

MEMBERS PRESENT

Chairman Vergiels
Vice Chairman Craddock
Mr. Banner
Mrs. Hayes
Mrs. Wagner
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Malone
Mr. Webb

MEMBERS EXCUSED

Mrs. Westall

GUESTS PRESENT

See Guest List attached

Chairman Vergiels called the meeting to order at 2:15 p.m. He called for testimony in support of A.B. 610.

ASSEMBLY BILL 610

George Oshima, Director of Public Works, Washoe County, explained that the purpose of A.B. 610 is to provide for the schools to participate in costs of installation of traffic signs that are requested by school districts. His department feels that when a school district requests certain types of signs that they should participate in those costs.

Mrs. Wagner stated that the cost of a sign which she was involved in having installed was picked up by the city.

Mr. Oshima answered that this was within the city. He gave an example of a request for four electric, changeable signs in the county. The cost of the signs was underwritten by the Independent Insurance Agency, a sponsor of safety devices primarily for schools, but the installation in the amount of \$2,000 was the responsibility of the County, as there is no provision in the law now for the schools making the request to participate in that cost. These are not budgeted ahead by the county.

Russ McDonald explained that there are times when the school population expands greatly in outlying areas and an immediate need arises for what could possibly become a \$10,000 unit, due to the distances involved. There is no provision in the law now for the school district now to assist in the cost of the units even if they so desired. A.B. 610 would make this possible. He suggested that the bill be amended to include signs and "devices", which would be defined in the traffic laws in N.R.S.

Testimony was concluded on A.B. 610.

ASSEMBLY BILL 624

Frank Gross testified that under the statutes now, a normal child can go to school until he graduates, which would mean indefinitely. He would like to see the age limit for education for handicapped extended to 21, one reason being that the handicapped many times do not start school as early as normal, and need the additional education, and those that started early need that additional education because of various barriers. It would be a great benefit to these particular students.

Ted Sandars, Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented a prepared statement in favor of A.B. 624, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit A.

Mr. Stewart asked if handicapped would include academically talented and questioned if this would be a problem under this bill.

Mr. Sandars did not believe this would be a problem in that the targeted students are those who have not met graduation requirements and would benefit from additional educational programming and the academically talented would not fall in that category even though they would technically be covered under the language in the bill.

Ben Cowan of the Clark County School District agreed with raising the age but stated that where the fiscal impact on the local district is negative on the bill, it should be changed to "Yes". Extending the age from 18 to 21 would have a financial impact on Clark County schools in that they would need approximately ten teachers, ten aids, ten new classrooms with furnishings, specialized equipment and related services. The thirty students who will graduate this year from special schools or complete their programs can opt to attend again. He is not opposed to the bill, but there is a financial impact on the local districts. He submitted a fact sheet containing this effect, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit B.

John Blaikie, Assistant Superintendent of Schools of the Carson City School District and Director of the Special Education Program. He is opposed to A.B. 624, primarily on the same basis of fiscal impact as stated by Mr. Cowan. He questioned whether or not the people covered by this bill would be able to function any better at the age of 21 or 22 than they would at 18. He does not feel that the \$180,000 requested by the Department of Education would have much impact due to the high cost of this program. He feels that this legislation is to comply with the federal laws, but state law takes precedent over the federal law as far as the age is concerned so the present state law is legal.

Mr. Malone asked if Mr. Blaikie felt that this program is a waste of time for anyone beyond the age of 18. Mr. Blaikie said it probably would be for the severely handicapped, but not for the blind and deaf. He feels that the bill is not categorized enough.

Margery Becker, Southern Nevada Association for the Handicapped, disagreed with the figures presented by Mr. Cowan on the impact on the Clark County School District. She feels that those figures would be valid only if every child continued on with formal education after the age of 18 or graduation, and she does not feel that this would happen as most of them would move into vocational rehabilitation or employment. But for those few who would need the additional education, the program would be very good and should not be denied. Governor List, when he was Attorney General, said that the present law was discriminatory.

Testimony was concluded on A.B. 624.

ASSEMBLY BILL 650

Assemblyman Lonie Chaney testified in favor of A.B. 650, which he has sponsored. He referred to a survey, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit C. The second part of Exhibit C is a list of states and their status in the sex education field. He said that Rosemary Clark, a member of the State Board of Education, also supports this bill. He would rather sex education be given to children by a trained person than have them get it in the hallways, locker rooms and washrooms. He referred to the copy of the California law, which is part of Exhibit C, because it points out the safeguards in the bill. Mr. Chaney referred to the page of statistics on Teen-Age V.D., and Pregnancy and Abortion in Nevada, which is part of Exhibit C. If we are not going to allow abortions, don't want to support the welfare system and don't want to take care of the problems caused by teen-age pregnancies and V.D., then a program of prevention and education is necessary. This bill does not force anyone into the classes. There is an option in that parents can request that their children not attend.

In response to a question from Mr. Stewart, Mr. Chaney explained that this bill was in response to a request from the Elko County School District. Even though these programs may be instituted without this law, the school districts would feel more comfortable if they were provided for by law. He learned that the average child felt more comfortable talking to a teacher or counselor about sexual problems than to his parents because the average parents do not have all the answers.

Mrs. Hayes asked who would determine the qualifications of the teachers in this program. Mr. Chaney said that would be up to the local school districts with guidelines from the state.

Dr. Louise Bayard-de-Volo, Director of Planned Parenthood of Northern Nevada, spoke in support of A.B. 650, with some amendments. She felt that if the committee is concerned with the problems of teenage pregnancy and premature sexuality, this would be a chance to take a positive and preventive approach to the problem. Sex education should begin and continue in the home, but it needs to be available

in the schools to supplement and reinforce the education people get in homes and to provide this education for the many young people who don't get it at home. She distributed the proposed amendments and additional material for use by the committee, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit D. Each school district should be required to provide this type of education in sexual responsibility with the parents option to have their children excluded. This education can't be limited, as it is in many districts, to the reproductive system and biological development. Sexuality relationships and the prevention of pregnancy have to be included. Too many young people are becoming prematurely involved in sexual activity and not receiving information and experience they need to make good decisions about whether to become sexually involved. Without good information and a clear idea about their personal and family values relating to sex, young people are subject to misinformation and pressure from their peers and they can become involved emotionally and physically beyond their depths. She went through the rest of Exhibit D, pointing out various pertinent sections. She feels that Nevada should take a positive, preventative approach to this problem.

Mrs. Hayes asked what decision making and interpersonal relationship means. Dr. Bayard-de-Volo answered that decisions are made but they are not based on good information. Learning decision making skills is learning how to make decisions based on information, weighing alternatives, considering your personal values and then coming to a decision based on these.

Responding to a question from Mrs. Wagner regarding the number and makeup of the advisory board, Dr. Bayard-de-Volo leaves the number on the board up to districts but saying that such a board should have representatives from the different groups where they are available in the community.

Mr. Malone asked what the extent of the courses would be. The response was that this would be up to the advisory board to set limits appropriate to the community. The board should see that the information would not be extreme.

Ann Silver, Coordinator of the Teen Education and Outreach Project sponsored by the Washoe County Health Department and Planned Parenthood of Northern Nevada, gave a prepared statement, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit E.

Dr. Sandra Swinney, educator and researcher with the University of Nevada Reno, expressed support for the intent of the bill and amendments recommended. She presented a prepared statement, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit F.

In response to a question by Mr. Stewart, Dr. Swinney replied that she did not instruct students to go out and have sex, but tried to establish an open enough atmosphere that if they did make that decision they could come to her and ask questions, such as protecting against pregnancy. They were not encouraged one way or the other.

Assemblyman Marion Bennett spoke in favor of A.B. 650 as the problem seems to be rampant and out of control and something should be done rather than burying our heads in the sand. He referred to the statistical chart in Exhibit C having to do with Teenage V.D. and Pregnancy and Abortion in Nevada. The schools have to augment the teaching given in the home.

