA

Thursday, July 24, 1980
Hubert H. Humphrey Building, Room 703A and 705A
200 Independence Avenue, S.W. Washington, D.C.

9:30 A.M.

Welcome and Introduction- Mrs. Cynthia
Wedel, Chairperson

Review of Major Issue Areas for the 1981
White House Conference on Aging

Review of General Guidelines for Preparing
Technical Committee Reports

Review and Discussion of Technical Committee
Charges

11:30 A.M.

Administrative Matters- Mr. James Wehling,
Administrative Officer

Personnel Appointments and Swearing In of
New Committee Members

12:00 P.M.

LUNCH

1:00 P.M.

Continue Discussion of Charges and Development
of Committee Outline

4:00 P.M.

Review of Technical Committee Functions

1. Work Assignments
2. Consultant Recommendations
3. Resources and Materials
4. Miscellaneous Issues

5:00 P.M.

CLOSURE

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHURCH, SYNAGOGUE AND OTHER

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

-AGENDA-

Thursday, July 24, 1980

9:30 a.m.

Welcome and Introductions- Ms. Cynthia Wedel,
Chairperson

Brief Overview of the 1981 White House Con-
ference on Aging Process

Review of Major Issues Areas

Review of General Guidelines for Preparing
Technical Committee Reports

Review and Discussion of Committee Charges

12:00 p.m.

LUNCH

1:00 p.m.

Continue Discussion of Technical Committee
Charges

3:00 p.m.

Overview of Committee Membership- Responsi-
bilities and Procedures:

- A. Consultants
- B. Travel
- C. Work Assignments
- D. Next Meeting

5:00 p.m.

CLOSURE

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TO : All Members, Technical Committee on The
Church, Synagogue and Other Religious
Organizations

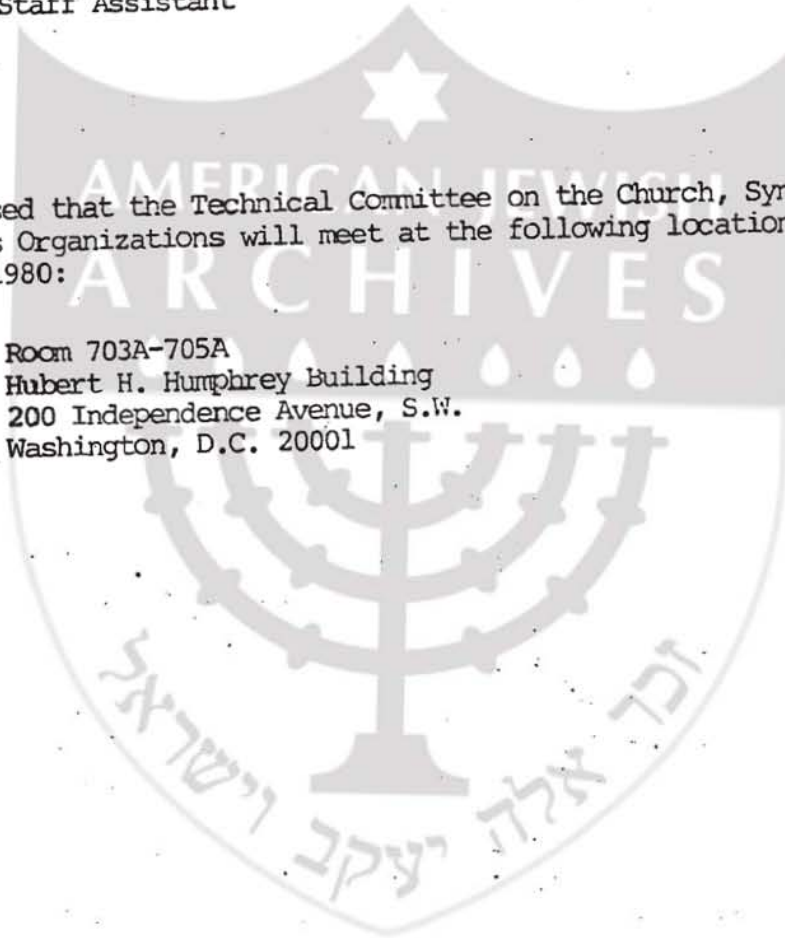
DATE: July 18, 1980

FROM : Sandra Nathan, Staff Assistant

SUBJECT: MEETING ROOM

Please be advised that the Technical Committee on the Church, Synagogue and Other Religious Organizations will meet at the following location on Thursday, July 24, 1980:

Room 703A-705A
Hubert H. Humphrey Building
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001



TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS ON CREATING AN AGE-INTEGRATED
SOCIETY - IMPLICATIONS FOR SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING

July 24, 1980

REPORT

BACKGROUND

The basic objective of the first Technical Committee meeting was to develop an outline of the issues and subjects that the Committee proposes to cover.

In discussing the work of the committee in light of the title: "Creating An-Age Integrated Society", the Committee focused on two factors: 1) the changing demographics and the implications of a rapidly increasing older population and 2) how this changing age distribution affects the religious sector in particular.

A great deal of discussion was devoted to how the religious sector could play a stronger role in strengthening the mediating structures, such as the family and in general, how the internal mission of integrating the elderly into the mainstream of the "community of faith" can be enhanced.

Thirdly, there was some discussion on the issue of separation of Church and State. It was resolved that this is a core issue that must go before the Issues Sub-Committee for consideration.

COMMITTEE THEMES

Confronting such issues as the relatively short time frame involved in completing its work, the Committee developed three themes that will serve as the focal point of its report to the Issues Sub-Committee. First, the Committee concurred that one of the basic missions of the religious sector to the older population is that of social institution - that is, as providers of formal and informal services. Since religious organizations have traditionally been providers of such services, it was decided that there should be a renewal of commitment, a strengthening and a re-emphasis on social ministries to the aged. Religious institutions as architects of societal attitudes emerged as a second theme. With regard to this, it was decided that the Committee should look critically at the attitude of society toward the elderly as well as the attitude of the elderly towards themselves. Included within the latter concept is how they perceive the meaning, significance and quality of their lives. Before committing Committee resources to survey the older population on these issues, however, it was decided that they should seek to pull together the research already available and analyzing its contents. The National Interfaith Coalition, both as a resource tool for the Committee as well as the source of a potential consultant to carry out the work of the Committee was discussed. The Role of religious institutions in meeting the spiritual needs of the elderly constituted the third theme. Central to this idea was the notion that the religious community can play a vital role in terms of raising the consciousness of the older

population and in integrating the growth of the elderly into their own ideology and organizational structures. Concurrent with this theme is enhancing the dignity of the older individual, the expansion of opportunities within the church for lay leadership among the elderly, as well as the expansion of educational programs in aging for theological schools and seminaries.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Committee members were requested to develop a one page outline around the three themes and to submit them to the White House Conference on Aging for consolidation (By August 1, 1980).
2. It was resolved that the Committee should have a Consultant on board by next meeting date. Reverend Tom Cook, Director of the National Interfaith Coalition on Aging, was discussed as a potential consultant.
3. The Committee expressed interest in reviewing NICA materials prior to the next meeting. A specific request was made for the Spiritual Well-Being Committee Report from the "Symposium on White House Conferences As Agents of Social Change" held in Reston, Virginia (June, 1979).
4. It was decided that the next meeting of the Committee will be held on September 15 and 16 in Washington, D.C. The focus of the two day meeting will be laying out the work plan for the Committee.



PROPOSED OUTLINE TO THE ISSUES SUBCOMMITTEE

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CREATING AN AGE-INTEGRATED
SOCIETY: IMPLICATIONS FOR SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING

- I. The Role of the Church, Synagogue and Other Religious Institutions As Providers of Social Services
 - A. Religious Implications of a rapidly increasing older population.
 - B. Impact of changing family structure on the needs of the older population.
 - C. Meeting the human and social service needs of the frail and vulnerable elderly.
 - D. Expanding and re-emphasizing social ministries for the elderly.

- II. Religious Institutions As Architects of Societal Attitudes and Values
 - A. The role of the religious sector in undergirding positive values toward aging and contributing to public mores.
 - B. Affirming the quality of life for older people.
 - C. Examining society's attitude toward the elderly and how the elderly view themselves.

- III. The Role of Religious Institutions In Meeting The Spiritual Well-Being Needs of The Elderly
 - A. Raising the consciousness of the older population.
 - B. Affirming the dignity of the individual.
 - C. Increasing pastoral ministries to the elderly.

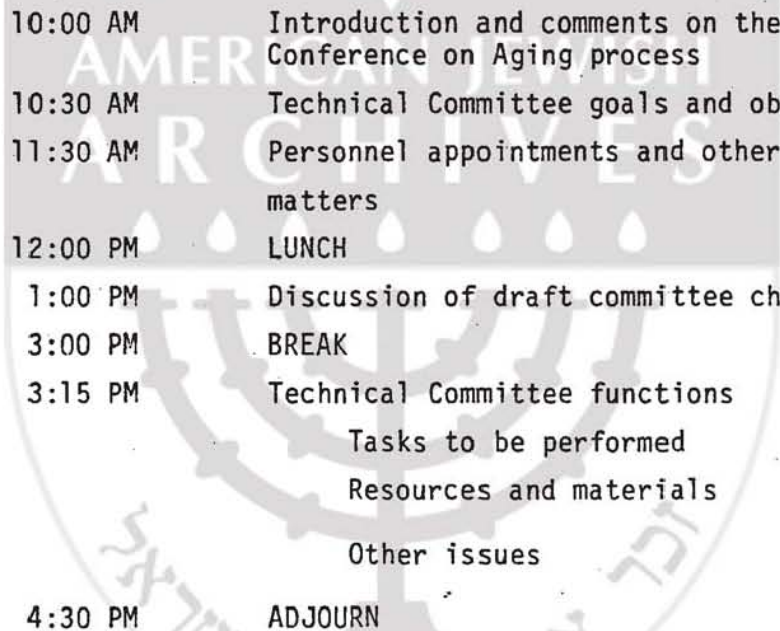
NAB
Ad Council

MEETING OF THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
CREATING AN AGE-INTEGRATED SOCIETY-IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MEDIA

PLACE: Health and Human Services North Building, Room#4728

DATE : Monday, July 28, 1980

TIME : 10:00 AM



10:00 AM	Introduction and comments on the White House Conference on Aging process
10:30 AM	Technical Committee goals and objectives
11:30 AM	Personnel appointments and other administrative matters
12:00 PM	LUNCH
1:00 PM	Discussion of draft committee charges
3:00 PM	BREAK
3:15 PM	Technical Committee functions Tasks to be performed Resources and materials Other issues
4:30 PM	ADJOURN

White House Conference on Aging
Technical Committee Meeting Minutes - July 28, 1980
Creating an Age Integrated Society . . . Implications for the Media

Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum, the Committee Chairman, welcomed the members and asked them to describe their professional backgrounds.

The chairman introduced Jerome Waldie, White House Conference on Aging Executive Director. Mr. Waldie talked about the Conference process and the role of Technical Committees in shaping policy. By February 1, 1981, each Technical Committee will be required to produce a paper containing policy recommendations and options for use by delegates to the National Conference, the office of the President and Congress. A summary of the media committee's report will be included in each delegates workbook. The unabridged version will go into the final conference report.

Mr. Waldie said a series of mini-conferences have been scheduled to highlight issues of concern to minority populations and organizations that want to use the Conference process to focus on specific age-related issues of national importance. Chairman Tannenbaum said the committee should receive minority organization mini-conference reports because of their relevance to the treatment of the elderly. The committee said it wanted to be informed about future efforts by the Gray Panthers to schedule a mini-conference on stereotypes.

Chairman Tannenbaum said the White House Conference on Aging has given the committee a \$15,000 budget based on the following assumptions:

1. An additional one-day meeting and two, two day meetings;
2. 30 consultant days, including travel to technical committee meetings;
3. Telephone calls and express letters;
4. Copying and secretarial report.

Chairman Tannenbaum encouraged the committee to "free associate" on its goals and objectives with respect to the treatment and portrayal of older people in the media.

Dr. Nancy Schlossberg said the committee should examine the degree to which programs deal with issues that relate to older and middle aged people in inter-generational contexts. Nancy Hanks suggested an analysis of entertainment programs for older people be added to the list.

Chairman Tannenbaum said the committee should determine whether an in-depth study has been developed on the impact of television on older people that would be comparable to materials developed by the National Committee on Children and Television.

A discussion ensued on the need for the Conference to clarify issues pertaining to the concepts of aging, older, age-integrated, age-irrelevant and middle aged. Chairman Tannenbaum said he would urge Mr. Waldie to ask the Advisory Committee to establish working definitions which, in turn, would be distributed to all technical committees.

Chairman Tannenbaum was instructed to approach Mr. Waldie and White House Conference on Aging Staff Director, Jarold Kieffer, about integrating the activities of the Media Committee into a broader context by convening a 2 - 3 day town meeting on future perspectives related to the evolving role of older people in society. The Chairman said the White House Conference on Aging should bring together "thoughtful people." Such organizations as "World Watch" and the Overseas Development Council" could be important resources. Dr. Kathleem Jamieson said the forum could interface with the recently convened Future Conference in Toronto and a Futures Communications Conference to take place in Paris next Fall.

