

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 29, 1996

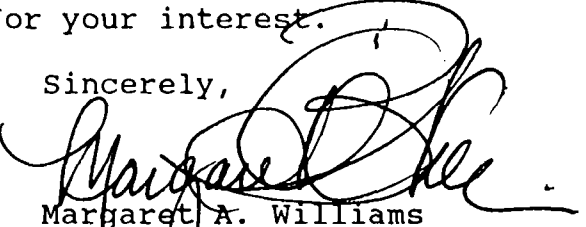
Mary T. Giliberti
917 Sycamore Drive
Decatur, GA 30030

Dear Ms. Giliberti:

Thank you for inquiring about a position in the Office of the First Lady. Unfortunately, there is nothing available at this time.

However, I will forward your resume to the Office of Presidential Personnel. Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,



Margaret A. Williams
Chief of Staff to the
First Lady

February 19, 1996

Ms. Maggie Williams
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Office of the First Lady
Old Executive Office Building, Rm. 100
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Williams:

I am writing to apply for a position as a member of the First Lady's staff. I have a longstanding commitment to improving the lives of poor children and would value the opportunity to work for Mrs. Clinton, who has been such an outspoken advocate for children and families.

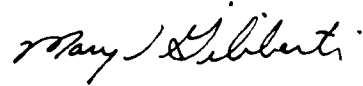
I attended Yale Law School with the goal of working on behalf of children. I spent two years in a student clinical program representing families and children with disabilities in cases involving special education and EPSDT Medicaid services. During that time, I co-authored an article criticizing Medicaid's nursing services for severely disabled children. While at Yale, I also received a Mary McCarthy fellowship, allowing me to spend a summer representing families on the verge of homelessness in a class action law suit to increase AFDC shelter grants. Through my research and advocacy, I have become familiar with many federal statutes and programs that affect children's health, education and economic welfare.

After graduating from law school, I clerked for Judge Phyllis Kravitch on the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta. Mrs. Clinton became acquainted with Judge Kravitch when the judge received a Margaret Brent Award from the ABA Commission on Women and the Profession. The clerkship required extensive research and writing skills as well as an ability to work cooperatively in a small office. After the clerkship, I was awarded a Skadden Fellowship to represent indigent adults and children with psychiatric disabilities at the Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law. My job responsibilities included drafting articles, giving trainings, and litigating cases. I gave presentations at many annual conferences for organizations such as the National Legal Aid and Defender Society, the President's Committee for the Employment of People with Disabilities, the National Association of Protection and Advocacy Systems, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. I also lobbied federal agencies on behalf of my clients and networked with other advocates to coordinate our lobbying efforts.

The Bazelon Center did not have the funding to retain my services after the fellowship and I have returned to work for Judge Kravitch while searching for a position which will allow me to use my skills to assist children and families. Please feel free to contact Judge Kravitch

for a reference at (404) 331-6836. If you know of any other appropriate opportunities in the federal government, I would appreciate knowing about them. I can be reached during the day at (404) 331-6039 and in the evening at (404) 373-6903. In the event that a position is not currently available, perhaps you can keep my resume on file. I can always be reached at my parent's number: (516) 826-6850. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Mary T. Giliberti".

Mary T. Giliberti

MARY T. GILIBERTI

917 Sycamore Drive
Decatur, GA 30030
(404) 373-6903

EDUCATION

YALE LAW SCHOOL, J.D. June 1992
Activities: Disability Law Clinic Supervisor; Yale Journal on Regulation;
First Generation Professionals; Yale Law Women; St. Thomas More Soup Kitchen.

HARVARD COLLEGE, B.A. Economics June 1988
Honors: Phi Beta Kappa; *Magna Cum Laude*

EXPERIENCE

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS, ELEVENTH CIRCUIT Atlanta, GA
1992-1993; 1995-1996.
Clerkship with Judge Phyllis Kravitch. Assisted judge in preparation
for oral arguments and in research and writing of opinions.

BAZELON CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH LAW Washington DC
Fall 1993 - Fall 1995.
Skadden Fellowship. Participated in seven week hearing concerning the
conditions in Alabama's mental health and mental retardation institutions.
Reviewed documents, conducted expert tours, took depositions, drafted
motions, wrote trial briefs, and examined witnesses at trial. Co-counseled
cases involving employment discrimination and children's health; gave
presentations and wrote article on the Americans with Disabilities Act.

NASSAU/SUFFOLK LAW SERVICES Hempstead, NY
Summer 1992.
Mary McCarthy Fellowship to assist homeless women and children.
Drafted motions for class action to increase AFDC shelter grants.

DISABILITY RIGHTS EDUCATION & DEFENSE FUND Berkeley, CA
Summer 1991.
Internship drafting briefs, pleadings, affidavits and discovery
requests in cases involving education, access and civil rights violations.

PUBLICATIONS

Giliberti & Lucht, Restrictions on Nursing Care for Children: A Policy That
Saves No Dollars and Makes No Sense, 9 Yale L. & Pol'y Rev. 13 (1991).

The Application of the Americans With Disabilities Act to Distinctions Based
On Mental Disability in Employer Provided Health and Long Term
Disability Insurance Plans, Mental & Physical Disability L. Rep. (1994)

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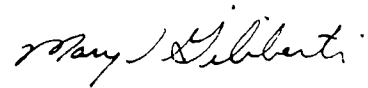
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Mary T. Giliberti". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Mary T. Giliberti

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

File

December 4, 1995

Ms. Tyme Gadson
WTN Productions
1995 Broadway
New York, New York 10023

Dear Ms Gadson:

Thank-you very much for your letter and your kind offer to help target the youth vote for the next Presidential election.