Carol Carlson, Director of Pro Family Coalition of Southern Nevada, stated that they have no objection to the teaching of body parts and functions and perhaps some contraception but would need strict guidelines. She would have to know how and where the classes would be taught and what the content would be. She said the majority of materials used in Clark County are provided by Planned Parenthood. She brought some of the Planned Parenthood materials now used in the schools, much of which she felt was unacceptable and objectionable. She provided a copy of a test on sexuality from the San Mateo schools, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit G. She questioned the qualifications of the teachers in this program and how they should be chosen. It is her feeling that teaching explicit sexual technique promotes promiscuity. It often encourages a curiosity which causes teenage pregnancies because they are too shy to go to planned parenthood to get contraceptive protection and they become sexually involved before they can become protected. They would like an amendment to state that prior to the beginning of each such course the school district must provide to the parents or guardians of each child a synopsis of the course contents including a bibliography of written materials and films to be used in each class an opportunity to review such written material and films, and an opportunity to know in advance the speakers and the materials they would use. She used examples of some of the children who had come to her with problems they felt were present in the makeup and content of some of the classes. She does not feel that control of the abuses of the program is set forth in A.B. 650. The sample material shown to the committee had been picked up at the Las Vegas High School and was available to all students. She felt that much of it is offensive and uses gutter terminology but they are taught as the norm, even though they could be extremely damaging.

Mrs. Wagner asked Mrs. Carlson if she were against the bill in its entirety. Mrs. Carlson answered that she was not.

Janine Triggs of the Pro Family Coalition testified that, in her opinion, the idea that sex education prevents unwanted pregnancies, abortions and V.D. is an untrue statement. She used, as her source, a printed article about adolescent sex counseling and treatment in Denmark, a copy of which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit H. Her problem with A.B. 650 is that she does not feel that the type of sex education that would be offered would be acceptable because it would be oriented toward what would be provided by Planned Parenthood, which she objects to. She feels that a one week course could contain all that a seventh grader should know. She also feels

that age limits should be defined to exclude some of the very young children from certain areas. She felt that children should have the consent of their parents to participate rather than just be able to be excused, so there would not be quite so much peer pressure. This would provide more parental control, especially if parents could review the material ahead of time. More encouragement should be given parents to provide this type of training in the home. Her group could go along with the bill with the proper amendments.

Chairman Vergiels appointed a subcommittee consisting of Mr. Stewart, as Chairman, along with Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Carlson, Dr. Swinney and Mr. Chaney, to see if they could draft amendments which would make the bill acceptable.

Janet Gardner went on record as sustaining the things previously said by those against the bill as it stands. She is against sex education other than in a physiological nature, such as in a physiology or biology class. However, if the bill does continue it should have the amendments previously mentioned.

Daniel Hansen felt that A.B. 650 is unnecessary. He stated that the local school boards already have the power to establish this kind of curriculum and they have. He feels that, after in depth analysis, it has been shown that the program would actually cause and increase the very problems it was designed to correct. He feels that due to pressure by groups such as Planned Parenthood, much questionable material has slipped back into classrooms without parental or thoughtful consideration. He doubts the ability of the educational system to provide competent teachers for this subject. He gave examples of the increase in problems after the installation of this type of programs in schools in this and other countries.

Patricia Glen stated that the rate of abortion, teenage pregnancy and V.D. has actually increased as sex education has increased and as contraception has become more available. She is opposed to Planned Parenthood having so much to do with these programs. She feels that the Greater Nevada Health System Agency program on family planning, which she feels has nothing to do with family planning but actually encourages teenage promiscuity, is contrary to the beliefs of the majority of Nevadans and should be looked into as to whether it is actually legal. The only way it will work is with vigorous parental participation. She is not opposed to quality courses in marriage and family living.

Sylvia Ford from Sparks told of her problems with her children and the sex education classes in the Sparks schools and how it was embarrassing to them in many ways. The concept is good, but the way it is handled is not proper when too explicit information is given in mixed classes when the children are too young. Counselors can take the place of much of the sex education classes. Permission has to be given to attend the classes, not be excused from them. She showed some material printed by a company which admits printing

pornographic material, but is connected with the sex education in the schools programs and with Cyesis.

Robert Petroni, attorney for the Clark County School District, said that, from a legal standpoint, this bill is not necessary. An Attorney General's opinion from Attorney General Harvey Dickerson some ten years ago said that the State Board of Education may establish such courses and so may local school boards. The decision should be made at the local level so the input can be made at the local level. If this bill should be passed, even though it is a "may" bill, once a school district decides to establish such a program do they then have to follow the committee setup set forth in the bill or can they get up their own committee?

Mrs. Hayes asked Mr. Petroni to find out how much one mailing would be to notify parents of the beginning of a course.

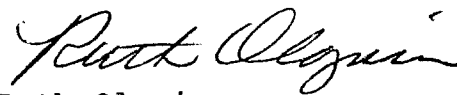
Mr. Malone asked if the bill would require that additional curriculum be established at an additional cost. Mr. Petroni said that is probably would take time and money.

Chairman Vergiels announced that all those for or against A.B. 650 could so indicate their preference on the signup sheet which was passed around at the beginning of the meeting.

Chairman Vergiels announced that the meeting would be carried over until 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, April 5, 1979, at which time the rest of the testimony on A.B. 650 would be heard, along with testimony on the balance of the bills on the agenda.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Ruth Olguin
Committee Secretary

GUEST LIST EDUCATION COMMITTEE
April 4, 1979

NAME (Please print)	REPRESENTING	WISH TO SPEAK	
		Bill No.	Yes No
Mrs. Barbara G Jones	CON min Co. Eagle Forum	AB 650	✓
Mrs. Bethel Reynolds	CON min Co. Eagle Forum	AB 650	✓ Against bill as it stands.
Mrs. Madeline Dilley	CON min Co. Eagle Forum	650	
Don Jimmy	C.P. Sch. Dist. —		✓
John Howking	Nevada School Board		✓
Len Vaughan	WASHO CO. SCH. —		✓
DICK WRIGHT	WCSO	AB 650	✓
Ruby Brodie	—	650	
Stacia E. Glean	—	650	✓
Patricia Glenn	OK	650	✓
Joyce Young	—		✓
TED SANDERS	DEPT OF EDUC	OK 528 650 529	✓
Ernie Bryant	" " " —		✓
Daniel Hansen	Ind. American	OK	X
Janine Triggs	Pro Family Co.	650	X
Adonna Thorman	Pro Family Co.	650	✓
Naron Hansen	Pro Family Co.	650	X
FRANK GROSS	SELF	OK 529	✓
Sylvia Ford	Pro Family Co.	OK 650	✓
Carol J. Carlson	Pro Family Co.	650	✓
Grace Soren	Nev. Dept of Educ	527 528 529	
Sandra Jolley	Pro Family Co.	650	✓
Ben Cowan	CCSD	OK 528 529 624	✓ 172
Richard Brown	Nev. Assoc. Sch. Adm.	CON	✓

GUEST LIST EDUCATION COMMITTEE

NAME (Please print)	REPRESENTING	Bill No.	WISH TO SPEAK	
			Yes	No
Janna Gardner	Pro Family	650	X	
Greta McCulley	Pro Family	650		X
Joyce Woodhouse	NSEA			✓
Mona Moseruy (con)	Pro-Family	650	✓	
Jeri Rodriguez	Pro Family	650		X
FLOYD VICE	WASHOE COUNTY	610		X
GEORGE OSHIMA	" "	610	✓	
Dr. Louisi Bayard-de-Vob	Planned Parenthood	650	✓	
JOHN F. BLAIF	CARSON CITY/SCHOOL	624	✓	
MRS RUTH ABERASTURI	" "	624		✓
Kathy Melandry Con Con	Fallon Pro Family	650		✓
Lally Zamora (con)	Fallon Pro-Family	650		✓
GEROLD T. MYERS	WASHOE COUNTY SCHOOLS	650		✓
Maryann Becker	So. Nev. Assoc. for the Handicapped	624	✓	
Dr. Sandra Swinnery	Self	650	✓	
Ann Silver		650	✓	
Sharon Palmer	Dept. of Education	527		✓
Jane Early	"	529		✓
La Wanda Rapp	Dept of Education	529		✓
Robert Petrosi	CCSD	530 650		
Ruth Hansen	Pro Family-con			✓
Therese F. Hansen	Pro Family, con			
Ann Lynch	PTA, Nevada			

STATEMENT OF
NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
TO THE
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

April 4, 1979, 2:15 P.M.
Room 214

A. B. 624 Extends maximum age for participation in educational programs by handicapped persons.

Mr. Chairman, members of this Legislative Committee:

The State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction believe in the concept of this bill and request your endorsement for passage, with the changes indicated below.

