

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (3 pages)	06/04/1998	b(7)(E), b(6)
002. biography	Re: Yolande McFadden (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
003. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (1 page)	06/21/1998	b(7)(E)
004. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (1 page)	09/23/1998	b(6)
005. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (1 page)	09/25/1998	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19011

FOLDER TITLE:

Childcare #5 [Binder] [2]

2013-0534-S

ry1697

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

8/14/78

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1998
FINAL

WASHINGTON, D.C./ BOSTON, MA

TRAVELING PARTY: THE FIRST LADY

KELLY CRAIGHEAD
MELANNE VERVEER
MARSHA BERRY
JENNIFER KLEIN
SANJAY GUPTA
BARB KINNEY

(b)(7)e

NOTE: SANJAY GUPTA WILL MEET THE TRAVELING
PARTY IN BOSTON.

[001]

BOSTON

LEAD ADVANCE:

CHERI STOCKHAM
PARK PLAZA HOTEL ROOM 1550
617/426-2000 PHONE
617/426-5545 FAX
202/395-2101 CELL

BOSTON SITE

ADVANCE:

PAUL RIVERA ROOM 1549
GREG HALE ROOM 1548

BOSTON

PRESS ADVANCE/RON: WHITNEY WILLIAMS ROOM 1551

SCHEDULER:

WENDY ARENDS
202/456-7007 PHONE
202/456-5340 FAX
202/518-8209 HOME
WHCA PAGER

PREV RON The White House

8:35am DEPART South Portico
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
 [Drive time: 20 minutes]

8:55am ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base

9:10am WHEELS UP Andrews Air Force Base
 EN ROUTE Logan International
 [Flight time: 1 hour, 5 minutes]
 [Meal: Breakfast]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1998

PAGE 2

10:15am **WHEELS DOWN** Logan International
FBO: Signature Flight Support
HRC Hold: Office
Phone: 617/569-5260
Fax: 617/569-1606
CLOSED PRESS/CLOSED PUBLIC

10:30am **DEPART** Logan International
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Hyman Fine School
[Drive time: 1 hour]
[Meal: Box lunch]

11:30am **ARRIVE** Hyman Fine School
790 Oak Hill Avenue
Attleboro, MA 02703

GREETERS:
Representative James McGovern
Mayor Judith Robins
Ted Thibodeau, Superintendent
Mary Fishbeck, Principal, Hyman Fine School
Lynn Schweinshaut, Project Director,
Project Connect

11:35am **DROP-BY** overflow area
Gymnasium
Hyman Fine School
POOL PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The students will sing a song.
- The First Lady makes informal remarks.

PARTICIPANTS: approximately 500 students

11:40am **PROCEED** to Room 83

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1998

PAGE 3

11:45am-

TOUR Project Connect

12:00pm

Hyman Fine School

POOL PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The First Lady, accompanied by Representative McGovern, Ted Thibodeau, Superintendent, Mary Fishbeck, Principal, Hyman Fine School, and Lynn Schweinshaut, Project Director, Project Connect, proceed into Room 83 where Lynn Schweinshaut describes the objectives of Project Connect.
- The First Lady observes three different activity stations where 22 children, ages four and five, are making collages, reading and writing, and playing with building blocks. Lynn Schweinshaut will describe the activities and the First Lady has the opportunity to participate. (POOL PRESS)
- The group then proceeds into Area One where there are 17 children, ages zero to three, participating in various activities, as well as 15 parents who are participating in parenting classes. Cynthia Schoch, Coordinator, Project Connect, will describe the program to the First Lady. (CLOSED PRESS)

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady

Representative McGovern

Ted Thibodeau, Superintendent

Mary Fishbeck, Principal, Hyman Fine School

Lynn Schweinshaut, Project Director,

Project Connect

12:00pm

PROCEED upstairs to Auditorium

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1998

PAGE 4

12:00pm-
12:40pm

REMARKS at McGovern Child Care event
Hyman Fine School
790 Oak Hill Avenue
Attleboro, MA 02703
HRC Hold: Room 43
Phone: 508/226-9669
Fax: 508/226-0255
Staff Hold: Room 44
Phone: n/a
OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Mayor Judith Robins announces the First Lady and Representative McGovern onto stage.
- Ted Thibodeau, Superintendent, makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Lynn Schweinshaut, Project Director, Project Connect.
- Lynn Schweinshaut makes remarks and introduces Yolanda McFadden, Parent.
- Yolanda McFadden makes remarks and introduces Representative McGovern.
- Representative McGovern makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, the First Lady has the option to work a ropeline.

PARTICIPANTS: approximately 400 guests

Contact: Jen Klein 202/456-2599

12:45pm

DEPART Hyman Fine School
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Harvard Medical School
[Drive time: 55 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1998
PAGE 5

1:40pm

ARRIVE Harvard Medical School
Office of the Dean
25 Shattuck Street
Boston, MA 02115

GREETERS:

Dr. Joseph Martin, Dean, Harvard Medical School
Rachel Martin
Samuel Somers, Medical Student
Allison Bryant, Medical Student
Ingrid Stadler
Sanjay Gupta

1:40pm

PROCEED to Hold

1:40pm-

1:45pm

HOLD

Office of the Chief of Staff
Room 111-A
Phone: 617/432-3594
Fax: 617/432-3907
Staff Hold: Foyer area

Note: The First Lady should robe at this time.

1:45pm-

2:00pm

MEETING

Office of the Dean
Room 111-A
Harvard Medical School
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Dr. Joseph Martin, Dean, Harvard Medical School
Dr. Daniel Federman, Dean, Medical Education
Melanne Verveer
Jennifer Klein

2:05pm

PHOTO w/Harvard Medical and Dental School Students
Steps of Back Courtyard
Harvard Medical School
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The First Lady and Dr. Joseph Martin proceed to the steps of the back courtyard and pose for a photo.

PARTICIPANTS: approximately 200 students

2:10pm-

3:15pm

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

Tent

Harvard Medical School Quad

OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The First Lady and Dr. Joseph Martin process through the tent onto stage and take their seats while the 200 Harvard Medical and Dental students finish processing in behind them.
- Allison Bryant, Medical student, makes introductory remarks and introduces Samuel Somers, Medical student.
- Samuel Somers makes welcoming remarks and introduces Kelly Cook, Dental student.
- Kelly Cook makes brief remarks and introduces Tokunbo "Kemi" Babagbemi, Medical student.
- Tokunbo "Kemi" Babagbemi makes brief remarks and introduces Reverend Anthony Mitchell, Medical student.
- Reverend Anthony Mitchell makes brief remarks and introduces Dr. Joseph Martin, Dean, Harvard Medical School.
- Dr. Joseph Martin makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1998

PAGE 7

- The First Lady is presented with a plaque commemorating her commencement address.

Note: At this time, the First Lady has the option to be excused by Dr. Martin and depart, otherwise the conferral of the degrees takes an additional hour and 40 minutes, and the First Lady would go directly to the Tierney Reception.

3:25pm **DEPART** Harvard Medical School
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE Park Plaza Hotel
 [Drive time: 10 minutes]

3:35pm **ARRIVE** Park Plaza Hotel

GREETERS:

Donald Saunders, Owner, Park Plaza Hotel
Mrs. Saunders
Bill Feather, General Manager

3:40pm-
5:35pm **DOWN TIME**

5:40pm **DEPART** Park Plaza Hotel
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE Solomont Residence
 [Drive time: 20 minutes]

6:00pm **ARRIVE** Solomont Residence

GREETERS:

Patrice Tierney
Alan Solomont
Susan Solomont

(b)(6)

[001]

6:00pm-
7:00pm

TIERNEY RECEPTION
Alan and Susan Solomont's Home

(b)(6)

[001]

CLOSED PRESS/TIERNEY PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Proceed to photo receiving line in the living room.
- Upon conclusion, Alan Solomont and Mrs. Tierney escort the First Lady outside to a tented area.
- Alan Solomont makes welcoming remarks and introduces Mrs. Tierney (T).
- Mrs. Tierney (T) makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 70 guests

7:05pm

DEPART Solomont Residence
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Private Residence
[Drive time: 15 minutes]

7:20pm

ARRIVE Private Residence

7:20pm-
tbd

HOLD

tbd

DEPART Private Residence
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Park Plaza Hotel
[Drive time: 20 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1998
PAGE 9

tbd

ARRIVE Park Plaza Hotel

RON

Park Plaza Hotel
Boston, MA

June 5, 1998

VISIT WITH CONGRESSMAN MCGOVERN TO PROJECT CONNECT

Date: June 4, 1998
Time: 11:30 am - 12:45 pm
Location: Hyman Fine Elementary School
Attleboro, Massachusetts
From: Jennifer Klein and Neera Tanden

I. PURPOSE

To visit Project Connect, an innovative public-private partnership located in the Attleboro Public Schools that promotes early childhood development, and to highlight Congressman McGovern's commitment to early learning and other issues affecting children and families.

II. BACKGROUND

Project Connect

Project Connect is a program focusing on early childhood development that is administered through the Attleboro Public School System. Project Connect activities include: (1) subsidized child care; (2) The Family Network and Parents as Teachers programs that provide parent training, home visitation by certified parent educators for families with children from birth to three, and infant/toddler playgroups; and (3) a Young Children's Community Center that offers additional early childhood programming. Project Connect is funded through competitive grants from the Massachusetts Department of Education and is the product of a collaboration between the public and private sectors in the early childhood field.

Project Connect assists a large number of people in the community. Last year, 125 preschoolers were served by part-day preschool programs, 584 adults were assisted by Project Connect's parenting workshops, and 196 families were reached by The Parents As Teachers home visiting program.

Representative Jim McGovern's Child Care Record

Jim McGovern is a freshman Democrat whose district includes Attleboro, Worcester and Fall River. He has a strong record on children and family issues, as demonstrated by his co-sponsorship of two child care bills. In November 1997, Representatives McGovern, DeLauro (D-CT) and Morella (R-MD) introduced H.R. 2713, the *Early Learning Opportunity State Grants Act of 1998*, which would provide flexible grants to

states to enhance early child development programs and family support services and which is very similar to the Administration's proposed \$3 billion Early Learning Fund. In April 1997, Representatives McGovern, DeLauro and Hoyer introduced H.R. 1373, *The Early Learning and Opportunity Act*, which would increase investment in Early Head Start program (for children from birth to three) and expand the Family and Medical Leave Act. In addition, in November 1997, Congressman McGovern successfully lobbied to have \$114 million in additional funding for early childhood development and child care programs included as part of the fiscal year 1998 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill. Also, in October 1997, he participated in the White House Conference on Child Care.

Hyman Fine Elementary School

Hyman Fine School, an innovative elementary school, is one of five elementary schools in the Attleboro Public School System and enrolls 565 students. The school uses team teaching in grades one through four and multi-year assignments, or looping, in which each teacher works with the same student for two years in the first through eighth grade. The school has a Reading Recovery Program, which helps low achieving first grade children learn to read through intensive, daily individual instruction. It also relies on 150 parent and community volunteers who devote more than 5,000 hours each year to the school. In addition, Hyman Fine School has just hired a Parent Liaison to offer parent workshops, a handbook for new parents, and information on local educational activities. Finally, Hyman Fine also offers its students a before-and-after-school day care program (ABACUS) that takes place on the school grounds.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Tour

- The First Lady
- Representative McGovern
- Judith Robins, Mayor of Attleboro
- Ted Thibodeau, Superintendent of Schools
- Lynn Schweinshaut, Program Director, Project Connect
- Mary Fishbeck, Principal, Hyman Fine Elementary School

Speaking Program

- Judith Robins, Mayor
- Ted Thibodeau, Superintendent of Schools
- Lynn Schweinshaut, Program Director, Project Connect
- Yolanda McFadden, Parent
- Congressman McGovern
- The First Lady

Audience of 400 parents, child care providers, teachers, and community leaders.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- YOU are greeted by Representative McGovern, Mayor Judith Robins, Superintendent Ted Thibodeau, Principal Mary Fishbeck, and Lynn Scweinshaut, Project Director, Project Connect.
- YOU proceed to gymnasium to greet approximately 500 Hyman Fine Elementary students.
- YOU tour Project Connect, accompanied by Representative McGovern, Mayor Judith Robins, Ted Thibodeau, and Lynn Schweinshaut, and proceed to auditorium.
- Mayor Judith Robins announces YOU and Representative McGovern onto the stage.
- Ted Thibodeau makes brief remarks and introduces Lynn Schweinshaut.
- Lynn Schweinshaut makes brief remarks and introduces Yolanda McFadden.
- Yolanda McFadden makes brief remarks and introduces Representative McGovern.
- Representative McGovern makes brief remarks and introduces YOU.
- YOU make remarks and have the opportunity to work a ropeline.