At the suggestion of Ms. Hanks, it was recommended that the White House Conference on Aging examine the impact of new technologies on the lives of older people. She thought this should be a separate exercise beyond the jurisdiction of a single technical committee.

Several committee members said part of its report should relate to the applicability and adaptability of media technologies to the interests and needs of older people. Ms. Hanks will identify two or three experts in Media Technology with whom the Committee could consult.

The committee appointed Ms. Hanks and Rabbi Tannenbaum to a subcommittee to explore the possibility of convening a two-day "series of conversations" in New York City with representatives of the advertising industry, the print media and television networks to discuss program content and portrayal and utilization of older people in the media. Findings could be incorporated into the committee's policy paper. The National Association of Broadcasters and the National Advertising Council of America were identified as specific contact points. Chairman Tannenbaum said he would consult with network associates on the scope of such a forum and the availability of key media people. The committee will develop questions to be asked of media representatives. Attendance will be limited to the committee.

Chairman Tannenbaum said a "closed audience" format will promote serious and frank discussion of the issues. The Rockefeller Foundation office in New York was suggested as a meeting place.

The committee's mission statement outline will be developed in draft form and mailed to members for comment. Elements suggested for consideration are a "State of the Art" segment that includes current data and describes the cultural values and defines major reasons for studying older people in the media. Another part will be a description of old (active old) and middle aged people within a media context that includes their portrayal and utilization. The "stage of life" framework will also be applied to a number of content or substance areas (entertainment, mental health, etc.), technology (adaptations, applications and innovations) and marketing in advertising.

Within two months, Dr, Jamieson and Jackie Sunderland will complete the task of assembling appropriate academic background materials on older people and the media. Dr. Jamieson will attempt to access fresh data from the Nielson and Harris polling organizations. Other source materials are a recent study of "Images of Olde Age in the Media" published by the Annenberg School of Communications, and a House of Representatives Human Services entitled: "Future Directions for Aging Policy: A Human Services Model."

July 28, 1980, Meeting Minutes
Creating an Age Integrated Society...
Implications for the Media

-3

Other committee assignments:

Lydia Bragger will synthesize media-related reports and findings from the World Futures Conference in Toronto.

Nan Hutchison will compile information on the PBS "Open Forums" in Florida.

Bertha Brown will write a report on her aging issues conference.

The committee, collectively, agreed to think about consultant needs.

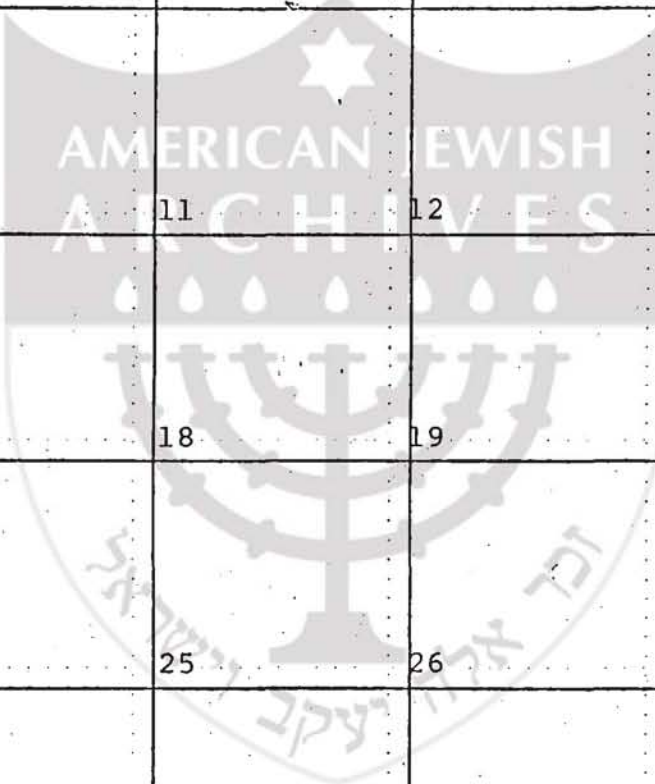
The next meeting is scheduled September 22 from 10 AM to 4 PM either in Washington or New York.



Doug Hill/August 8, 1980

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING DATES
November

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					



TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING DATES

December

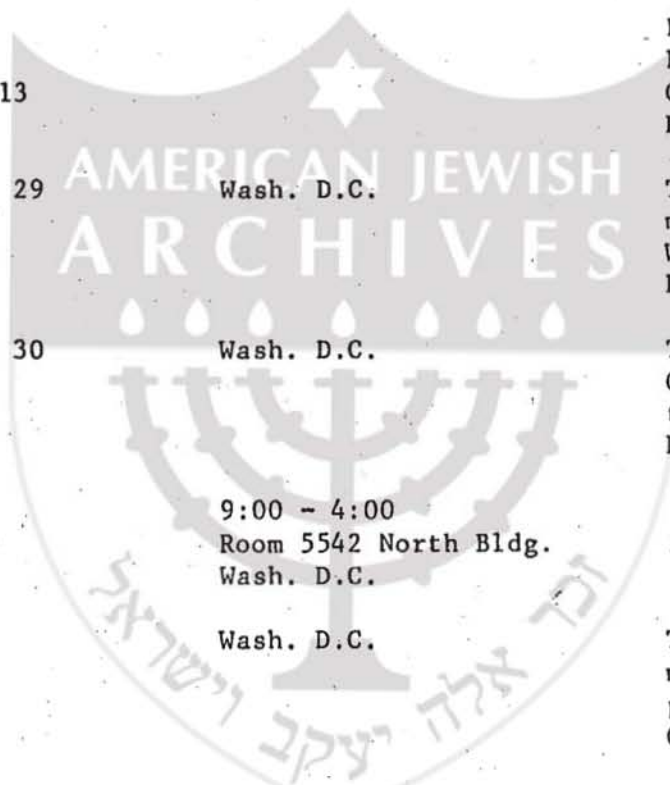
	Research (Two Days)					
1 (Monday)	2 (Tuesday)	3	4	5	6	7
8 (Monday)	Health Promotion Washington, D.C. (Two Days) (Tentative)	10 (Wednesday)	Health Services (Two Days) Washington, D.C.	12	13	14
15	Economy Wash. D.C. 1660 L. St. 11th Floor	17	18	19	20	21
22	16 (Tuesday)	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING DATES
January , 1981

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12 (Monday)	Research (Two Days) Economy Wash. D.C. 1660 L St. 13 (Tuesday)	14
Health Services (Two Days, Los Angeles, CA)	Health Promotion (Two Days, San Francisco, CA) (Tentative)	17 (Saturday)	18	19	20	21
15 (Thursday)	16 (Friday)					
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING CALENDAR

<u>COMMITTEE</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>TIME AND LOCATION</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>STAFF CONTACT</u>
I. <u>FIRM DATES</u>				
Societal Insti	Sept. 5	9:30 - 4:30 Room 529A HHH Wash. D.C.	To Develop Issues	Susan Slatkin (245-7342)
Research	Sept. 29 Dec. 1, 2 Jan. 12, 13		Review Issues Committee Response To Workplan/ Outline And Continues Development Of Issue	Phyllis Miller (245-7342)
Family, Social Services	Sept. 28, 29	Wash. D.C.	To Review Issues Com- mittee Response To Workplan And To Further Develop Issues	Phyllis Miller (245-7342)
Long-Term Care	Sept. 29, 30	Wash. D.C.	To Review Workplan/ Outline, Make Commit- tee Assignments, And Determine Consultants	Doug Hill Liz Flynn (245-7342)
Employment	Sept. 30	9:00 - 4:00 Room 5542 North Bldg. Wash. D.C.		Dan Schulder (245-7342)
Education	Oct. 2, 3	Wash. D.C.	To Review Issues Com- mittee Response To Work- plan, Fix Assignments Of Committee Members	Don Crawford (245-7342)
Health Promotion	Oct. 6, 7	Wash. D.C.	To Further Review And Analyze Issues In Health Promotion, Finish Com- mittee Assignments And Make Consultant Assign- ments	Roberto Anson (245-1920)



<u>COMMITTEE</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>TIME AND LOCATION</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>STAFF CONTACT</u>
Physical/Social Environment	Oct. 6, 7	Wash. D.C.	To Develop Issue Statements And Identify Resources For Implementing Recommendations	Penny Pendell (472-6745)
Retirement Income	Oct. 9, 10	Wash. D.C.	To Further Develop Issues Through Review Of Retirement Income Programs and Adequacy Of Retirement Income	Bob Mullen Ted Totman (245-7342)
Health Services	Oct. 14 Dec. 10, 11 Jan. 15, 16	Wash. D.C. Wash. D.C. Los Angeles, Calif.	To Further Review And Analyze Issues In Health Services, Finish Committee Assignments And Make Consultant Assignments (Oct.14)	Roberto Anson (245-7342)
Spiritual Well Being	Oct. 30	Wash. D.C.	To Further Develop Issues And To Make Consultant Assignments	Bob Mullen (245-7342)
Economy	Oct. 21 Dec. 16 Jan. 13	9:30 - 4:30 11th Floor 1660 L St., N.W. Wash. D.C.	To Review Issues Committee Response To Work-plan And To Further Develop Issues	Juanita Horton (472-6747)
Media	Sept. 24	9:00 - 2:30pm American Jewish Committee Institute of Human Relations 165 E.56th St. New York, New York	Review of Findings of portrayal of older persons by the Media	Marlene Johnson (245-1920)

II. TENTATIVE DATES

Health Promotion	Dec. 8, 9 Jan. 16, 17	Wash. D.C. San Francisco, CA	To Review Issues Committee Response To Work-plan And To Further Develop Issues	Roberto Anson (245-1920)
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<u>COMMITTEE</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>TIME AND LOCATION</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>STAFF CONTACT</u>
III. <u>NO DATE AS YET</u>				
Older Americans As Resources				Al Larsen (245-7342)
Implications For Family				Susan Slatkin (245-7342)
Governmental Structures				Bernie Nash (472-6745)



TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING DATES
September

1	2	3	4	Societal Inst. Wash. D.C. 529A Humphrey Bldg. 9:30-4:30 5 (Friday)	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Media 22 (Monday)	23	Media 9:00-2:30 Institute of Human Relations 165 E. 56th St. NYC 24 (Wednesday)	25	26	27	Family Social Services (In DC) (Two Days) 28 (Sunday)
Long Term Care (Two Days) Washington, D.C. Research In Aging 29 (Monday)	Employment 5542 HHS Bldg. Wash. D.C. 30 (Tuesday)					

Family Social
Services
Sept. 29

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING DATES
October

1	Educational Systems (Two Days) Washington, D.C. 2 (Thursday)	3 (Friday)	4	5	Health Promotion (Two Days) Washington, D.C. Quality of Life 6 (Monday)	Quality Of Life, Wash. D.C. 7 (Tuesday)
8	Retirement Income (Two Days) Washington, D.C. 9 (Thursday)	10 (Friday)	11	12	13	Health Services Wash. D.C. 14 (Tuesday)
15	16	17	18	19	20	Economy Wash. D.C. 1660 L. St. 11th Floor 9:30-4:30 21 (Tuesday)
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	SPiritual WELL-BEING 30 (THURSDAY)					

July 31, 1980

"1981 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING"

A RELIGION COMMENTARY

BY RABBI MARC H. TANENBAUM OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

"Ageism" - that may well be the latest in a series of prejudices that the American people will now be summoned to confront and combat. "Ageism" has been defined as "the negative attitude of the young toward the old, or the old toward the young."

Uprooting that ancient, divisive prejudice and creating an age-integrated society - one in which all age groups share equitably in the ^{nation's} goods and services ~~of the society~~ - will be one of the primary goals of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

Last week, I attended two technical committee meetings in Washington, D.C., preparing for that potentially important conference. One was devoted to the role of religion ^{and aging}, the other ^{to} the media.

As chairman of the media committee, as a member of the religion group, we sought to face two vital American problems: the attitude of society to the old and old age, and the attitude of the old toward being old. America is quickly becoming an aging society. Today, the nation's elderly population exceeds 24 million; by the year 2030, it is estimated that the elderly population will total 55 million, more than twice the ^{present} number of our ~~present~~ older citizens.

What is the effect on the society of this shift? How is the changing age distribution affecting the lives of everybody, young and old, in the family, education, economics, politics, religion, health care, social service, legal systems? How do we work against age stereotypes? How do we encourage the view that the older people are a ^{precious} resource and a major source of pride to society? We will be examining crucial questions such as these in the months ahead.

rpr

the
White House
Conference
on
Aging

330
Independence
Avenue
S.W.
Washington,
D.C.
20201

August 20, 1980

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs
The American Jewish Committee
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Marc:

I was quite impressed with your letter of August 1 and the suggestion that we bring together a group of major thinkers and personalities who could help establish a broader context of issues within which the aging issues should be considered. It startles me to read your letter as you have outlined that thought and to note the parallels between my own thinking and actions within that letter.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter I have written Dr. Butler who intends to contact on our behalf, Norman Cousins in that very regard.

