AFCC Awarded Hewlett Grant

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation has awarded AFCC a $150,000 three-year continuation grant. The funding will enable AFCC to expand on the development of the association begun under the first Hewlett Foundation grant which provided support to AFCC from 1994 to 1996.

AFCC was commended by the Hewlett Foundation for outstanding performance during the 1994-96 grant period. During that time, AFCC experienced unprecedented growth, enhanced operations and broadened the scope of the association by operationalizing the AFCC Professional Development and Technical Assistance (PD&TA) Division, leadership development and organizational strategic planning, centralized conference management and new publication and product development.

The support of the Hewlett Foundation enabled AFCC to:

- Sponsor four special topic conferences, numerous pre-conference institutes and several training programs in mediation, custody evaluation and parent education.
- Conduct leadership development and strategic planning.
- Develop a collaborative relationship and co-sponsor training programs with the University of Wisconsin Division of Continuing Education.
- Establish a leadership role in the field of Parent Education and develop a Joint Task Force on Parent Education with the American Bar Association Section of Family Law.
- Centralize conference management.
- Develop 18 new publications for distribution to AFCC members and others.
- Increase membership to more than 1,600, the highest number in association history.

Current Hewlett Foundation support will enable AFCC to enhance the PD&TA offerings, assess administrative operations and increase the association’s capacity for information and referral services for members.

World Congress Representatives Meet Hillary Rodham Clinton

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Honorary Chair of the Second World Congress, met earlier this year with World Congress representatives (left to right) Ann Milne, AFCC Executive Director, Hon. Alastair Nicholson, Chair, Second World Congress, Stuart Fowler and Rod Burr, Co-Chairs First World Congress.

Inside... Special World Congress Newsletter

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- Interview with Professor James Garbarino
- Profiles of Featured Speakers
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  - Mrs. Rigoberta Menchu
  - Dr. Jose Ramos Horta
  - Honorable Allan Rock
  - Honorable Patricia Schroeder
  - Dr. Judith Wallerstein
- Congress Co-sponsor List Continues to Grow

Make Your World Congress Hotel Reservations Soon

To guarantee the special group rate, reserve your hotel room well in advance of the World Congress. Room rates are being held for conference participants at a substantial discount from regular rates. After May 1, 1997, reservations will be accepted on a space available basis only. For hotel reservations, contact one of the hotels below and identify yourself as a World Congress registrant:

- Hyatt Regency (415) 788-1234 (Congress Headquarters; $145 single or double)
- Grand Hyatt (415) 398-1234 ($145 single or double)
- Hyatt Fisherman’s Wharf (415) 563-1234 ($139 single or double)
- Park Hyatt (415) 392-1234 ($175 single or double)
- Hyatt Reservation Center (800) 233-1234
President's Message

by Linda Hahn
Dallas, Texas

How many times have you heard even one Nobel Prize recipient? The honor of hearing from two Nobel winners will be ours at the annual conference in San Francisco in June. Dr. José Ramos-Horta of East Timor and Mrs. Rigoberta Menchu of Guatemala have agreed to be plenary speakers. The list of other presenters reads like a who's who in the world of family law. The program goes deep into "traditional" AFCC topics and also broadens into "upstream issues" of poverty, medical care, and crime.

Several years ago I had the privilege of hearing Nobelist Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. This year I celebrated a part of his legacy by attending the annual Dallas Bar Association Martin Luther King, Jr., Day Celebration. The guest speaker was the Chicago Tribune’s Washington Bureau columnist Clarence Page. An additional speaker was the Dallas Bar recipient of the annual Martin Luther King, Jr., Award, Dallas attorney Cheryl Watteny. Of interest to a family law specialist, both Page and Watteny spent some of their time talking about parenting issues.

Page spoke humorously about the complexities of raising his African-American son who’s ambition at age four was to be a "white policeman." He wondered what this dream meant about the impact of the culture on his son’s self-image and self-esteem and what he should be doing about it. He also noted that his son’s Swedish-American best friend wanted to be Michael Jordan. The professional advice was to enjoy developmentally appropriate behavior and relax. By now at age seven his son has had many dreams but Page has continuing concerns about negative cultural influences.

Watteny, also African-American, paid tribute to her parents’ courageous actions during her childhood in a more overtly segregated and turbulent time in the U.S. Among other memories, she told of participating with her mother in an interview to enroll her in a previously all white, private high school as part of that school’s effort to become more inclusive. The principal, who knew Watteny’s mother as a neighbor and fellow professional, said their policy required that Cheryl repeat a grade under this new “inclusion” plan. This was without regard for her history as a straight A student. Watteny’s mother said, “Not over my body or hers.” She was accepted into the school and didn’t repeat a grade. (Shortly before this newsletter went to press Watteny was selected for consideration for appointment to the federal bench.)