The major focus of A. B. 624 is to extend the maximum age for participation in educational programs by handicapped persons.

On page 3, line 9, the current age limit of under 18 would be raised to allow handicapped persons under the age of 22 to remain in special education programs and be counted for apportionment purposes. It would also enable districts to utilize special education unit funding to support programs for students up to the age of 22.

It is anticipated that not all students in special education programs would continue past their senior year in high school. The vast majority who are mildly handicapped are currently finding their way into the job market. Some students' handicapping conditions require special assistance but do not necessarily impair their learning to the extent that they cannot complete the graduation requirements and would, therefore, be graduating with their class. Other students with more involved impairments would be participating in vocational rehabilitation programs and activities such as sheltered workshops. There does remain, however, a number of students who could benefit from additional years in the programs offered through the local school districts.

A fiscal note of \$180,000 has been attached to this bill that would provide for ten special education units at \$18,000 each to serve approximately 150 of these students.

In reviewing the entire bill you will note that changes have been indicated in other sections of the statutes that are primarily editorial in nature. It should be noted that the changes indicated on page 4, lines 20 through 49, are changes consistent with A. B. 528, which is also before this committee. The wording on page 5, lines 11 and 12, would make the wording in NRS 395 relative to the upper age range consistent with the proposed change in NRS 388.440. The change indicated in lines 15 through 19 of that page are consistent with recommended changes contained in A. B. 529.

LEGISLATIVE ITEMS

Upper Age Limit for Special Programs Under 22 years

(AB-624)

REFERENCES

NRS 388.440; SD/E Sp Ed;
CCSD P & R 6164

CCSD POSITION RECOMMENDATION

Under the current NRS, handicapped persons are the only population in the State that cannot continue in educational programs past the age of 18 years. In light of recent Federal legislation affecting the handicapped, to continue this practice would be discriminatory.

Fiscal Effect on CCSD: Yes X No _____

Personnel:	10 teachers, 10 aides ---	\$289,140
Facilities:	10 classrooms w/furnishings---	\$715,000
Equipment:	Special---	\$ 35,000

1. Please rate the following components of a Comprehensive Health Education Program in order of importance:

- _____ Consumer Health
- _____ Alcohol/Drug Abuse
- _____ Communicable Diseases
- _____ Health Careers
- _____ Human Sexuality
- _____ Physiology
- _____ Mental Health
- _____ Developmental Disabilities
- _____ Nutrition
- _____ Physical Fitness
- _____ Safety
- _____ Family Relationships

)
) See page three for
) responses to this
) question

2. Should Health Education be expanded to a full one unit (Graduation Requirement?)

69 Yes

31 No

3. One out of sixteen children born in the United States has a birth defect. Is this sufficient cause to include a specific area on Developmental Disability Prevention in the Health curriculum?

73 Yes

24 No

4. Please indicate what, if any, instruction is provided in your program in Genetic problems or related areas:

None: 37

Touched on: 22

Included in Course: 11

5. Would you be interested in working with other Nevada educators in the expansion and revision of a state-wide Comprehensive Health Curriculum?

38 Yes

57 No

6. Would the parents in your community object to the inclusion of Genetic Counseling in your program?

27 Yes

42 No

7. Please express your thoughts on:

a) The present status of Health Education in your school.

Adequate (22); Very good (21); Poor (19); Not much being done (13);

OK (6); Health should be an entity of its own & not interchanged

with P.E. (3); Just starting (2); None (2)

b) The addition of a Developmental Disabilities Prevention component to your present program

Would be beneficial (22); Not enough staff or time (12); Unnecessary (8);

NA (8); Is included (2); not included (1); should have qualified

teacher (1); Crucial (1)

8. Should a component in Human Sexuality be included in a Comprehensive Health Education program?

77 Yes

18 No

9. Should a course in Human Sexuality be offered as an elective apart from the State required Health course?

48 Yes

45 No

10. Who should teach a course in Human Sexuality? Health teacher (34)

Capable person (bring in from outside if necessary); (14)

Qualified or trained instructor: (12)

Thank you for your assistance!

Nurse: (7)

Doctor: (4)

Science Teacher: (3)

P.E. Teacher (2)

Parents at home: (2)

Biology Teacher: (1)

Home Ec. Teacher: (1)

Marriage and Family Living Teacher: (1)

Someone trained in teaching Sex Education: (1)

Psychologist: (1)


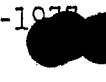
Sociologist: (1)

Clergy: (1)

No one in school system: (1)

A highly specialized teacher, not just coaches: (1)

RANKING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NC
Consumer Health	-	4	4	1	9	7	8	12	13	9	16	14	3
Alcohol/Drug Abuse	41	22	10	8	8	5	1	1	--	--	1	--	2
Communicable Dis.	4	11	12	14	10	14	12	7	5	4	4	1	2
Health Careers	1	1	--	--	2	2	5	4	3	17	23	39	3
Human Sexuality	7	10	10	7	9	11	9	5	12	4	5	10	2
Physiology	8	5	6	10	7	6	8	17	13	9	4	5	1
Mental Health	8	11	6	10	14	11	15	5	10	4	3	1	2
Developmental Dis.	--	--	2	5	1	6	4	17	9	23	20	10	3
Nutrition	9	16	16	17	10	9	5	5	5	6	2	--	1
Physical Fitness	20	11	13	13	10	8	8	3	4	3	3	4	--
Safety	4	5	11	6	8	11	14	10	13	8	5	3	2
Family Relationships	6	7	12	10	11	7	11	9	11	8	4	2	2

List of States	Responded	Mandates H.S.E.	Forbids H.S.E.	Policy Statement	Recommends to LEA	Special Notation
Alabama	Page 15 no					
Alaska	no					
Arizona	yes	no	Not forbidden unless fails to meet State Dept. approval	yes	yes	All courses must be approved by State Board of Education in advance of instruction.
Arkansas	no					
California	yes	no	no	no	yes	Parents may exclude children from course and parents may review materials.
Colorado	yes	no	no	no	no	When programs are developed at local level, state recommends involvement of students, teachers and parents in planning.
Connecticut	EXHIBIT C Page 4 no					
Delaware	no	no	no	no	yes	Special supplement to Comprehensive Health Program for Sex Education.
D.C.	yes	no	no	no	yes	Special supplement to Comprehensive Health Program for sex education.
Florida	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Voluntary phase of Comprehensive Health Education program.
Georgia	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Parents in community must be informed in advance of program content.
Hawaii	no					
Idaho	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Included as part of Health Education program.
Illinois	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Local school districts should initiate program rather than state.
Indiana		no	no	no	no	Policy in effect from 1970-1975 nullified. No current position. 

List of States	Mandates H.S.E.	Mandates H.S.E.	Forbids H.S.E.	Policy Statement	Recommends to LEA	Special Notation
Iowa	Page 16 yes	VD Education only	no	no	no	Instruction in control and prevention of Venereal Disease only.
Kansas	yes	no	no	yes	yes	A parallel sex education for parents and students should be available.
Kentucky	no					
Louisiana	yes	no	yes	no	no	Categorically forbids sex education in the public schools.
Maine	EXHIBIT C Page 5 yes	no	no	no	yes	Mandates Health K-12 - of which sexuality may be a part.
Maryland	Page 5 yes	no	no	yes	yes	Local program must adhere to standards of Md. State Board of Education.
Massachusetts	yes	no	no	no	yes	Advisory Committee is recommended under State Statute.
Michigan	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Requires instruction be supervised by registered physician or nurse or teacher with special training.
Minnesota	yes	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Guidelines for Family Life and Sex Education offered for sale but not received.
Mississippi	no					
Missouri	yes	no	no	yes	yes	School District's responsibility to determine what is appropriate.
Montana	no					
Nebraska	no					
Nevada	no					
New Hampshire	yes	no	no	no	no	No additional information supplied.