You have some interesting insights into the priorities of the 18-24 year old voter. You also have some valuable skills and experience. I have taken the liberty of sending your letter to Ann Lewis, Communications Director of the Re-Elect Campaign for her review.

While I don't know if the Re-elect is in the process of hiring at this time, regardless of outcome, I hope that you remain active in the political process.

Sincerely,


Margaret A. Williams
Chief of Staff
to the First Lady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

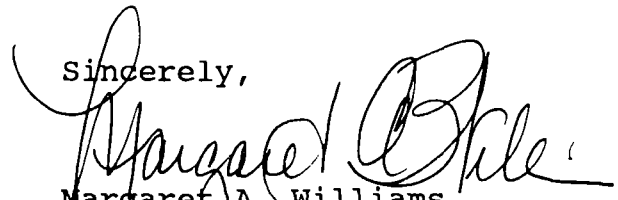
October 3, 1995

Jane Garland
11531 Well Spring Court
Cupertino, California 95014

Dear Ms. Garland:

Thank you very much for expressing your support and for your offer to help. I have forwarded your materials to the campaign. I expect you will hear from them soon.

Sincerely,



Margaret A. Williams
Chief of Staff to the
First Lady

**Jane Garland
11531 Well Spring Court
Cupertino, California 95014**

September 24, 1995

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

Dear Mrs. Clinton;

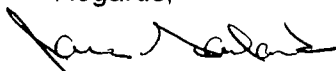
Please find attached my curriculum vitae. I have worked as a child advocate, early childhood educator, administrator, lobbyist, spokesperson, news editor, grant writer and graphic designer. My broad-based background includes public and private policy formulation along with excellent presentation, analytical and computer skills.

I am at a unique time in my life. The youngest of my four sons recently graduated from Cornell University, and joined the Teach for America program in Compton, California. My three older sons are well established in various fields. My husband was recently appointed Vice President of a new start-up Biotechnology company in Silicon Valley, and expects to remain in California through 1996. The family's move to California from New Jersey now places me in the position of choosing what to do next professionally.

I would like to put my career on hold for a year, and volunteer to work with you and the President to help restore the momentum towards reaching the Democratic ideals of a fully free and fair American society. I have the energy and talent, but now need your help directing me to the appropriate individuals and groups in the campaign who can use someone with my skills and background.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Jane Garland', with a stylized, flowing script.

Jane Garland

Jane Garland

11531 Well Spring Court, Cupertino, CA 95014

Phone (408) 996-9128

Fax (408) 996-9214

GARLANDBNJ@AOL.com

Summary

- Experienced administrator, public relations and information manager
- Broad background in public and private policy formulation
- Skilled in the application of computer-based techniques
- Excellent presentation and analytical skills
- Organized, highly personable, self-starter

Professional Employment

Dec. 1995 to Present	Consultant HandsNet Computer Information Service Association for Children of New Jersey NJ Department of Human Services
Jan. 1991 to Dec.1995	Association for Children of New Jersey Information Services Director • public policy analysis and advocacy • performed public and media relations • prepared statistical reports and spreadsheets • designed graphs, charts, surveys and reports • wrote grants, proposals, and newsletters • established community collaborations • fund development • managed programs and budgets • computer and graphics arts training • designed and maintained databases
Jan. 1990 to Jan. 1991	Essex County Department of Citizen Services Coordinator • established and managed two county children's centers • public relations and information manager • wrote grants and reports • administered program and budget • designed brochures and manuals • trained and managed staff of ten • developed curriculums • fund development
June 1984 to Jan. 1990	Montclair Children's Center Executive Director
Sept. 1980 to June 1984	Orange Board of Education Primary Team Leader/Teacher

Sept. 1977 to Aug. 1980	Hoffmann LaRoche Children's Center Associate Director
June 1973 to Sept. 1977	Morristown Children's Center Executive Director
Sept. 1970 to June 1973	Mountain Lakes Board of Education Teacher

Professional Experience

Adjunct Professor Essex County College

Consultant Programs for Parents, Newark Office on Children, DYFS Advisory Council, Essex County Child Care Coalition, NJ Family Preservation Services, Creative Alternatives, Mutual Benefit Corporation, Programs for Parents, Family and Children's Services of Essex County, United Way of Essex County, Atlantic County, Morris County, and Hunterdon County

Presentations Television: *Another View* and *Caucus New Jersey*
Radio: *New Jersey Today*
Children's Defense Fund: *Using Data to Change Policy*
National Association for Child Advocates: *Building Databases*
Kids Count National: *Choosing Indicators*
New Brunswick Tomorrow: *Options for Children*
Paterson Education Fund: *What the Data Tells Us*
Essex Children in Crisis: *How Data Can Improve Outcomes*
Leadership in Education: *Creating Collaborations*
Family Preservation Services: *Computerization Skills*

Participant National Commission on Children Summit, Washington, D.C.
Kids Count National, Baltimore MD
RU for KIDS, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ

Committees National Advisory Panel Child Care Action Campaign
Governor's Children's Services Planning Council
Governor's Child Care Advisory Council
Human Services Computerization Council
Human Services Policy Development Board
United Way Program Committee

Awards New Jersey County Achievement Award
Essex County Employee of the Year Award

Computer Proficiency Word Perfect, Word, Power Point, Harvard Graphics, Astound, Charisma, Quattro Pro, Excel, Access, Q & A, Milestones, Microsoft Publisher, HandsNet, America On-line, CompuServe and Internet

Education William Paterson College
Education BA, June 1970

References

Cecilia Zalkind
Director, Children's Legal Resource Center
Association for Children of New Jersey
35 Halsey Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(201) 643-3876 work
(201) 783-5342 home

Cynthia Rice
Staff Attorney
Association for Children of New Jersey
35 Halsey Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(201) 643-3876 work
(201) 670-7479 home

Len Feldman
Chief, Bureau of Research
Division of Youth and Family Services
NJ Department of Human Services
Trenton, New Jersey 08865
(609) 292-8510 work

STATE OF CHILDHOOD

Kids Count finds children in urban areas faring poorly

By DONNA LEUSNER

When it comes to the health and well-being of our children, there are two New Jersey's. One for the rich and the other for the poor, according to a study of child welfare released yesterday.