Knowing that this newsletter goes to an increasingly international readership, as a loyal U.S. citizen I debated sharing the stories of Page and Watteny. A part of me wants to present a rosy front to the rest of the world and keep these problems a family secret. But whether we come to the table in June more familiar with AFCC or with the World Congress, we all know that some children everywhere get mistreated and we come wanting to make things right. At this meeting we can be mirrors for one another reflecting back our shared problems and windows for a joint look to a better way.

We all have opportunities and could make more opportunities to stand with Cheryl Watteny’s mother and intervene when children face treatment that is unfair, unsafe or unhealthy. Sometimes we must do that because the parent, instead of being a haven, is unsafe and other times because “the system” is inadequate or unfair. The essence of the AFCC/Second World Congress meeting is to more clearly understand problem areas, develop positive initiatives and begin to constructively intervene. We will be learning to do our jobs better on behalf of the dreams of all the children we serve. This is a once in a lifetime event. Don’t miss it!

AFCC Goes to Washington in ’98

AFCC’s 1998 Annual Conference will take place in Washington, D.C., May 27-30, 1998 at the Capital Hilton. The Capital Hilton is located in the heart of our nation’s capital, just two blocks from the White House and short distance from the Washington Monument, the Capitol, the Smithsonian Institute, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials and numerous other historic sites.

AFCC has secured a special conference rate of $140 per night, single or double. Make your plans now to join AFCC in Washington, D.C.

Condolences

AFCC extends condolences to the family of Mary Monroe, former director of Dallas County Family Court Services. Ms. Monroe passed away recently at the age of 72. Ms. Monroe was the founder of Dallas Family Court Services and served as director until her retirement in 1985.
Second World Congress to Feature World Renowned Pediatrician and Two Nobel Peace Prize Recipients

The Second World Congress on Family Law and the Rights of Children and Youth, June 2-7, 1997 in San Francisco, includes one of the world’s leading experts on children as well as two recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize among the impressive list of featured speakers.

- Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, pediatrician, scholar and author of numerous books about children, will be featured at the World Congress Luncheon on Thursday, June 5, 1997.

- Mrs. Rigoberta Menchu, winner of the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize, was honored for bringing international attention to the plight of Native Indians in Guatemala. She will be featured in the general session, The Impact of Culture and Education, Thursday, June 5, 8:30am-10:00am.

- Dr. José Ramos-Horta, 1996 co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, was recognized for his work toward a just and peaceful resolution to oppression and conflict in East Timor. He will be featured in the opening session, Children in a Violent World, Tuesday, June 3, 6:00pm-8:00pm.

Drs. Brazelton, Ramos-Horta and Mrs. Menchu join the Second World Congress’ Who’s Who quality presenter list which includes plenary presenters:

- U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno (invited)
- Honorable Patricia Schroeder, Former United States Congresswoman
- H.R.H. Princess Firyal of Jordan
- Dr. Judith Wallerstein, co-author, Second Chances: Men, Women and Children a Decade After Divorce, Researcher, Founder, Judith Wallerstein Center for the Family in Transition
- Honorable Allan Rock, Minister of Justice, Canada
- Senator Landon Pearson, Ottawa, Canada
- Professor James Garbarino, author, Raising Children in a Socially Toxic Environment, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
- Honorable Claire L’Heureux Dubé, Supreme Court of Canada
- Aiko Noda, former Chief Judge of Sapporo High Court, Japan
- Jim Goldberg, author, Raised by Wolves
- Dr. the Honorable Chi-kwong Law, University of Hong Kong
- Hon. Mrs. Justice Sujata V. Manohar, Supreme Court of India
- Craig Kielburger, Free the Children, Thornhill, Ontario
- Ira Lurvey, Chair, American Bar Association Section of Family Law
- Suzie Thorn, Schapiro Thorn, San Francisco, California

For more information on presenters, look inside this special World Congress Edition of the AFCC Newsletter.
Look Who’s Talking in San Francisco

Dr. José Ramos-Horta

Co-recipient of the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize, activist José Ramos-Horta was recognized for his international work toward a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor. The former Portuguese colony of East Timor is located between the Indonesian island of Java and the northwestern tip of Australia. Indonesia, the world’s largest Muslim nation, sent troops into the predominantly Roman Catholic island during East Timor’s civil war in 1975. It annexed East Timor the following year. Indonesia’s takeover was accompanied by a policy of crushing dissent that has aggravated resentment among East Timorese and fueled separatist sentiment. It is estimated that one-third of the East Timor population lost their lives due to starvation, epidemics, war and terror.