States	Policy	Statement	LEA	Special Notation		
New Jersey	Page 17 no					
New Mexico	Page no					
New York	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Considered as part of required Comprehensive Health program.
N. Carolina	no					
N. Dakota	yes	no	no	no	yes	Sex Education is offered as a singular course (8 weeks)
Ohio	yes	no	no	no	no	Information paper on Sex Education distributed by Ohio State Department of Education.
Oklahoma	EXHIBIT C page yes	no	no	yes	yes	Must be integrated into overall health curriculum & must be completely voluntary.
Oregon	EXHIBIT C page yes	no	no	Included in Health Curriculum position	yes	Local school districts must develop own program.
Penn.	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Students may be excused - parents should be informed of course content.
R.I.	no					
S. Carolina	yes	no	no	no	not stated	Included in Physical Health curriculum
S. Dakota	yes	no	no	no	no	No additional information
Tennessee	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Local course must be approved by Tenn. Dept of Ed. (1 course out of 148 districts has been approved)
Texas	yes	no	no	no	yes	State curriculum publication contains some material on sex education.
Utah	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Must exclude 4 specific areas such as: homosexuality, intricacies of intercourse,

States	Responsibility	Mandates H.S.E.	FORBIDS H.S.E	Policy Statement	Recommends to LEA	Special Notation
Vermont	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Part of Comprehensive Health program.
Virginia	no					
Washington	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Limited to study of anatomy and physiology human reproduction.
W. Virginia	no					
Wisconsin	yes	no	no	yes	yes	Local school districts make decision
Wyoming	yes	no	no	no	no	Unwritten policy that local school district shall have responsibility for such programs
Am. Samoa	no					
Canal Zone	no					
Guam	yes	no	no	no	no	Informally included in Health, Science and Social Studies classes
Virgin Is.	no					

- 1. 40% of all sexually active teenagers 15 to 19 become pregnant each year
- 2. 1.1 million teenage women gave birth, had abortions or miscarriages last year
- 3. 13,000 girls under 15 bore children in 1976 and teenagers accounted for more than half of all illegitimate births
- 4. Teenage mothers cost tax payers an estimated \$6 billion a year
- 5. The gonorrhea rate for adolescents is second only to the common cold
- 6. Teen mothers face social disapproval and financial hardship. Those who marry have an exceptionally high divorce rate
- 7. Dangers to the infant and mother, including prematurity that may lead to mental retardation, are significantly greater for teenage mothers than for those 19 or over.
- 8. 80% of the nation's 4 million sexually active teenagers fail to use birth control because of ignorance or unavailability of contraceptive services

Officers and Directors
1977-78

Chairperson
Alan P. Bell, Ph.D.

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**By 15,
all kids have
had sex education
in school
... in hallways,
locker rooms
and washrooms**

EXHIBIT C
Page 19



SIECUS
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 Council of the U.S.
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Teenage Pregnancy and Prevention



NEW RELEASE

Discusses the emotional, social, and financial difficulties facing pregnant teenagers and their boyfriends. Stresses the need for greater sexual responsibility. Considers possible solutions for controlling, even preventing, this enormous problem.

PART I—THE PROBLEM

Studies the physical, social, and emotional crises that pregnant teenagers must cope with and overcome. Pinpoints reasons why the number of teenage pregnancies has dramatically increased.

PART II—THE CHOICES

Illustrates the difficult choices pregnant teenagers must make. Presents a balanced

view of possible options: having the baby, abortion; marriage, and adoption. Stresses the need to act quickly and carefully in choosing the best alternative.

PART III—THE SOLUTIONS

Identifies the most powerful way to strike back at teenage pregnancy—education about human reproduction and birth control. Explains birth control techniques and their relative effectiveness. Urges students to exercise responsibility in their sexual activities and to be aware of the risks involved.

Grades 8—College

NEW RELEASE

#832-G three-part program, \$90

TEEN-AGE V.D., AND PREGNANCY AND ABORTION IN NEVADA

	<u>Gonorrhea</u>	<u>Syphilis</u>			
1. <u>Under 10 years of age</u>					
1972	2	0			
1974	1	0			
1975	2	0			
1976	2	0			
1977	0	0			
1978	3	0			
2. <u>10 to 14 year age group</u>					
1967	0	0			
1968	4	0			
1969	11	1			
1970	10	2			
1971	7	0			
1972	7	0			
1973	40	0			
1974	23	0			
1975	21	0			
1976	25	0			
1977	27	0			
1978	41	0			
3. <u>15 to 19 year age group</u>					
1967	136	2			
1968	182	2			
1969	370	5			
1970	382	28			
1971	374	20			
1972	416	11			
1973	625	7			
1974	881	8			
1975	926	7			
1976	779	3			
1977	1145	3			
1978	1196	2			
4. <u>Total (all age groups)</u>					
1967	769	23			
1968	1122	39			
1969	1442	65			
1970	1721	169			
1971	1885	114			
1972	2073	82			
1973	3181	70			
1974	4031	59			
1975	4616	55			
1976	3953	40			
1977	5580	26			
1978	5749	77			
5. <u>Total Births in Nevada</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
<u>Births to Unwed Mothers</u>	8819	8857	9909	10,489	10,806
<u>Mothers Under Age of 14</u>	1049	958	1078	1,207	
<u>Termination of Pregnancy</u>	35	31	29	31	24
<u>by Abortion</u>	1476	1807	2379	4,297	4,527

ABORTIONS, 1978

<u>Ages</u>	<u>Abortions</u>
Under 11	1
12	0
13	4
14	38
15	84
16	167
17	226
18	391
19	359

Abortions by County of Residence:

Clark	2324
Washoe	1137
Rural Counties	<u>1066</u>

4527 = 1978 Total Number of
Abortions, All Ages

4020, White
507, Non-White

Nevada State Health Division
4/1/79

West's
**ANNOTATED
CALIFORNIA CODES**

~~~~~  
**EDUCATION CODE**  
**Sections 51000 to 69999**

*Official  
California Education Code  
Classification*

ST. PAUL, MINN.  
WEST PUBLISHING CO.

Ch. 5 AUTHORIZED CLASSES AND COURSES § 51820

Article 11

VENEREAL DISEASE EDUCATION CLASSES

**51820.** Venereal disease instruction; written notification to parent; inspection of instructional material; consensual pupil participation.

*Article 11 was enacted by Stats.1976, c. 1010, § 2, operative April 30, 1977.*

**§ 51820.** Venereal disease instruction; written notification to parent; inspection of instructional material; consensual pupil participation

The governing board of any district maintaining elementary or secondary schools may offer units of instruction in venereal disease education in such schools with the assistance and guidance of the State Department of Education. The grade level at which such instruction shall be given shall be determined by the governing board of the school district.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting or limiting any right provided for in Section 51240.

If venereal disease education classes are offered, the parent or guardian of each pupil enrolled or to be enrolled therein shall be notified in writing of the instructional program. Such notice shall be given at least 15 days prior to the commencement of the instructional program. The notice shall also advise the parent or guardian of his right to inspect the instructional materials to be used in such class and of his right to request the school authorities that his child not attend any such class.

Sending the required notice through the regular United States mail or any other method of delivery which the school district commonly uses to communicate individually in writing to all parents, meets the notification requirements of this section.

The parent or guardian may request that his child not participate in a venereal disease instruction program. Such request shall be in writing, but may be withdrawn by the parent or guardian at any time. No pupil may attend any class in venereal disease education, if a request that he not attend the class has been received by the school in the manner provided in this section.

The parent or guardian of any pupil enrolled or to be enrolled in any venereal disease education class shall be provided the opportunity to inspect the textbooks, audiovisual aids, and any other instructional materials to be used in such classes.

*(Stats. 1976, c. 1010, § 2, operative April 30, 1977.)*



AB 650

Human Growth and Development Bill

Suggested Amendments

1. The board of trustees of each Nevada school district shall establish a course of instruction in sexual responsibility, to include the subjects of reproductive anatomy and physiology, sexual responsibility, and decision-making in interpersonal relationships.
  
2. Any board of trustees which establishes such a course of instruction shall appoint an advisory committee consisting of parents of children who attend schools in the district, and representatives from at least three of the following areas: medicine, nursing, school administration, counseling, religion, students. This committee shall advise the district concerning the content of and the materials to be used in the course of instruction.
  
3. Any such course of instruction must be taught by teachers, counselors or nurses who have received preparation in the areas to be covered, and must be presented in a manner appropriate for the age and level of maturity of the pupils to be instructed.

KLINDT  
DIAMOND VALLEY RANCH  
BOX 327  
EUREKA

# The Eureka Sentinel

EUREKA COUNTY'S PIONEER NEWSPAPER

EUREKA, EUREKA COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1978

VOL. 108, NO. 15

15 CENTS

## Eurekans attend youth conference

Eureka county in conjunction with the Eureka county school district recently sent seven students to the third annual governors youth conference which was held in Tonopah March 31 and April 1.

In attendance were Steven Henson, Rob Nuttall, Kathy Roberts, Blaine Roberts, Angelique Idoyoga, Faye Palmore and Connie Groth; advisors Jo Ann Jackson and Roy Casey.

The conference was visited by Gov. O'Callaghan and attorney general Robert List who spoke on "youth and the law."

The conference began with registration at the Tonopah convention center which preceded an opening by Shirlee Wedow, chairperson for the council on children and youth.

The various youth, numbering well over 300, then sub-divided into mini-sessions to produce legislation dealing with youth employment, education, marijuana and alcohol.

student/youth rights, and juvenile justice.

From 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. the youth were provided with a dinner and Hal Mathers, consultant of the state department of education, spoke on competency-based testing in the schools. Following the dinner was a dance enjoyed by all.

Saturday morning came early and at 9 a.m. the youth assembled again to wrap up their recommendations to the governor on their legislative topics.

The youth of the state recommended the following resolutions to the governor:

1. Birth control should be taught in the public school system starting in the seventh grade.

2. There should be rehabilitation centers set up for parents who abuse their children and after the first offense be required to attend. Also there should be centers where abused children could get help.

3. Under legal awareness, more

youth should visit prisons and be allowed viewing of more court trials.

4. Teachers should have to take a competency test to determine re-hiring status.

5. Welfare programs should be re-evaluated and prevention should be taken to remove people who are on welfare illegally.

6. Job training and education for the handicapped.

7. Increase career education programs in public schools.

8. There is a need for more and qualified counselors, use of peer counseling and buddy system counseling.

9. Need for competency testing along with a point system used in conjunction with the high school diploma.

10. Not to lower the drinking age to 19.

11. Not to decriminalize marijuana from a felony to a misdemeanor.

12. Begin teaching at the fourth

(Continued on page eight)

## Alumni event slated May 27

Members of the Eureka high school alumni association are cordially invited to attend the annual banquet and meeting Saturday, May 27. The meeting will be held first, beginning at 6 p.m. at the Nevada club dance hall. The banquet will immediately follow the meeting.

Officers of the association ask that no one bring alcoholic beverages to the meeting to insure proper conduct, but "you may bring whatever you wish to the dinner."

A dance will follow the meeting and dinner. Music will be provided by Kenny Rose of Reno.

Most of the out of town invitations have been sent; however, the association is still missing a few addresses. If anyone knows the addresses of the following people, please contact Isadore Sara or Vickie DuBose:

George Ardans, Randy Degner, Eric Jimmy, Clarence Parnell Munson, Mary O. Pruchl, Corrine Reid, Darlene Riberdy, Ray Robinson, Billy Russell, Dennis

## Visit library

Mrs. Rebecca Rowley, third and fourth grade teacher in the Eureka schools, brought her 14 pupils to the local library to acquaint them with the procedures of checking out books, research, etc.

Mrs. Ruth Martin brought her 15 pupils to the library Monday, April 10 and they received the same orientation tour.

Schweble, Leonard Sledge, Lena States, Mary Scott, Hale Tognoni, Nye Tognoni, Robert Tognoni, Mary Trujillo, Geraldine Westfall and Mariam Wright.

Dues are \$1 again this year and are payable to Isadore Sara or Vickie DuBose by mail or in persons. Dues also may be paid at the banquet.

RSVP to Vickie DuBose, box 227, Eureka, Nevada or at Diamond valley No. 4 no later than April 25, 1978. "We hope to see you there."

## Attends course

Hans J. Wusthoff, M. D., of the Eureka clinic will attend the University of Arizona in Tucson during the week of May 1. Dr. Wusthoff has been selected to participate in "Update: Primary Care for 1978."

The principal objective of "Update: Primary Care 1978," is to acquaint the primary care physician with the latest information on the current developments in the major practice areas. The dynamic presentations planned will update the physician also of the latest advances in the diagnosis and management of clinical problems.

Dr. Wusthoff will return to his duties at the Eureka clinic Monday, May 8.

The clinic would like to announce that there is a limited supply of pneumonia vaccine available at the Eureka clinic.

The Nevada department of energy.

The Diamond valley rural fire department will receive \$13,390 for a project to heat a firehouse with solar equipment.

The grants will total \$188,738 with the major portion going to Reno and Las Vegas projects.

### Meeting set April 18

The Diamond Valley Homemakers are holding their April 18 meeting at the home of Andrea Lewis on Mustang road and 14th street at 7:30 p.m.

Guest speakers from Ely will discuss the equal rights amendment. Anyone interested in learning about the equal rights amendment is invited to attend.

### —Conference

(Continued from page one)

grade level the effect of harmful drugs.

The conference was surely the best youth conference in comparison with that of previous years. All schools within the state, including the reform schools and detention homes, were represented by delegates.

For the youth of Eureka the governor's conference proved to be very stimulating. All those attending the conference would like to thank their sponsors, Eureka county and Eureka county school district, Dick and Thelma Henson and Ted and Jo Ann Jackson for the use of their motor homes.

Applications are now being accepted by Sheriff Jack L. Emery for the position of deputy sheriff for Eureka County. Applications may be picked up at the sheriff's office. Applications must be returned by April 24.

and others which represent parts of the state.

Squires said there will be 10 schools competing in the records contest, eight in farm management, eight in range management, 17 in both livestock and dairy judging, 16 in meat identification and grading, 16 also in the soils contest, 12 in the mechanics contest and eight in a brand new contest this year in Nevada -- ornamental horticulture.

Winning teams in these con-

### Large crowd told

Quite a crowd turned out for the 1978 banquet and junior prom Saturday evening. Highlight of the evening was the crowning of lovely queen Judy Buffington and king Blaine Roberts.

The theme for the prom was "I Write the Songs." The gym was beautifully decorated in blue and white with music symbols. Those present danced to the music of "Hot Water."

The junior-senior banquet preceded the prom, beginning at 7 p.m. Approximately 75 people attended the banquet.