You will note the language of my letter to Dr. Butler is almost identical to the language you have used in your letter.

If we are able to encourage Norman Cousins to do the initial work on such a paper it is our further intention to convene a group of thinkers to respond to his paper sometime in May or June of '81 as a major media kick-off event to the national phase of the Conference.

When you have returned from your vacation I would hope that we could get together to discuss this project further. I personally consider it one of the major endeavors of this Conference.

Sincerely,

Jerome R. Waldie
Executive Director

August 5, 1980

Dr. Robert W. Butler
Director
National Institute of Aging
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Dear Bob:

While the agenda of the White House Conference necessarily will focus on the problems and needs of older people, we would like to see these matters related to the broad picture of evolving world conditions and their possible implications for American life. We think that the development of such perspectives is sound, because both governmental and private sector decision-makers in their respective roles necessarily must understand and weigh a wide variety of current and evolving factors that bear on determinations of priorities, resource allocations, and other questions in arriving at future social and economic policies.

Specifically, we are interested in helping the Conference participants, policy-makers, and the public secure more understanding and perhaps new perspectives relative to opportunities and problems potential in the developing economic and social environment of the U.S. and the world in the next decade or so. The on-coming developments need clearer identification and definition, and we must learn more of their implications and interactions. I am referring here to such factors as demographic changes, changing roles of the sexes, greater longevity, improved health and education, causes of world tensions, international immigration, the claims of security budgets on national resources, changing concepts of work life and retirement, international markets and prospects in relation to long-term U.S. and world labor market shifts. To cope with this array of developments and factors, we will need to reappraise and perhaps develop new divisions of labor among governmental institutions, private institutions, and individuals.

My purpose in writing to you is to enlist your help in finding an author/commentator who can develop these themes and draw out of them ideas, conclusions, and assessments that would have great value in helping to focus Conference and public attention on the backdrop of evolving world conditions that will profoundly affect our society in the next decade.

Dr. Robert N. Butler
August 5, 1980
Page 2

I might say that the central concern of the commentary should not be the aged population. Rather, it should describe a broader context in which the subject of aging and the aged is an important component. We start from the assumption that the older population in all of its variety will be impacted in many ways by evolving world conditions.

If the commentary is to have its intended value it should be in my hands by May 15, 1981. I want to use it to set a broad foundation for the delegates to the White House Conference on Aging and their work. We will give the commentary broad media attention as well as provide copies of it to all delegates, observers, and other Conference participants.

We are prepared to compensate the author and to provide funds for consultant and other help, as needed.

I would appreciate very much your views on the assignment and any suggestions for enlisting the interest and support of people you believe are well qualified to develop the desired commentary. I think you can see we are not seeking to develop new knowledge here so much as synthesis and assessment of available and emerging knowledge.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jerome R. Waldie
Executive Director

JRW:mc

The American



Jewish Committee

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022 • 212/751-4000 • Cable Wishcom, N.Y.

August 1, 1980

The Honorable Jerome R. Waldie
Executive Director
The White House Conference on Aging
330 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20201

Dear Jerry,

It was good seeing you again. I appreciate your taking the time and trouble to meet with the Technical Committees on Religion as well as on the Media.

During our day-long discussion on the media, several ideas arose which our group felt were important for consideration by the general conference but could not be appropriately handled by the Media section itself. I was asked by our Media Committee to propose these ideas to you for your consideration:

1.) It was expressed as an important need that at the outset of the conference an opportunity be provided for bringing together a carefully selected group of major thinkers and personalities who could help establish the broader context of social, economic, and even political developments within which the question of concern for aging and older people could be considered.

Among the kinds of minds that the group would like to see brought together for substantial interaction would be persons of the stature of Daniel Bell, Peter Drucker, Daniel Boorstein, David Riesman. The Commission proposed under the leadership of Mr. Gus Speth that a review of the problems of population, natural resources, food problems, raw materials, water, energy, environment should also be included in such a discussion. The Overseas Development Council and World Watch might also be important resources with information that might give us a contextual overview of the kind of world that will be emerging in the 1980s and which will hold both prospects as well as problems in making decisions that will affect the way of life of older people.

The Media Committee did not have specific suggestions to make as to how this could be best constructed but felt that the idea itself was worthy of serious consideration. Perhaps such consultation could be arranged during the

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ELISE D. WATERMAN, New York ■

AUG - 6 1980

The Honorable Jerome R. Waldie
August 1, 1980

Page 2

next three to six months. A report of that consultation could then be made available as an advance background document to be shared with all of the delegates before they meet.

2.) The Media Committee discussed the impact of media technology on older people. During the course of that discussion, there was a spin-off concern about the larger question of new and innovative technologies beyond those of media education and entertainment that will undoubtedly have profound impact on the lives of the elderly. Among the possibilities that were touched upon were the use of technology for the delivery of medical and health care, in-home purchases through computer technology.

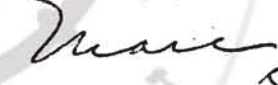
The point of this discussion was that some provision should be made during the course of the White House Conference for a more systematic look at emerging technologies and their possible implications for the life and well-being of American society and especially for older citizens.

Our Committee and I personally would be very much interested in your reactions to these two suggestions.

When Doug Hill has completed the notes of our session, we will share these with you as a summary of the major media concerns that we discussed.

With warmest, personal good wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,



Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs

MHT/es

THE WEEK IN RELIGION

BY RELIGIOUS NEWS SERVICE

RELIGIOUS NEWS SERVICE
43 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

FOR RELEASE: Weekend of
Aug. 29, 1980
WORD COUNT: 1,290

SUICIDE BEING ADVOCATED AS CIVIL RIGHT FOR AGED

As church and religious leaders continue to regard the "canon 'gainst self-slaughter" as still viable, a new -- some would say an old-new -- attitude toward suicide has begun to assert itself with growing insistence.

Self-destruction and aiding and abetting a suicide are still crimes in some states in America. And suicide is still covered up, whispered over, concealed when possible in many parts of the country.

But the dizzying biomedical revolution of recent years has extended life beyond what was once considered its natural limits, postponed death, made it possible to keep terminally ill patients "alive" for long periods.

This development, among other things, has given rise to "right-to-die" and "death with dignity" movements, with advocacy of "living will" documents authorizing terminally ill persons to refuse artificial life support.

It has also led to advocacy of what is termed "rational" or "common-sense" suicide, or the taking of one's life after careful, detailed examination of other options. Proponents focus on the situation of the growing minority in the United States -- the elderly, especially elderly women.

Doris Portwood, a leader in the call for rational suicide, says in her book, *Common-sense Suicide -- The Final Right*: "Common-sense suicide needs to be talked about, and American women of social security age are the ones to start the talking.

(more)

"There are so many of us -- close to 15 million over-65 women and 145 for every 100 men in the same age group. And we live so long -- outdistancing men by more than eight years...

"Hundreds of thousands (of American women) end their lives in baffled misery in the near imprisonment of nursing home or hospital. Others are alone, clinging to a familiar place when it no longer provides the needed comforts. Still others, living with a relative, feel the disruption of their own lives and suffer guilt for the disruption they know their presence imposes."

Ms. Portwood argues that the stigma of suicide for such women, and for similarly situated men, should be removed, urging that "old-age" suicide be looked upon as "a positive step, a civil right for the new minority, and a common courtesy to the older (person) who knows when it is time to go."

The thrust of this call is hardly new. The ancient Greek philosopher Zeno argued that "the wise man will for reasonable cause make his own exit from life on his country's behalf, or for the sake of his friends, or if he suffer intolerable pain, mutilation, or incurable disease."

Eastern religions -- Hinduism, Buddhism, Shintoism -- generally regarded suicide as a privilege earned by the mature, the wise, and the holy.

The Christian church, however, at the Council of Braga in 563 specifically condemned suicide, codifying an attitude that had been emerging over the years. This condemnation was reaffirmed by later church councils.

(more)

The reason for the ban was an interpretation of the Mosaic commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," to include self-destruction. St. Augustine (354-430) had developed the argument that because life is a gift of God, the rejection of life is a rejection of God and God's will -- and thus a sin against the commandment. Because suicide presumably allowed no time for repentance, it was considered to be especially -- and irrevocably -- sinful.

Jews, also, are supposed to forego self-slaughter on the basis of "Thou shalt not kill," and Muslims on the instruction in the Koran, "It is not for a believer to kill a believer except by mistake... and who so kills a believer purposely, his reward is hell."

The histories of the Christian, Jewish, and Muslim faiths are, nevertheless, peppered with exceptions to the suicide ban. Some medieval Catholic moralists, for example, justified the direct suicides of virgin saints who killed themselves to preserve their physical virginity. These women, argued the moralists, were "inspired by the Holy Spirit."

The Koranic bar to Muslim suicides did not impede heroic self-sacrifice in ijhads, holy wars.

The Jewish prohibition accommodated suicide in defense of the Torah. And the mass suicide at Masada, where 960 men, women, and children chose self-inflicted death over surrender to the Romans after three years of siege, is recalled with pride by modern Jewry.

But if exceptions to the ban on suicide have been made in the past, proponents argue, could they not legitimately be made now and in the future, say, for the increasingly vulnerable senior citizens in America?

(more)

The fact of the matter is that "older Americans are deadly serious about killing themselves," according to gerontologist Marv Miller in his book, *Suicide Over Sixty: The Final Alternative*.

"People 60 and older represent 18.5 percent of the United States population, but commit 23 percent of all suicides," says Dr. Miller.

Concern for such people, especially for those who are terminally ill, has been voiced by a new American organization which recently announced plans to publish a guide to taking one's life despite the risk of criminal prosecution for aiding and abetting suicide.

A similar group in Britain, called Exit, shelved plans in August to put out a 30-page *Guide to Self-Deliverance* booklet after being advised that publication might result in prison sentences for the group's top officials.

The Scottish branch of the London-based euthanasia group came forward, however, and announced plans to publish the guide in Scotland, where it says there will be no legal hassle.

The American organization, Hemlock, with headquarters in Santa Monica, Calif., said its booklet would present case histories of "mercy killing" as well as bloodless methods of suicide, but in a less clinical way than the British Exit guide.

Hemlock insists that it is as opposed to suicide in general as any suicide prevention center, that it is concerned only with "accelerated death, chosen death for incurably ill people."

The demands of Hemlock, Exit, and advocates of "rational suicide" run sharply counter to official church teaching.

The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, for example, in a special report on euthanasia (November 1979) declares that "mercy killing" involves "suicide and murder," and is "therefore contrary to God's law."

(more)

The report also insists that "each person, no matter how infirm and socially useless he or she may appear to be, deserves to be accepted as a being created in the image of God."

A Vatican document, issued in June, echoes the Lutheran statement which affirms the right of patients faced with imminent death to refuse medical treatment that would prolong life in agony.

But, like the Lutheran statement, the Vatican statement flatly rejects the concept of "direct killing" or suicide, in even more forceful terms:

"Nothing and no one can in any way permit the killing of an innocent human being, whether... infant or adult, an old person, or one suffering from an incurable disease, or a person who is dying..."

"No one is permitted to ask for this act of killing, either for himself or herself or for another person entrusted to his or her care, nor can he or she consent to it, either explicitly or implicitly. Nor can any authority legitimately recommend or permit such an action."

-- Laurence Mullin

BRIEF COMMENTS ON THE MEDIA FORUM

In mid September 1980, the Area Agency scheduled a special forum titled Media Sterotypes of Aging - Attitudes and Advocacy.

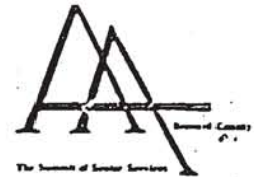
Local newspaper, television and radio representatives were invited to participate as guest panelists before a group comprised of Silver Haired Legislators, Governor's Conference Delegates, Advisory Council and Board members, Project Directors and other community advocates. The forum was held in the centrally located Ft. Lauderdale City Hall.

The meeting was publicized by news releases and correspondence sent throughout Broward County. The basic forum format allocated a five minute introductory statement from each speaker followed by a question and answer session with audience participation. Dr. Nan S. Hutchison served as moderator for the forum.

The forum was extremely well received both by the audience and the panel. The door was opened for future comparable meetings, because a sharing of sentiments resulted in positive communication.

Area Agency on Aging

305 South Andrews Avenue
Suite 900
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301
Phone: (305) 763-4084



August 19, 1980

NAN S. HUTCHISON, Ed. D.
Executive Director

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(Sent to selected Media)

The White House Conference on Aging will be held in December of 1981. I have been appointed to the Technical Committee on Creating an Age-Integrated Society - Implications for the Media. (see attached release)

On Monday, September 15, Jerome Waldie, Executive Director of the White House Conference on Aging, will be visiting Ft. Lauderdale. We are planning a special community forum involving the media and Mr. Waldie from 2 - 4 p.m. on that date in Ft. Lauderdale City Hall.