Ramos-Horta briefly served as East Timor’s foreign minister before Indonesia’s takeover. He fled to Australia and has since traveled the world to campaign for East Timor’s independence. Recently, he has made a significant contribution through the reconciliation talks and by working out a plan for peace in the region.

Hon. Patricia Schroeder

Former Colorado Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, a featured presenter at AFCC’s 1994 Annual Conference in Maui, Hawaii, was first elected to Congress in 1972. She was re-elected 11 times and served in the House of Representatives longer than any other women. Rep. Schroeder has been an outspoken independent voice within the Democratic Party. She has been a leader on issues that affect women, children and families, foreign and military policy, arms control and disarmament and women’s economic equity. She has chaired the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families and was responsible for authoring the National Child Protection Act, a law that gave child care providers and youth service organizations access to information on convicted child abusers. She retired from the House of Representatives in December 1996.

Judith S. Wallerstein

Judith S. Wallerstein, Ph.D., is an internationally recognized authority on the effects of divorce on children and their families. The result of her ground breaking investigations in this area have been widely published in numerous scientific journals and lay publications. The acknowledged standard reference work on divorcing families is her book, written with Dr. Joan Kelly, *Surviving the Breakup: How Children and Parents Cope with Divorce*, which grew out of the original California Children of Divorce Study begun in 1971. Her book, *Second Chances: Men, Women and Children a Decade After Divorce*, co-authored with Sandra Blakeslee, comprises the 10-and 15-year follow-up reports on her longitudinal study and is a compendium of her clinical observations on the nature of the divorce process. *Second Chances* has received world-wide acclaim and has been translated into nine foreign languages. Her more recent research has focused on happy marriages. Dr. Wallerstein is the founder of the Judith Wallerstein Center for the Family in Transition, a major center for research, education and counseling for families in separation, divorce and remarriage. Currently, she is completing the 25 year follow-up of her original California Children of Divorce Study. Dr. Wallerstein’s address at the World Congress will be the first public presentation of the results of this 25-year follow-up study.

The Honorable Allan Rock

Allan Rock was sworn in as Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada in November 1993. Mr. Rock was educated at the University of Ottawa, where he earned his B.A. and LL.B. During his twenty years in the practice of law, he appeared before trial and appeal courts at all levels and argued cases on a variety of issues. Mr. Rock held leadership positions in the Canadian Bar Association and the Law Society of Ontario. In 1988, Mr. Rock was elected a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

As Minister of Justice, Mr. Rock has introduced important and innovative changes to the Canadian Justice system in such diverse areas as sentencing young offenders and the use of DNA as evidence. He has also strengthened the criminal law in relation to high-risk offenders, violence against women, child prostitution, criminal harassment and gun control. As a member of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's government, Mr. Rock recognizes that issues of crime and community safety require more than just tougher laws: efforts must also be directed to crime prevention. Mr. Rock has initiated a National Strategy for Community Safety and Crime Prevention and has established a new improved Law Commission of Canada.

Mr. Rock has also introduced important changes in the laws relating to child support, amendments to the *Canadian Human Rights Act* and reforms to streamline the making of government regulations.

Dr. T. Berry Brazelton

Parents around the world have come to know and love T. Berry Brazelton, M.D., for his advice and encouragement. He is perhaps best known for his concept of Touchpoints and for his book of the same name.

Dr. Brazelton’s pioneering scientific work and his pediatric practice led him to believe that a newborn baby arrives in a family with an individuality that affects the baby-parent bond. He has also focused on cross-cultural differences in parenting and child behavior, on the importance of early intervention for at-risk infants and their families and on the opportunities that newborns present to strengthen their families.

One of Dr. Brazelton’s foremost achievements in pediatrics is his Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale. Known as the “Brazelton Scale,” this tool is used worldwide, clinically and in research, to assess not only basic physical and neurological responses of newborns, but also their emotional well-being and individual differences. Increasingly, the Brazelton scale is being used to help parents understand and relate to their new babies.

In 1972, Dr. Brazelton helped establish the Child Development Unit at Children’s Hospital in Boston. There, Dr. Brazelton also oversees the Touchpoints project and the Brazelton Center for Infants and Parents. His interest in children and families has also led him to the halls of the U.S. Congress, where he has testified in support of the Family and Medical Leave Act, child care and support for all working parents. In 1989, Congress appointed him to the National Commission on Children.