### Draft available

The Eureka county cooperative extension service has a draft copy of the health systems plan prepared by the greater Nevada health systems agency available for review by the public in the extension office located at the Eureka courthouse.

Cooperative extension service programs in community resource development and family life include a health education component. Cooperative extension service is working in cooperation with the greater Nevada health systems agency to help make health planning information available to people throughout the 16 northern Nevada counties.

The public is invited to review the health systems plan at the Eureka county cooperative ex-

Extension home were their son Lester, a student at University of Nevada Las Vegas, and Pam Defoe of Las Vegas.

★ Mr. and Mrs. Doug McKay of Carson City spent the week end in Eureka visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bob McKay and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Corsentino.

★ Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tognoni attended the wedding of their son Louis to Ali Herd in Reno Friday of last week. Also attending were Mr. and Mrs. Pete Goicoechea, J. J. and Raymond.

★ Don Bergener of Eureka was discharged from the Elko general

## Parole, probation office opens

A.A. Campos, chief, Nevada parole and probation department has announced the creation of a new district office at Fallon, serving Churchill, Mineral, Nye, Esmeralda, Lander, Eureka, White Pine and Lincoln counties, approximately 53,300 square miles.

F. Tom Ballman, father of three and an employee of the department since 1965, has been promoted to the position of district supervisor. He majored in sociology and police science at Sierra college in Rockland, Calif. and at Sacramento state college before becoming a deputy sheriff in Placerville, Calif.

His staff will consist of two officers, Donald Morseth of Fallon, and Kenneth White of Ely, plus two clerical aides. His office will be located in the Arcade building at 131 So. Main street, Fallon.

Even though this will be the largest district in square miles in Nevada, the client case-load is the smallest. Four district judges, and eight district courts

### Opening set

May 1 is the opening date for the Main Street Mercantile, owned and operated by Wayne and Maribeth Robinson.

★ Steven Henson took third in bulldogging at the high school rodeo held in Carson City over the week end. Also attending were Mr. and Mrs. Dick Henson and Brian.

★ Mr. and Mrs. Bob Ragar and children Bobby and Tommy spent the week end in Eureka visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Robinson and children.

★ Claire Biale was pictured in the Elko Free Press Monday with members of the chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma society international. The Nevada state convention of the society will be held in Elko April 15.

will be serviced throughout this new district.

Ballman has been an officer of the department in Reno and Las Vegas and is thoroughly experienced.

### New arrival

Mr. and Mrs. John Minoletti are the parents of a son born Monday, April 10 at Elko general hospital at 7:50 p.m.

He weighed nine pounds 11 ounces and was 20½ inches long. He has been named Fredrick Richard. He joins two sisters and a brother at home, Julianne, Deanna and Giovanni.

Paternal grandparent is Mrs. Julia Minoletti and maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Richard McKay.

### Myer passing told

Word has been received in Eureka of the death in Phoenix, Ariz. Friday, March 3 of William J. Myer, native Eureka.

Myer was born March 7, 1936 and died April 1, 1978 as the result of the March 3 industrial accident.

He is survived by his mother Eva J. Beery of Eureka; his wife Elezebeth of Oblong, Ill.; sons Garry on mission in Hawaii and Jeffrey of the U. S. air force; and

## Classified

Wanted: Good u fridge and one trailer. Wes Bald Ranch, Tonopah, N

Business for Sale Lorraine's Lounge House for sale Reasonable. Own available. Eureka. After 5 p.m. 237-5264

FOR SALE -- sale, bulk only.

Tree service. Time top trees. Will be Call Capital Serv City 822-4666 day or appointment. 18 ye ce. Licensed at Dangerous work our E3/10,17,24,31

Potatoes for Sale: Call Pinto creek 4, E

FOR SALE -- 19 Power wagon, drive, new camp tires, call 237-5594.

Incubator for hatch New, never been. Jewelle Parmar Nevada, Diamond V

Sprayer and duste make Buffalo Tur mounted, new cond Grain drill John Tower Valley piv \$1,500. Phone 916-677

FOR SALE -- From three wire, field call Eureka 237-52 only.

Diamond V Baptist Ch Services en

# Attitudes on Sex Education

By George Gallup

Princeton, N.J.

Widespread concern over teenage pregnancies is reflected in the sharply increasing number of Americans who favor sex education in the schools, including discussion of birth control. A majority would also favor making birth control devices available to teenagers.

Currently, 77 percent of Americans favor the teaching of sex education in the schools, a significant increase over the 65 percent figure recorded in 1970.

When those who approve of teaching sex education are asked if they would approve if these classes included discussions of birth controls, nine in ten respond affirmatively, a proportion representing 69 percent of the total population and showing a marked increase over the 35 percent figure recorded in 1970.

A majority of Americans are also ready to take another preventive step to help reduce the growing number of teenage pregnancies — making contraceptive devices available to teenagers. A solid 56 percent favor such a step while 35 percent stand in opposition and 9 percent are undecided.

Social scientists and others are calling the ever-increasing number of unwanted teenage pregnancies an "epidemic." It is estimated that last year there were 700,000 unplanned pregnancies among the nation's teens. According to the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 3,000 13-year-old girls became mothers last year.

Although the Roman Catholic church officially opposes the use of artificial means of birth control, Catholics are just as likely as Protestants to approve of sex education classes in the schools, approve of having these classes discuss birth control, and favor making birth control devices available to teenagers. Furthermore, a Gallup Poll published yesterday in The Chronicle showed Catholics just as likely to support legal abortions as are Protestants.

Here is the question asked about sex education classes in the schools, the current results and the trend since 1965:

"Do you approve or disapprove of schools giving courses in sex education?"

|        | Approve | Disapprove | No opinion |
|--------|---------|------------|------------|
| Latest | 77%     | 16%        | 7%         |
| 1970   | 65      | 28         | 7          |
| 1969   | 71      | 22         | 7          |
| 1965   | 69      | 22         | 9          |

Those who said they approved of sex education classes were asked the following question:

"Would you approve or disapprove if these courses discussing birth control?"

|        | Approve | Disapprove | No opinion |
|--------|---------|------------|------------|
| Latest | 69%     | 6%         | 2%         |
| 1970   | 36      | 23         | 6          |
| 1969   | 55      | 12         | 4          |
| 1965   | 46      | 18         | 5          |

And finally, the question and results regarding the availability of birth control devices for teens:

"Do you favor or oppose making birth control devices available to teenage boys and girls?"

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| Approve    | 56% |
| Disapprove | 35  |
| No opinion | 9   |

The results reported today are based on personal interviews with 1,518 adults, 413 and older, interviewed in more than 250 scientifically selected localities across the nation during the period Dec. 9-12, 1977.

## GREATER NEVADA HEALTH SYSTEMS AGENCY - AREA PLAN

Family Planning Component - Spring 1979

(Goals, Objectives, Actions)

27

28 Goals and Objectives

29

## 30 Goal

31

32 Accurate information on reproduction, sexuality and  
33 fertility control should be available as part of a full range  
34 of family planning services for all persons who request  
35 and desire these services.

36

37 Objectives

38

39

40 Family planning services should be increased to meet  
41 additional demand of at least 2,000 persons in rural counties  
42 by the end of 1981.

43

44 Family planning services provided by Washoe County  
45 District Health Department and Planned Parenthood  
46 of Northern Nevada should be increased to meet  
47 additional demand of at least 1,500 persons by the  
48 end of 1980.

49

50 In Washoe County, community education presentations  
51 concerning family planning and sexual responsibility  
52 should be made available to at least 6,000 people  
53 in 1980 and 6,500 people in 1981.

54

55

56

57

58

59

00  
01 In rural counties at least one public presentation  
02 directed toward both adults and teenagers on family  
03 planning and sexuality should be presented in each county  
04 by the end of 1980.  
05

06 Education in sexuality, reproduction, fertility control  
07 and decision making should be available by 1984  
08 as part of public school curriculum -- preferably as part  
09 of a sequential, integrated health curriculum. Such  
10 education should be age appropriate, developed with  
11 community input, and should present varying points of view  
12 in an objective manner. Parents should approve or  
13 disapprove of their children's participation in the  
14 class/course.  
15

16 Public school teachers who wish to teach courses in  
17 sexuality, reproduction and fertility control should have  
18 completed, by 1984, a minimum number of credits in course(s)  
19 covering values, decision-making, anatomy, physiology,  
20 general health, sexuality, reproduction, and fertility  
21 control (credits and specific requirements to be determined  
22 be the State Department of Education).  
23

24 Recommended Actions  
25

- 26 a. Increasing the amount of provider time and training to meet the  
27 demand for family planning services and general community  
28 education requests in order to maintain a viable program.  
29
- 30 b. GNHSA should support continued local, state, and  
31 federal funding of community education presentations  
32 as developed by the Washoe County District Health Department,  
33 Planned Parenthood of Northern Nevada and the State  
34 Division of Health.  
35
- 36 c. A Greater Nevada family planning council should be  
37 developed with membership open to all those involved  
38 in family planning in Greater Nevada, with the following  
39 functions:  
40
- 41 \* Communication and cooperative planning with its  
42 counterpart in Clark County.  
43
  - 44 \* Planning for funding and legislative change.  
45
  - 46 \* Data collection and sharing of ideas and materials.  
47
  - 48 \* Cooperative sponsorship of community education  
49 in family planning for health professionals.  
50
  - 51 \* Develop approaches to implement objective 5 and 6  