The third annual Kids Count report of the status of children ranked counties on a dozen key indicators of child health. Results varied widely from county to county: Affluent Hunterdon replaced Morris with the best overall composite rank while Essex, whose children by far are confronted with the most and worst social ills, ranked worst among the 21 counties.

In Hunterdon, 2.9 percent of the children live below the poverty line compared with Essex, where 21.9 percent do. The top four counties—Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex and Bergen—ranked above the state average in all 12 measures of child health.

Essex ranked last in seven of the dozen categories measured: The number of children receiving no prenatal care is 254 percent above the state average of 1.3 percent of all live births; the number of children on welfare exceeds the state average by 145 percent; the child abuse and neglect rate is 88 percent worse than the state average of 8.3 per 1,000 children and the number of children cared for outside their homes is 111 percent above the state average of 4.5 placements per 1,000 children.

Essex also ranked last in percentage of babies born with low birth-weight, number of children receiving food stamps and the number of children who die before their first birthday (infant mortality).

In infant mortality, Essex ranks 49 percent worse than the state average, which is 8.8 per 1,000 live births. Its rate of babies born with low birth-weight is 44 percent worse than the state average of 7.5 percent of the 121,358 births in 1991. The number of children collecting food stamps is 141 percent more than the state average of 153 youngsters per 1,000 children.

"Some say we are holding our own under poor economic conditions. Some say we have highly successful programs addressing these issues. But many believe these numbers show that we have become not one state but two New Jerseys: one for children born to the well-off and another for



Kelly Scalera of Berkeley Heights holds a copy of the Kids Count report as during a press conference in the Statehouse Rotunda

children born to the less fortunate," said Jane Garland, Kids Count coordinator for the state.

"Where there is wealth there is better outcome for children. Where you have a high child poverty rate and a high minority rate, you have bad outcomes," Garland said.

Overall, children in major urban areas fare poorly in comparison to suburban children. Thus, counties with large urban populations tend to rank lowest in the state.

Three of the 18 largest cities (Newark, Irvington and East Orange) profiled in the data book are in Essex and none in Hunterdon, Morris and Sussex.

Two of the 18 largest cities, however, scored above the state average in all categories: Dover Township in Ocean County and Clifton in Passaic County. Woodbridge was above the

the country, has moved down to 18th place from 11th last year.

The report was released in the Statehouse Rotunda in Trenton during a ceremony attended by First Lady Lucinda Florio, Senate President Donald DiFrancesco (R-Umatilla), Human Services Commissioner William Waldman and Public Advocate Zulima Farber.

"There is still to a great degree a gap between the children in urban areas and suburban areas," said Waldman. "It certainly presents a challenge to me."

While there have been improvements in some key areas like child abuse and child death rates, Waldman said, "there are also some areas of concern." Among them, he cited increases over last year in the number of teenagers committed to detention centers and in the number of children living apart from their families in foster care, group homes or other residential treatment centers.

While the state says the number of mentally and physically handicapped children it places outside the state has dropped from 306 to 297, the out-of-home placement rate jumped from 3.7 per 1,000 children to 4.5 percent.

DiFrancesco called the statistics an "eye-opener. In many areas, we are not where we hope to be and in other areas we have made progress."

Despite the economy, the study found the rankings and performance of the state's 21 counties have remained fairly constant over the three years the Kids Count project has been keeping track.

"Statistically, we're treading water. The negligible improvements and the negligible declines we're seeing this year are just that—negligible," said Ciro Scalera, executive director of the Association for Children of New Jersey. As the state's leading child advocacy program, ACNJ administers the Kids Count project.

While the state may be holding its own, Garland said, "that's not good enough."

Statewide, the percentage of low birth-weight babies fell slightly as did the infant mortality rate and the percentage of women lacking prenatal care. The number of children on welfare fell while the number of adults increased. According to the state Department of Human Services, there

"The negligible improvements and the negligible declines we're seeing this year are just that—negligible."

Ciro Scalera,
child advocate

state average in all categories except its teen death rate, which is 5 percent above the state average of 5.8 deaths per 10,000 teens.

Nationally, New Jersey, with the second highest per capita income in

Please turn to next page

Indicators rank affluent Hunterdon at top of list

From preceding page

are about 1,000 more families on welfare than last year's total of 127,000 but there are fewer children: 244,000 compared to last year's 254,000.

Births to teens fell from 41 per 1,000 teens to 40. The number of children receiving food stamps in Essex, Camden, Hudson and Cumberland counties is more than 50 percent above the state average, the report found.