V. PRESS PLAN

Tour: Pool press

Remarks: Open press

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Christy Macy.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE JAMES P. MCGOVERN (D-MA)

512 Cannon HOB
Washington, DC 20515

202-225-6101 (ph)
202-225-5759 (fx)

Jim McGovern was sworn-in as U.S. Representative for Massachusetts' 3rd Congressional District on January 7, 1997, and has been elected by his New England colleagues to the House Democratic Leadership team as a Regional Whip. McGovern is a member of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, which oversees the nation's highway and airport system. He was subsequently appointed to two prestigious Transportation subcommittees -- the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

Before his election to Congress, the 38-year-old McGovern spent fourteen years working for U.S. Representative John Joseph Moakley (D-South Boston), dean of the Massachusetts delegation and ranking Democrat on the House Rules Committee. While working as Moakley's senior aide, McGovern effectively advocated educational initiatives, helped protect Medicare and Social Security, and successfully encouraged biotechnology industries to locate in Massachusetts.

McGovern has also earned a strong reputation as a champion of human rights. In 1989, McGovern was chosen by Congressman Moakley to lead a Congressional investigation into the murders of six Jesuit priests and two lay women in El Salvador. The findings of this effort were later confirmed by the United Nations, and resulted in ranking members of the Salvadoran high command -- including its Minister of Defense -- being implicated in the murders. As a result, Congress terminated military aid to El Salvador.

Jim McGovern was born on November 20, 1959, in Worcester, the son of two successful small business owners. His two sisters are elementary school teachers in Worcester's public school system.

McGovern earned his Bachelor of Arts ('81) and Masters of Public Administration ('84) degrees from The American University, working his way through college by serving as an aide in the office of U.S. Senator George McGovern (D-SD). He went on to manage Senator McGovern's 1984 Presidential campaign in Massachusetts, and delivered his nomination speech during the 1984 Democratic National Convention in San Francisco.

Jim McGovern has worked as a volunteer for the Mt. Carmel House -- an emergency shelter for battered and abused women that is administered by the Carmelite Sisters. He is also a member of the Jesuit International Volunteers Board of Directors.

Jim is married to Lisa Murray McGovern, a Congressional Relations Officer for the General Services Administration. In 1995, Lisa McGovern was named as an alternative member of the President's Interagency Council on Women. The McGoverns have a son, Patrick George.

Child Care and Cong. Jim McGovern

- Cong. McGovern has been a strong and outspoken advocate on behalf of President Clinton's Child Care initiative, announced in January 1998, including support for using a portion of the revenues that may be available through comprehensive tobacco legislation for child care and after-school initiatives. As recently as May 7, 1998, Cong. McGovern spoke on the floor of the House about the importance of Congress acting this year to insure that the President's early childhood and child care initiatives are enacted into law.
- Affirming and increasing his motivation to work on early childhood and child care issues, Cong. McGovern and his wife gave birth to their first child, Patrick George McGovern, on April 21, 1998. This has also greatly increased his appreciation for the challenges confronting all parents!
- April 4, 1998: Addressed and opened the Early Childhood Conference held in Worcester, MA and organized by the Worcester Area Association for the Education of Young Children and the Massachusetts Association of Day Care Agencies. McGovern addressed the over 300 professional child care and early education professionals and stressed the importance of federal, state and local partnerships to benefit all children and families in need of these services.
- April 1997, Cong. McGovern, DeLauro and Hoyer introduced H.R. 1373, *The Early Learning and Opportunity Act*, which supports families in giving young children what they need to develop in normal, healthy ways. McGovern's legislation invests more in the Early Head Start program for ages 0-to-3, expands the Family and Medical Leave Act, and provides flexible, competitive grants for states to improve the quality of care for very young children. The McGovern-DeLauro-Hoyer bill more than doubles funding for the Early Start program and helped build support and momentum for President Clinton's January 1998 proposal to put \$3.4 billion over five years into Head Start and Early Start.
- November 1997: Cong. McGovern lobbied successfully to secure \$114 million in additional funding (above the request made by President Clinton) for key early childhood development and child care programs as part of the fiscal year 1998 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill. The Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill included \$50 million for states to improve the quality of care for children aged zero-to-three through the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The spending measure also included \$64 million in additional funding for the Early Start program, the division of the Head Start program geared specifically to children three years and younger. McGovern worked closely with Representatives DeLauro (D-CT) and Hoyer (D-MD) and with Senator Harkin (D-IA) to press the conferees to include the increases in the final conference version of the FY1998 bill.
- November 1997: Cong. McGovern, DeLauro (D-CT) and Morella (R-MD) introduced H.R. 2713, *the Early Learning Opportunity State Grants Act of 1998*, which would provide flexible, competitive grants to states to strengthen and enhance early childhood development programs and family support services. This bipartisan legislation served as the model for President Clinton's proposed \$3 billion "Early Learning Fund" to improve the quality of care for infants, toddlers and preschools, which is part of the President's historic initiative on child care announced in January 1998.

- November 1, 1997: Cong. McGovern more than 100 Massachusetts health and education professionals, government officials, and children's advocates at an Early Childhood Development Conference in Worcester, Massachusetts. The forum facilitated district- and state-wide networking among professionals, while sharing and increasing information on resources and recent scientific findings.
- October 1997: With colleagues DeLauro and Hoyer, Cong. McGovern met with Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala to argue forcefully for more funding for early childhood development and child care programs, encouraging Secretary Shalala to urge President Clinton to make these issues a central element of his 1998 State of the Union address.
- October 1997: Participated in the White House Conference on Child Care.
- October 6, 1997: Cong. McGovern hosted the first-ever Massachusetts Child Health Day in Boston, which drew attention to successes and ongoing gaps in providing for the health and development of Massachusetts children. At that event, McGovern's Early Childhood Development Task Force released a "Progress Report" on kid's health and development in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- September 1997: Cong. McGovern and Cong. Porter (R-IL) hosted a luncheon for more than 100 Members of Congress, child care and early childhood development professionals, and children's health professionals as part of a month-long focus on Children's Health.
- As demonstrated in his own legislation, Cong. McGovern has always been an outspoken advocate on behalf of funding fully the Head Start program, which provides important educational, health, nutritional and social services to primarily modest-income children and their families.
- May 1997: Joining Cong. Waxman (D-CA) as an original cosponsor, Cong. McGovern introduced H.R. 1636, the *Children's Environmental Protection and Right to Know Act of 1997*, to ensure that parents, communities and businesses have the right-to-know about the toxic chemicals in their neighborhoods and toxic ingredients in household products with which their children may come into contact. The bill currently has 142 Republican and Democratic cosponsors.
- Cong. McGovern agrees with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton that it takes a village to raise our children well, and that federal support for a wide variety of issues also helps secure the safety, well-being and healthy development of America's children. Cong. McGovern has worked closely with his senior colleagues and is a leader among the freshman class in the areas of increasing training and wages for child care providers; increased funding and programs for family support services and early parenting skills; securing federal funding for school construction and modernization; supporting federal funding for K-through-12 public education; and supported legislation and grassroots campaigns against drugs, alcohol and tobacco use and abuse, especially by young people and young parents.

TED THIBODEAU

Ted Thibodeau is Superintendent of Schools in Attleboro, Massachusetts, after serving in the district for 35 years as a teacher, grant writer, curriculum coordinator, and Assistant Superintendent.

Thibodeau focuses on the mission of the Attleboro Schools to develop citizens for a democratic society and encourages programs and practices that connect democracy and education.

After five years as a high school English teacher, Thibodeau began writing federal grants which resulted in a multi-media project for troubled youth at the Rhode Island Training School and Project Interplay, a learning styles program in the Attleboro Schools.

Mr. Thibodeau has served as summer school director, Title I reading director, bilingual program director, and as a special needs department head. Recently, he helped develop Attleboro's nationally acclaimed practice of assigning teachers and students together for two years in all schools in Grades 1-8.

Thibodeau earned his Bachelor's degree in English at Providence College in 1960 and his Masters at Rhode Island College.

Ted is married to Carol Walsh Thibodeau and has four children and four grandchildren. Other interests include writing plays and musicals and playing basketball.

TJT/as
5/29/98

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BIOGRAPHY

Yolande McFadden

Yolande McFadden was born on [REDACTED] (b)(6) Pennsylvania. Because of family hardships, she became a Ward of the Court. Yolande remained in foster care in Philadelphia where she was educated by the public school system and graduated from high school in 1988. [002]

After graduating, Yolande moved to Massachusetts with her eight month old daughter to start a new life. Being a single parent, unemployed and with very little family support her outlook seemed bleak.

Through self motivation and determination and with assistance from various social service agencies, Yolande has come a long way. Through Project Connect, Yolande's daughter had the opportunity to receive an affordable, high quality preschool experience. Yolande was impressed and inspired by the nurturing, caring environment of her daughter's preschool and the warm, welcoming feeling she had whenever she spent time there. It was then that Yolande decided to pursue a career in early childhood education. She wanted to become self sufficient and make a future for herself and her child.

With the help of Pell grants and scholarship monies, Yolande enrolled in a full time associates degree program at a local junior college, majoring in early childhood education. While attending college, she also held a full time job as a teaching assistant at a local childcare center affiliated with Project Connect. Working 7-8 hours a day, attending school and taking care of her daughter, a full time job in itself, was very difficult. Though it was grueling, Yolande was comforted and inspired by the thought that her child was receiving the highest quality of childcare through Project Connect.

Yolande received her associates degree in early childhood education in December 1997. Since then, she has been working as a early childhood teacher caring for children from 6 weeks to five years of age and has also become a foster parent for her four year old nephew.

She reports that she and her daughter have benefitted from many services offered by Project Connect including parent support groups, parent workshops, parent child days and high quality childcare services. But most of all it was the positive experiences that Yolande had through Project Connect that motivated her to become an early childhood teacher and a community contributor.

Yolande has been awarded a certificate for volunteer service from the Attleboro School Department. She currently works at a local childcare center where, recently, she has been promoted to the position of lead teacher.

Remarks by the First Lady During a Visit to the *Project Connect* Child Development Program

ATTLEBORO, MASS
JUNE 4, 1998

Thank you very much. Thank you Mayor for welcoming me to this beautiful city. Thank you Superintendent for letting me see one of the wonderful schools in this district. I want to thank everyone who is part of the school system, especially those who are on its board, and have sheperded it to this position. I want to thank everyone connected with Project Connect, particularly its director, Lynn, who guided me around some of the projects that I was not able to see earlier with the Congressman. I want to thank Yolanda, for her personal testimony and now for her leadership as a teacher. I also want to thank the principal and teachers of the Hyman Fine Elementary School, and I want to thank the students whom I was able to meet earlier in the gymnasium, and I wish all of you could have seen them because they certainly were a picture perfect advertisement for public education and for the mission of this school district, which as I heard the Superintendent describe it, is preparing citizens for a democratic society. It is the most important function of public education and I want to congratulate and salute the citizens of Attleboro for making it the mission of your school district. (Applause)

I also want to thank members of the State government, the Attleboro City Council, the Department of Education, the State Senators and Representatives who were introduced, and if I'm not mistaken I believe that the Mayors of Worcester and Fall River might be here as well so I want to welcome them to this gathering.

I was also, I have to confess, quite taken by Jim's description of his commitment to family issues, because I can testify that he has cared about family issues for years. When I first campaigned for him, when he was running for Congress, he was very adamant about how, as a democracy, as a wonderful nation with our history of great accomplishment moving into the next century, we had to focus on the most important citizens in our country, our young people, and we had to support parents and families so they could do a better job. But I just noticed a tinge more of passion in his voice every since I said hello to him when I got out off the car. And I think that Lisa and Patrick have a lot to do with that. I know that in talking with Jim or any new parent I find myself saying to them what I heard probably a thousand times when Chelsea was 45 days old or give or take a few months and people would say, "Oh it goes by so fast". And I would think "Oh, yeah right, not fast enough. When can I get back to sleep?" Now, of course, I wish I could take back all of those words, and I could hear myself, almost against my will, when Jim was showing me the pictures that he offered all of you downstairs. I could hear myself saying, "Oh Jim it goes by so fast, you know, turn around and he's going to be going out the door to college, or to work, or some other great adventure. So enjoy every minute."