Continued on page 5
Rigoberta Menchu

Mrs. Rigoberta Menchu, a Guatemalan activist for the rights of indigenous people and winner of the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize, is from the small village of Chichén located in the northern highlands of Guatemala. Her family was Quiche Indian and very poor. They traveled to the coast to work as laborers on large coffee and cotton plantations, working up to fifteen hours a day for eight months a year. Mrs. Menchu began working on the plantation at the age of eight. Two of her brothers died on the plantation, one as a result of pesticide poisoning, the other from malnutrition.

Native Indians in Guatemala had no rights of citizenship. Citizenship was restricted to people of Spanish descent. Therefore, Native Indians were vulnerable to abuses by those in power. When the military-led government and wealthy plantation owners began taking Indian-occupied land by force, Mrs. Menchu's father became a leader in the peasant movement opposing this action. He was arrested and imprisoned for his activities. In 1979 Mrs. Menchu's brother was kidnapped and burned alive in front of his family; in 1980 her father died in a fire while protesting at the Spanish embassy; the following year, her mother was kidnapped, raped, tortured and killed.

Mrs. Menchu was an activist in her father's movement, the United Peasant Community. Her autobiography, I, Rigoberta Menchu, told her story to the world and, along with her campaign for social justice, brought international attention to the conflict between indigenous Indians and the military government of Guatemala. She dedicated her Nobel Peace Prize to her father.

AFCC Annual Conference Within the World Congress

AFCC's 1997 Annual Conference is being held in association with the Second World Congress on Family Law and the Rights of Children and Youth. This collaboration has created the opportunity for members to attend traditional AFCC sessions as well as take advantage of the tremendous breadth of sessions offered by the World Congress. Traditional AFCC programs include:

SPECIAL COLLOQUIA
- Family Court Services Colloquium
- Judges Colloquium

PRE-Congress Institutes
- The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children and Youth
- Mediation Styles, Practices and Philosophies: Agreement to Empowerment
- Lawyers Protecting Children: Guidelines for Child Custody and Abuse/Neglect Cases
- Family Law, Family Forms and Family Functions
- Supporting Parental Involvement: Programs that Work
- Mediating Child Protection Cases
- Advanced Issues for Lawyers Serving as Guardians Ad Litem
- Parental Relocation Disputes: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Resolution
- Cutting Edge Family Law Issues: Division of Property and Financial Support

WORKSHOPS
Family Violence
- Domestic Violence Legislation: The State of the Art
- Factoring Family Violence into the “Best Interest of the Child”
- Child Abuse Allegations in Custody and Divorce Proceedings

- Impact of Domestic Violence on Children: Intervention and Policy Considerations
- Restraining Orders: Special Problems for the Courts, Parents and Children
- Mediation in Child Protection Cases: What the Research Shows
- Domestic Violence: The Medical-Legal Interface
- Child Sexual Abuse Allegations in Divorce: Protective Parents or Parental Alienation

Financial Issues
- Litigants Who Represent Themselves: How the Legal System Responds to This Growing Population
- Have Child Support Guidelines Helped? An International Perspective
- International Reciprocal Child Support Enforcement

Resolving Complex Family Disputes
- International Child Custody Jurisdiction: Anatomy of a Hague Convention Case
- Those Dreaded Parental Relocation Disputes
- Substance Abuse and Parenting: Forensic Assessment and Judicial Decision Making
- When Cultures Collide: Mediating and Evaluating Clients of Different Cultures
- Parental Alienation
- Interventions with Parents at Risk for Custody Violations
- Custody Disputes Between the Psychological Parent and Psychologically Healthier Parent
- Meeting the Best Interests of the Child or Achieving Equity for Parents?

Dispute Resolution Services for Children and Families
- Family Mediation: An International Perspective
- Supervised Visitation Programs: Supporting the Parent Child Relationship
- Beyond Mediation: Creative Dispute Resolution Procedures

- The Role of Children in Mediation
- Divorce Education Programs: An International Showcase
- Mandatory Child Custody Mediation: The Elements of Success
- The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)
- Early Intervention: The Role of Family Court Services in Preventing and Preempting Disputes
- The Impact of Divorce on Children and Youth: Using the Research in Decision Making

Family Law Issues
- Putting Children First: A Reconsideration of Family Law
- The Attorney and Child Client in Divorce and Custody Proceedings: Standards of Practice for Lawyers
- Before Divorce Law Reform: Making Strengthening Marriage a Policy Priority
- Family Law Reform for Better Access, Better Justice: A Community's Response to the Challenge
- Twenty-Five Years After No-Fault Divorce
- Children in Legal Procedures: A Comparison Between Approaches in Different Countries

Family Roles
- Fatherhood: Emerging Roles and Expectations
- Step Parents: The Forgotten Family Member
- Talk Back Live: Children of Divorce
- Working and Caring: Balancing Women's Commitments and Children's Needs