52 above.  
53
- 54  
55  
56  
57  
58

My name is Ann Silver and since September 1978 I have coordinated the Teen Education and Outreach Project sponsored by the Washoe County Health Dept. and Planned Parenthood of Northern Nevada. I have spoken to approximately 2,500 students between 10 and 18-yrs. of age in school settings. I was invited at the request of individual teachers in Washoe County, Douglas County, and Carson City and each student needed parental permission to attend my class.

The course covers anatomy and physiology, reproduction, sexual responsibility, and decision-making. Birth Control methods are discussed if requested by the teacher. Questions are encouraged throughout the class and the great amount of class time is spent answering numerous questions posed by students - questions which demand accurate answers and stimulate responsible consideration.

It is an odd fact that in our society, while we demand a license before operating a car, a valid I. D. before a drink, or a parent's signature before early marriage, there is no such procedure required for sexual relations - one need not be mature, well-informed, or even protected against pregnancy. And yet, the consequence of this activity carries a higher risk than does an illegal beer. Why do we assume that something as serious as sexual activity should be ignored in educational settings where the subject can best be offered with suitable, instructional material and well-trained educators?

Those consistently opposed to any form of sexual responsibility classes in schools cite probable, increased sexual activity as a reason to keep silent about the subject. More than less information is not dangerous; the danger is in reliance on myths, misconceptions, and rumor. In the case of teenage sexuality, ignorance is not bliss. Rather, ignorance fosters irresponsibility, fear, and often, an unplanned pregnancy. Critics also assert that sex education belongs in the home. Certainly, it should begin in the home. But too often, parents are ill-equipped, embarrassed, or too emotionally involved to provide factual and objective answers on this subject. Parent training courses need to be offered in conjunction with their children's education in order to facilitate communication in an area often relegated to secret conversations, locker-rooms, and street-talk. Parents indicate their approval: out of 2,500 students participating in my classes, only four (4) were withdrawn due to parental objection.

Perhaps, in the midst of the abortion controversy, education in sexual responsibility should be stressed as a preventative measure - young people considering a sexual relationship would better realize the gravity of such a decision and, understanding the emotional and physical risks involved, would choose either to abstain or to use proper protection.

Rather than a necessary evil, sexual education should be considered an integral part of one's learning - a proper, well-educated foundation on which an individual can make mature and responsible decisions.

*Testimony*  
Wednesday, April 4, 1979

*Presented by:* Dr. Sandra Swinney  
Educator/Researcher, UNR

Assembly Education Committee: Chairperson Vergiels  
Assemblypersons: Craddock, Banner, Hayes, Stewart,  
Westall, Malone, Wagner, Webb

As a professional in education for the past fifteen (15) years, I have been associated with young persons ranging from students in junior high school to graduate students at the University. One factor remains constant in my personal contacts with students. Young people are seeking answers to questions about their own personal development, their sexuality, and their decisions about personal sexual responsibility. Participating in sexual activity is on-going and will continue to be. We, in this room, cannot control the emotions which occur in young persons and which stimulate sexual intercourse! It is going to occur, with or without our varying opinions on the matter.

To retain the attitude that "education about sexuality fosters promiscuity" or "don't bring it up in the classroom and they 'won't know about it.'" is simply not accurate or realistic. The attitude that these matters "should be taught in the home" is certainly one kind of ideal but from the majority of my contacts with young persons, it is NOT happening in the home.

My primary message in regards to education in sexuality is that RESPONSIBILITY for one's own actions must be stressed. If a young person can realize the possible outcomes of certain behavior, they may (or may not) protect themselves from possible life-long penalties such as giving birth at twelve or fathering a child before fifteen.

One specific activity which I wish to share with this Committee is my volunteer experience with the Cyesis Program. It is an educational alternative and part of the Washoe County School District in Reno. Cyesis is the Greek word for pregnant and has been used to in this program to identify an option offered to junior and senior high school age girls who become pregnant and wish to continue their education. During my work with the pregnant young women, the following observations were made:

1. Young persons are ignorant about sexual matters.

As part of my role as volunteer at the Cyesis program, I helped to increase student's reading ability. From my personal library, I shared the two books by Peter Mayle entitled "Where Did I Come From" and "What's Happening to Me." These resources are illustrated and present straight forward information about personal development and changes during adolescence. The young women actually wore the jacket cover off the books. It would have been appropriate to have a third book entitled "What Has Happened to me." I am convinced that one seventh grade student



had no idea how she became pregnant. The information was just not a part of her being!

2. Sexual responsibility should be stressed.

It seems to me to be fairly simple that if certain behavior is to be engaged in, there are potential results of that behavior, i.e., pregnancy in the case of sexual intercourse. To carry this idea further, if the potential results of sexual intercourse are covered in a well-planned and executed educational program, then possible protective measures could be examined in an atmosphere which provides ACCURATE information rather than the "peer lingo" which is often confusing and inaccurate.

3. Students are asking for information about sexuality.

In a summary of a report from the 1978 Governor's Youth Conference sponsored by the Nevada Advisory Council on Children and Youth, approximately 280 youth from Nevada's high schools voted to approve a recommendation under the topic area Student/Youth Rights. The recommendation is as follows:

There should be a booklet published on the subject of sex and drug education. It should be distributed in required classes, and should begin being distributed in required classes at the seventh grade level. We understand that these are heavy subjects, but they are happening around us and are definitely subjects that cannot be ignored. If there is a possible way to prevent children from having children, or youths from ignorantly harming their minds and bodies, possibly distributing these booklets with strong facts on the subject of sex and drug education could be one answer.

To counter this recommendation with the idea that youth are too young to know what they need is to avoid valuable opinions from the very persons who have most at stake when accurate information is limited or unavailable.

In summary, I hope the members of this Committee will hear the ideas of Nevada youth as well as respond to the testimony of persons who have been involved with the results of closed attitudes and limited opportunities within a school setting. It seems advantageous to make available accurate information from teachers, counselors, and nurses to elementary and secondary students desiring such content.

All of us bring to this room today varying backgrounds and personal experiences which help formulate our opinions and attitudes on controversial issues. I invite all of you to visit a program similar to Cyesis which collects in a room the "products" of limited or nonexistent information regarding sexual responsibility. It won't take long to realize we as decision-makers in the legislature, in education, and in social service agencies, have got to do something. The current state of affairs is not curtailing sexual activity nor is it reducing the current epidemic birth rate among teenagers.

# HIGH-SCHOOL SEX KNOWLEDGE TEST

The questionnaire reproduced in part below is recommended for use by High School Students on PAGE 54 of the SAN MATEO COUNTY FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION TEACHER'S RESOURCE GUIDE--Grades 9-12. The entire questionnaire of 80 questions is available from Family Life Publications, Box 6725, Durham, North Carolina.

→ THERE ARE FIVE SIECUS BOARD MEMBERS ON THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF  
FAMILY LIFE PUBLICATIONS

## SEX KNOWLEDGE INVENTORY - Form X Revised (multiple-choice questions)

### Question No.

5. How long does a well adjusted couple make a single act of sex relations last?
- As long as possible.
  - No longer than necessary.
  - Until the woman is satisfied.
  - Until the man is satisfied.
  - As long as it is pleasing to both.
10. In some women sexual excitement causes a noticeable enlargement and firmness of the clitoris. Other women become sexually excited with no noticeable change in the clitoris. How do these women differ in strength of sex desire and capacity for orgasm?
- Absence of clitoral response indicates low desire and low capacity.
  - Women with no clitoral response require direct clitoral stimulation.
  - Noticeable clitoral response is unrelated to desire or capacity.
  - An enlarged and firm clitoris indicates capacity for vaginal orgasm.
13. What is the main reason for sex play before sex relations?
- To make the woman's sex organs ready for sex relations.
  - To reduce sexual excitement in the man.
  - To make sex relations more satisfying for both.
  - To help a woman satisfy sex needs a man does not have.
  - To make the man's sex organs ready for sex relations.
15. When she is sexually excited a woman's clitoris may be noticeably enlarged and quite firm. What is likely to happen to the enlarged clitoris as the woman progresses in sex desire to readiness for sex relations?
- It will be longer and more exposed, for contact in sex relations.
  - It will be larger, longer and more firm.
  - It will be smaller, shorter, and less firm.
  - It will be withdrawn beneath protective folds of flesh.
  - There will be no noticeable change in its size or location.
16. What kind of behavior in relation to the clitoris will a husband be more likely to bring his wife to readiness for sex relations and orgasm?
- By touching and rubbing it in all sex play.
  - By avoiding it and adjacent areas at all times.
  - By limiting playing with it to early phases of sexual excitement.
  - By stronger direct stimulation of it as sex desire increases.