I don't think I needed to tell Jim and Lisa that because they clearly have a commitment to their son. Jim has taken that commitment that all parents should feel and has translated it into a real commitment to an agenda in Congress that would help every parent, and every citizen understand how important this work of raising the next generation is. Now we all know that, and we've taken it for granted. Most of the people, if not everyone of us in this room have worried over and been as diligent as we knew how to be, and have worked as hard as we could in raising our own children, and in being good parents, good grandparents, aunts and uncles. But clearly we have to take that personal message and commitment and take it outside of our own homes because what happens in the schools and streets of our country with other children, effects our children.

You know when I wrote "It Takes A Village", there were some who criticized me and said-

"Well, what is she talking about? It takes parents!" - Well of course it takes parents; I write about that in the book. Anyone who reads it knows that I start with my own parents, and my grandparents and how grateful I am that I had a strong family, one that instilled love and discipline and strong values and a sense of direction and purpose. I will be forever grateful to my family.

But my parents also understood that other forces and people would have an impact on the lives of my brothers and me. That's why when my father got out of the service at the end of World War II and looked around for a place to raise the family that he and my mother were starting, they moved to a suburb, where they would pay higher taxes for better schools, where they would pay higher taxes for recreation facilities. So that the children that they were having and all of the children in our neighborhood would be given a sense of belonging, and something to do during the day, and adults to be their role models in the school and in the playground and throughout our lives.

My parents understood, as the people of Attleboro understand, that it is a community venture. Certainly the primary responsibility and by far the greatest influence on any child is that child's family. And any parent that doesn't recognize that and do all that he or she can do to fulfill those obligations is letting that child down and turning his or her back on the most sacred responsibility any of us have.

But at the same time we can't do it alone. My daughter will eat food that is examined by people I'll never meet, and I just hope to goodness they've done a good job. My daughter will drink water that is the responsibility of people who test it and put it into our water systems, and I trust that they're on the job. My daughter will go places and be places where police protection and fire protection are critical to her safety. And I trust that all the adults with that responsibility will be there on the job. My daughter will live in a community in years to come that will have to rely on the entrepreneurial spirit of the business leaders to create jobs and provide economic opportunity, and we want to be sure they're ready for the challenges of the future.

Just looking around any city, whether it's Attleboro, or Fall River, or Worcester or Boston, we know that it takes a community that is connected, a community that cares about its citizens, a community that, not to sound corny, tries to live by the golden rule. A community that tries to say, you know what we need to do to make it possible for everybody to be successful because the more others are successful, the more likely I and my children will be successful as well.

So what you are doing here is extremely important. And as Jim said, I'm here because I'm trying to highlight around the country success stories like Project Connect, and the partnership you have with the Attleboro school district, private child care centers and the private and not-for-profit sectors in this community. Because what you're doing is sending a message loudly and clearly, that we know what works.

Now, we also are realists. You know, we weren't born yesterday. We know that no matter how hard a family tries, no matter how hard a neighborhood tries, they are going to be problems with some kids no matter what. That's life. We can go back and read the Bible and know that. But what we have to do is minimize the problems. We have to create conditions, in which there are fewer and fewer kids, who, for whatever reasons, go the wrong way, get into trouble, cause difficulty, take up violence to act out their problems against society. We're trying to minimize that. Now we're very fortunate that in the last five years we've had a steadily decreasing crime rate in America. I am grateful for that, and I give a lot of credit to the changed strategy that my husband and people like Congressman McGovern adopted. It made a difference that we put more police on the streets, that we took assault weapons off the streets, that we had the Brady Bill that prevents people who shouldn't have guns from getting guns, and that we had community policing so that we could create a situation in which we diverted more kids from crime, where we had more

adults who were interacting with kids. And it starts, as you heard the Congressman say, it starts with a commitment to parent education, to supporting parents, to helping people like Yolanda make the right decisions by giving her the support that she needs, and by having a whole community stand behind the mothers and fathers who are raising our children.

Now Jim McGovern understands that, which is why he's been a staunch supporter of the President's child care initiative. He has introduced a piece of legislation called "The Early Learning and Opportunity Act" -- which in many way has modeled on what's happening right here in Project Connect.

He's also been a champion for expanding Head Start -- which we know makes a difference in the lives of many families and children. We've seen some real increases in the number of young children who can be enrolled in Head Start and Jim has done invaluable work in making that happen, and I want to publicly thank him here in Attleboro.

I think what Jim's larger message is, and what the message of Project Connect is, is that we have a system that you've put together here that can be and should be replicated throughout Massachusetts and throughout the country.

In fact, there are model programs like this scattered throughout the country. Just last week I with one of Jim's colleagues, Congresswoman Tauscher, in the Walnut Creek Valley area outside of San Francisco, where a school district in connection with a non-profit foundation was putting together after school programs. I have seen programs that work, literally from one coast of our country to the other. So, I know that we understand what needs to be done. But we still have some convincing to do with some people who honestly believe that the community has no stake in helping families, that it truly is every family for itself, and that only parents can be and should be responsible and that if you can't make it on your own, there's something wrong with you. I think that's a very unrealistic assessment of what's happening in our country and in this world today.

You know it used to be that we had informal networks of people supporting each other, family member in large extended family settings and neighbors all there kind of providing their own Project Connect. But it was also in many respects a simpler time. There were lots of jobs available, as any of us could attest, for hard working people who didn't need a whole lot of education.

I was in Chicago yesterday, where I was born, and I was thinking of all the factories that used to be in that city, and there were jobs there for new immigrants and for people from the South who came up to find their fortune. All they had to do was to show up on time, and put in a very long, hard days work, and they could make a good living for themselves and their families.

There aren't many of those jobs left anymore, are there? The jobs that the new economy demands and you know so well here in Massachusetts because you've been going through this transition, successfully. But it's been a hard one; places in this Congressional district that used to have great mills that employed hundreds and thousands of people, some of your parents and grandparents, and great-grandparents are no longer operating, we know that. There are new jobs, that have new demands, and people have to be more involved with teamwork and collaboration in the new workplace.

Now, all of that may sound like it's kind of economic and abstract but it's directly related to what you're doing here, and I want to congratulate you because when I saw those young children in Project Connect, I knew that you were helping to shape those future citizens of a democracy, those future workers in a new economy, those future parents of the children of the 21st century. There isn't any more important job.

That's why what the President has proposed on two fronts is so important. You heard Jim

talk about the President's proposal in child care. You know I have found in the last several years that lots of times, when Americans hear the President propose something as they heard him in the State of the Union, talk about what he wanted to do to support early childhood development and after school care, and parent education, the kinds of things you're doing, that sometimes Americans think--well the President has said it, that means it's going to happen--. When I was in California last week, there was a distinguished panel, the school Superintendent, and some teachers, and a principal, and some community activists. And one of the School officials said, "You know we can't wait to get our share of the 20 billion dollars the President proposed." I said, well there's a little hitch before you get that, its called the Congress. You have to convince a majority in the Congress to pass this proposal. And this person was quite surprised because I think he thought that , well you know the President said that we were going to get this money, we could expand this program in after school care and of course you have to convince your elected representatives to do just that. I hope its something that this community will pay some attention to. You already have very strong support in your Congressional delegation. So write to your friends and neighbors outside of Massachusetts and see if you can persuade some of them to persuade their elected representatives.

The President also proposed some significant changes in education. The President wants, just as he argued for a 100,000 new police of the street to fight crime, he wants a 100,000 new teachers in the classroom to lower class size. So that we get more teacher/student interaction. (Applause)

Any of you who are associated with Project Connect, or any of you who are teachers or have been teachers in the last 10 to 15 years know how significant it is to get more time with individual students. Especially now because so many students bring so many needs to school. And its not just poor kids who bring those needs because of the breakup of families, or because of what kids see on television,. Kids from all classes and walks of life, and every race and background are coming with all kinds of things going on in their little lives at home that require more adult help and support. And its impossible to do if you've got so many kids you can barely get around to them once a day. So we do need lower class size.

I know it might be hard for you in Attleboro, in this beautiful school to imagine, but I've been in school buildings in our country where literally the ceiling is falling down, where the windows are broken and taped, where the toilets don't work, where there are whole sections of the school that are just blocked off, where the environment is unsafe, unhygienic for both students and teachers. And I think to myself, how on earth can we say with a straight face to a child, you're the most important person to us. Now come into this school, but be careful you don't fall down the stairways which aren't guarded, be careful that the plaster doesn't fall on your head, but you're really important to us.

Most kids that I've been around are a lot smarter than that. And those children I saw in Project Connect would figure that out in a minute. They were getting what we call a double message, aren't they.

So we do need to do something to repair a lot of our older school buildings. In rapidly growing districts, we need to help provide more school buildings because there are too many kids who have now gone their entire elementary and high school years in trailers in a lot of our fast growing districts. And that too is not a sign that we take the importance of education very seriously.

Now, I just want to add that my belief about the importance of early childhood, which you share, is one that I think is getting greater and greater currency because of scientific research. I remember about 18 or so years ago, being with my husband and Chelsea was a baby and we were campaigning because you know that my husband has run for office a lot of times. In Arkansas he had to run every 2 years, sometimes a primary, a run-off election, and a general election. I've told him that I think he has run for office more than any person

in the history of the world. We would be out meeting people and talking to them and I remember going up to a group of women holding infants in their arms and hanging on to their toddlers and I was just making conversation, and I said I bet your having the best time with those babies and I bet your really having a good time talking to them because I, of course, talked and sang to Chelsea because that what my mother had done for me and told me to do. And I remember the blank looks on these women's faces; one woman said to me, why would I talk to her, she can't talk back? Well there were a lot of people who hadn't been talked to, or read to, that's not the way they were raised, and they just honestly didn't know that that was something that would make any difference in a child's life.

Well now we know that it literally creates brain cell connections. That as you're holding that baby, you're stroking that baby, you're talking to that baby-- just as Lisa has been doing with Patrick--you are actually growing that child's brain.

We didn't know that, but now we do. So now, even those who were not interested in little babies before, or didn't think it made that much difference. I can remember years ago a young man I went to school with was expecting his first baby and, unlike Jim, he wasn't really tuned into this. And I said, well I bet you're going to have a great time with that baby. He said I'm going to wait until he can throw a ball and then I'll get to know him.

Well those days are over. We know that both mothers and fathers have a lot to do in creating what happens with that baby. And business leaders, and political leaders have a real stake in making sure parents get the best possible support they can get to be good parents. So, I hope that the work you are doing here in Project Connect will continue to flourish and affect the lives of children and families here in Attleboro. But I also hope that what you are doing will spread wide and far and that maybe because of this visit some people will come and visit with Lynn or Yolanda or some of the other members of Project Connect or the school district and say, tell us about this, and you'll be able to give them a hand. And then I do hope that the President's child care bill will pass so that there will be some funding that will serve as incentives for schools and communities to do what you have done.

But I think the most important ingredient in your success, and I saw it as I sat up here and listened to the speakers, are the people who are in this audience. I felt like I was at a pep rally for early childhood learning and education (Laughter/Applause). I could tell from your pride and your applause and your standing ovations, of the accomplishments of the people that were up here before me. You do have the kind of commitment to this city and its children that I want to see throughout America.

You know I've done a lot of traveling in the last couple of years. It has been a great, great privilege. I've gone with my husband; I've gone on my own representing our country. And everywhere I go, whether its the former Soviet Union into those new democracies or Africa, or South America, I wish I could take every American with me. I would like for you to see and hear how we are viewed. How people think about us. How grateful they are that we've represented fundamental values--that started right here in Massachusetts--of freedom and opportunity. And they're constantly saying to me, America is so important, America has to continue to lead. And I think to myself, we have so many blessings in this country. And particularly now with this good economy that we have been blessed with for a number of years. What are we going to do with these blessings?