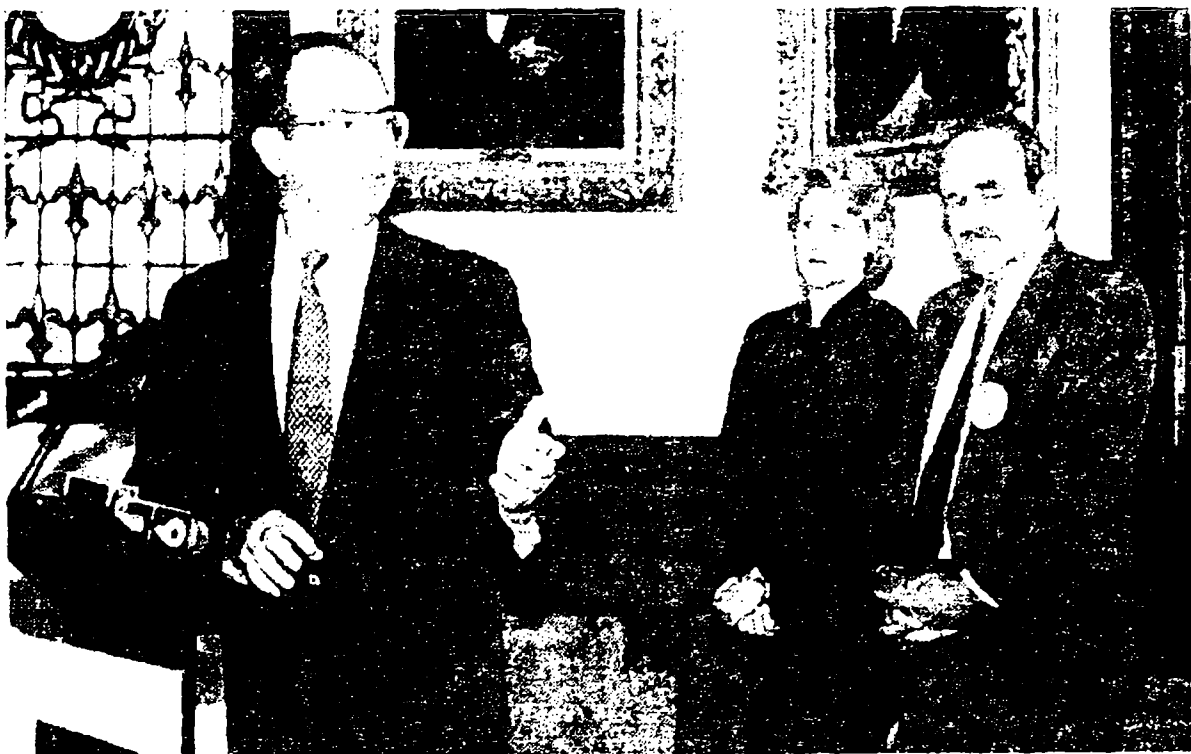
In overall ranking, Morris had the second best performance of the counties, followed by Sussex, Bergen, Somerset, Middlesex, Burlington, Gloucester, Warren, Ocean, Monmouth, Union, Salem, Mercer, Passaic, Cumberland, Hudson, Atlantic, Cape May, Camden and Essex.

For the second consecutive year, the report also includes the results of a Rutgers University/Eagleton Poll gauging the public's perception of how children's needs are being addressed by government and political candidates.

Seventy-three percent of the 800 people polled said government is not doing enough to address problems facing children today while 22 percent feel it is doing enough and the remaining 5 percent had no opinion.

When asked how much attention political candidates give to children's issues during campaigns, 13 percent said "a great deal," 33 percent said "some," 37 percent "not too much," 10 percent said they pay "no attention at all," and 2 percent said they didn't know.

Slightly more than three-fourths, 74 percent of state residents believe that candidates should be paying



(Photo by Frank Giacomini)

Senate President Donald DiFrancesco (R-Union) comments on the Kids Count report on the health status of children. Listening are first lady Lucinda Florio and Human Services Commissioner William Waldman.

'Where you have a high child poverty rate and a high minority rate, you have bad outcomes.'

— Jane Garland,
Kids Count co-director

more attention to children's issues in campaigns, while 19 percent say candidates are paying about the right amount of attention. 3 percent say they should be paying less attention to children's issues and 2 percent had no opinion.

Five-two percent of state residents say they would be willing to pay an additional \$100 a year to support new programs to address the problems cited. An additional 14 percent say they would support such programs

if it cost them \$50 a year and another 24 percent would offer support if it costs \$10 a year. Ten percent said they would not support such programs.

While drug and alcohol problems were cited as the most serious problem facing kids last year, education moved to top priority this year with 32 percent. The next most commonly cited were drugs and alcohol, lack of family values, other family problems, crime and violence, lack of parental involvement, child abuse, health care, AIDS, the cost of college and other

Better planning is urged for Jersey to raise a C-minus on state of kids

By DONNA LEUSNER

If government programs for children were better coordinated, New Jersey could improve the C-minus grade it got on a report card on the state of its children yesterday, according to a child advocacy group.

The report card was issued by the Association for Children of New Jersey, a non-profit child advocacy group that based its findings on an annual report ranking New Jersey 21st among the 50 states in the well-being of its children.

At a time when the state can't afford to pump millions of new dollars into programs to improve prenatal care and reduce the number of low birthweight babies in the cities, it could improve outcomes by better coordinating the pro-

bility, teen years and education. The best grade was a C plus in health, which included indicators for births to teens, births to women receiving no prenatal care, births at low birth weight, infant mortality rate and child death rate.

"In health care, we should be doing better," said Jane Garland, ACNJ information services manager. "New Jersey has some of the best hospitals and pharmaceutical and medical research facilities in the nation. We have the resources and the know-how to make sure that every pregnant woman receives prenatal care, that no child is born unnecessarily small and that no baby has to die because it can't get adequate or timely health care," Garland said.

The worst grade was a D-plus for teen years, which included the state's high juvenile violent crime arrest rate (710 arrests per 100,000 youths in 1991), its poor performance in the federal Job Corps training program (2.9 per 100 eligible, the teen violent death rate—among the lowest in the country—and the number of teens not in school or in the workforce—4.6 percent).