  - By maintaining direct stimulation to it during sex relations.

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|                                           | Whose responsibility | Harmless to user?     | Side effects          | Frequency of use required | Timing in relation to intercourse | Interference with intercourse                                | Medical consultation required | Initial cost (approx.)            | Yearly cost (approx.)                |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Foaming tablets                           | Wife                 | OK                    | See note <sup>1</sup> | With each intercourse     | Less than 1 hour before           | -                                                            | -                             | \$1                               | \$13                                 |
| Suppositories                             | Wife                 | OK                    | See note <sup>1</sup> | With each intercourse     | Less than 1 hour before           | -                                                            | -                             | \$1.47                            | \$19                                 |
| Sponge with liquid or powder              | Wife                 | OK                    | See note <sup>1</sup> | With each intercourse     | Less than 6 hours before          | Bulk may be objectionable                                    | -                             | \$2.50                            | \$6 or \$12 <sup>2</sup>             |
| Rhythm <sup>3</sup> method calendar alone | Wife and Husband     | OK                    | -                     | -                         | -                                 | 8-10 days abstinence per cycle, more if wide cycle variation | For maximum effectiveness     | None or cost of consultation      | None or cost of medical consultation |
| Withdrawal <sup>3</sup>                   | Husband              | See note <sup>4</sup> | See note <sup>4</sup> | With each intercourse     | Just before climax                | See column at left                                           | -                             | -                                 | -                                    |
| Douche                                    | Wife                 | OK                    | -                     | With each intercourse     | Immediately after                 | See column at left                                           | -                             | \$3.50 - \$5 for douche apparatus | -                                    |

1. Chemical contraceptives are acceptable to most users, but some brands may cause irritation to some. If irritation is felt, try another brand, or another type.
2. Where this reference appears, the cost estimate is based on nightly use of the product. In all other cases, it is based on 156 uses per year (3 times a week).
3. The reliability of all methods varies with care in use; this is particularly true of the rhythm method and of withdrawal. If extreme care is assumed, both methods can be ranked in group 2.
4. Some psychiatrists warn against possible harmful emotional effects on both partners.

NOTE: This was brought home by a twelfth grade boy at Pacific Palisades High School. Given out by gyn coach.

Parenthood which also sits on the board of advisors of this clinic setting. Can Cincinnati do anything about this? Yes, but it will be difficult, in order to alter the policy for these adolescent clinics by the Board of Health, the Human Resources Committee, to which this matter has been referred, must act. This committee is composed of Councilmen Walter Beckjord, Kenneth Blackwell, Thomas Brush and David Mann. ACTION: Please take a minute to phone or write these gentlemen and inform them of your feelings on this matter.

Cincinnati schools being able to make up her mind on abortion for adequate information about both sides of this issue. She gets no accurate facts about development or about the dangers of abortion from Planned Parenthood, or the other commercial abortion chambers.

Unless she is exposed to these facts in schools — she will never know. An attempt will be made to have the presentation reconsidered using slightly different words.

We will keep you posted.

### WHAT CAN YOU DO?

1. Make your wishes known to the members of Cincinnati City Council and to the elected officials of the satellite cities around Cincinnati. The influence of Cincinnati Board of Health is pervasive throughout the entire county and all citizens will be affected. Certain other legal remedies are being investigated by volunteer attorneys.
2. Most importantly, you could request from the Coalition for Community Rights, P.O. Box 38338, Cincinnati 45238 a speaker to come to your next club, civic, church or other type meeting to discuss this issue and to show the type of "sex education" that is being thrust upon our children; If ever there was an education to promiscuity and social and family chaos, this is it. The presentation includes two movies that have been shown by Planned Parenthood to adolescents in this city, followed by a thorough discussion of the problems and possible solutions, and a brief comparison to countries like Denmark which are a few years ahead of us on this type of "adolescent care."
3. Volunteer your help to the Coalition and send a donation for their newsletter which will outline further action.

**DENMARK — Did It Work?** — The nation of Denmark is a few years ahead of us on the type of adolescent sex counseling and treatment mentioned in the article above. It is the wealthiest nation on the continent of Europe, has almost no poverty, and has cradle-to-grave care for all of its citizens. Its intelligence level is high. The Danes traditionally are a vigorous and conservative people.

Pornography was legalized there in 1967. Sex education was made compulsory in the schools in 1970 and was soon integrated into the curriculum. Abortion-on-demand until 12 weeks was legalized in 1973. Many former sexual practices listed as crimes were declared no longer to be crimes and were removed from the statute books. These included homosexuality, statutory rape, indecent exposure, and a variety of other practices. This resulted in a decline in the total number of sexual crimes reported, as one might expect, for there are now, by definition, fewer "crimes."

The ultimate has been achieved in Denmark; for no child, no matter how small, does not know all of the physical details of human reproduction, of intercourse, of contraceptives, how to use them, and how to obtain them free. To most secularist sex educators, Denmark has achieved a utopian goal. What has been the result?

Assault rape has increased 300%. Venereal disease in the above 20 age group has increased 200%. In the 16-20 age group, it has increased 250% and in the under 15 age group, it has increased 400%. Abortions have increased 500%. Illegitimate pregnancy has doubled. Living together without benefit of marriage has increased to a total of 15% of all households, but in spite of this, the divorce rate in the last six years has doubled.

Hasn't anything declined? Yes, two things. The birthrate has declined to the lowest figure in recorded history, now being way under replacement rate for the dying nation. The other figure that has been lowered has been the age of first intercourse.

**DOESN'T CONTRACEPTIVE TEACHING LOWER ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES?** — That would seem to be a logical result? If one were to teach teenagers all about contraceptives, how to use them, and how to obtain them, wouldn't that result in fewer pregnancies? That certainly is the hope of the U.S. Department of HEW in its upcoming push for "sex education." That certainly is the belief of International Planned Parenthood, of our own Department of Public Health, and of many other liberals who look no further than what they think would be the result if such education were universal. The experience of Denmark as noted above seems quite obvious. That experience has been duplicated almost everywhere that intensive education to sexual activity and contraceptives has been pushed. What actually happens is that the use of contraceptives does increase, but the degree of sexual promiscuity, and the amount of premarital intercourse among teenagers, increases far more rapidly. This results in more pregnancies and more abortions than if this type of teaching had not been done in the first place. To attempt the program the Cincinnati Board of Health is planning will be clearly counterproductive as it has been elsewhere. It is a bankrupt policy. A quote from Dr. Kingsley Davis from "The American Family in Relation to Demographic Change" says it very well.

"The current belief that illegitimacy will be reduced if teenage girls are given an effective contraceptive is an extension of the same reasoning that created the problem in the first place. It reflects the willingness to face problems of social control and social discipline while trusting some technical device to extricate society of its difficulties. The irony is that our current rise in illegitimacy has occurred precisely while contraception was becoming more, rather than less, widespread and respectable."

**HIGH SCHOOL BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC** — Right in the school? Why not, that is the logical goal of the type of thinking described above. How about having it operated by Planned Parenthood and have it provide "maximum availability of contraceptive information"? Give it some community support through PTA and health department officials and a grant from the Junior League. OK, now select an inner city metropolitan area with a large black population and get a qualified black female physician to do the exams and counseling.

Sound like a liberal's dream come true? Yes, perhaps so. Interestingly enough, it is happening in Woodson High School in Washington, D.C. It was not picketed or subject to any obvious negative community pressure or criticism. In short, it has everything going for it - at least from a liberal humanist view.

Strangely however, it isn't working. In fact, after two years the very "existence of the clinic at Woodson is in jeopardy."

Why not? What went wrong? Apparently, a combination of factors. The children didn't want to be seen going into the clinic by their peers nor did they want their parents to know. There was opposition by local doctors who objected to the distribution of contraceptives without parental consent. Many doctors "think the clinic promotes teenage sexual activity."

Few students use it, in fact, only half the number needed to make it justify its cost even though a survey showed that almost all of them knew it was there and available to them.

Other secondary schools "have requested information" about the program — none has seen fit to set up their own clinic after getting the full story. —

It's not difficult to see why! ("Teaching Sexual Responsibility to Teens" Sexual Medicine Today, Feb. 78 p. 37-39)

EXHIBIT H

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