Since the role of the media and your views on ageism, stereotypes and positive solutions to the problems of the elderly are of paramount value to the national and state conferences on aging, we would like to invite you to appear on the panel September 15. Our office will prepare and send you a list of areas we would like you to address during a short introductory statement. We plan to open the meeting to questions from the audience which will be comprised of members of the Areawide Board of Directors, Representatives to the Governor's Conference on Aging, Members of the Area Agency's Advisory Council and Coordinating Committee, Silver Haired Legislators, representatives of the media, and the general public.

We need and value your input. Mr. Waldie and I will incorporate Broward's sentiments and ideas into the planning process for the White House Conference.

Please contact Edith Lederberg, the Agency's Community Coordinator, to signify your participation.

Thank you for your usual cooperation.

Sincerely,

Nan S. Hutchison, Ed. D.
Executive Director

NSH;em

1. Well over 340,000 persons over 60 reside in Broward County. What are some of the ways the local media has met the needs of this large audience of readers, viewers and listeners?

2. Congressman Claude Pepper became 80 years of age on September 8th. On his 77th birthday, Congressman Pepper held a hearing on age stereotyping and television at which he remarked: "Today I turned 77 years old and I must confess that I do not feel demonstrably different than I did at 60. Yet I expect to weather an onslaught of well intentioned persons who will tell me that I do not look my age. These comments raise the question: How precisely does one expect a 77 year old to look? I suspect that a 77 year old is expected to appear toothless and doddering, a caricature of his or her former self. Does the media perpetuate such mistaken views of what it is to be elderly?"

3. Youth versus the elderly has been a social dilemma that certain media interests have helped to foster. What are your personal views in this area?

4. What effect do you feel special events such as the Silver Haired Legislature, the Governor's Conference on Aging and the White House Conference on Aging have on society as a whole?

*Thought questions
sent to prospective
panelists prior to the
forum.*

Area Agency on Aging

305 South Andrews Avenue

Suite 900

Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301

Phone: (305) 763-4084

August 27, 1980



NAN S. HUTCHISON, Ed. D.
Executive Director

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Nellie M. Thompson
Vice Mayor Virginia Young

Sent to:

Board of Directors

Coord. Committee

Advisory Council

Hall of Fame

Governor's Conference Nominees

Project Directors

Silver Haired Legislators

- Jerome Waldie, Executive Director of the White House Conference on Aging, will be the special guest at a community forum scheduled for Monday, September 15, from 2 - 4 p.m. at the Ft. Lauderdale City Hall, 100 N. Andrews Avenue. Mr. Waldie will appear on a panel with distinguished representatives of the local press to discuss the role of media in developing positive images of aging.

The information shared during the forum will be of vital importance in helping the White House Conference on Aging Technical Committee on Creating an Age-Integrated Society - Implications for the Media, to which I have been appointed, plan for the upcoming conference in 1981.

Please call the agency to signify your attendance and plan to bring your associates. A question and answer time period will be allocated for audience participation.

We appreciate your support.

Sincerely,

Nan S. Hutchison, Ed.D.
Executive Director

NSH;em

Area Agency on Aging

305 South Andrews Avenue
Suite 900
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301
Phone: (305) 763-4084



September 5, 1980

NAN S. HUTCHISON, Ed. D.
Executive Director

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MAYOR J. J. BUCKLEY
MAYOR J. J. BUCKLEY
MAYOR J. J. BUCKLEY

Sent to Advisory Council

To update our busy schedule in the days ahead, please note the following events for which we need your attendance, your input, and possibly your prayers!

Monday - September 15th

Time - 9:00 a.m.

Place - Ft. Lauderdale City Hall, 100 N. Andrews Ave.

Purpose - Public Hearing to discuss the Area Plan of Action from April 1, 1981 - December 31, 1981

Monday - September 15th

Time - 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Place - Ft. Lauderdale City Hall, 100 N. Andrews Ave.

Purpose - Community Forum with media participation to consider attitudes of radio, television and newspapers toward the elderly and what can be done to change the negatives of ageism and stereotypes into positive reporting concerning the aging.

Thursday, September 25th

Time - 3:30 p.m.

Place - Governor's Club

Purpose - Advisory Council Meeting.

We realize your schedules are horrendous but we know you will give us your usual outstanding support. Please bring your friends both to the public hearing and the community forum. The voice of advocacy shall be heard!

See your soon!

Edith Lederberg
Edith Lederberg
Community Coordinator

PS - Please call our receptionist to signify your planned attendance at the forum Monday, the 15th, at 2:00 p.m.

AREAWIDE COUNCIL ON AGING OF BROWARD COUNTY, INC.

Monday, September 15, 1980

BASIC PLAN

COMMUNITY FORUM "MEDIA-STEREOTYPES OF AGING --
ATTITUDES AND ADVOCACY"

FT. LAUDERDALE CITY HALL

- I. INTRODUCTION BY DR. HUTCHISON
- II. COMMENTARY BY MEDIA GUESTS (3-5 minutes each)
- III. QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION (approximately 30 minutes)
- IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS BY DR. HUTCHISON
- V. COFFEE

NEED:

Microphones - table with chairs for panel
Name cards for panel
Name tags for panel and guests

MEDIA FORUM

Monday, September 15, 1980

2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p. m.

Ft. Lauderdale City Hall, 100 N. Andrews Ave.

Attending:

Ms. Cile Sauvigne; WTVJ Channel 4

Ms. Kay Klement; Public Affairs Director WAXY

Ms. Carol Weber; Editor - Miami-Herald Broward Section

Mr. William Crampton; Dir. of Programming
Selkirk Cable TV

Mr. Jerry Pierse; WTVT Channel 7

Ms. Lucy Keyser; Broward Times

Ms. Lois Sugar; Dir. of Community Affairs WFTL
Will attend person of Dave Collin

Levi Henry, Jr. Westside Gazette

Ann Frank - Lifestyle - Ft. Lauderdale News

Vice Mayor Virginia Young

Karl Zedell; WPLG Channel 10

Dr. Nan Hutchison, Area Agency on Aging



COMMUNITY FORUM - MEDIA STEREOTYPES OF AGING -

ATTITUDES AND ADVOCACY

2:00 p.m. Ft. Lauderdale City Hall - Sept. 15, 1980
Dr. Nan S. Hutchison - Moderator

Dr. Hutchison: ON BEHALF OF THE AREA AGENCY ON AGING, I'D LIKE TO WELCOME OUR MEDIA GUESTS ON THE PANEL AND ALL OF YOU TO A SPECIAL COMMUNITY FORUM TITLED "MEDIA-STEREOTYPES OF AGING - ATTITUDES AND ADVOCACY."

MY RECENT APPOINTMENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON MEDIA, COUPLED WITH A STRONG BELIEF THAT ONE OF THE STRONGEST LINKAGES IN THE CHAIN OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT IS THE PRESS, INITIATED TODAY'S MEETING.

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE ELDERLY IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE TAKEN MANY GUISES - POSITIVE - NEGATIVE - INDIFFERENT - FEARFUL - UNKNOWING - UNDERSTANDING - THE LIST IS ENDLESS. EACH PANELIST IS GOING TO DISCUSS BRIEFLY HIS OWN BELIEFS TOWARD STEREOTYPES OF AGING, COMMENT ON THE ATTITUDE OF HIS CHANNEL, STATION OR NEWSPAPER, AND TOUCH UPON THE ROLE ADVERTISING PLAYS IN THE TOTAL PICTURE. FOLLOWING THESE STATEMENTS, TIME WILL BE ALLOWED FOR QUESTIONS FROM THE AUDIENCE.

MANY OF THE THOUGHTS SHARED IN THIS ROOM TODAY WILL BE INCLUDED IN MY REPORT TO THE WHITE HOUSE COMMITTEE AT OUR NEXT MEETING.

BEFORE I TELL THE AUDIENCE THE AREAS WE HAVE ASKED THE MEDIA TO ADDRESS IN THEIR COMMENTS, I'D LIKE EACH MEMBER OF THE PANEL TO INTRODUCE HIMSELF OR HERSELF AND STATE THE MEDIA AFFILIATION.

Of Interest To Senior Citizens

MEDIA FORUM

The Area Agency on Aging of Broward County is sponsoring a special community forum on Monday, Sept. 15, from 2 to 4 p.m. at Fort Lauderdale City Hall, 100 N. Andrews Ave. The forum is titled "Media-Stereotypes of Aging — Attitudes and Advocacy."

A panel of media representatives will comment on their individual and affiliation

attitudes toward the elderly, especially in the directions of ageism and stereotypes. A question-and-answer session will follow their presentations.

Dr. Nan S. Hutchison, executive director of the agency, a recent appointee to the 1981 White House Conference Technical Committee on Media, will incorporate results of the local forum into her report to the Washington-based committee.

The audience for the forum

will include: the Arcawide Board; the Agency's Advisory Council; Silver Haired Legislators; members of the Broward Senior Hall of Fame; and the Agency's Coordinating Committee. Representatives to the Governor's Conference on Aging and directors of aging projects will also be present.

The meeting is open to the general public and their attendance is encouraged.

For Senior Citizens

FORT LAUDERDALE WESTSIDE GAZETTE

Thursday, September 11, 1980

HUTCHISON CHAIRS CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

5,000 persons.

Dr. Nan S. Hutchison is chairing the Banquet Committee for the Governor's Conference on Aging. The conference is scheduled from Tuesday, Sept. 6 - Friday, Sept. 19, at the Sheraton Twin Towers in Orlando.

Over 500 representatives from all areas of the state are expected to gather for the important conclave, which is a kickoff to state planning for the White House Conference on Aging in 1981. Joining the official delegates will be professionals working in the field of aging and the media.

Workshops, covering areas of particular concern to the elderly, have been scheduled for all participants.

On Thursday night, Governor and Mrs. Robert Graham will attend the conference banquet with the official representatives as well as dignitaries from Washington and state government. Friday morning the Governor will deliver his major policy address at Sea World's Atlantis Theater to an assemblage which is expected to exceed

The HALLANDALE DIGEST

Thursday, September 11, 1980

Media On Aging Set

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The meeting is open to the general public, and their attendance is encouraged.

Hutchison Conference Committee

Dr. Nan S. Hutchison, Executive Director of the Area Agency on Aging of Broward County, is chairing the Banquet Committee for the Governor's Conference on Aging. The conference is scheduled from Tuesday, September 16 - Friday, September 19 at the Sheraton Twin Towers in Orlando.

Over 500 representatives from all areas of the state are expected to gather for the important conclave, which is a kickoff to state planning for the White House Conference on Aging in 1981. Joining the official delegates will be professionals working in the field of aging and the media.

Workshops, covering areas of particular concern to the elderly, have been scheduled for all participants. On Thursday night the Governor and Mrs. Graham will attend the conference banquet with the official representatives as well as dignitaries from Washington and state government. Friday morning the Governor will deliver his major policy address at Sea World's Atlantic Theater to an assemblage which is expected to exceed 5,000 persons.

Metropolitan

Media learn their aging attitude only stereotypes senior citizens

By Gail Liberman
Staff Writer

Milton Prassas, of the Maya Marca condominiums in Fort Lauderdale, complained that his letter to the editor was never published.

Earl Strick, 84-year-old Americanization chairman of Florida World War I Veterans, said a reporter rarely attended meetings of his organization despite many invitations.

The two were among some 50 persons who attended a two-hour panel discussion yesterday on media stereotypes of senior citizens. The discussion was sponsored by the Broward County Area Agency on Aging.

On the firing line at Fort Lauderdale City Hall were television and radio personalities and representatives of seven newspapers.

Improvements are being made in the media's coverage of senior citizen issues, argued the

news representatives, who ranged in age from 27 to the 40s.

There are now Social Security columns, television programs geared toward senior citizens, and action lines offering personal help, they said.

"We don't have enough edlerly people involved in the media," said Karl Zedell, Broward bureau chief of Channel 10. "I'm 42, and I'm the old man on the street. Stereotyping comes out of ignorance."

The need for coverage of senior citizen interests is there, most panelists agreed. They cited statistics which show there are more than 340,000 persons over 65 years of age in Broward County.

Carol Weber, Broward County editor for the *Miami Herald*, said her newspapers recognized the need and began a column geared toward that

age group. But, she said, it was dropped when every column began to portray somebody who overcame a handicap.

"It began to get a bit redundant," she said. Ann Frank, writer of the "For Mature Adults" column in the *Fort Lauderdale News*, said she has had little problem in coming up with column ideas.

"There are more than 340,000 persons over 65 in Broward County," she said. "I figure there are about 340,000 stories out there."

Many media representatives said part of the responsibility for news coverage lies with the senior citizens.

"If you don't tell us, sometimes we're not going to find out about something you're involved in," said Dave Collins, news director of radio station WFTL.

To Our Media Friends:

Please help us apprise the public about the following upcoming events. We encourage your attendance and participation at all of the meetings.

We can set up interviews with Broward's delegates to the Governor's Conference after they return.

Please call me for further information.

Gratefully - Edith

Edith

MEDIA FORUM ON AGING SET

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The audience for the forum will include: the Areawide Board; the Area Agency's Advisory Council; Silver Haired Legislators; members of the Broward Senior Hall of Fame, and the Area Agency's Coordinating Committee. Also, representatives to the Governor's Conference on Aging and Directors of Aging Projects will be present.