On education, the state scored a C based on the number of children enrolled in Head Start (37 percent of those eligible), the high school graduation rate (79.5) and the number of fourth-graders at or above basic reading proficiency (66 percent).

For economic stability, the state was graded a C-minus, based on the number of children living in poverty (13.4 percent), the maximum welfare benefit for a family of three (\$424), the number of children in single-parent families (23.8 percent) and the child support enforcement collection rate (20 percent).

Doris Sims of the state Office of Child Support Enforcement took issue with the way the child support data was recorded. Collections have steadily increased in recent years but, unlike in some other states, the amount of money owed in New Jersey—\$1.2 billion—is cumulative and dates back to 1975. So it appears as though the collection of \$400 million in 1992 is lower because the overall number is so high, Sims said.

ACNJ Assistant Director Cecilia Zalkind said the report card "is not one to be proud of. It can, however, be the beginning of change, rather than a permanent assessment of our ability to care for our children.



(Photo by Frank DeGiacomo)

Ciro Scalera, right, director of the Association for Children of New Jersey, announces a C-minus grade the state got on its report card on the well-being of its children. Listening at the Trenton press conference are Jane Garland, left, and Cecilia Zalkind, both association members

'All these funds are going into different tracks. Maybe it's time to pitch one or two areas and do some joint planning and pooling of funds to solve some common problems.'

—Ciro Scalera,
ACNJ executive director

grams and resources already in the system, said Ciro Scalera, ACNJ executive director.

"All these funds are going into different tracks," said Scalera. "Maybe it's time to pitch one or two areas and do some joint planning and pooling of funds to solve some common problems," he added.

New Jersey's overall C-minus grade was based on four broad categories of child well-being: health, economic sta-

"To improve these outcomes, we need to prioritize prevention and early intervention services to support and maintain families. We need to undertake a major overhaul of our child and family serving systems. We need to remove the bureaucratic barriers that make access to services difficult. And we need to demand accountability for our investment," Zalkind said.

Zalkind also noted that some of the state's statistics vary widely when minority children are separated out. For example, while the number of children living in poverty statewide is 13.4 percent, it jumps to 27.8 percent for black children. The infant mortality rate for minority infants is more than double that of the state's rate of 8.7. "It is clear that New Jersey remains divided along racial, class and economic lines. As a child growing up in New Jersey, your fu-

ture depends on where you live, the color of your skin and the economic status of your parents," Zalkind said.

When he was appointed human services commissioner by the Whitman administration, William Waldman said he would begin a reorganization of the department to avoid duplication and improve coordination. He is considering creating regional "one-stop shopping centers" where clients of various department services could go to one place instead of different offices for welfare, food stamps, disability determinations or rental assistance.

Asked about the progress of the reorganization, Jim Smith, the assistant commissioner in charge of public affairs, said, "We are still receiving comments and suggestions from people in the community and legislators. We are basically trying to lay the groundwork for a process that will begin shortly."

Essex schools urged to aid kids, families at risk

By ANGELA STEWART

Essex County schools must become after hours resource centers offering parenting classes and other services in order to effectively serve a growing population of "at risk" emotionally disturbed children and their families, a group of child service providers concluded last week.

"It has to be the one safe haven," contended Jane Reimer, a long-time educator in the Newark school district and a board member of The Children's Institute, a non-profit school for emotionally disturbed and autistic children located in Livingston.

A day-long conference entitled "Children in Crisis in Essex County: Meeting the Challenge" produced a host of recommendations from professionals like Reimer, including making mental health services more accessible to this high-risk population and streamlining the bureaucratic process through which these children and their families must pass.

Held at the Highlawn Pavilion of the Eagle Rock Reservation in West Orange, Friday's conference brought together roughly 150 professionals from public schools, the state Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) and other agencies concerned with child and family welfare to come up with ways to improve the county's standing in serving this vulnerable population.

Worst in state

According to Kids Count 1992, a report on the living conditions of children, Essex County for the second year was ranked worst among New Jersey's 21 counties when it comes to meeting the basic needs of children.

"We're not here today to wring our hands and moan or to cast blame," Bruce Ettinger, executive director of the Children's Institute, stated at the outset of the meeting. "We're here to work together and try and focus on the children. Today is not the end. It's the beginning of the long-term effort of collaboration."

Ettinger said recommendations emerging from the conference, which was sponsored by the institute and the Suburban Essex Advisory Council of DYFS, would be presented to state legislators, whose assistance is being sought in developing a county-wide collaborative plan to better serve troubled families.



Photo by Richard Ryska

Jane Garland, Kids Count coordinator, Bruce Ettinger, center, executive director of The Children's Institute, and Nicholas R. Scalera, state director of the Division of Youth and Family Services, before the conference, "Children in Crisis in Essex County: Meeting the Challenge"

Legislators who attended the conference included Sen. Leanna Brown (R-Morris), Sen. Richard Codey (D-Essex) and Assemblywoman Quilla Talmadge (D-Essex).

According to Jane Garland, who coordinated the Kids Count survey in New Jersey, 14 percent of all juvenile arrests are made in Essex County and nearly 20 percent of all children statewide who require out-of-home placements live in the county.

Large network

Nicholas Scalera, director of DYFS, said children from Essex County represent 17 percent of DYFS's statewide caseload. He said most of these children are living at home with their biological or adopted parents.

Two years ago, he said DYFS began a program to address the total needs of troubled children and their families, which provides them with a comprehensive network of social services tailored to the specific needs of each child and their family members.