Family Court Services
- Cultural Diversity Programs in the Courts
- Developing and Implementing Family Courts and Court Services
- Family Courts as Vehicles for Protecting Children's Rights
James Garbarino is Director of the Family Life Development Center and Professor of Human Development and Family Studies at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. Raised in New York City, he earned a bachelor’s degree in Government and American History from St. Lawrence University and a doctorate in Human Development and Family Studies from Cornell University. Upon completing his studies at Cornell, he accepted a position as a Research Fellow at Father Flannigan’s Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development in Omaha, Nebraska. From 1980-85 he served on the faculty of Penn State University’s Department of Individual and Family Studies. Professor Garbarino then accepted a position as President and Director of the Erikson Institute for Advanced Study in Child Development in Chicago, which he held until returning to Cornell in 1994. Professor Garbarino lives with his family in Ithaca. He will participate in the opening plenary session at the Second World Congress on Family Law and the Rights of Children and Youth.

AFCC: What is the most challenging aspect of working with children experiencing violence?

James Garbarino: I think the hardest part is balancing the need to open your heart to the experiences of these children with the need to stand back in a reflective and analytic position. The issues are so intense. In the immediate aftermath of the Gulf War I was visiting children in Kuwait who had parents killed or kidnapped by Iraqi soldiers and the experience was so raw and immediate. I recently interviewed a child who, at age 13, is facing a first degree murder charge. Hearing his life story was essentially listening to the story of failed child protection. Dealing with children in these circumstances is very difficult.

AFCC: What is society’s responsibility when a teenager commits murder?

JG: In the early years of adolescence I think we have a responsibility to recover kids who have suffered from failed child protection, as is the situation for most of these children. As they become older, however, the problem becomes more difficult, and we have to expect teenagers to accept greater responsibility for their acts. But the first step ought to be to take responsibility for recovering kids before they move into adulthood.

AFCC: Human service agencies everywhere are overwhelmed with reports of child abuse. Is the amount of violence against children increasing or is there simply a greater awareness of the problem and heightened levels of reporting?

JG: The increase is real. It is not simply an artifact of reporting or data collection. The increased violence against children reflects a breaking down of the structures of economic and social support for families at the bottom of the economic ladder. Part of that is a reflection of a growing economic inequality that generally exists in the United States.

AFCC: What is the connection between poverty and child abuse?

JG: Economic inequity generates shame and rage in those at the bottom of the ladder. In conditions of shame and rage, violence is more likely. Given the legitimization of aggression in American culture, the increase in violence is not surprising.

AFCC: Is the problem greater in the United States?

JG: The income disparity is greater. In the United States, those in the top ten percent have an income six times greater than those in the bottom ten percent (after taxes and transfer payments). The ratio is two to one in Sweden; in Canada it is four to one. Countries with a smaller income disparity between the top and bottom tend to have less violence. In the United States, where the rate of child abuse is greater, the same neighborhoods which have high levels of child abuse also have more community violence.

AFCC: You have studied violence against children in the home, the community and in war zones. What are the similarities and differences in the way these types of violence affect children?

JG: Many similar psychological concepts apply across all types of violence, including post-traumatic stress disorder. Also, they all threaten a child’s belief in adult authority, a just universe and in a sense of meaningfulness, order and stability. Where they differ most is that the basic relationship between parents and children is the single most important relationship in the life of a child. So when children are treated well at home they are better able to cope with violence in a community or war zone. Children who experience abuse at home are at greater risk for all types of violence.

AFCC: What changes have you seen in violence against children in the 25 years you have been studying this phenomenon?

JG: There has been a worsening of the problem, again, overwhelmingly tied to those on the bottom of the economic ladder. The rate and overall numbers have remained much the same. However, we have seen the introduction of some bizarre and truly horrible destruction of children—what we call catastrophic maltreatment. The hypothesis is that this is related to the type of child abuse that takes place when parents are impaired because of drug abuse. Twenty-five years ago we didn’t have parents on crack cocaine abusing their children.

AFCC: What is the most clear and immediate danger to children in our society?

JG: The isolation of children in a community of violence, both at home and on the street is very troubling. I interviewed a boy last week who at age 11 was such a double victim. He was living with his mother and her boyfriend, both of whom were crack addicts and alcoholics. The boy was selling drugs on the street and to his mother. For him, gangs are a foregone conclusion. We need to reconnect, or connect for the first time, the most marginalized and disrupted families to the mainstream of the larger community. Everyone needs a sense that children and parents are part of the larger community. Getting those kids back into America is critical. This is the purpose of my 1995 book, Raising Children in a Socially Toxic Environment.