The meeting is open to the general public, and their attendance is encouraged.

HUTCHISON CHAIRS CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

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HEARINGS SET ON AGING ISSUES

The Area Agency on Aging of Broward County has scheduled a hearing to discuss and obtain input for the Area Plan of Action for the period initiating April 1, 1981 and ending December 31, 1981. The hearing will be held in Ft. Lauderdale City Hall, 100 N. Andrews Avenue, Monday, September 15th at 9:00 a.m. The public is invited to attend.

* * *

AGENCY ON AGING'S COUNCIL MEETS

The regular bimonthly meeting of the Area Agency on Aging of Broward County's Advisory Council will be held Thursday, September 25th at 3:30 p.m. in the Governor's Club, Ft. Lauderdale.

AREA AGENCY ON AGING OF BROWARD COUNTY

Dear Media Associates:

Printed below are important releases we hope you will share with the general public. Florida's Governor's Conference promises to be a vital positive contribution to the upcoming White House Conference on Aging. We need your help to apprise local residents about the conference and also to do followup features with one or more of the conference delegates. (list attached)

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

Edith Lederberg

ROSALYNN CARTER TO ATTEND GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

First Lady Rosalynn Carter will appear with Governor Bob Graham for closing ceremonies of the Governor's Conference on Aging at Sea World in Orlando, Friday morning September 19th. Over 5,000 persons are expected to join the President's wife, Governor and Mrs. Graham and a group of other dignitaries including: Senator Lawton M. Chiles (D-Fl.), Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, Representative Claude Pepper (D-Fl.), Chairman of the House Special Committee on Aging, Dr. Harold Sheppard, Counselor to the President on Aging, Jerome R. Waldie, Executive Director, White House Conference on Aging, and Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Chairperson of the White House Conference on Aging.

The ceremonies at Sea World will mark the culmination of the conference which initiates Tuesday, September 16th. A highlight of the conference will be the Thursday evening banquet chaired by Dr. Nan S. Hutchison, Executive Director of the Area Agency on Aging of Broward County at the meeting site, the Sheraton Twin Towers in Orlando.

Florida's Governor's Conference on Aging is the kickoff for comparable meetings scheduled in each of the Nation's 50 states. During the week, delegates from all areas of the State will meet to debate issues and make recommendations concerning issues pertinent to the elderly. The meeting results will be incorporated into planning for the White House Conference on Aging scheduled for December, 1981.

Former Governor LeRoy Collins will deliver the conference keynote address, "The Uniqueness of Older Floridians" on Wednesday morning. Also in attendance for the welcome will be Mrs. Graham, Representative Dick Batchelor, (D-Orlando) and Alvin Taylor, Secretary of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.

Health, education and supportive services are three major areas to be discussed at the conference. Among the speakers on health care costs and access to health care will be: Representative Batchelor; Secretary Taylor; Thomas B. Thames, President of the Florida Medical Association; and State Senator Jack Gordon of Miami.

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING CHANGED

The next regular meeting of the Advisory Council of the Area Agency on Aging of Broward County will be held Tuesday, September 30 in the first floor meeting room at the Governor's Club, 111 E. LasOlas Blvd., Ft. Lauderdale, 3:30 p.m. This is a change of date from information previously released.

These releases are supported under an agreement with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, State of Florida, through funds provided by the Older Americans Act of 1965 as amended. Matching funds are provided locally.

the
White House
Conference
on
Aging

330
Independence
Avenue
S.W.
Washington,
D.C.
20201

September 8, 1980

TO: Ms. Lydia Bragger
Ms. Bertha Brown
Ms. Nancy Hanks
Mr. David Finn
Dr. Nan Hutchison
Dr. Kathleen Jamieson
Mr. Jules Power
Dr. Nancy Schlossberg
Ms. Jackie Sunderland

Dear Committee Members:

This letter will confirm that the next meeting of the Technical Committee on Media will be held on Wednesday, September 24, 1980 from 9:00 a.m. until 2:30 p.m., at the American Jewish Committee Institute of Human Relations, 165 E. 56th Street, New York City.

Ms. Frankie Newman of the White House Conference on Aging Division of Operations will contact you soon regarding travel and hotel reservations. In the meantime, we have enclosed instructions regarding travel; Use of Contract Air Service; a Travel Expense Sheet, and a Travel Voucher form.

Also enclosed you will find the Minutes of the July 28th meeting and some other materials which you might wish to review prior to the upcoming meeting. They are as listed below:

1. Letters from J.R. Waldie:
 - (a) Response to Rabbi Tanenbaum's letter re "thinkers" meeting to establish the broader context of social, economic and political developments as they pertain to aging. (Includes enclosure--letter to Dr. Robert Butler).
 - (b) Letter regarding Brethren Village Community Forum recommendations as they relate to various Technical Committees, including Media (p.1).
2. Report from Bertha Brown re her aging issues conference.

Meeting Notice

9/8/80

3. Information from Dr. Nan Hutchison re media coverage generated by Broward County Area Agency on Aging.
4. News clips and pertinent articles from Lydia Bragger.

We are transmitting under separate cover a report of the Conference on "Images of Old Age in the American Media."

We look forward to seeing you on September 24.

Sincerely,


Marlene L. Johnson
Staff Liaison
Technical Committee on Media

mlj

Enclosures

cc: Dr. Mary S. Harper
Mr. Jerome R. Waldie
Dr. Jarold Kieffer



Low Sulphur Productions

September 11, 1980

Dr. Nancy Schlossberg
College of Education
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20740

Dear Dr. Schlossberg:

Enclosed is the proposal for the NOT AS ADVERTISED television series which you requested during our August 8th conversation. As you may recall, Rose Dobrof, Director of the Brookdale Center on Aging and adviser to NOT AS ADVERTISED, had suggested that we contact you, because of your expertise in the area of intergenerational studies, to join our advisory panel of experts in the fields of gerontology, sociology, psychology and communications.

The four half-hour documentaries which we plan to produce and direct will portray older Americans of various ethnic backgrounds in non-stereotyped roles: individuals either who are still actively involved in careers or who have begun new lifestyles upon retirement. LOUIE, the series pilot, illustrates the primary objective of NOT AS ADVERTISED: to challenge younger viewers' misconceptions of the elderly as people who can no longer determine the direction of their lives. LOUIE was broadcast as a prime-time special on public television's WNET/Thirteen in January of this year.

We believe the time is now right for a television series that is more than just "lifestyle segments" within a larger format or montages of elderly people strung together to show how they cope with problems. Our aim is to illustrate the concerns, aspirations, and joys common to both younger and older viewers in the form of a half-hour narrative so that the audience gets to know each subject well.

As an adviser to NOT AS ADVERTISED, you would, as your schedule allows, assist us in developing and refining project themes during the pre-production stage and in critiquing the films for consistency with project goals during production. Having donated their time to this project, panel members' travel expenses to screenings of the completed films would be reimbursed, if necessary.

We are interested in learning more about your background, particularly in the areas which you feel are relevant to the goals of this project, and look forward to a mutually productive relationship.

A 16mm print of LOUIE is available for screening at your convenience. Thank you for your time and interest.

Sincerely,


Donald Schwartz and Jennifer Woolcock

Encl.

355 west 85 street new york new york 10024 (212)874-0132

the
White House
Conference
on
Aging

330
Independence
Avenue
S.W.
Washington,
D.C.
20201

September 15, 1980

Rabbi Marc H. Tannenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 65th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Rabbi Tannenbaum:

Thank you for your letter August 4, 1980 in which you called to my attention Dr. Morton Yarmon as a potential consultant for the Technical Committee on the Media. The publication of the proceedings of the Conference entitled, "Images of Old Age in the Media" is an excellent resource for the Technical Committee on Media. Would you like for us to procure additional copies of the proceedings and disseminate them to the members of your committee?

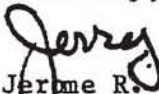
We certainly have a favorable reaction to the credentials and publication of Dr. Morton Yarmon. It seems as if he is highly qualified as a consultant. We're presently reviewing the credentials of other applicants, and will make the final decision in concert with you at the appropriate time. We hope to discuss this matter with you during your next visit to Washington. Will you please advise my secretary Miss Anita McIntyre (202) 245-1914 of convenient date and time.

Dr. Harper told me of your recent conference with the Vice President of NBC.

From your correspondence of August 4, 1980, it is obvious that you need some White House Conference on Aging stationery. We're enclosing some for you to communicate with committee and us.

Thank you for your help and interest in the White House Conference on Aging.

Sincerely,


Jerome R. Waldie
Executive Director

9/16/80

Robert Benedict
Director - Administration on Aging

Dear Sir:

I seek your assistance and write to oppose abuse in this industry. Regarding enclosed material; It is alleged that this monopoly controls 2300 beds in New York city.

I am not here to negate the merit of private enterprise, but I am here to state that private enterprise in this industry, when it becomes self serving violates moral as well as man made laws.

Who are the policy makers that give wholesale endorsement for the coming into being of self serving facilities in this industry?

Has this society become so uncaring that self serving needs are a priority and exploitation of the elderly is licensed and acceptable?

Respectfully submitted

Valeria Denson
Valeria Denson R.N.

209-29 110th Avenue

Queens Village, N.Y. 11429

C.C.

Ms. Shelton - Director Human Rights Comm.
Bernice Harper - Division Long Term Care
Senator H.J. Hynes
American College of Administrators
Barry Gray W.M.C.A.
Channel 13 - Hugh Downs

September 17, 1980

Brenda Shapiro

Eugene DuBow

Conference on Transportation for the Aging Sarasota

Attached you will find some material about a conference on "Transportation for the Aging" which is to be held in October in Sarasota. Marc Tanenbaum shared it with Bert Gold, who in turn sent it to me.

While the ~~subject matter~~ does not bear a direct relationship to our kind of activity, perhaps our Sarasota Chapter would be interested in sending a delegate or two. It would certainly give us the aura of activity.

Let me know what happens.

Best regards.

ED/cpa
Attachment

cc: Bert Gold
Marc Tanenbaum ✓
Harold Applebaum
William Gralnick
Seymour Samet

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
165 E. 56th St., New York, N. Y. 10022

DATE: Sept 15 1980

FROM: RABBI MARC H. TANENBAUM

TO: Bert Gold

Please circulate to:

For approval

For your information

Please handle

Read and return

Returned as requested

Please telephone me

Your comments, please

Remarks:

Bert,

Do you want to send
someone from AJC to this,
or would you want to
appoint a local AJC
person - maybe George
Hecht or someone else?

Marc

NATIONAL MINI-CONFERENCE
ON

Transportation for the Aging

October 20 / 21 / 22, 1980
Sarasota, Florida

Jointly planned by
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
1717 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20036

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
Center on Gerontology
Tallahassee, Florida 32306

CO-ORGANIZERS:
Joseph Revis (IPA)
Telephone (202)667-6552

William G. Bell (FSU)
Telephone (904)644-6874
September 3, 1980

Dr. Marc Tannenbaum
Director of National Interreligious Affairs
165 East 56th St.
New York, NY 10022

Dear Dr. Tannenbaum:

You are invited to nominate a representative of your organization to participate in the National Mini-Conference on Transportation for the Aging. The Conference, to be held October 20-22, 1980, under the joint sponsorship of the Institute of Public Administration and Florida State University, has been endorsed by the Executive Director of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging (WHCA).

The Mini-Conference is an invitational event designed for approximately 100 participants. Out of this event will emerge a "white paper" on key issues and recommendations for policy change relevant to transportation for the aging, for subsequent consideration by state WHCA conferences and the national 1981 WHCA.

This is a working conference. In the course of the conference, participants will be sub-divided into small discussion groups to review 17 transportation issues critical to the elderly in the decade of the 80s. These issues have been developed with the aid of a national planning committee made up of representatives of elderly as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations. Since a major intent of the mini-Conference is to obtain the informed viewpoints of a national spectrum of invitees, participants will have the opportunity to select the discussion groups in which they have the greatest interest and expertise.

In addition to the seventeen workshops, the Conference will include presentations by national speakers associated with transportation developments on the aging as well as senior staff affiliated with the 1981 WHCA.

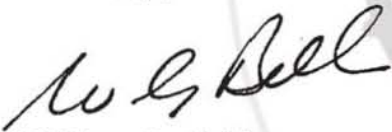
ENDORSED BY THE 1981 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

The Conference budget is not provided by the WHCA, hence a \$45 registration fee is required of all participants. The registration fee covers attendance at all sessions, plus the costs of any formal luncheons, two full breakfasts, all refreshment breaks during the Conference, and a Conference reception. An agency or personal check in the amount of \$45 should be made payable to the Institute of Public Administration, but mailed to the Center on Gerontology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306.

Participants are advised to arrive in Sarasota on or before Sunday, October 19, in order to be available for the opening Plenary Session at 9:00 A.M., Monday, October 20. A hotel reservation sheet is enclosed. Send room reservations directly to the Hyatt Sarasota. The Bradenton-Sarasota Airport is about 10 minutes away from the Hotel by limousine or taxi. The airport is served by Delta, Eastern, Florida, National, and Republic airlines.