You know we are not very far off now from a new century and a new millennium. When that new century and new millennium come, it will be a time for most of us to at least give a passing thought to how extraordinary it is to live at this moment in time. To think of how different our world is than it was 1000 years ago. And how different our country was just 100 years ago. And the President has asked us to think about the gifts we can give to the future. How will we mark the millennium? Well some people will do very grand things. Yesterday in Chicago a major American corporation called Sara Lee, gave 100 million

dollars worth of art to art museums all over our country. A very grand and important gesture. But I think equally important to the future of our country is what you are doing here, because you are giving a gift to the future by investing in the children and families of Attleboro. And in years to come, the health and success of this community will be enhanced because of what you did. I believe people will look back and say thank you to the far sighted citizens of this community for understanding what really matters. Thank you very much.



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6/2/98

Hillary Clinton to visit Attleboro school

■ The first lady's visit will promote Project Connect, a program that teaches parents how to teach children.

By **ELISA CROUCH**
Journal-Bulletin Staff Writer

ATTLEBORO — As part of her campaign to promote early-childhood education, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will visit the bright classrooms of Hyman Fine Elementary School on Thursday and observe children in the

Project Connect program.

Mrs. Clinton will visit with about 22 preschool-aged children in the Young Children's Community Center. She will observe parent-child play groups that normally take place in the Family Network Center on Park Street, and then will talk to about 400 parents and educators in the school auditorium about early-childhood issues.

The forum will not be open to the



CLINTON

public, but will be by invitation only.

Mrs. Clinton began advocating for children during her days as a Yale law student. Since arriving at the White House, the first lady has pushed for improvements in child care and early-childhood education programs, and hosted the White House Conference on Child Care.

Turn to **FIRST LADY**, Page B-3

First lady

Continued from Page B-1

"It's one of those things where the more she learns about it, the more interested she becomes," said Julie Mason, one of Mrs. Clinton's press secretaries.

U.S. Rep. James P. McGovern, D-Mass., invited the first lady to observe Project Connect after he and two other representatives introduced a bipartisan bill that would provide more competitive grants to states for early-childhood development programs and family support services. That legislation became a model for part of President Clinton's initiative on child care which he and the first lady introduced in January.

"We're very excited about her coming, definitely," said Lynn Schweinshaut, the program's director. Because Mrs. Clinton's visit will raise Project Connect's visibility, Schweinshaut said she hopes "more people will find out about it and call

and benefit from the services."

Project Connect is based in Hyman Fine and is financed through the Department of Education and competitive state grants. The public school system administers the program, which provides several hundred children and parents of all economic backgrounds with, among other things, child care, parenting libraries, story hours and parenting workshops. It focuses on early-childhood development, and teaches parents how to teach their children.

"It's been nationally recognized as a model and it builds on a lot of the things [McGovern] finds interesting," said Michael Mershon, McGovern's press aid.

McGovern will also be there on Thursday, and plans to address parents and educators on early-childhood issues, as well as answer questions.

At Hyman Fine yesterday, school officials were scrambling to touch up wall paint and get the school ready for Thursday. They learned less than

a week ago about the first lady's visit.

Outside, a weed trimmer buzzed as teachers in the Young Children's Community Center talked to children about Mrs. Clinton's visit.

"I jumped up and down," said 5-year-old Kimberly Grushski of the moment she heard she'd meet the first lady. "I've never seen her before."

Mrs. Clinton's dark-suited advance team arrived on Sunday, and looked a bit out of place beside children's art and purple chairs inside the red brick school. As children went on learning in classrooms, they paced the main office with their clipboards and cellular phones, and school officials looked frazzled.

"Everything's gone amok," laughed Kim Croxford, an instruction learning assistant. But, she added, "We're enjoying ourselves. It's a huge once-in-a-lifetime event. It's an honor. I'm looking forward to meeting her."

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

6/9/98

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1998
FINAL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

LEAD ADVANCE: IAN ALBERG
202/514-5310 PHONE
800/759-8352 PIN 207-8687 PAGER

PRESS ADVANCE: RICHARD STRAUSS

SCHEDULER: MOLLY BUFORD
202/456-5315 PHONE
202/456-5340 FAX
202/244-2125 HOME
WHCA PAGER #4452

PREV RON Washington, D.C.

10:15 am- BRIEFING re Korean State Arrival Ceremony
10:20 am Map Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The President
The First Lady
Capricia Marshall

10:25 am PROCEED to South Lawn

10:30 am- KOREAN STATE ARRIVAL CEREMONY
11:30 am South Lawn
PRESS/OFFICIAL PHOTO

FORMAT:

- President and Mrs. Kim are introduced to The President and The First Lady by Chief of Protocol Mel French.
- The President introduces President Kim to The Vice President and Mrs. Gore, Secretary of State Albright, The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Shelton.
- The First Lady introduces Mrs. Kim to The Vice President and Mrs. Gore, Secretary of State Albright, The Chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Shelton.
- The President escorts President Kim onto the

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1998
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reviewing stand and The First Lady escorts Mrs. Kim to their positions alongside the platform in front of the Official Korean Delegation.

- Welcoming ceremony.
- Upon conclusion of the ceremony, The President and The First Lady escort President and Mrs. Kim into the Diplomatic Reception Room and proceed to the Blue Room via elevator to sign the guest book.
- The President, The First Lady, President and Mrs. Kim form a receiving line in front of the Blue Room Doors in the Cross Hall.

PARTICIPANTS:

The President
The First Lady
Vice President Gore
Mrs. Gore
Secretary Albright
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Shelton
Mrs. Shelton
President Kim
Mrs. Kim

Contact: Capricia Marshall 202/456-7136

11:30 am **PROCEED** to Yellow Oval Room

NOTE: The First Lady will escort Mrs. Kim to the Yellow Oval Room.

11:35 am- **COFFEE** w/Mrs. Kim
12:05 pm Yellow Oval Room
CLOSED PRESS/OFFICIAL PHOTOS ONLY

NOTE: Upon conclusion of the tea, The First Lady will escort Mrs. Kim to the South Portico and bid her farewell.

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Mrs. Kim

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1998
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Contact: Capricia Marshall 202/456-7136

12:05 pm-
1:10 pm

DOWN TIME

1:15 pm-
1:25 pm

PHOTO OP w/Lynn Margherio
The Map Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Lynn Margherio

Contact: Lynn Margherio 202/986-3925

1:25 pm

DEPART The White House
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Cannon House Office Buildin
[drive time: 10 minutes]

1:35 pm

ARRIVE Cannon Office Building
Hold: Cong. Strickland's Office, Cannon 336
Phone: 202/225-5705
Fax: 202/225-5907

1:40 pm-
1:55 pm

TAPED INTERVIEWS
Room 336
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Representative Ted Strickland
Representative Leonard Boswell
Representative Tom Allen

1:55 pm-
2:00 pm

MEET AND GREET
Room 336
Cannon House Office Building
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

Secretary Donna Shalala
Representative Barbara Kennelly
Representative Ellen Tauscher
Representative David Bonior [t]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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Representative Vic Fazio [t]

2:05 pm-
2:30 pm

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS CHILDCARE EVENT
Room 334
Cannon House Office Building
OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Representative Barbara Kennelly makes welcoming remarks and introduces John Brandon and family.
- John Brandon makes remarks.
- Representative Ellen Tauscher makes brief remarks and introduces Secretary Donna Shalala.
- Secretary Shalala makes remarks and introduces The First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks and departs.

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Secretary Donna Shalala
Representative Barbara Kennelly
Representative Ellen Tauscher

Contact: Nicole Rabner 202/456-7263

2:35 pm

DEPART Cannon Office Building
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

2:45 pm

ARRIVE The White House

2:50 pm-
3:20 pm

PRIVATE MEETING w/Victoria Kennedy
The Map Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO
PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Victoria Kennedy

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
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PAGE 5

John Rosenthal

Contact: Soo Han 202/224-2603

3:25 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING** w/Charlie Peters
3:55 pm Map Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Charlie Peters
Christy Macy

Contact: Charlie Peters 202/462-0128

4:00 pm- **PHOTO OP** w/Gleitsman Foundation Award winners
4:10 pm Diplomatic Reception Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 9 guests to attend please
see briefing book for complete list.

Contact: Alan Gleitsman 310/472-9541

4:10 pm- **DOWN TIME**
5:40 pm

7:15 pm- **ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. KIM**
7:20 pm North Portico
OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The President and The First Lady will greet President and Mrs. Kim at the North Portico.
- The President, The First Lady, President Kim and Mrs. Kim will pose for photo at the top of the stairs.
- The President, The First Lady, President and Mrs. Kim proceed to the Yellow Oval Room via elevator.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 10 people to attend. Please

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1998
PAGE 6

see scenario for complete list.

Contact: Capricia Marshall 202/456-7136

7:20 pm- RECEPTION
7:50 pm Yellow Oval Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. Guests to attend.

7:55 pm- RECEIVING LINE
8:45 pm Grand Foyer/Cross Hall
POOL PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. guests to attend.

8:45 pm STATE DINNER
East Room
POOL PRESS FOR REMARKS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The President proceeds to Eagle Lectern and gives a toast.
- President Kim responds.
- Dinner is served.

10:15 pm- ENTERTAINMENT
10:45 pm East Room
POOL PRESS FOR REMARKS/WH PHOTO

10:45 pm PROCEED to Grand Foyer

RON Washington, D.C.

June 8, 1998

UNVEILING OF HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CHILD CARE LEGISLATION

Date: Tuesday, June 9, 1998
Time: 1:35 - 2:35 pm
Location: 334 Cannon House Office Building
From: Nicole Rabner

I. PURPOSE

To participate in the unveiling of the House Democratic Child Care Legislation, which incorporates the Administration's child care proposals, and to urge the Congress to act on child care this year.

II. BACKGROUND

House Democratic Child Care Legislation

The House Democratic Caucus formed a Child Care Task Force at our urging and developed comprehensive child care legislation that incorporates all of the proposals put forward by the President in his balanced budget request. These pieces are: (1) significant new dollars for child care subsidies; (2) enhanced child care tax credits for 3 million working families; (3) a new tax credit for businesses that offer child services; (4) increased funding to expand after-school opportunities for 500,000 children; (5) the creation of a new Standard Enforcement Fund, a new Early Learning Fund, and a new Child Care Scholarship Fund; and (6) increased funding for child care research and evaluation.

In addition to these proposals, the House Democrats have added some of their own proposals -- many on which the Administration has taken no formal position and in fact may not embrace. These include a tax credit for stay-at-home parents; a proposal to support loan guarantees to create child care facilities (which is called "Kiddie Mac," and has met with little enthusiasm by the Administration); and expansion of the Child and Adult Care Food Program to provide after school snacks for low income children.

The White House will issue a supportive statement from the President on the bill. An outline of the legislation and a list of the original co-sponsors are also attached.

Tobacco Update

As you likely know, Majority Leader Lott has declared tobacco legislation dead. The Administration has taken strong issue with that prediction. What follows is a summary of the

substance of the tobacco legislative effort. The Senate passed two amendments to the McCain bill last week. The first, sponsored by Senator McCain and approved by voice vote, provides \$3 billion over five years to the Veterans' Administration to assist veterans with smoking-related illnesses. The second greatly increases the surcharges imposed on individual companies that fail to meet youth smoking reduction targets.

This week, the Senate is scheduled to consider a proposal by Senator Gramm to use tobacco revenues for a tax cut to all married couples earning less than \$50,000 per year (whether or not they now pay a marriage penalty). Senator Daschle has prepared an alternative tax amendment, which would provide relief for those married couples earning less than \$60,000 per year who now pay a marriage penalty, as well as accelerating the deductibility of health insurance costs for the self-employed. McCain and Senator Kerry are working toward agreement on a compromise with Gramm, which would certainly grease Senate passage of the tobacco bill, but would still limit spending on our public health and research priorities.

The Senate also is expected to vote tomorrow (before your event) on an amendment offered by Senators Craig and Coverdell, which would allocate about \$2 billion each year to anti-drug efforts, again cutting into the funding available in the bill for public health and research. The Craig-Coverdell amendment also includes a permanent prohibition on the use of federal monies for needle exchange and a program to allow education vouchers to students who have been the victims of school violence. The Administration is working to convince a bipartisan group of Senators to support an improved version of the Craig-Coverdell amendment that spends less money on anti-drug efforts and eliminates the amendment's poison pills.