AFCC: Your book Let’s Talk About Living in a World with Violence was written for children, rather than about them. What inspired you to write for children and what did you learn from it?

JG: I was inspired by talking with kids in neighborhoods and war zones all around the world and appreciating that how they draw their social maps—how they see the world in terms of allies and enemies and safe and dangerous places—is one of the most important features of their development. I wanted to prepare a tool for adults to use with children to engage them in the process of creating this social map. What I learned was how difficult it is to communicate in words and concepts that children appreciate and use. I also learned that it is quite possible to reach children directly when they are in an effective relationship with an empathic, intelligent and caring adult.
Moose International and UNICEF Join
Growing List of Co-Sponsors

The Second World Congress on Family
Law and the Rights of Children and
Youth is pleased to welcome Moose Inter-
national and UNICEF, the latest on a grow-
ing list of Congress co-sponsors, contribu-
tors and workshop sponsors. Moose Inter-
national has generously con-
tributed $50,000 and will serve as sponsor
of the Youth Forum. UNICEF has con-
tributed $10,000 as a Congress co-sponsor,
and will provide funding for several Con-
gress presenters. World Congress support-
ers now include:

Co-sponsors
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Courts
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American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers
American Medical Association
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Law
Canadian Bar Association Family Law
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Interpersonal Relations
National Child Support Enforcement
Association
New York Interdisciplinary Forum on Mental
Health and Family Law

The World Congress is grateful for the
support of these organizations, and to the
many individuals who have contributed to
the World Congress. Individual donors will be
recognized in final Congress materials.

San Francisco

"Every man should be allowed to love two
cities—his own and San Francisco."
—author Gene Fowler

San Francisco, the site of the Second
World Congress on Family Law and
the Rights of Children and Youth, is a
vibrant, exciting city with much to offer vis-
itors. Conveniently confined to a 46.6
square mile peninsula, San Francisco mea-
sures only eight miles from the Pacific
Ocean to the Embarcadero bordering the
bay. Its great harbor is spanned by two
majestic landmarks, the Golden Gate and
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridges, and is
pierced by the islands Alcatraz, Angel,
Yerba, Buena and Treasure.

San Francisco is host to more than 13
million visitors each year. Its attractions
include Fisherman's Wharf, Ocean Beach,
the Golden Gate Bridge and Golden Gate
Park. Its shopping hub, Union Square,
anchors a who's who of famous stores.

The city's international birthright is evi-
dent everywhere—in its ethnic pageantry,
restaurants, street names and neighbor-
hoods. The biggest Chinese enclave east of
Asia spills over into a cafe-studded Little
Italy, also known as North Beach. The Mis-
sion District pulses with a Latin beat. A
pagoda crowns Japantown.

San Francisco has a glittering tradition in
the performing arts, upheld by its world
class opera, symphony, ballet and drama
companies. It supports four public museums
and a galaxy of private galleries and spe-
cially museums.

San Francisco somersaults over a series
of more than forty hills, two of which—Nob
and Russian Hills—are scaled by cable

The Second World Congress:
By the Numbers

2
Nobel Peace Prize recipients.

25
Years of Judith Wallerstein's
longitudinal study of children of
divorce, to be presented at the
World Congress.

44*
Countries from which delegates
will come to the World Congress

57
Volunteers who have coordinated
workshops and institutes.

118
Workshops, institutes, special
colloquia and plenary sessions.

365
Presenters.

633*
Registered participants

1,200-1,600
Anticipated participants.

*As of March 7, 1997

cars. Cow Hollow, the city's former dairy-
land, has evolved into a trendy shopping
sector. South of Market, better known
as SoMa, has been galvanized by the addi-
tion of the Center for the Arts in Yerba
Buena Gardens.

In the Fisherman's Wharf area, turn-of-
the-century factories have been turned into
alluring riaitos, such as The Cannery and
Ghirardelli Square. An obsolete maritime
facility at PIER 39 has been recycled into a
lively festival marketplace. The Embar-
cadero Center, home of the Second World
Congress, is located at the foot of the finan-
cial district, where in the 1800's a rickety
wharf reached far out over the bay. This
area now includes an assortment of trendy
shops, restaurants and offices. Cable car
and subway stations are located imme-
diately adjacent to the Hyatt Regency hotel.
Talking it Over

by Hillary Rodham Clinton, First Lady of the United States; Honorary Chair, Second World Congress on Family Law and the Rights of Children and Youth

With the Presidential Inauguration behind us and a second term beginning, many people are asking me about my plans for the next four years.

First and foremost, I will continue to work hard to support my husband and his goals for our country. I want to do whatever I can to promote the possibilities for peace, progress and prosperity that the President and his champions and that will ensure America’s continuing greatness and leadership into the 21st century. That is what I have tried to do during the last four years, too.