To close, we hope you will accept our invitation to participate in the National Mini-Conference on Transportation for the Aging. It promises to be a productive forum for improving the mobility of the aging in the decade ahead.

Cordially,


William G. Bell
Florida State University


Joseph S. Revis
Institute of Public Administration

WGB/JR:en
Enclosures

Special Note to Organizations nominating representatives:

1. Please send the names and addresses of your representatives to the Center on Gerontology, Florida State University, for Conference records.
2. Please give your representatives a copy of this letter along with a set of the enclosed registration forms; for each representative to complete and return to the Center on Gerontology, Florida State University.

MINI-CONFERENCE ON

TRANSPORTATION FOR THE AGING

Oct. 20-22, 1980 - Sarasota, FL

REGISTRATION

I accept your invitation to participate in the National Mini-Conference on Transportation for the Elderly. I am enclosing my registration fee of \$45.00.

Signature

This acceptance form, or some other tangible form of acceptance, needs to be received by Florida State University by September 17, 1980. If not received by that date, the participant slot assigned to you or your organization will be filled by another individual.

NAME (Please print or type) _____

ADDRESS _____

(City, State, and Zip Code)

REPRESENTING _____
(Organization)

TITLE (If any) _____

TELEPHONE Office: _____ Home: _____
(Include Area Code) (Include Area Code)

NOTE: Return this registration form and check for \$45.00 (made payable to the Institute of Public Administration) to:

Center on Gerontology
Florida State University
Tallahassee, FL 32306

MINI-CONFERENCE ON
 TRANSPORTATION FOR THE AGING
 Oct. 20-22, 1980 - Sarasota, FL
 WORKSHOP SELECTION

Select your first, second, and third choices for your participation in each of the Sets (A, B, and C). Individual preferences in each Set will be honored subject to the need to have a balanced representation in all workshops.

SET A

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Funding & Subsidies | <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Rural & Small Towns |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Transportation Coordination | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Minorities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Accessibility | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Future Service Planning |

SET B

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Equipment & Facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Research & Development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Mobility Issues | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Energy & Inflation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Systems Operations | <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Elderly & Transportation Service Advocacy |

SET C

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Personal Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Paratransit & the Elderly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Pedestrianism | <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Inter-Agency Coordination at the Federal Level |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Public General Purpose Transit & the Elderly | |

NOTE: Return this form with your preferences indicated to:

Center on Gerontology
 Florida State University
 Tallahassee, FL 32306

MINI-CONFERENCE ON

TRANSPORTATION FOR THE AGING

Oct. 20-22, 1980 - Sarasota, FL

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

The Conference will be held at the HYATT SARASOTA at the Watergate Center in Sarasota, Florida. Special Conference rates are \$30 single occupancy and \$35 double occupancy. These rates will be in effect two days prior to the conference and for two days after. The HYATT is fully accessible to handicapped persons and there are specially modified sleeping room. If you need these rooms, please indicate on the reservation form. Return the completed form directly to the hotel by September 21, 1980.

HYATT SARASOTA
at Watergate Center
1000 Blvd. of the Arts
Sarasota, Florida 33577
Telephone (813) 366-9000

Please make reservations for

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

Room accommodations for _____ persons.

_____ single occupancy

_____ double occupancy (To be shared with: _____)

_____ I will need a room designed for the physically handicapped.

ARRIVAL DATE _____ (Time _____)

DEPARTURE DATE _____

NOTE: If estimated time of arrival is to be after 6:00 P.M., the HYATT SARASOTA requires the usual guarantee of one night's pre-paid reservation. Confirmation of the hotel reservation will be sent to you by the HYATT SARASOTA.

9/18/80

Mrs Coretta Scott King:

Martin Luther king Center for Social Change

Dear Mrs. King:

I send you this dilemma of material and the core of it is about an injustice. The Administration of this Health Facility has decided to retaliate by reporting me to the Division of Professional Conduct for # 1 , my violating the confidentiality of the patient found on the roof because I gave the name of patient to the newspaper reporter. I was somewhat unknowledgable regarding the violation of confidentiality, yet only after persuasion I gave the name to the reporter because she stated she needed a name.

I was and remain more concerned about the tragedy of an uncaring system that could culminate in circumstances; that a confused patient would be on a roof in her slip in sub 0 temperature, looking for a husband who died years ago, four feet away from an exit and safety, yet absent of the mental faculties that would direct her to the door. My very strong feelings were then and still remain; " There but for the grace of God go I "

I question if the patient had been found dead from exposure; Would her confidentiality then have been violated? The paradox is that the care given under this Administration has always been a violation of the patients human rights, which far exceeded any violation I inadvertently made of the Residents Bill of Rights.

The second charge is that I passed around material while on duty . The formation and utilization of said material by our Ad Hoc committee was not originated untill after my termination from the facility.

The said material in question is ;

A copy of " We shall Overcome" ,which I understand is an old Negro spiritual and not known to be considered subversive in 1980.

The second material in question is a copy of " The Impossible Dream" (The Quest from " Man of La Mancha) which I understand to be of classic appreciation, free to be read by all. We also used " Invictus" by William Ernest Henly, and copies of a poem called " Don't Quit".We used copies of the 23rd Psalm and a tract prayer, " He maketh No Mistake" , as faith is many times the only thing we have against oppression. There is also a complaint about the pink position paper we used with the petition . Is an accusation of Racism illegal in this country?

The possible affecting ones license by a report to the Division of Professional conduct, no matter how invalid I suppose one could say is frightening, but I firmly believe in my fight and deep inside one remains the feeling I cannot bow my head before injustice ,and if Justice can come to this, I should never have left the Arkansas cotton field.

I too believe in the words of Dr. Martin Luther King " If a man has not found something worth dying for, he is not fit to live"

I am an ordinary person without any clout,therefore it is necessary I seek the assistance of men of clout.

Respectfully submitted

Valeria Denson
Valeria Denson R.N.

209-29 110th Avenue

Queens Village, N.Y. 11429

c.c.

Jesse Jackson - Pres. People United to Save Humanity

Rabbi Marc. Tanenbaum . Director of American Jewish Committee

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
DIVISION OF HUMAN AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
COLLEGE PARK 20742
TELEPHONE (301) 454-2026

COUNSELING AND PERSONNEL SERVICES

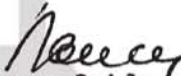
September 18, 1980

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs
The American Jewish Committee
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Marc:

Enclosed is a letter which describes a project NOT AS ADVERTISED. As yet, I have not reviewed the film, but am planning to do so. I thought you should know about this, since it is so relevant to the work that we are doing on the committee. Best wishes for a good meeting.

Sincerely,


Nancy Schlossberg
Professor

enc.
NKS:bg

the
White House
Conference
on
Aging

330
Independence
Avenue
S. W.
Washington,
D. C.
20201

Sept. 19, 1980

Rabbi Tanenbaum:

I am enclosing a vita for Derrick A. Humphries for consideration as a consultant should you have need of another one for the Technical Committee on Media.

I had requested his vita prior to discussing Mr. Yarmon, and thought you might like to review it at any rate.

See you on Tuesday.


Mariene L. Johnson

DERRICK A HUMPHRIES

Attorney at Law
915 Fifteenth St., N.W.
Seventh Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 265-1640

September 5, 1980

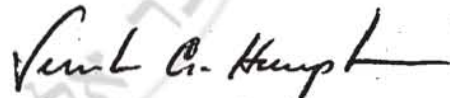
Ms. Marlene Johnson
White House Conference on the
Aging
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Room 4059
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Ms. Johnson:

The enclosed biographical materials are provided pursuant to our telephone conversation on September 4th.

Should you need any additional material, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Derrick A. Humphries

Enclosures

DAH/keb

SEP - 9 1980

DERRICK A. HUMPHRIES

Communications law, its allied fields, and the development of communications policy have been the focus of Derrick Humphries' professional activities over the past seven years.

Currently engaged in the private practice of communications and advertising law, Derrick served as communications counsel and media director for the Congressional Black Caucus from early 1977 to the middle of 1979. In this position, Derrick's duties were comprehensive and required a working knowledge of all Caucus matters, legal, legislative and political. His legal and legislative responsibilities included initiation, development, implementation, review and update of Caucus policy, strategy and positions on legislation, regulations and policies both domestic and international affecting the broadcasting, cable television, common carrier, recording and other communications industries. He provided additional legal counsel to the Caucus on its business operation, administration and organization. He aided the members and staff of the Caucus in developing policy on all domestic and international issues and in determining its legislative priorities. Moreover, Derrick devised, managed and served as supervisor of the Caucus' public information and press liaison programs, budget and staff, as well as initiated, organized and supervised the congressional legislative clinic in conjunction with the George Washington University National Law Center.

As chief legal advisor to former Caucus Chairman, Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (D-Md.), Derrick Humphries initiated and was responsible for regular Congressional Black Caucus meetings with all foreign Heads of State including the Heads of State of Egypt, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Senegal, the Gambia and the Sudan. He organized and coordinated all aspects of these meetings, including initial contact, preliminary meetings between Caucus members and Ambassadors, briefing papers, coordination with the White House and State Department, public statements, review and follow-up. Part of his responsibilities included accompanying congressional and Caucus delegations to Khartoum, the Sudan, East Africa in 1978 to attend meetings hosted by the African-American Institute and to meet with His Excellency GaFaar al Niemery, President, the Republic of Sudan and Chairman of both the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League of States. Derrick's duties also included serving as legal counsel during Caucus discussions with the Arab Bank for the Development of Africa.

In 1975, Derrick became a Senior Public Utilities Attorney in the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Common Carrier Bureau. Previous to that, he worked for two years as an Attorney Advisor with the FCC's Cable Television Bureau. His four years experience as an FCC attorney-advisor included analysis and preparation of recommended decisions

Derrick A. Humphries

for consideration by the seven commissioners of legal and policy statements involving the communications industries, local and state governments, other federal agencies and the Congress.

From 1972 to 1973, Derrick was a law fellow with the Reginald Heber Smith Community Lawyer Fellowship Program in Washington, D. C. He served in 1972 as a law clerk to former U. S. District Court Judge Damon J. Keith, currently a member of the Sixth Circuit, U. S. Court of Appeals.

A frequent speaker on media issues, Derrick has served as consultant, guest speaker, panelist and resource person for numerous universities and professional conferences and training sessions. He has also written articles for publication on the legal and policy aspects of the various communications industries.

As a consultant, he has served the African Bibliographic Center, Inc. and devised and developed the Habari Telephone News and Information Service on African Affairs, the American Association of MESBICS, the U. S. Department of Education's Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, all of Washington, D. C. Among his special assignments, he represents the Capitol Press Club in conjunction with the National League of Women Voters 1980 Presidential Debates and serves as Special Counsel for the National Black Caucus of State Legislators.

Derrick Humphries graduated from the University of Michigan (B.A., 1968) and Wayne State University School of Law (J. D., 1972). He has completed continuing legal education and special training courses offered by Washington area law schools and the Federal Communications Commission, respectively.

Derrick is licensed to practice law in the Michigan, District of Columbia and federal courts, and he is also certified to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. He is an active member in various bar associations and press organizations.

RÉSUMÉ OF DERRICK ANTHONY HUMPHRIES

ADDRESS: 915 Fifteenth Street, N.W. Seventh Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: 202-265-1640

Professional Experience:

Private Practice: Communications and Advertising Law,
1979-Present

Communications Counsel and Media Director: Congressional
Black Caucus, Washington, D.C., 1977-1979

Communications Counsel

* Duties and Responsibilities

- A. As Chief Legal Advisor to the Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, the Communications Counsel was responsible for advising and consulting with all of the Caucus members in initiating, organizing and directing all Congressional Black Caucus meetings with foreign Heads of State, including initial contact, preliminary meetings with Ambassadors and diplomats, White House and State Department personnel, and the development of briefing papers, public statements, and review and future liaison.
- B. As communications Counsel of the Congressional Black, Caucus, incumbent, as the chief communications legal advisor to the Caucus was responsible for advising and consulting with all of the Caucus members and staff of their offices, committees and subcommittees in all matters involving the interpretation and application of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations, the Administrative Procedure Act, various international treaties to which the United States is a party signatory, as well as other pertinent enacted or proposed legislation affecting the jurisdiction and responsibilities of federal communications policy.
- C. Incumbent was the Caucus' legal representative in all matters of telecommunications litigation in the courts of the United States. Further, he, with the assistance of Caucus staff members was responsible for representing the Caucus and coordinating the activities of its various member offices in connection with key matters affecting the Caucus' relations with other committees of Congress, with departments and agencies of the Federal Government, with interdepartmental and industry groups, and with bar associations.

Incumbent influenced the development of, and was a principal spokesman for, Caucus policy in managing and providing leadership over functions assigned to the Communications Counsel. He represented and spoke for the Chairman and the Caucus members in interface and continual dialogue with high-level officials of government departments and agencies and private industry, members of the public, etc. He directed efforts toward assuring broadest possible understanding and acceptance of Caucus policies, and defending Caucus actions. He enjoyed the complete confidence of and was principal policy advisor to, the Chairman and the Caucus members relative to assigned functions; advised the Caucus on actual or potentially controversial matters. He constantly monitored and assured the absolute integrity of the Caucus' entire program.