He said the "Family Support/ Wrap-around Services" initiative, as the program is called, has been successful in reducing out-of-home placements more than 50 percent by providing services to strengthen families and help them become self-sufficient.

"We are discouraging the tendency to view out-of-home placement as a first choice," he said. "We must view it as a last resort."

Patricia Mills, manager of the Maplewood office of DYFS, maintained more must be done to keep troubled adolescents, in particular, with their families. She said many of them are foster children who have experienced

multiple placements and who cannot be stabilized long enough to be properly evaluated.

"The impact on the children is devastating," she said, explaining many of them feel rejection as the result of being shuffled around "night after night."

Guest speaker Daniel Jordan, who is the chief of systems evaluation for the mental health system in Ventura County, Calif., shared with the group a planning model his county has used to develop a successful service-delivery system for children in need of mental health services.

He said the Ventura Model focuses on first identifying children who most need help, and then establishing measurable goals and integrated services to serve this population.

"This is not an approach where you get a pot of money and throw it at a program," he said, explaining there is close monitoring of how and where dollars are being spent.

Jordan said the Ventura Model also promotes the concept of going into correctional institutions or wherever children are, rather than making them and their families seek out mental health services.

He said Essex County's poor standing in the Kids Count survey can

either be viewed as "the biggest problem or the biggest opportunity," and urged participants to take action to improve delivery of services.

Assessing child welfare

Once again, a national study on the welfare of children has shown a mixed bag in the Garden State. While many children are doing quite well, a large number are not.

In fact, despite having the highest median income for families in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, New Jersey ranks just 21st overall in the well-being of children. That is a contradiction that cries out for action.

Jane Garland of the Association for Children of New Jersey, the state's leading child advocacy group, said, "The data says we have two New Jerseys—a New Jersey doing extremely well for its children and another New Jersey not doing well at all." While the state had a median income of \$46,000 in 1991, a very high figure, it still ranked only a little better than midway on the list for children's well-being.

In general, the report by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, "Kids Count '94," continues a dismal trend, painting another negative portrait of child welfare in America. A Carnegie Corp. report issued in early April said the early childhood years have become "a time of peril and loss" for millions of Americans.

Nearly 4 million American children are growing up in "severely depressed" neighborhoods with high poverty rates, female-headed families, uneducated youth, unemployment and reliance on welfare.

The way to improve the lives of children in these locales is to overhaul human services programs and locate them in the neighborhoods they serve. More of the responsibility and the funds for meeting human needs should be in the hands of neighborhood residents and neighborhood institutions.

New Jersey's mixed record is another indication that the state is on the right track in some areas but off base in others. For instance, it was one of only three states where births to single teens did not increase from 1985 to 1991, and the state's violent death rate for teens was among the lowest in the country. On the other hand, New Jersey had an unusually high arrest rate among juveniles for violent crime and saw an increase in the percentage of children living in single-parent families.

The report once again offers us a picture of child welfare in New Jersey and provides an incentive to intensify efforts to improve on the negative statistics. That is necessary for improving the social climate in America and in the Garden State.

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Poor kids losing out in counties

Survey on poverty shows wealthy areas fare better

By CYRIL TUOHY
The Herald & News

Nearly 16 percent of the children in Passaic County live below the poverty level, says a survey released yesterday that concludes that youngsters who grow up in wealthy counties fare better than their inner city peers.

In neighboring Bergen County, only 4.5 percent of children live in poverty, figures show, but nearly 22 percent of the children living in Essex County grow up in poverty.

And in Morris County, only 3 percent of children live in poverty.

"These numbers show that we have become two New Jerseys, one for children born to the well-off and another for children born to the less fortunate," said Jane Garland, coordinator of the Kids Count New Jersey survey.

The survey, the third of its kind compiled by Newark-based Kids Count New Jersey, rated Passaic County worse than the state average in nine of 12 basic indicators.

'These numbers show that we have become two New Jerseys, one for children born to the well-off and another for children born to the less fortunate.'

— Jane Garland,
survey coordinator

Indicators include factors such as birth weight, prenatal care, mortality rates, child abuse, and juvenile arrests.

Overall, Passaic County is the 15th best county for children out of the 21 counties in New Jersey, unchanged from its standing last year.

Passaic County fared better than the state average in only three areas — child death rates, juvenile arrests, and out-of-home placement.

Bergen and Morris counties both fared above the state aver-

KIDS

Continued from Page A1

age for each indicator but Bergen County fell two places, to fourth from second last year and Morris County went from first last year to second this year.

Mark Schiffer, acting director of the Passaic County Board of Social Services, said the recession of the past several years has affected the economic status of families throughout the county.

"Over the last year, people have been utilizing food stamps because of the economy," he said.

Figures released by the survey show that there were 141 per 1,000 children in Passaic County receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits compared to 143 per 1,000 children in 1992 and 130 per 1,000 in 1990.

In Bergen County, only 27 children per 1,000 received AFDC welfare benefits in 1993, the figures show.

HOW THE CHILDREN FARE

	Ranking	Per capita income	% kids under poverty level
BERGEN	4	\$32,557	4.5
ESSEX	21	\$25,355	21.9
HUDSON	17	\$19,184	23.6
MORRIS	2	\$32,043	3.0
PASSAIC	15	\$22,238	15.7
SUSSEX	3	\$24,496	4.2

Source: Kids Count New Jersey.

While the survey information is no surprise to social services professionals, officials with Kids Count New Jersey said the figures are accurate because they are compiled from state and federal census data.

"The report highlighted the need for one New Jersey," said William Waldman, commissioner of the state Human Services Department. "The problem with children is much more pervasive in urban areas and that's where we need to focus our efforts."