Cloture votes are scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday, but because Senator Lott strenuously opposes cutting off debate at this time, these motions are not expected to pass. It is unclear whether the Kerry-Bond child care amendment will be offered before these cloture votes.

House Budget Update

The House passed a budget resolution that slashes spending by \$125 billion over five years, and includes cuts to Medicare, Medicaid, welfare, education, veterans benefits, law enforcement, and environmental protection. The budget cuts mandatory spending by \$56 billion, and includes a \$12 billion cut to Medicaid and a \$10 billion cut to Medicare. The budget also reduces nondefense discretionary spending by 14% in 2003 alone; to take just a few examples, this would mean that, in 2003: 85,000 children would be denied Head Start; one million poor students would be denied Title I services; and funding for childhood immunization, breast and cervical cancer screening, and other health services delivered by the Centers for Disease Control would be cut by \$340 million.

This budget is unlikely, however, to go too far because these cuts are unrealistic and because the Senate is opposed to acting on a reconciliation bill this year.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Speaking Program

The First Lady

Rep. Barbara Kennelly (D-CT)

Rep. Ellen Tauscher (D-CA)

John Brandon, VA, single working parent of two children

Amanda Brandon, age 8 and Johnny Brandon, age 5

Secretary Shalala

Members of Congress Expected to be Present (On Stage, Not Speaking)

Rep. Tom Allen (D-ME)

Rep. John Baldacci (D-ME)

Rep. Thomas Barrett (D-WI)

Rep. David Bonior (D-MI)

Rep. Leonard Boswell (D-IA)

Rep. George Brown (D-CA)

Rep. Eva Clayton (D-NC)

Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)

Rep. Chaka Fattah (D-PA)

Rep. Vic Fazio (D-CA)

Rep. Bob Filner (D-CA)

Rep. Jane Harman (D-CA)

Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-FL)

Rep. Darlene Hooley (D-OR)

Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-MD)

Rep. Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-TX)

Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA)

Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX)

Rep. Barbara Kennelly (D-CT)

Rep. Nick Lampson (D-TX)

Rep. Sander Levin (D-MI)

Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-NY)

Rep. Carrie Meek (D-FL)

Rep. Jim Moran (D-VA)

Rep. Major Owens (D-NY)

Rep. Ciro Rodriguez (D-TX)

Rep. Carlos Romero-Barcelo (D-AL)

Rep. Ted Strickland (D-OH)

Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-NY)

Rep. Pete Stark (D-CA)

Rep. Ted Strickland (D-OH)

Rep. Louis Stokes (D-OH)

Rep. Ellen Tauscher (D-CA)

Rep. Lynn Woolsey (D-CA)

Other Participants (Not Speaking -- Providing Supportive Statements)

Dawn Mason-Affinito, Director, Friends and Family Day Care, Connecticut

JC Stamps, D.C Police Officer

Renee Deshommes, Stay-at-home mother, Fairfax, VA

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- The First Lady proceeds to hold;
- The First Lady tapes three consecutive stand-ups with Reps. Tom Allen (D-ME), Leonard Boswell (D-IA), and Ted Stickland (D-OH).
- The First Lady proceeds to stage;
- Rep. Barbara Kennelly makes opening remarks and introduces John Brandon and his two children, Amanda and Johnny;
- John Brandon makes remarks;
- Rep. Ellen Tauscher makes remarks and introduces Secretary Shalala;
- Secretary Shalala makes remarks and introduces the First Lady; and
- The First Lady makes remarks and departs.

NOTE: Secretary Shalala and various Members of Congress will remain to answer press questions.

V. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

VI. REMARKS

Prepared by Laura Schiller.



DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Vic Fazio, Chairman
Barbara B. Kennelly, Vice Chair

NEWS

For Immediate Release

Contact: Steven Maviglio 226-0741

HOUSE DEMOCRATS UNVEIL CHILD CARE PROPOSAL

Quality, Cost, Availability Focus of Sweeping Initiative

Washington, D.C. -- Joined by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala, and working families, House Democrats today unveiled legislation designed to double the number of families receiving assistance to pay for child care.

House Democratic Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.), Caucus Chairman Vic Fazio (D-Calif.), Vice-Chair Barbara B. Kennelly (D-Conn.), Rep. Ellen Tauscher (D-Calif.), and more than 100 Democratic cosponsors say the comprehensive bill is targeted at middle- and lower-income families faced with soaring child care costs and limited availability. The legislation:

- Increases tax credits for three million additional working families to help them pay for child care;
- Provides after-school care for up to half a million children per year;
- Establishes a business tax credit for companies providing child care services;
- Creates a child care provider scholarship fund to train child care workers;
- Establishes a tax credit for stay-at-home parents with children under the age of four; and
- Improves child care safety and quality and enhances early childhood development.

"For millions of American families, nothing is more important than quality child care that is safe and affordable," said Fazio. "This legislation is a blend of initiatives that addresses costs, availability, quality, and safety."

-more-

Many of the provisions in the bill are tax related. These include an increase in the dependent care tax credit for families with less than \$60,000 combined income that would result in an average tax cut of \$330 for three million families. Savings would be similar for stay-at-home parents with children under the age of four.

Businesses that provide child care services for their employees by building or expanding child care facilities or training child care workers would receive a 25 percent credit towards those costs up to \$150,000 per year. A matching fund grant program for business also would be created to expand the number of child care facilities, with small businesses receiving priority funding.

The bill also has a strong focus on after-school programs to help parents bridge the gap between the hours when schools adjourn to when they return from work. The Child and Adult Care Food Program would be extended to those from 13 to 18 years old. In addition, new emphasis on after-school prevention programs will be required in juvenile justice programs.

The Democratic Caucus proposal also calls for the establishment of a \$3 billion fund over five years to provide challenge grants to communities to improve the delivery of child care services (including funds for improving child care provider training, lowering child/staff ratios, and providing for comprehensive background checks on child care workers). Another new \$500 million fund over five years also would be created to step up enforcement of health and safety standards. Building on the military's model child program, this initiative is designed to help states improve their licensing systems.

Other components of the bill include:

- Creation of a Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund proposed by President Clinton that will enable states to provide 50,000 scholarship funds to students working toward child care credentials each year for the next five years;
- Amending the National Housing Act to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to ensure mortgages for child care facilities; and
- Establishment of a child care hotline to connect parents with local agencies to help them identify quality care for their children.

The bill builds on President Clinton's child care proposal as well as those from Rep. Kennelly, Rep. Tauscher, Rep. Hoyer (D-Md.), Rep. Lowey (D-N.Y.), Rep. Woolsey (D-Calif.), Rep. Maloney (D-N.Y.), Rep. Moran (D-Va.), Rep. Allen (D-Maine), and Rep. Slaughter (D-N.Y.).

The \$23.3 billion costs of the bill are designed to fall within the context of a balanced budget legislation.

###

Democratic Child Care Proposal

Principles of the Democratic Child Care Proposal

- Increases tax credits for three million working families to help them pay for child care.
- Establishes a tax credit for stay-at-home parents with children under the age of four.
- Doubles the number of children receiving child care assistance.
- Provides after-school care for up to half a million children per year.
- Improves child care safety and quality and enhances early childhood development.

I. Child Care Block Grant (CCDBG)

Doubles the number of working families, including families with children under the age of 3, that will receive child care subsidies by FY 2003 through an increase in mandatory funding for CCDBG and the increase provided in the Welfare Reform Bill. Cost: \$7.5 billion over five years.

II. Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) Reform

Increases the Dependent Care Tax Credit for all families with less than \$60,000 in income. The new DCTC would be a 50% credit for families with less than \$30,000 in income slowly phasing down to a 20% credit for families earning more than \$60,000. The provision provides an average tax cut of \$330 for eligible families or three million families a year. Cost: \$5.1 billion over 5 years.

Establishes a tax credit for stay-at-home parents with children under the age of four. The credit would be equivalent to the average increase in tax relief provided to families with a young child through the expansion of the DCTC. Estimated Cost: \$3.5 billion over 5 years.

Prevents the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) from reducing the DCTC.

III. Assistance for Businesses

Establishes a tax credit for businesses that provide child care services for their employees by building or expanding child care facilities, operating existing facilities, or training child care workers. The credit covers 25% of qualified costs, but may not exceed \$150,000 per year. Cost: \$500 million over 5 years.

Grants to Businesses- Authorizes grants to business consortia to improve access to affordable, local, quality child care services through the states to start child care centers. The consortium must be no fewer than five businesses and must match \$2 for every \$1 of Federal funds and \$1 of state funds. Small business have priority funding. Cost: \$75 million a year for 5 years.

IV. After School Program

Provides after school care for up to half a million children per year by expanding the 21st Century Community Learning Center Program to provide funds to school-community partnerships to establish or expand programs for school-aged children. Cost: \$800 million over 5 years.

After School Snacks: Expands the number of programs and students eligible to participate in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) at after-school programs. Current law only allows low-income kids up to age 13 to get subsidized snacks. This bill would extend that to age 18 and allow new programs to participate. Costs: \$46 million/1st year. \$200 million over 5 years.

Full-Service Community Schools: A full-service school integrates the delivery of quality education with whatever health, social and cultural services that are required in that community. No net cost.

Juvenile Justice: Would direct existing juvenile justice funds to after-school prevention programs in areas with high crime levels or significant numbers of at-risk youth. No net cost.

V. Quality Fund/Early Learning Fund

Establishes a new Model State's Early Learning Fund which provides challenge grants to communities (distributed to eligible states through CCDBG) to support programs to improve early learning and the quality and safety of child care for children ages 0-5. States may use the funds in a variety of activities including providing training to providers, improved child-staff ratios, pay for comprehensive background checks, expand parent education activities, and to improve the availability of care for children with special needs. Cost \$3 billion over 5 years.

VI. Standards Enforcement Fund

Steps up enforcement of state health and safety standards. Building on the military's model child care program, this proposed initiative will fund state efforts to improve licensing systems and enforce child care health and safety standards, including by increasing unannounced inspections of child care settings. Cost: \$500 million over five years.

VII. Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund

Increases scholarships and training for child care providers. The President proposed establishing a Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund to enable states to provide Scholarship funds to students working toward a child care credential. Eligible child care workers must commit to remaining in the field for at least one year for each year of assistance. Cost: \$250 million over five years which will support 50,000 scholarships per year.

VIII. Research and Evaluation Fund

Provides funding for data collection, research, and evaluation. The research fund will also support a National Center on Child Care Statistics and a child care hotline that connects parents with local resource and referral agencies to help them identify appropriate, quality child care for their children. Cost: \$150 million over 5 years.

IX. Agreed to Additional Proposals

Child and Adult Food Program: Amends the National School Lunch Act to increase reimbursement rates for family or group day care homes under the child and adult care food program. Costs: \$225 million over 5 years. (First section on Tier 2 program -- \$40 million a year, second section on sponsor payments -- \$5 million a year.)

Children's Development Commission Act: Amends the National Housing Act to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to insure mortgages for: (1) new or rehabilitated child care and development facilities, including mortgage insurance for fire safety equipment loans; and (2) purchase or refinance of existing child care and development facilities. Establishes the Children's Development Commission which shall: (1) issue facility standards and compliance certifications; and (2) make loans not in excess of \$50,000 for facility rehabilitation or renovation. Authorizes appropriations. Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study of the availability of child care facility secondary mortgage markets. Costs: \$10 million-- One-time capped allocation of funds.

Sense of Congress: It is the Sense of Congress that the monies appropriated under this bill will occur within the context of a balanced budget and be fully funded.