In addition, the Communications Counsel was responsible, subject to Caucus approval, for the establishment of policies and standards for the selection of law students who served as law interns for the Caucus.

1. Advisory -- As Communications Counsel, incumbent attended all meetings of the Caucus and advised it with respect to legal and related policy decisions affecting proposed courses of action, and the impact of judicial decisions upon matters before the Caucus for determination.

2. Litigation -- The Communications Counsel had responsibility for the handling of all telecommunications litigation by or against the Caucus. He was given full discretion by the Caucus in the entire handling of such litigation, though, of course, he consulted and advised with the Caucus on basic policy decisions.

3. Legislation -- Incumbent had the sole responsibility for directing and reviewing the preparation of the Caucus' communications legislative program which includes coordination and preparation, subject to Caucus approval, of comments on pending legislation affecting telecommunications; for maintaining liaison with the White House on all telecommunications legislative matters; and, for maintaining continual liaison with the appropriate Congressional Committees in connection with pending legislation and, frequently, Congressional investigations or inquiries. The Communications Counsel was responsible for directing and reviewing the activities of Caucus legislative aides and staff communications attorneys, in the above-described functions. In addition, the Communications Counsel served as counsel for the Chairman and/or Caucus members when they appeared as witnesses at Congressional Committee hearings on these matters. He also appeared and made presentations as the Caucus representative at various Congressional Committee and White House meetings.

4. Research -- Incumbent was responsible for taking action on confirmation proceedings. This included liaison with the Department of Justice. In addition, the Communications Counsel was responsible for rendering legal opinions for the Caucus members and their various offices on a wide variety of complex questions that arose in connection with the administration of the Communications Act and the Communications Satellite Act; and its relations with the public and other government departments and agencies. He also assisted, in coordination with the Office of Technology Assessment, in the planning and preparation of Caucus and United States policy positions for international telecommunications conferences looking toward the making of international treaties directly affecting the United States' use of the radio spectrum and the rights of Federal Communications Commission licensees. Other increasingly important functions for which incumbent was also responsible were: Participation in formulation of national policies and programs with respect to establishment of global space satellite communications systems; preparation of legal opinions on novel federal-state-local jurisdictional questions regarding interconnection of common carrier and other communications services. In addition, the Communications Counsel represented the Caucus in meetings designed to improve the procedures of executive departments and administrative agencies.

5. Administrative Rules and Procedure -- Incumbent was also responsible for representing the Caucus in preparation, administration and enforcement of the legal aspects of the FCC's regulatory program involving the manufacture, marketing, authorization and use of radio frequency devices; this entailed coordination with the FCC Office of Chief Engineer in the drafting of rules and regulations pertaining thereto. Incumbent was responsible for interpreting laws and by-laws affecting the Caucus responsibilities and for implementing these laws and by-laws within the Caucus. Finally, incumbent carried out all Caucus legal functions with respect to leases, contracts, claims, and various other internal legal problems that arise.

6. Public Access -- Incumbent was responsible also for providing legal guidance and assistance to the Executive Director and the Caucus in formulating and implementing organizational policy on the administration of the rules of the U.S. House of Representatives and committee rules. Incumbent provided legal guidance to the Caucus offices as to whether a Caucus meeting should be open or closed to the public and if there was a legal basis for requests for closed meetings. In addition, incumbent provided legal assistance to the Caucus Media/Marketing programs and to the Legislative Director.

7. Industry Equal Employment Opportunity -- Incumbent had the important additional responsibility of reviewing the activities of the Industry Equal Employment Opportunity Unit at the FCC. This Unit is responsible for planning, developing, administering and evaluating the Federal Communications Commission's equal employment opportunity program in the communications industry. This program encompasses all those entities and activities within the regulatory scope of the Broadcast, Cable Television and Common Carrier Bureaus of the Commission, including AM and FM radio stations, VHF and UHF television stations, communications common carriers and various operations connected with cable television systems. It also covers entities performing work under contract with the Commission. As an affirmative action program it is designed to promote equal employment opportunity without regard to race, color, religion sex or national origin.

Media Director, Congressional Black Caucus, 1977-1979

* Duties and Responsibilities

As Media Director, incumbent was responsible for the development, executive direction, and overall management of an effective public affairs program for the Congressional Black Caucus, the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation and the Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Weekend Dinner. He was responsible for the Caucus' Public Information Equal Employment Opportunity in the telecommunications industries and Minority Telecommunications Enterprise Programs. The major purpose of this program was to inform the public, including the industries affected by the Congress, of Caucus legislative and political policies to facilitate public participation in the Caucus' decision making process, and to inform the public as to Caucus policies to promote broad and comprehensive minority participation in the American economic and political processes.

Incumbent served as Media Director, having responsibility for planning, directing, and coordinating all phases of the work in the functional areas of public information, minority telecommunications entrepreneurship and equal employment opportunity in the telecommunications industries. He directed the work of both professional and non-professional employees; and served as Editor of all Congressional Black Caucus publications.

1. Incumbent developed plans for accomplishment of Congressional Black Caucus goals and functions. He determined objectives, scope and extent of programs to be undertaken within overall mission and proportion of total resources to be devoted to individual activities, considering workload, priorities and urgent budget requirements.

He established policies and priorities, determining resource requirements and justifying same. He evaluated existing Caucus public information dissemination practices and developed methods of improving these practices. He continuously evaluated progress of operations through discussion with subordinates and review of reports and documents and took action to adjust priorities and resources to meet urgent needs and to improve effectiveness of operations.

2. Incumbent directed to work of the aforementioned functional areas. He assigned new functions and provided policies and priority guidance. He disseminated Caucus policy to Caucus members Washington and District staff. He provided definitive decisions on technical and other problems raised by Caucus member staff in program areas. He reviewed and endorsed recommendations by Caucus member staff on those matters requiring decision by the Chairman or the Caucus members. He initiated and directed special studies in problem areas and on matters of major public affairs significance including the development and structure of public opinion surveys. He coordinated work of the Office with other organizational elements of the Caucus on matters of mutual concern, e.g., interpreting Caucus policy clearly and effectively in publications prepared for the public.

3. Incumbent served as principal advisor to the Chairman and Caucus members on the overall goals and objectives of the Caucus' public affairs program and the procedures adopted to meet those goals and objectives. Based on an intimate knowledge of the public affairs aspects of Caucus programs, he actively participated in and contributed to policy decisions related to the formulation of public information and assistance programs to ensure consistency in communicating with all affected groups, including, but not limited to, constituents, affected industries and local, state and federal governments.

4. Incumbent acted as the principal channel for communicating information to the news media, affected industries, and the general public on Caucus policies, programs and activities. He made official announcements of Caucus decisions and actions. He maintained liaison with the information media to facilitate the dissemination of news and information on Caucus activities. He advised the Caucus on public reaction to comments on Caucus policies and programs.

5. Incumbent served as a primary point of contact with individual constituents and with organizations of such constituents. He maintained liaison with constituents to facilitate an interchange of information and cooperative efforts to improve the Caucus' information gathering, policy making, and information functions.

6. Incumbent directed dissemination of information about Caucus programs to promote equal employment opportunities and minority enterprise throughout the nation. He maintained liaison with telecommunications industry representatives, women's and minority groups and other interested parties regarding public information and public evaluation of these programs. He organized Caucus seminars and served as Caucus spokesperson to outside organizations on these subjects.

7. Incumbent developed and implemented programs to assist minority entrepreneurs engaged in or seeking to participate in telecommunications industries regulated by the Federal Communications Commission. He reviewed Caucus contract procurement policy to devise ways of increasing participation by minority owned contractors.

8. Incumbent established performance standards for and evaluated work of, and reviewed appraisals, of their employees. He determined appropriateness of and initiated promotions, reassignments and disciplinary actions and awards. He selected new employees. He determined organization structure and assigned duties to positions. He counseled employees on major personnel problems. He recommended need for and scheduled formal training, insuring that orientation and on-the-job training were provided where appropriate. He applied equal employment, affirmative action and labor relations policies in all phases of personnel management. He kept employees advised on all matters affecting their employment, consulting with appropriate staff offices for technical assistance as required.

Incumbent performed other duties as assigned.

Attorney Advisor: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C., 1973-1977

Office: Common Carrier Bureau, Mobile Services Division, Rules and Legal Branch, 1975-1977

The Rules and Legal Branch develops and recommends rules and procedures for the authorization and regulation of common carrier mobile radio services; conducts or participates in policy development rulemaking proceedings and inquiries; interprets rules and regulations pertaining to services under its jurisdiction; develops and recommends

technical standards for new services and updates standards for existing services; monitors compliance by licensees with the terms and conditions of their authorizations and initiates or recommends enforcement action as appropriate; reviews and recommends disposition on non-routine competing and contested applications.

* Duties and Responsibilities

Incumbent participated actively in all matters pertaining to the legal work and responsibilities of the Branch -- hearings, applications, inquiries and petitions, rules and regulations, legislative and special projects.

Legal cases assigned involved complex and difficult legal questions to be solved and factual determinations to be made, requiring original and creative thought and application of legal principles. Cases required analysis of expert testimony in financial, economic, and technical areas. Hearings involved important regulatory principles; required thorough knowledge of public utility law, administrative law, and rules of evidence; and required the ability to understand and work with accounting, economic, and engineering principles.

1. Applications: Incumbent reviewed and recommended disposition on on-routine applications involving new or unique legal, technical or financial questions referred by the Licensing Branch. He located and evaluated precedent cases, determined appropriate action and prepared legal opinions and recommendations with respect thereto.

If further information was required, incumbent prepared or directed preparation of letter to applicant. In cases where formal Commission action was required, he prepared memorandum to Commission recommending such action. If case recommended action included formal hearing, he prepared order instituting hearing, setting forth issues to be determined therein.

2. Hearings: Incumbent determined when application (or other) proceedings required evidentiary hearings, and as necessary prepared recommended orders designating cases for hearing, including the specification of issues to be decided. He assisted or made recommendations to the Hearing Division on handling cases as necessary and appropriate. In such cases, lawyers analyze facts; determine what witnesses and exhibits are necessary; prepare exhibits; examine and cross-examines witnesses; present appropriate motions and argue questions of law and evidence, review motions and petitions filed and make recommendations as to Commission's position; prepare briefs, propose findings of fact, and conclusions of law, and exceptions to initial decisions of administrative law judges; attend and participate in oral argument before the Commission; and make appropriate recommendations

on actions to be taken in case of appeal.

3. Inquiries and Petitions: Incumbent studied formal and informal complaints and petitions filed with the Commission (e.g., petitions for reconsideration of actions previously taken by FCC, petitions to amend rules, protests filed under Section 309(c) and (d), petitions to amend applications previously designated for hearing, requests to institute investigations and complaints, petitions to establish new services, allocations, etc.). He reviewed facts in complaints and petitions, checked Commission's records to ascertain accuracy, studied legal questions raised by petitions, and conducted necessary research into law, Commission precedent, and existing policy; prepared reports and memoranda setting forth facts in case, including recommendation as to appropriate disposition, prepared required Commission Opinions, Orders, etc.; prepared replies to inquiries from public, other government agencies, attorneys, members of Congress, and common carriers with respect to legal aspects of Branch work.

4. Rules and Regulations: Incumbent independently drafted and reviewed rules and regulations relating to domestic communication common carrier operations, and performed legal work incidental thereto, including investigations, legal research, and reports and recommendations to Commission.

5. Legislation: Incumbent reviewed proposed legislation which the Commission considered on its own initiative or was referred by other government agencies or Congress; he prepared reports regarding proposed legislation's merits and deficiencies and relationships to policies and Commission activities.

6. Miscellaneous: Incumbent attended conferences and conferred with common carrier licensees and applicants, other FCC Bureaus and Staff Offices, and other agencies with respect to legal aspects of Branch work; initiated correspondence; and performed various other assignments of a legal nature.

Office: Cable Television Bureau, Certificates of Compliance Division, 1973-1975

The Cable Television Bureau was responsible for the development and administration of the Commission's policies and programs for the regulation of systems and stations in the Cable Television Service and other services ancillary thereto. These services were governed by the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the Administrative Procedure Act, and the Commission's rules, regulations, and policies. The essential responsibilities of the Certificates of Compliance Division were as follows: processed all applications for certificates of compliance;

processed, or coordinated with the Special Relief and Microwave Division in the processing of, petitions for special relief related to certificate applications; and recommended to, and/or coordinated with, the Research Division and the Policy Review and Development Division the preparation of appropriate studies and rulemaking proposals relating to the cable television industry and the adequacy of the Commission's regulatory program and processing procedures.

* Duties and Responsibilities

Incumbent's primary duties were related to the Bureau's program for processing applications for certificates of compliance, filed pursuant to Section 76.11 of the Rules. This program included the following types of activities:

1) processing certificate applications that required the preparation of a recommended written decision for Commission consideration; 2) processing certificate applications, pursuant to authority delegated to the Bureau Chief, that did not require preparation of a recommended written decision; 3) processing, or coordinating with the Special Relief and Microwave Division in the processing of, petitions for special relief related to certificate applications; 4) representing the Bureau in all adjudicatory proceedings that pertain to certificate of compliance matters; and 5) recommending to, and/or coordinating with, the Research Division and the Policy Review and Development Division the preparation of appropriate studies, memoranda, reports, and legislative and rulemaking proposals related to the growth and operation of the cable television industry, including its impact on other mass communications media and the adequacy of the Commission's regulatory program and processing procedures.