In July, the state Corrections Department transferred its community programs for juven-

ile offenders to the Human Services Department.

The Human Services Department oversees the state Division of Youth and Family Services, or DYFS, the largest agency in the state which helps the young.

Jane Adler, director of Division of Youth and Family Services in Passaic County, said she has not seen a copy of the report and declined to comment.

Bergen County, said Garland, has been spared the pockets of poverty — such as the cities of Newark, Passaic and Paterson — afflicting Passaic and Essex counties.

Report: Wealthy Jersey treats its children poorly

By **PHYLLIS PLITCH**
The Trentonian

Despite statistics showing that New Jersey is one of the wealthiest states in the nation, the well-being of its children lags behind many of its poorer counterparts, according to a children's advocacy group.

And in spite of a smaller rate of increase than the national average, New Jersey's juvenile violent crime arrest rate is one of the highest in the nation.

Those are two of the findings in the latest profile generated by Kids Count Data Book, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

The Washington-based foundation provides funding for a network of children's advocacy groups across the country, including New

Jersey.

According to the data, which is gleaned from a variety of sources including the U.S. Bureau of Census, New Jersey's median family income of \$46,900 is the highest in the country.

But despite its top spot in wealth, the state ranks 21st overall in a composite of 10 indicators of child well-being, including infant mortality rates, child death rates and juvenile violent crime arrest rates.

"What we really have here is two New Jerseys," said Jane Garland, the Kids Count coordinator for the Association for Children of New Jersey, a statewide advocacy group.

Although the teen violent death rate in New Jersey is among the lowest in the country, with 37.3 vio-

lent deaths per 100,000 teenagers, New Jersey has the fourth highest rate of violent crime arrests, with 710 arrests per 100,000 teen.

The child poverty rate in New Jersey fell by 17 percent between 1985 and 1991, and at 13 percent, it is below the national average of 20 percent.

But one of every 20 families lives in a severely distressed neighborhood, and more than half of the 87,000 children who live in those neighborhoods live in poverty.

"Many of our children do extremely well," said Garland, "but many children live in extreme poverty and are truly being denied a future."

Garland said one way to combat the problem is by focusing community efforts on early interven-

"What we really have here is two New Jerseys."

— Jane Garland,
Kids Count coordinator

tion and prevention. One area of concern, she said, is pre-school children being denied proper nutrition and access to health care.

An example of a program Garland advocates statewide is one that the organization has started in Newark, which helps set up on-site health care clinics at low-income housing projects.

Wealthy municipalities, she added, should share the burden for caring for the state's youth who are less wealthy.

"You can't just close your neighborhoods," Garland said of affluent communities. "It's time we became a community again and not build fences. We all have to become responsible for each other's children."

County opens first of two day care centers

In a historic move, Essex County officially opened the first of two child care center sites recently, becoming the first county government in the State of New Jersey to offer day care to its workers.

The Newark facility, located in the Hall of Records, will accommodate 33 children between the ages of two-and-one-half and five. A second day care facility is under construction within the Essex County Hospital Center in Cedar Grove and is expected to open in June with 42 slots available.

The day care center is the brainchild of Essex County Executive Nicholas Amato, who, following a tour of day care facilities throughout the county last year, was inspired to provide day care for county employees.

There are approximately 6,500 Essex County employees. Among them, more than 200 workers surveyed said they were interested in the county's initiative.

Amato praised the efforts of county craftsmen, who transformed an area on the first floor of the Hall of Records into a series of colorful



Essex County Executive Nicholas Amato and Jane Garland, child care center director, enjoy the center's opening day activities with friends.

playrooms, kitchen and office space for the day care center.

Costs for day care at the facility are based on a sliding scale. Fees for child care services are \$35 per

week to families who earn \$15,000 or less. A \$50 rate will be charged to families making between \$15,000 and \$35,000 and a \$65 fee will be imposed for those making

more than \$35,000.

"We hope our facility will serve as a statewide model for other county's and they will follow our lead," Amato said.

MATTERS OF STATE

The tragedy of children in our cities

Perhaps Lucinda Florio, speaking on behalf of her husband, Gov. Jim Florio, said it best when she proclaimed in the Statehouse rotunda, "With the exception of children in urban areas, the children of New Jersey are doing pretty well."

The occasion for the first lady's remarks was the release last week of the third annual report by the Association for Children of New Jersey, detailing how the Garden State's future generations are faring in areas like infant deaths, birth weights, births to

teens and child abuse and neglect.

The report is called "Kids Count," though, judging by the story it tells, you wouldn't know you did if you were a



JIM HOOKER

kid growing up in, say, Atlantic City, Newark or Asbury Park.

Kids Count shows that children, especially minority children, in large cities and economically depressed towns across New Jersey are far worse off than their neighbors in the more affluent suburbs.

Nonetheless, the neat, colorful bar graphs paint a bleak picture in a report that has become a ready source book for policy-makers and children's activists alike.

"What we're really looking at is a misery index for our children," says Jane Garland, who helped compile the index.

Though Asbury Park, where minorities make up 65 percent of the population, is not included in the report, Garland correctly surmised that a chief city indicator — the number of children living below the poverty level — would be way up.

"If you have a large child poverty level and a large minority population, your numbers are going to be bad," said Garland, who added that Asbury Park would be included in next year's

report. "And using that particular point, you can assume Asbury Park will show bad numbers."

In Asbury Park, 1,842 children under 18 years old, or 42.8 percent of the city's youth, are living below the federal poverty level, Garland said. That's 257 percent higher than the statewide child poverty level of 11 percent.