DEMOCRATIC CHILD CARE BILL ORIGINAL COSPONSORS (as of 6/8)

Neil Abercrombie
Gary Ackerman
Thomas Allen
Bob Andrews
John Baldacci
Thomas Barrett
David Bonior
Robert Borski
Leonard Boswell
Rick Boucher
Robert Brady
Corrine Brown
George Brown
Sherrod Brown
Lois Capps
Julia Carson
Donna Christian-Green
William Clay
Eva Clayton
Bob Clement
John Conyers
Elijah Cummings
Danny Davis
Diana DeGette
William Delahunt
Rosa DeLauro
Norman Dicks
John Dingell
Lloyd Doggett
Eliot Engel
Lane Evans
Sam Farr
Chaka Fattah
Vic Fazio
Bob Filner
Martin Frost
Elizabeth Furse
Sam Gejdenson
Dick Gephardt
Bart Gordon
Jane Harman
Alcee Hastings
Bill Hefner

Maurice Hinchey
Ruben Hinojosa
Tim Holden
Darlene Hooley
Steny Hoyer
Sheila Jackson-Lee
William Jefferson
Eddie Bernice Johnson
Joe Kennedy
Patrick Kennedy
Barbara Kennelly
Carolyn Kilpatrick
Nick Lampson
Tom Lantos
Sandy Levin
John Lewis
Zoe Lofgren
Nita Lowey
Carolyn Maloney
Thomas Manton
Matthew Martinez
Robert Matsui
Karen McCarthy
Jim McDermott
James McGovern
Carrie Meek
Gregory Meeks
Juanita Millender-McDonald
Patsy Mink
Joseph Moakley
James Moran
Jerrold Nadler
Richard Neal
Eleanor Holmes Norton
James Oberstar
John Oliver
Frank Pallone
Donald Payne
Nancy Pelosi
Glenn Poshard
David Price
Nick Rahall
Ciro Rodriguez
Carlos Romero-Barcelo
Martin Sabo

Barbara Lee

Loretta Sanchez
Max Sandlin
Tom Sawyer
Charles Schumer
Bob Scott
Jose Serrano
Brad Sherman
Louise Slaughter
Debbie Stabenow
Fortney Pete Stark
Ellen Tauscher
Karen Thurman
Estaban Torres
Robert Underwood
Nydia Velazquez
Bruce Vento
Maxine Waters
Henry Waxman
Bob Weygand
Al Wynn
Lynn Woolsey
Sidney Yates

TOTAL: 11

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR CHILD CARE VIDEOS WITH MEMBERS
JUNE 9, 1998

- Thank you, Congressman (**Tom Allen** [Maine], **Leonard Boswell** [Iowa], **Ted Strickland** [Ohio].) I'm so pleased to be here on this important day. The Child Care bill that you are introducing today is a significant contribution to addressing the very real concerns shared by millions of America's working families.
- If this bill becomes law, three million American working families will get greater child care tax relief. 500,000 school age children will enroll in new after-school programs. One million children from low-income working families will get the financial help they need to pay for child care. Businesses will have a new incentive to offer child care services. States will receive additional dollars to step up enforcement and ensure that children are safe. In so doing, we will be making an important contribution to improving child care for the millions of American working families who rely on it.
- As I have traveled around the country, I have spoken with hundreds --if not thousands --of parents. And everywhere I go, finding safe, affordable, and accessible child care is a concern that is universally shared. I believe American families want a federal budget that reflects our nation's values and addresses our families' real concerns. We must act now to make child care a national priority, and pass child care legislation this year.
- I want to thank Congressman (Allen, Boswell, Strickland) for showing leadership on the issues that really matter to America's families by cosponsoring this important piece of legislation. By working together, we can achieve legislation that helps ensure that no parent will ever have to choose between the job they need and the child they love.

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6/21/98

Divider Title: _____

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (1 page)	06/21/1998	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19011

FOLDER TITLE:

Childcare #5 [Binder] [2]

2013-0534-S
ry1697

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1998

FINAL

CAMP DAVID, MD/ALBUQUERQUE, NM/ WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRAVELING PARTY: THE FIRST LADY

KELLY CRAIGHEAD

MARSHA BERRY

RALPH ALSWANG

SENATOR BINGAMAN (ALBUQUERQUE, NM-WASHINGTON, DC)

(b)(7)e

ALBUQUERQUE

[003]

LEAD ADVANCE:

SETTI WARREN

WHCA PAGER

202/757-9416 CELL

ALBUQUERQUE

SITE ADVANCE:

BRIAN ALCORN

TAMAR MAGARIK

ALBUQUERQUE

PRESS ADVANCE:

DAVID PRESSMAN

SCHEDULER:

WENDY ARENDS

202/456-7007 PHONE

202/456-5340 FAX

202/518-8209 HOME

WHCA PAGER #4781

PREV RON

10:30am

Camp David, MD

DEPART Camp David, MD

VIA Motorcade

EN ROUTE Hagerstown

STAFF NOTE: THE STAFF VAN WILL
9:00AM.

Landing Strip

[Drive time: 30 minutes]

11:00am

ARRIVE Hagerstown Landing Strip

FBO: Aerosmith

Phone: 301/733-3700

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1998

PAGE 2

11:15am

WHEELS UP Hagerstown, MD

EN ROUTE Albuquerque, NM
[Flight time: 3 hours, 30 minutes]
[Time change: -2 hours]

12:45pm **WHEELS DOWN** Albuquerque, NM
FBO: Kirkland
Hold: Distinguished Visitor's Lounge
Phone: 505/841-8337
CLOSED PUBLIC/CLOSED PRESS

1:00pm **DEPART** Albuquerque Airport
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE University of New Mexico Child Care
Center
[Drive time: 10 minutes]

1:10pm **ARRIVE** Child Care Center

GREETERS:
Phil Maloof
Elena Aguirre, Director, Child Care Center
Dr. Eliseo Torres, Vice President, Student Affairs

1:15pm-
2:00pm **CHILDCARE ROUNDTABLE**
Child Care Center
University of New Mexico
HRC Hold: Lounge 106
Phone: 505/277-3365
Fax: 505/277-3182
OPEN PRESS/MALOOF PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Elena Aguirre makes welcoming remarks and introduces the roundtable participants and Phil Maloof.
- Phil Maloof makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1998
PAGE 3

- The First Lady makes welcoming remarks.

- Elena Aguirre opens up the discussion.
- Elena Aguirre closes the discussion.
- The First Lady makes closing remarks.
- The First Lady and Phil Maloof depart.

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
 Phil Maloof
 Elena Aguirre, Director, Child Care Center
 Patricia King, Caregiver
 Allan Lane Adams, Parent
 Sandra Orne-Adams, Parent
 Donald Garcia, Parent
 Susan Garcia, Parent

2:00pm **PROCEED** to the Horizon Room

2:05pm **PHOTO** with Parents and Children
 Horizon Room
 University of New Mexico Child Care Center
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Group photo

PARTICIPANTS: 10 people

2:10pm **DEPART** Childcare Center
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Johnson Gym
 [Drive time: 5 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1998
PAGE 4

2:15pm **ARRIVE** Johnson Gym
PROCEED to Room 120

VIA Stairs

2:15pm-
2:30pm

MEET AND GREET

Room 120
Johnson Gym
University of New Mexico
CLOSED PRESS/MALOOF PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Photo receiving line

PARTICIPANTS: 20 people

2:35pm-
3:15pm

MALOOF RALLY

Johnson Gym
University of New Mexico
HRC Hold: Room 126
Phone: 505/277-5933
Fax: 505/277-6227
OPEN PRESS/MALOOF PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Jake Candelaria, student, introduces Senator Jeff Bingaman.
- Senator Bingaman makes remarks and introduces Representative Loretta Sanchez.
- Representative Sanchez makes remarks and introduces Representative Patrick Kennedy.
- Representative Kennedy makes remarks and introduces Minority Leader Richard Gephardt.
- Minority Leader Gephardt makes remarks and introduces Phil Maloof.
- Phil Maloof makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1998
PAGE 5

- Upon conclusion, the First Lady works a

ropeline.

- The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 200-500 guests

3:20pm **DEPART** University of New Mexico
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Albuquerque Airport
[Drive time: 15 minutes]

3:35pm **ARRIVE** Albuquerque Airport
FBO: Kirkland
Hold: Distinguished Visitor's Lounge
Phone: 505/841-8337
CLOSED PRESS/CLOSED PUBLIC

GREETERS:

Tom Kelly, U.S. Attorney for New Mexico
The Kelly Family

3:50pm **WHEELS UP** Albuquerque, NM
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[Flight time: 3 hours, 20 minutes]
[Time change: +2 hours]

9:10pm **ARRIVE** Andrews Air Force Base

9:20pm **DEPART** Andrews Air Force Base
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE The White House
[Drive time: 20 minutes]

9:40pm **ARRIVE** The White House

RON The White House

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Divider Title: _____

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1998

FINAL

WASHINGTON, D.C./NASHVILLE, TN/INDIANAPOLIS, IN/WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRAVELING PARTY: THE FIRST LADY

KELLY CRAIGHEAD

MARSHA BERRY

BARB KINNEY

NASHVILLE

LEAD ADVANCE:

BAIN ENNIS

WHCA PAGER

INDIANAPOLIS

LEAD ADVANCE:

GLEN RYNIEWSKI

RAMADA INN SOUTH

SUITE E

317/787-3344

PHONE

317/783-6092

FAX

312/689-8105

PAGER

INDIANAPOLIS

SITE ADVANCE:

ALEXANDRA DELL

ROOM 107

LYNN JOHNSON

ROOM 112

INDIANAPOLIS

PRESS ADVANCE:

LEIGH FLORES

ROOM 114

SCHEDULER:

WENDY ARENDS

202/456-7007

PHONE

202/456-5340

FAX

202/518-8209

HOME

WHCA PAGER

#4781

PREV RON

The White House

10:00am

DEPART The White House [w/POTUS]

VIA Motorcade

EN ROUTE The Reflecting Pool

[Drive time: 5 minutes]

Note: The President will make a statement from
9:50am-10:00am on the driveway.

10:05am

ARRIVE The Reflecting Pool

10:15am

DEPART The Reflecting Pool

VIA Marine One

EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base

[Flight time: 10 minutes]

10:25am

ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1998

PAGE 2

10:40am **WHEELS UP** Andrews Air Force Base
 EN ROUTE Nashville International Airport
 [Flight time: 1 hour, 35 minutes]
 [Time change: -1 hour]

11:15am CT **ARRIVE** Nashville International Airport

**Note: The President and the First Lady will pose
for a photo with Mr. and Mrs. William
Jefferson Dyer.**

GREETERS:

John Wilder, Lieutenant Governor
Ned McWherter, Former Governor
James Naifeh, Speaker of the House
John Arriola, State Representative
Melvin Black, Council Member
Ron Noliner, Council Member
Don Majors, Council Member
Frank Harrison, Jr., Council Member
Lawrence Hart, Council Member
Tim Garrett, Council Member
Mike Wooden, Council Member
Charles French, Council Member
Roy Dale, Council Member
Morris Haddox, Council Member
Durward Hall, Council Member
Ron Turner, Council Member
Jerry Wayne Graves, Council Member
Mansfield Douglas, Council Member
Willis McAllister, Council Member
John Aaron Holt, Council Member
Eric Crafton, Council Member
Horace Johns, Council Member
Chris Ferrell, Council Member
Bill Walter, CEO, Murray Regional Hospital
Bill Suggs, CEO, Summit Hospital
Gary Nichols, Vice President, Williamson County
Medical Center

11:30am **DEPART** Nashville International Airport
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE Langford Hall, Vanderbilt University
 [Drive time: 20 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1998

PAGE 3

11:50am ARRIVE Langford Hall, Vanderbilt University

GREETERS:

Joel Wyatt, Chancellor, Vanderbilt University

Faye Wyatt

(Inside Hold) The Vice President

Mrs. Gore

Pauline Gore (t)

11:55am- BRIEFING by the Vice President

12:05pm Presidential Hold

Vanderbilt University

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The President

The First Lady

The Vice President

Mrs. Gore

Pauline Gore (t)

12:10pm- HOLD

12:25pm

12:30pm- REMARKS TO THE FAMILY RE-UNION 7:FAMILIES & HEALTH

1:15pm Langford Hall

Vanderbilt University

OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Off-stage announcement of the President and the First Lady, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore.
- The Vice President makes brief remarks and introduces Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1998

- The Vice President introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President invites all principals to take their seats to begin the discussion.

Note: There will be a 3 minute pause on stage as the podium is removed. During this pause all four principals will remain on stage and greet the panelists.

1:20pm-
3:00pm

DISCUSSION ON FAMILY RE-UNION 7:FAMILIES & HEALTH
Langford Hall
Vanderbilt University
OPEN PRESS

- The Vice President introduces the eight panelists and opens the discussion.
- 2:35pm - The Vice President concludes the discussion and invites the President to make closing remarks from his seat.
- The President makes closing remarks and invites everyone to join him at the signing table on stage.
- 2:55pm - The President and the First Lady, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore, and panelists proceed to the signing table on stage and the President signs the Children's Health Directive.
- The First Lady departs.