Incumbent was responsible for review and analysis of all pleadings filed in connection with certificate applications and related special relief petitions, and prepared appropriate documents for Commission or Bureau consideration. Preparation of such documents required incumbent to have full knowledge of all relevant provisions of the Communications Act, the Administrative Procedure Act, the Commission's Rules, precedent, and policy, and Court precedent. Inasmuch as these documents were subject to review by United States Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court, it was vital that they be sustainable upon review on the basis of a full and concise statement of the reasons for the Commission's action and that they be written so as to preclude appeal, if possible.

Incumbent analyzed, distinguished, compared, and applied Commission and Court decisions bearing on the legal and factual issues raised in applications and related special relief petitions, and had to be able to justify and support reasons for recommended actions. This work required a high degree of skill and judgment in applying precedents and policies. In connection with his case processing activities, incumbent noted special issues, trends, procedural snarls, etc., which were appropriate for follow-up work by the Research Division, the Policy Review and Development Division itself, and discussed such follow-up with the Branch and Division Chiefs.

Incumbent consulted with and advised applicants, petitioners, and their legal counsel, other interested parties and prospective applicants, all with respect to Commission procedures, rules, and policies. He participated in conferences and conventions and responded to inquiries from the public and from Congress which required him to have ready and accurate knowledge of the facts pertaining to pending applications and petitions, applicable Commission policy and rules, and the function and operation of the Bureaus and offices in the Commission.

Incumbent's duties regarding adjudicatory hearings pertaining to certificates of compliance included the following: participation in pre-trial investigations, examinations, and conferences; preparation of all necessary pleadings, proposed findings of fact and conclusions, exceptions to initial decisions, and supporting briefs; delivery of oral arguments before the Commissioners; and preparation of all necessary correspondence.

Law Fellow: Reginald Heber Smith Community Lawyer Fellowship, Washington, D.C. Assignment: Washington, D.C., 1972-1973

The Smith Fellowship program is convinced that the vigorous practice of law has an effective and substantive role in the alleviation of poverty in this country. Its purpose is to recruit, select and train graduates of ABA approved law schools, who have demonstrated concern for poor people and their problems, to address specifically identified needs of poor communities served by the legal services programs. The program sought aggressive and sensitive lawyers who had above average competence, imagination and commitment.

The activities of attorneys in the program included: (1) pressing for the reform of administrative procedures that adversely affected the poor, (2) rendering advice and representation to organized groups and individuals in poor communities, (3) undertaking test case litigation to extend, modify or reverse existing statutory and common law that was adverse to the poor and (4) assisting in the economic and social development.

Law Clerk: Honorable Damon J. Keith, former U.S. District Judge, Eastern District of Michigan, Detroit, Michigan, 1972

Incumbent performed legal research and consulted with both government and private attorneys; prepared drafts on all cases for consultation with Judge; and drafted legal opinions for criminal and civil cases. Duties were varied and included resolving legal issues of various degrees of difficulty.

Law Clerk: Legal Aid and Defender Association of Detroit, Michigan, 1972

Incumbents of this position were graduates of law schools of recognized standing, appointed on a temporary basis pending their admission to the bar. Their duties generally involved assisting senior attorneys on very difficult cases and performing other duties independently while becoming familiar with provision of criminal law, regulations, policies, procedures, and guides applying to the legal work performed in the Office.

Incumbents of this position were persons who had demonstrated ability, by virtue of scholastic attainments, previous work experience, or other equivalent of clearly superior achievement, to perform legal work.

* Duties and Responsibilities

Assignments included cases involving complex and difficult factual and legal situations, requiring extensive research and considerable skill in locating and selecting analogous precedents. Cases and problems assigned were frequently controversial and had an appreciable impact beyond the interests of the immediate parties. Incumbent performed one or more of the following typical duties:

Conducted legal research, compiled facts and background information, searched authorities and precedents on points of law, and prepared or drafted legal documents, reports,

and memoranda for use of senior attorneys in the preparation of briefs and motions, or the handling of quasi-legislative or adjudicative proceedings.

Studied the record in cases of average difficulty and prepared initial drafts on the law and facts.

Performed studies and research on legal and policy matters involved in special projects, including interpretations of treaties, statutes, and regulations; assisted in the preparation of written authoritative opinions; and prepared responses to inquiries from members of the public concerning criminal law, policy, and procedures. Analyzed questions of law and fact, conducted the necessary research, and prepared appropriate papers recommending disposition action.

Student Lawyer: Wayne County Prosecutor's Office, Detroit, Michigan, 1971

Incumbents of this position were students of law schools of recognized standing who assisted attorneys on very difficult cases; served as trial counsel in cases involving high misdemeanor and misdemeanor offenses, and performed other duties independently while becoming familiar with guides applying to the legal work performed in the Office.

Incumbents of this position were persons who had demonstrated ability, by virtue of scholastic attainments, previous work experience, or other equivalent evidence of clearly superior achievement, to perform legal work.

Duties and Responsibilities:

Assignments included cases complex and difficult factual and legal situations, requiring extensive research and considerable skill in locating and selecting analogous precedents. Cases and problems assigned were frequently controversial and had an appreciable impact beyond the interests of the immediate parties. Incumbent performed one or more of the following typical duties:

Assisted or made recommendations to the Trial Division on handling cases as necessary and appropriate. Participated as trial counsel under the supervision of the Chief, Trial Division in prosecuting high misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases. In such cases, analyzed facts; determined what witnesses and exhibits were necessary; prepared exhibits, examined and cross-examined witnesses;

presented appropriate motions and argued questions of law and evidence; reviewed motions and petitions filed and made recommendations as to the prosecutor's position; prepared briefs, proposed findings of fact, and conclusions of law, and exceptions; and made appropriate recommendations on actions to be taken in case of appeal.

Conducted legal research, compiled facts and background information, searched authorities and precedents on points of law, and prepared or drafted legal documents, reports, and memoranda for use of attorneys in the preparation of briefs and motions, or the handling of quasi-legislative or adjudicative proceedings.

Studied the record in cases of average difficulty and prepared initial drafts on the law and facts.

Performed studies and research on legal and policy matters involved in special projects, including interpretations of treaties, statutes, and regulations; assisted in the preparation of written authoritative opinions; and prepared responses to inquiries from members of the public concerning criminal and civil law, policy, and procedures. Analyzed questions of law and fact, conducted the necessary research, and prepared appropriate papers recommending disposition action.

Law Clerk: Goodman, Eden, Millender and Bedrosian Law Firm,
Detroit, Michigan, 1968-1970

Incumbents of this position were students of law school of recognized standing who assisted attorneys on all types of cases and performed other duties independently while becoming familiar with provision of personal injury, constitutional, workmen compensation and probate laws, policies, and procedures and guides applying to the legal work performed in the law firm.

Bar Admissions:

Michigan, District of Columbia Court of Appeals;
U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia;
United States Supreme Court

Special Recognition and Training:

Pep Course - Engineering for Non-Engineers, Office of Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission, 1974

Pep Course - Public Land Mobile Services, Common Carrier Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, 1975

Special Achievement Award for Meritorious Service, Federal Communications Commission, 1976

Workshop on Administrative Law, Federal Bar Association, 1976

Pep Course - Field Operations Bureau, Field Operations Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, 1976

Pep Course - Judicial Review: FCC Common Carrier Cases, Common Carrier Bureau, Federal Communications Commission 1976

Outstanding Young Men of America, U.S. Jaycees, 1977

University Teaching Experience:

Instructor: University of Detroit Urban Extension Program, 1971-1972; Tutor-in-law: Howard University Law School, 1973

Guest Lecturer:

Atlanta University Department of Communications, 1974-76
Atlanta, Georgia

Howard University School of Communications, 1974-79
Washington, D.C.

Federal City College, 1975, 1979
Washington, D.C.

George Washington University School of Law, 1975
Washington, D.C.

Howard University School of Law, 1976
Washington, D.C.

Morris Brown College School of Business Administration, 1979
Atlanta, Georgia

Other Professional Activities:

Advisor/Consultant to the:

- * Black Law Journal, University of California at Los Angeles School of Law 1978 Special issue (Volume 5, Number 3) on Communications Law and Policy
- * African Bibliographic Center, Inc., Washington, D.C.
- * Habari Telephone News and Information Service on African Affairs, Washington, D.C.
- * Southern Regional Press Institute, Savannah, Georgia

Member Organizations:

Federal Bar Association; National Bar Association; National Conference of Black Lawyers; American Bar Association; District of Columbia Bar Association; Washington Bar Association; National Conference of Black Lawyers Task Force on Communications; Wolverine Bar Association; Association of Democratic Press Assistants; Capital Press Club; National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples

Published Professional Papers and Articles:

- AIRTIME, a publication of the National Association of Broadcasters, Washington, D.C., 1975-1976
- 122 Cong. Rec. E2113 (daily ed. April 27, 1976)
- NCBL Notes, Vol. 2, No. 3, 1976, National Conference of Black Lawyers, New York, New York

Education:

Public Schools of Detroit, Michigan: Palmer Elementary, Sherrill Elementary, Chadsey High School
High School Activities/Honors: President, Class of June 1964; National Honor Society of Secondary Schools; Varsity Football, Basketball, Baseball; Orchestra: Bass violin, piano; Mohawk Athletic Club, Detroit Amateur Baseball Federation

College: B.A. University of Michigan, 1968
major: English

Activities: Ann Arbor Tutorial Project
University of Michigan Varsity Football
M Lettermens Club

Honors: Druids Senior Mens Society
Kelsey Hayes ROTC Award

Law School: J.D. Wayne State University Law School
Detroit, Michigan

Activities: Graduate Advisor, Wayne State University
Student Government Council

Personal Data:

Date of Birth: 3 April 1947
Detroit, Michigan

Height: 6'2"

Weight: 190 lbs.

Social Security No.: 364-50-4482

References furnished upon request.



MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TO : Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum

DATE: September 19, 1980

FROM : Marlene L. Johnson, Staff Liaison
Technical Committee on Media

SUBJECT: ATTENDANCE AT SEPTEMBER 24, 1980 MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL
COMMITTEE ON MEDIA

10
As of this date, the following persons are planning to attend the meeting on Wednesday, September 24:

Nancy Hanks
Nan Hutchison
Kathleen Jamieson
Jules Power
Jackie Sunderland
Morton Yarmon
Branford Chambers--substituting for Lydia Bragger
Theresa Merritt, assistant to Dr. Jamieson

The following persons are expected to be absent:

Lydia Bragger (taping an OVEREASY show in San Francisco)
Bertha Brown (recovering from severe leg burns)
Nancy Schlossberg (previous speaking commitment)
David Finn (client commitment)

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

date September 22, 1980
to Ira Silverman
from Evan Bayer *Evan*
subject White House Conference on Aging

I suggest that a coordinating meeting be called as soon as possible to discuss AJC participation in the White House Conference on Aging since several of us in different departments have been asked to participate in various activities related to the Conference. Marc Tanenbaum, Bob Wolf, Irving Levine, Janice Goldstein, and I are all involved in aging issues and we need to discuss a coordinated approach so we know who's covering what.

EB/ea

cc: Marc Tanenbaum ✓
Bob Wolf
Irving Levine
Seymour Samet
Janice Goldstein

RECEIVED OCT 1 1980



TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CREATING AN
AGE-INTERGRATED SOCIETY--IMPLICATIONS
FOR THE MEDIA

the
White House
Conference
on
Aging
330
Independence
Avenue
S.W.
Washington,
D.C.
20201

MEETING AGENDA
September 24, 1980
9 A.M. - 2:30 P.M.

Institute for Human Relations
American Jewish Committee
165 E. 56th Street
New York City, N.Y.
Room 800B

1. Welcome to New Members by Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum:

✓ Mr. Jules Power, Producer
OVEREASY, KQED-TV

Mr. David Finn, Partner
Rudder & Finn

✓ Mr. Morton Yarmon
Director, Public Relations
American Jewish Committee

✓ 2. Adoption of Minutes of July 28, 1980 Meeting

✓ 3. Report on Research Survey Findings on Aging and Television Treatment
Dr. Kathleen Jamieson

— 4. Comments on Research Survey Report

Ms. Jackie Sunderland

✓ 5. Proposal on Examining Aging and Technological Developments

Ms. Nancy Hanks

✓ 6. Report on National Gray Panther Media Watch

Mr. Bradford Chambers, Director
Council of Interracial Books for Children
(On behalf of Lydia Bragger)

7. Report on PBS "open" forums in Florida

Dr. Nan Hutchison

x 8. Aging Issues Conference

Ms. Bertha Brown

x 9. Discussion of Work Plan Proposal for Technical Committee on Media

10. Plans for next steps and schedule of meetings

Alex Frankfort

Nancy Schlossberg