In other cities the numbers aren't good, either. In Newark, for example, the infant mortality rate of 15.1 deaths per 1,000 children in 1991 was 72 percent higher than the state average of 8.8 children per 1,000. The 6.4 percent rate of Newark women who hadn't received any prenatal care in 1991 was 392 percent higher than the 1.3 percent of women in the rest of the state who didn't receive a doctor's care before their babies were born.

In Atlantic City, the 639 kids per 1,000 receiving food stamp benefits this year is 333 percent above the state average; the 29.5 kids per 1,000 who were subjected to child abuse or neglect in 1992 was 255 percent higher than the state average.

And the numbers are like that in city after city and category after category as strained health and social services fail to keep pace with large populations of the poor.

"All those indicators in the book kind of build on each other," Garland offered. "If you have no prenatal care, you are likely to be born with a low birth weight and possibly to die before reaching your first birthday. If you do live, you're likely to be one of the young teens having another baby or to be arrested. Each indicator is an outcome of the one before it."

"We have to reach the people who are now in their teens and hope that the next generation gets the chance that this generation has not had," Garland says. Communities and public officials must show kids, whether they're from urban or suburban areas, that they really do count.

The misery index is soaring.

Jim Hooker is a member of the Press Statehouse bureau staff, which contributes on a rotating basis to Matters of State.

South End Community Day Care Center Offers Something Special For Children

BY JEAN NOYES

One wall of Jane Garland's office at the South End Community Day Care Center is covered with photographs of small children—a collage of smiles and happy faces.

Beyond, in the center's large, all-purpose room are the children themselves, busily doing the things that small persons do at play—at the moment, round-eyed with curiosity about the stranger carrying a camera.

These are Mrs. Garland's children. As executive director of the center, she firmly believes that she should be accessible to them at all times. "I don't teach these children," she said. "But, nevertheless, they are very much a part of my

life." That the affection is mutual is evident in the greetings she receives as she enters the room. A flopping shoelace is tied, a curly head is gently patted and a child smiles in return.

"I think day care is such a good environment for children. Their lives are so enriched by associating with their peers," Mrs. Garland continued, back in her office again. "The important part is that today's family structure is so different from that of even as little as 20 years ago. Women are more educated and some choose to work while others have to work in order to make ends meet economically.

"Unfortunately, it is becoming harder and harder to make day

care affordable due to decreased funding and rising operating costs. That is why our fund-raiser on April 10 will be even more important this year than in years past. We are hoping that our casino evening (Casino Southend, to be held at the Montclair Women's Club) will be a huge success."

The bustling center, housed in part of the St. Luke's Church parish house, will be celebrating its 15th anniversary this spring. Established in 1972 to provide quality care for children 2½ to 5 years of age, infant/toddler classes were added in 1981 and 1983, stretching the center's potential to encompass day care for children as young as 6 months.

The educational goal for the children enrolled in the program, as set forth in the center's brochure, are: to develop competent, creative children who will be able to function effectively as they grow and mature. To this end, each child is considered as a "whole person" with equal attention paid to his or her physical, social, emotional and cognitive needs.

Classes break down into three groups: the Infant/Toddler Section, ages 6 months to 2½ years; the Younger Pre-school Section, ages 2½ to 3½, and the Older Pre-school Section, ages 3½ to 5. All three groups attend weekly, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., on a yearly basis, with time off at Christmas and for the major holidays during the year. The center follows the school closings for inclement weather as decided by the Montclair School System.

The 14 person staff consists of nine full-time teachers, one cook, one secretary, two part-time teachers and Mrs. Garland.

The daily schedule goes thus: 7:30-9:30 a.m., the children arrive and have supervised play until breakfast is served at 9:30. The rest of the morning is devoted to structured learning environment. At 12:30, luncheon is served, the menus governed by the Child Care Food Program. From 1:30 p.m. is naptime. The children sleep on small folding cots, often clutching a favorite toy or blanket. A snack awaits them when they awake, and, until 3:30, there will be small group activities. This time slot is deliberately kept flexible to adapt to the individual work schedules of the parents, who pick up their children during this time. An outdoor, fenced playground is available for use when weather conditions permit.

The center also participates in the Montclair School System's pre-



A LITTLE HELP—Jane Garland, director of the South End Community Day Care Center, ties Christopher Heike's shoelace as Carter looks on.

(Photo by Jean N)

school handicapped class. Eligible children, (i.e. children of Montclair residents) are bused to and from this class by the township. Currently two children are participating in this program, about which Mrs. Garland is most enthusiastic. "It is an early intervention program for children with disabilities," she pointed out. "Attending this class hopefully enables these special children to enter the pre-school program on an equal footing with the other children."

Mrs. Garland has been in her present post for three years. She had previously served as assistant director of the Hoffmann-Roth Day Care Center. She received her BA degree in early childhood education from William Paterson College and has taught kindergarten through third grades in both the Mountain Lakes and Orange School

Systems. Herself the mother of three sons, the eldest now serving in the U.S. Marine Corps, Mrs. Garland has been a Montclair resident for the past 10 years.

"The center is not chided as many people have explained. "The staff of S has been tremendously thoughtful, and so has the children. On the whole, St. Luke's been wonderful to us."

The Rev. Walter Sobel, pastor of St. Luke's, put it up well, saying, "I think day care center is a very good program that has served very well. In the six years have been rector here, I have to have enormous confidence in the care and love that the children receive and the professional standards of the staff. I am proud of St. Luke's historic role in the center."

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Kids Count



**New Jersey
1994**

**STATE AND
COUNTY PROFILES
OF CHILD WELL-BEING**



**ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDREN
OF NEW JERSEY**

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