Whether through advocating for health care reform, speaking out about women’s rights, promoting democracy and civil society, writing a book about responsibilities for raising children, advancing the arts and humanities, working to extend credit to the poor, studying the illnesses of Gulf War veterans or fighting for breast cancer research and detection, my hope has been to unite people around common goals of creating opportunity, demanding responsibility and strengthening community.

In the next four years, I will continue to focus my time and attention in much the same way—by working to ensure that people are equipped with what I call the tools of opportunity: adequate health care, education, access to jobs and credit, protection from violence and injustice and the freedom to participate fully in the political life of their country.

One of the great joys of the position I’m in is that I can help draw public attention to what is working in America and around the world to give people these tools. Financial programs have lifted women and their families out of poverty and transformed entire villages in Bangladesh. Grass-roots efforts are building democracy from the ruins of dictatorship in the former Soviet bloc. And innovative charter schools are changing the face of public education across America. I want to help galvanize people to exchange ideas like these.

Although there are no quick fixes to the challenges of poverty, racism, oppression and irresponsibility, we know more now about how to encourage men and women to take greater control of their lives and contribute in positive ways to their families and communities.

In the coming months, I will have the chance to travel around the United States, as well as to represent our country overseas and to highlight programs that are working.

Close to home, Washington, D.C., offers all of America a moral challenge. It’s not right that in the capital of the strongest nation on earth so many children live in fear of violence, attend schools that lack basic resources, grow up in inadequate housing and see few prospects for jobs or a brighter future.

The bad news is that these problems are not unique to Washington. The good news is that we are discovering innovative ways to remedy some of the causes of these social ills, here and elsewhere. Just in the past few weeks, I’ve had the chance to pursue two of my longtime interests in Washington—microcredit and early childhood development. I hope efforts in these areas will help make the city the vibrant, confident capital it should be.

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Henry Cisneros and I recently joined together to help launch a community bank that will provide modest loans to District residents who want to start their own businesses but are typically passed over by larger banks. Modeled after similar microlending operations elsewhere in the United States and overseas, the community bank will promote economic self-sufficiency and encourage investment and jobs in the city. This is an issue I have learned about while visiting places as far apart as Managua, Nicaragua, Ahmadabad, India, and Denver, Colorado, and I am pleased to see the seeds of a great idea planted in our own capitol. I believe strongly that lessons about positive change can transcend national borders and benefit us all. That’s one reason I am looking forward to serving, along with Queen Sofia of Spain and former Prime Minister of Japan Tsutomi Hata, as an Honorary Chair of an international microcredit summit in Washington.

I was also delighted to kick off a campaign in Washington to educate parents about the importance of brain development in the first months and years of life. I was joined at a local hospital by children’s author and illustrator Maurice Sendak to read his book, Where the Wild Things Are, to young children and to hear from doctors and nurses who are integrating literacy efforts and children’s health. At regular checkups and vaccinations, these doctors will give parents a “prescription” to read to their children and provide parents with children’s books.

As I discussed in my own book, It Takes a Village, scientific advances have shown that the brain’s physical development from birth to age 3 depends heavily on how it is stimulated by activities like talking or reading to a child. We have to do more to educate parents about the importance of exposing children in the first three years of life to spoken words, stories, ideas and language.

To raise awareness about the latest scientific research about the brain, the President and I will host a conference at the White House on brain development in young children sometime this spring.

While the issues I work on may seem different on the surface, they all come back to what I care about most—ensuring that all people have the chance for a better life. I know there are no guarantees in life. But people at least deserve the right to try.

And the only way every man, woman and child will be assured that right is if they are equipped with the tools of opportunity.
Award Winners Present at the World Congress

Woody Mosten, Mediator and Certified Family Law Specialist

Woody Mosten, AFCC member from Los Angeles, was honored by the Los Angeles County Bar Association as the first recipient of the Louis M. Brown Conflict Prevention Award. Mr. Mosten, a long-time member of AFCC, is a mediator, arbitrator, Judge Pro Tem and has served as settlement officer for mandatory settlement conferences for the Los Angeles Superior Court. His book, The Complete Guide to Mediation, was recently published by the American Bar Association.

Mr. Mosten is a frequent and popular presenter at AFCC conferences and will be a faculty member at the Second World Congress on Family Law and the Rights of Children and Youth.

Our Missing Children

Our Missing Children, the Canadian Government's program to locate missing and abducted children, has been awarded the Treasury Board Award of Excellence, the highest and most prestigious award presented by the federal government. Accepting the award were program coordinators Bernice DeVooght, Revenue Canada, International Project Return; Sgt. John Oliver, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Missing Children's Registry; and Guy Hurtle, Citizenship & Immigration.