3:05pm

DEPART Langford Hall, Vanderbilt University
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Nashville International Airport
[Drive time: 20 minutes]

3:25pm **ARRIVE** Nashville International Airport
FBO: Air National Guard
Hold: Office
Phone: 615/399-5807
CLOSED PRESS/CLOSED PUBLIC

3:40pm **WHEELS UP** Nashville International Airport
EN ROUTE Indianapolis Aiport
[Flight time: 50 minutes]
[Time change: none]

4:30pm **WHEELS DOWN** Indianapolis, IN
FBO: Raytheon
Hold: Room A-116
Phone: 317/248-4488
CLOSED PRESS/CLOSED PUBLIC

GREETERS:
Representative Julia Carson
Judy O'Bannon
Attorney General Jeffrey Modisett
State Senator Robert Garton
State Representative Vanessa Summers
City Council President Buert SerVaas
Councilman Rozelle Boyd

4:45pm **DEPART** Indianapolis Airport
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Julia Carson Government Center
[Drive time: 25 minutes]

5:10pm **ARRIVE** Julia Carson Government Center
PROCEED to Conference Room A
VIA Stairs
300 East Fall Creek Parkway
Indianapolis, IN

GREETERS:
Melissa Farmer, Upward Bound student
Marcus Oakley, Upward Bound student

5:15pm-
5:25pm

PHOTO with Upward Bound students
Conference Room A
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Group photo with 50 students

PARTICIPANTS: 50 students

5:25pm

PROCEED to Infant Room

GREETERS:

Ann Aull, Director, Kids' Crossing Childcare
Center
Jim Vento, President & CEO, Crossroads/Easter
Seals Rehabilitation Center
Dr. Lanier DeGrella, Manager, Childcare Services
Helene Cross, Executive Vice President, Crossroads
Rehabilitation Center

5:30pm-
5:40pm

TOUR Crossroads Program
Kids' Crossing Childcare Center
Julia Carson Government Center
POOL PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The First Lady, accompanied by Representative
Carson, Judy O'Bannon, and Ann Aulle,
Director, Crossroads Program, proceed into
the infant room.

(CLOSED PRESS)

- The group then proceeds into a room with
8 children, ages three to five, who are
participating in various activities.

(POOL PRESS)

- The group then tours a room with 10
children, ages two and three. **(CLOSED PRESS)**

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Representative Julia Carson
Judy O'Bannon
Ann Aulle, Director, Kids' Crossing Childcare
Center

5:40pm

PROCEED to Gymnasium

GREETERS:

Mark Coates, Parent
Natalie Chambers, Parent
Lauren Coates

5:45pm-

6:05pm

REMARKS to Crossroads Program
Gymnasium
Kids' Crossing Childcare Center
HRC Hold: Employee Lounge
Phone: 317/920-0300, extension 208
Fax: 317/283-6567
OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Ann Aulle, Director, Kids' Crossing Childcare Center, makes remarks and introduces Judy O'Bannon.
- Judy O'Bannon makes remarks and introduces Representative Julia Carson.
- Representative Julia Carson makes remarks and introduces Natalie Chambers, Parent.
- Natalie Chambers makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- The First Lady and Representative Carson depart.

6:05pm **DEPART** Julia Carson Government Center
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE The Westin Hotel
 [Drive time: 15 minutes]

6:20pm **ARRIVE** The Westin Hotel
 50 South Capitol Street
 Indianapolis, IN

6:20pm **PROCEED** to Counsel Room

GREETERS:
 Baron Hill
 Gail Riecken

6:25pm-
 6:55pm **VIP RECEPTION** for Representative Carson,
 Gail Riecken, and Baron Hill
 Counsel Room
 The Westin Hotel
 CLOSED PRESS/DCCC PHOTO

FORMAT:
 - Photo receiving line

PARTICIPANTS: 75 guests

7:00pm-
 7:45pm **GENERAL RECEPTION** for Representative Carson,
 Gail Riecken, and Baron Hill
 Capitol I and II
 The Westin Hotel
 HRC Hold: Capitol III
 Phone: 317/262-8100
 Fax: 317/231-3928
 OPEN PRESS/DCCC PHOTO

Note: If Representative Hamilton cannot be
 the Emcee because of votes, then
 Joe Andrew, Democratic State Party Chair,
 will replace him.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1998
PAGE 9

FORMAT:

- Representative Lee Hamilton (t) makes welcoming remarks and introduces Baron Hill.
- Baron Hill makes remarks.
- Representative Hamilton introduces Gail Riecken.
- Gail Riecken makes remarks.
- Representative Hamilton introduces Representative Carson.
- Representative Carson makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, the First Lady works a ropeline.

PARTICIPANTS: 200 guests

7:45pm

POLICE/DRIVER PHOTOS
Hallway
The Westin Hotel
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

7:50pm

DEPART The Westin Hotel
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Indianapolis Airport
[Drive time: 20 minutes]

8:10pm

ARRIVE Indianapolis Airport
FBO: Raytheon
Hold: Office
Phone: 317/241-2893
CLOSED PRESS/CLOSED PUBLIC

8:20pm

WHEELS UP Indianapolis Airport
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[Flight time: 1 hour, 20 minutes]
[Time change: +1]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1998
PAGE 10

10:40pm **ARRIVE** Andrews Air Force Base

10:50pm **DEPART** Andrews Air Force Base
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE South Portico
 [Drive time: 20 minutes]

11:10pm **ARRIVE** South Portico

RON The White House

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

7/21/98

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1998

FINAL

WASHINGTON, DC

SCHEDULER: EVAN RYAN
202/456-6751 PHONE
202/456-5340 FAX
202/483-0383 HOME
WHCA PAGER #4223

PREV RON The White House

10:45 am- PRIVATE MEETING
11:30 am Residence
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:
The First Lady
Melanne Verveer
Ellen Lovell

CONTACT: Katy Button 202/456-7264

11:45 am- VIDEO TAPINGS
12:15 pm 459 OEOB
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

TAPING:
YWCA 1998 Convention: Empowering Women and Girls
State Child Care Administrators Meeting
World Union for Progressive Judaism: International
Humanitarian Awards Dinner
The National Head Start Association *Heads Up!*
Network Premiere
Colon Cancer PSA
60th Birthday Video for Bob Farmer
Chesterfield Smith Partner Award to Martha Barnett

CONTACT: Brenda Anders 202/456-5654

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1998

PAGE 2

4:30 pm- INTERVIEW with *The 21st Century* newspaper
5:00 pm Map Room
PRINT REPORTERS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

Julia Cotton, 17, student interview winner
Nadine Gorelick, 17, student interview winner
John Meyer, publisher
Stephanie Meyer, editor
Robert Meyer, The Meyers' son

CONTACT: Marsha Berry 202/456-2960

7:15 pm DEPART The White House
VIA Presidential Motorcade
EN ROUTE Private Residence
[drive time: 10 minutes]

7:25 pm ARRIVE Private Residence

7:30 pm- PRIVATE DINNER
tbd Private Residence
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

tbd DEPART Private Residence
VIA Presidential Motorcade
EN ROUTE The White House
[drive time: 10 minutes]

tbd ARRIVE The White House

RON The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC: Partly cloudy and humid with haze and a chance for an isolated thunderstorm. Winds southwest at 8 to 12 knots. Low 77. High 98.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS AT HEALTHY CHILD CARE AMERICA CONFERENCE
JULY 21, 1998

Good morning. I want to thank everyone who has made this conference -- and the entire Healthy Child Care America Campaign -- possible, especially the Child Care Bureau; HRSA's [HER-SA] Maternal and Child Health Bureau; and the American Academy of Pediatrics, which on issues ranging from immunization to children's health insurance, has worked tirelessly to lift up the health of America's children. And, most important, I want to thank all of you in the states and communities, who have worked together on the frontlines so that child care and healthy care are always one and the same.

Every day, 13 million children in America are cared for by someone other than a parent. The question that keeps those parents up at night, is what kind of care will their children get? From the White House Conference on Child Care that many of you took part in, we know that what our children experience in their earliest years can literally fire up their synapses and influence how they develop over a lifetime. We know that children win when they are cared for in safe, nurturing environments. And we know that health care must be part of any quality child care setting. Yet, too many children are left without good care...or any care at all.

That's why I hope the Congress acts now to enact the President's Child Care Initiative. And that's why what you're doing is so important. There are children in every child care center who need immunizations, dental care, good nutrition, and a medical home. There are child care providers and parents who need help tackling the threats to children's emotional and physical health. And, now from Pennsylvania to California, there are Healthy Child Care America programs in all 50 states that giving more children safe and healthy care and their parents more piece of mind.

If you continue to work together, if you continue to implement the Blueprint for Action, I know that we can make every child care setting a safe passage to the learning, opportunity, and health that every child needs...that every child deserves. Thank you for making that possible.

LEVEL 1 - 46 OF 233 ITEMS

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PR Newswire

September 1, 1998, Tuesday

SECTION: Financial News

DISTRIBUTION: TO MEDICAL, CITY AND URBAN AFFAIRS EDITORS

LENGTH: 623 words

HEADLINE: Child Development Center at Childrens Hospital Los Angeles Wins
National Child-Care Award From 'Parents' Magazine

DATELINE: LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1

BODY:

The Child Development Center at Childrens Hospital Los Angeles (CHLA) is one of seven child-care providers and advocates from across the country that are receiving the inaugural Parents Magazine "Child-Care Awards." This new program recognizes the nation's best providers and child-care champions.

CHLA's Child Development Center (CDC) can accommodate 110 children, and averages 95 on any given day. According to Anita Britt, Ph.D., director of the CDC, having an on-site facility makes working at CHLA a much more attractive option for many parents. Programs are designed to accommodate the busy schedules of staff members, and parents are encouraged to attend special events at the CDC, such as lunchtime seminars.

"Child care facilities should be a resource for the child, the family, as well as the community," Dr. Britt said.

"The Child Development Center at CHLA, and our other honorees, are living proof that good child-care providers enrich the lives of children and their parents every day," said Ann Pleshette Murphy, editor-in-chief of Parents. "As our children's first teachers, they deserve a place of honor for meeting the most challenging and critical job in the world: nurturing kids."

To select the best child-care providers in America, Parents started the way many parents do: word of mouth. Readers sent in hundreds of nominations, and the magazine called on numerous professionals for referrals. The list was narrowed down based on criteria including attentiveness, training and discipline practices of the nominee, adherence to health and safety rules, and parental involvement. Information on finalists was sent to a panel of 13 expert judges, and an independent investigator did a background check on each winner. Finally, each provider was paid a surprise visit.

The Parents Magazine Child-Care Awards winners will be honored for their dedication at a special ceremony in New York City on September 23. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will be the featured speaker. CHLA's Child Development Center will receive its award in the "On-site Facility" category. The other 1998 Parents Magazine Child-Care categories and awardees are:

PR Newswire, September 1, 1998

Family Day Care -- Kathy's Family Childcare and Preschool in Edgewood, Washington; Legislator -- Senator Christopher Dodd from Connecticut; Education -- Wheelock College in Boston; In-Home Care Provider -- Becky Kavanagh in Wisconsin; Day-Care Center Employee -- Kathy Aubin with The Little Angels Learning Centre in Hooksett, New Hampshire; and Advocate -- Edward Zigler, Ph.D., at Yale University.

For eight decades, Parents has been the voice of parents, for parents. The first and largest magazine in its category, Parents reaches a total audience of more than 11 million mothers and fathers, providing up-to-date information, practical advice and emotional support.

Founded in 1901, Childrens Hospital Los Angeles is a global resource for advanced pediatric care, research and medical education. Each year, the nonprofit 330-bed hospital treats nearly 200,000 patients from newborn to 18 years of age with specialized, multidisciplinary care in pediatric and adolescent medicine. LA houses an internationally recognized research program and, since 1932, has trained pediatric specialists through its affiliation with the University of Southern California School of Medicine.

For nine consecutive years -- 1990 to 1998 -- U S. News & World Report magazine has named Childrens Hospital Los Angeles one of the top five pediatric facilities in the country, and the best in the West.