Our Missing Children has received international acclaim as a state-of-the-art program that intercepts and recovers missing and abducted children crossing the Canadian border, and returns them to their proper guardians. In the last ten years, Our Missing Children has intercepted more than 500 abducted and missing children and successfully investigated more than 2,000 cases. Sgt. John Oliver will participate on a session entitled, "Missing and Exploited Children: Parental Kidnapping" at the Second World Congress on Family Law and the Rights of Children and Youth.

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Some Thoughts on Why There are "No Simple Solutions"

by Mary E. O'Connell, Professor of Law, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts. Professor O'Connell served as Co-Reporter for AFCC's 1996 Northeast Regional Conference in Boston, Massachusetts.

This year's AFCC Northeast Regional Conference was aptly titled "Facing up to the Complexities of Family Violence: No Simple Solutions." As a co-reporter for the conference, I had the privilege—and the challenge—of attempting to summarize 2 1/2 days of workshops and plenary sessions on the topic of family violence. No brief summary could begin to do justice to the conference, so I chose instead to focus my remarks on the question, "Why is addressing family violence so difficult?"

An organized, successful response to family violence is difficult for at least three reasons—reasons which interact in multiple ways, giving the problem as a whole as daunting an appearance as a three-tiered chessboard. First, there is no agreed-upon definition of violence. Indeed, during the workshops it became clear that different presenters assumed different meanings, usually without articulating what those meanings were. Second, each constituency represented at the conference emphasized a different aspect of the family violence problem. Finally, all proposed solutions are severely constrained by a dearth of resources.

As I moved from workshop to workshop, I heard clear confirmation of presenter Desmond Ellis' assertion that there are three competing concepts of family violence. Some presenters described violence as an aspect of conflict. That is, conflict between intimate partners sometimes escalates to the point where at least one partner abuses the other, verbally and/or physically. In these descriptions, women as well as men were the initiators of violence. A second definition envisioned a radically different scenario. Here, violence was not an outgrowth of conflict, but a calculated strategy of control. One partner—virtually always the man—used violence and threats of violence to control most aspects of his partner's life; whom she saw, where she went, how she dressed. A third definition suggested that violence is largely a problem of anger management. Everyone gets angry, but some people, usually men, have a radically subnormal ability to control their anger. They lash out, often inexplicably, causing their partners serious physical harm.

Researchers are investigating whether all of these types of violence appear together in the relationships we characterize as violent, or if each type lends its distinctive mark to a different kind of violent relationship. For the moment, however, there is much to be gained simply by realizing that when we talk about violence we need to say, explicitly, what it is we mean. If we fail at this, the potential for talking past each other looms large.

Beyond the definitions, there are the complexities introduced by multiple constituencies. Each group has made a unique and essential contribution to defining the task of addressing family violence.

From battered women's advocates, we have learned the primacy of safety. Little can be done until a victim of violence is safe and any plan of action that fails to highlight safety is inherently flawed. Safety planning must be part of every effort directed at dealing with family violence.

 Fathers' groups have urged us to take fathering seriously. They have supported more research on the role of fathers in rearing healthy children and greater recognition by the courts and others of the contributions fathers can make to their children.

The courts have reminded us that their primary mission is to dispense justice in an even-handed fashion. A court that is not deeply concerned with fairness wouldn't be much of a court.

The mental health profession has taught us that recovering from family violence is a process of healing. Healing is rarely quick and rarely proceeds in a straight line. Some approaches to violence promote healing, while others retard it.

Lawyers remind us that as intractable as the problem might be, in each individual case it is essential that some progress, some forward motion, be achieved. Lawyers are problem solvers on the macroscopic rather than macroscopic level. They can help by bringing closure.

There are, I daresay, perspectives I have missed, but even this list is thoroughly daunting. Each concern has enormous potential to run counter to any other. For example, is the legal profession's pursuit of closure at the expense of healing? Does attempting to maximize the benefits of fathering compromise safety? Can judges adequately protect victims while being scrupulously fair to alleged perpetrators?

If the challenge is not great enough, the final ingredient is that all these decisions must be made rapidly and without adequate resources. Violence, on both the macro and micro levels, is not a problem that can be tabled until next year, or even next week. There is an inherent urgency to issues of violence, exacerbated by the under-staffing and overloading of the judicial system.

But my message is not meant to be gloomy. Those of us who attended the conference did not, indeed, find any "simple solutions." But in pushing ourselves to ask again what violence is, in understanding that there are multiple perspectives, each valid, all conflicting, we made, I think, real progress in "facing up to the complexities."
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