SOURCE Childrens Hospital Los Angeles

CONTACT: Steve Rutledge of Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, 323-669-4121

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: September 2, 1998

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

9/1/98

Divider Title: _____

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PRESERVATION

86/57/16

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

FINAL

WASHINGTON, DC / NEW YORK, NY / WASHINGTON, DC

TRAVELLING PARTY: RALPH ALSWANG

MARSHA BERRY
MOLLY BUFORD 1-800-SKYPAGE #2169777
KELLY CRAIGHEAD [NY-WASHINGTON, DC ONLY]
CAPRICIA MARSHALL

NEW YORK

LEAD ADVANCE: DEHDAN MILLER
WALDORF ASTORIA ROOM 744
212/355-3000 PHONE
212/872-7272 FAX

SITE ADVANCE: LYNN JOHNSON ROOM 780

SITE ADVANCE: PAUL RIVERA ROOM 1030
1-800-SKY-8888 #1648257

SITE ADVANCE: JAMIE SCHWARTZ ROOM 1022
201/321-6930 CELL PHONE

PRESS ADVANCE: CHERI STOCKHAM ROOM 1042
202/395-2101 CELL PHONE
1-800-SKYPAGE #2103274

SCHEDULER: EVAN RYAN
202/456-6751 PHONE
202/456-5340 FAX
202/483-0383 HOME
WHCA PAGER #4223

PREV RON The White House

9:15 am GREET President Mandela and Graca Machel w/POTUS
Diplomatic Reception Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

CONTACT: Capricia Marshall 202/456-7136

9:20 am- COFFEE with Graca Machel
9:35 am Yellow Oval
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

PAGE 2

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Graca Machel
Melanne Verveer
Erika Barks Ruggles, NSC
Tutu Mazibuko, Deputy Director General, Foreign
Affairs Department

CONTACT: Hillary Lucas 202/647-1144

9:35 am **ESCORT** Graca Machel to Diplomatic Reception Room

9:50 am **DEPART** South Portico
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[drive time: 25 minutes]

10:15 am **ARRIVE** Andrews Air Force Base

10:25 am **WHEELS UP** Andrews Air Force Base
EN ROUTE New York, New York
[flight time: 50 minutes]

11:15 am **WHEELS DOWN** LaGuardia International Airport

11:25 am **DEPART** LaGuardia International Airport
EN ROUTE Tatou, 151 East 50th Street
[drive time: 35 minutes]

12:00 pm **ARRIVE** Tatou, 151 East 50th Street

GREETERS: Congressman Charles Schumer
Iris Schumer, Event Chair

12:00 pm- **RECEIVING LINE**
12:20 pm Tam Tam Restaurant
Kimberly Hotel
151 East 50th Street
Hold: Executive Office
Phone: 212/702-1620
Fax: tbd
CLOSED PRESS/DSCC PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 70 guests expected[50 photos].

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

PAGE 3

CONTACT: Matt Rinnert 202/485-3135

12:25 pm-
1:15 pm

VICTORY IN NEW YORK
Tatou
Kimberly Hotel
151 East 50th Street
New York, New York
Attire: Business
Hold: Executive Office
Phone: 212/702-1620
Fax: tbd
POOL PRESS/DSCC PHOTO

FORMAT:

-Congressman Schumer escorts the First Lady to her seat.

-Lunch is served.

-After lunch, Iris Schumer, Event Chair, makes welcoming remarks and introduces Congressman Schumer.

-Congressman Schumer makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.

-The First Lady makes remarks.

-The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 200 guests expected.

CONTACT: Matt Rinnert 202/485-3135

DEPARTURE GREETERS:

Fraydun Manocharian, Owner, Kimberly Hotel
Philip Touitou, Manager, Tatou
Christine Traina, Kimberly Hotel Director of Operations
Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, Banquet Director, Kimberly Hotel

1:20 pm

DEPART Tatou, 151 East 50th Street
EN ROUTE Waldorf-Astoria, 301 Park Avenue
[drive time: 5 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

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1:25 pm **ARRIVE** Waldorf-Astoria, 301 Park Avenue

UPSTAIRS GREETERS:

Ann Pleshette Murphy, Editor-in Chief, Parents
Magazine
John Heinz, CEO, Gruner & Jahr Publishing

1:30 pm- **PARENTS MAGAZINE 1998 CHILD CARE AWARDS**
2:05 pm Outside the Astor Salon

Waldorf Astoria
301 Park Avenue
New York, New York
Attire: Business
Hold: Suite 35A
Phone: 212/355-3000
Fax: 212/872-7272
Staff Hold: Suite 35M2
Phone: 212/355-3000
Fax: 212/872-7272

OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

- The First Lady, John Heinz, and Ann Pleshette Murphy are announced into the room.
- The First Lady is seated on stage.
- John Heinz makes welcoming remarks.
- Ann Pleshette Murphy presents the awards to the other award recipients.
- Ann Pleshette Murphy presents award to the First Lady.
- The First Lady delivers remarks.
- The First Lady works a ropeline right to left.
- The First Lady joins awardees for a group photo in the foyer.
- The First Lady departs.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

PAGE 5

PARTICIPANTS: 140 guests expected.

CONTACT: Ann Pleshette Murphy 212/499-2050

2:10 pm DEPART Waldorf-Astoria
EN ROUTE Henry Street Settlement Urban Family
Center
[drive time: 20 minutes]

2:30 pm ARRIVE Henry Street Settlement Urban Family Center
130 Baruch Place, New York, New York

GREETERS:

Danny Croninfeld, Executive Director, Henry
Street Settlement
Verona Jeter, Director, Homeless Services, Henry
Street Settlement

2:35 pm- MEET & GREET #1
2:40 pm Maintenance Room
Henry Street Settlement Urban Family Center
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

Audrey Rosenman, Chairman of the Board
Christopher Angell, President of the Board
Dale Burch, Board Member
Julio Colon, Secretary of the Board
Frederic S. Papert, Board Member
Drew Schiff, Board Member (Karenn Gore's husband)
Frances Primus, Board Member
Two staff members - tbd

2:45 pm- VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN EVENT ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION
3:30 pm Community Room
Henry Street Settlement Urban Family Center
Hold: Superintendent's Office
Phone: 212/475-6400 x344
Fax: 212/533-4004
Staff Hold: n/a
POOL PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

-Verona Jeter, Director, Homeless Services, Henry
Street, makes welcoming remarks and introduces
the First Lady.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

PAGE 6

-The First Lady makes opening remarks.

NOTE: [Cameras depart/print remains]

-Discussion commences.

-Verona Jeter closes the discussion.

-The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 11 guests (see briefing book)

CONTACT: Howard Wolfson 212/459-9898

3:35 pm-
3:40 pm

MEET & GREET #2
Adjacent Room
Henry Street Settlement Urban Family Center
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 4 Henry Street Families

3:45 pm

DEPART Main Building, Henry Street Settlement
EN ROUTE Mail Facility
[drive time: 5 minutes]

3:50 pm

ARRIVE Mail Facility

GREETER: Robin Wall, Director of Operations, Mail Room

3:55 pm-
4:05 pm

TOUR
Henry Street Settlement Urban Family Center
POOL PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

-The First Lady tours the mailroom with Robin Wall acting as tour guide.

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Robin Wall, Director of Operations, Mail Room
Verona Jeter, Director, Henry Street Settlement
Two graduates of Henry Street Settlement

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

PAGE 7

CONTACT: Danny Croninfeld 212/766-9200

4:10 pm DEPART Henry Street Settlement
EN ROUTE The Waldorf-Astoria
[drive time: 20 minutes]

4:30 pm ARRIVE The Waldorf-Astoria

4:30 pm- DOWN TIME
6:30 pm

6:40 pm DEPART Waldorf-Astoria
EN ROUTE Carnegie Hall
[drive time: 10 minutes]

6:50 pm ARRIVE Carnegie Hall

INSIDE GREETERS:

Judith Arron, Executive Director, Carnegie Hall
Sanford Weill, Chairman of the Board, Carnegie
Hall

BOX GREETERS:

Frank and Lizbeth Newman, Gala Co-Chairs

7:00 pm- GEORGE GERSHWIN AT 100 - THE GALA OPENING NIGHT
9:00 pm OF CARNEGIE HALL

Carnegie Hall
Attire: Black Tie
Hold: Dressing Room A
Phone: 212/903-9795
Fax: n/a
Staff Hold: Dressing Room A
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PROGRAM:

-The Star Spangled Banner.

-Overture to *Of Thee I Sing*.

-Second Rhapsody for Orchestra with Piano.

-Catfish Row Suite with Scenes from *Porgy & Bess*.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

-Intermission (20 minutes).

PAGE 8

-*Fascinating Rhythm.*

-*How Long Has This Been Going On?*

-*I Got Rhythm.*

-*An American in Paris.*

BOX PARTICIPANTS: see briefing book.

PARTICIPANTS: 890 guests expected.

CONTACT: Jay Golan 212/903-9650

9:05 pm-

HOLD

9:10 pm

Dressing Room A

9:10 pm-

MEET & GREET

9:20 pm

Maestro Suite

Carnegie Hall

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

Michael Tilson Thomas, conductor, San Francisco
Symphony

Archer McDonald, soloist

Brian Stokes Mitchell, soloist

Frederika Von Stade, soloist

9:20 pm-

DROP-BY with the Orchestra

9:25 pm

Orchestra Room

Carnegie Hall

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 100 musicians

9:30 pm

DEPART Carnegie Hall

EN ROUTE Kravis Residence, 625 Park Avenue
[drive time: 10 minutes]

9:40 pm

ARRIVE Kravis Residence, 625 Park Avenue

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (1 page)	09/23/1998	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19011

FOLDER TITLE:

Childcare #5 [Binder] [2]

2013-0534-S

ry1697

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

GREETERS: Henry and Marie-Josee Kravis

PAGE 9

9:45 pm-
10:50 pm

PRIVATE DINNER
Private Residence

(b)(6)

[0043]

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 16 guests.

CONTACT: Marie-Josee Kravis

(b)(6)

10:55 pm

DEPART (b)(6)
EN ROUTE OTR
[drive time: 5 minutes]

11:00 pm

ARRIVE OTR

11:05 pm-
11:15 pm

OTR

11:20 pm

DEPART OTR
EN ROUTE LaGuardia International Airport
[drive time: 35 minutes]

11:55 pm

ARRIVE LaGuardia International Airport

12:05 am

WHEELS UP LaGuardia International Airport
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 50 minutes]

12:55 am

WHEELS DOWN Andrews Air Force Base

1:05 am

DEPART Andrews Air Force Base
EN ROUTE The White House
[drive time: 25 minutes]

1:30 am

ARRIVE South Portico

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

RON The White House

PAGE 10

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC: Mostly sunny and cooler.
Winds north at 10 to 15 knots. Low 55. High 70.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Sunny. High 65. Low
50.

September 22, 1998

PARENTS MAGAZINE 1998 CHILD CARE AWARDS LUNCH

DATE: Wednesday, September 23
TIME: 1:30 pm - 2:00 pm
LOCATION: Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
New York, NY
FROM: Brenda Costello

I. PURPOSE

To attend the *Parents Magazine* 1998 Child Care Awards, emphasizing the Administration's commitment to quality child care, and to receive an award recognizing your own efforts on behalf of quality child care.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be attending *Parents Magazine* first national child care awards on Wednesday afternoon in New York. The *Parents Magazine* Child Care Awards are being presented in honor of the one year anniversary of the White House Conference on Child Care. You will also be presented with an award for your efforts to promote safe, affordable, and accessible child care.

As a result of the White House Conference on Child Care, and *Parents Magazine's* own poll about parents' concerns about child care, Ann Pleshette, *Parents* Editor -in-Chief Murphy (who attended the Conference), decided to honor the country's best providers, advocates and educators. *Parents* published a special report about the child care crisis in their March issue, and announced the creation of the awards and asked for nominations from their readers. A panel of 13 expert judges chose finalists. The winners are featured in *Parents* October issue (attached).

Parents chose seven individuals and organizations who are making a difference, all of whom awardees have made a commitment to the professionalization of child care. Only five of the seven recipients will attend Wednesday's luncheon (press release on the awardees attached). Awards are being presented in the following categories:

Family Day Care:	Kathy Hopkins
On-Site Facility:	Child Development Center - Children's Hospital L.A.
Legislator:	Sen. Chris Dodd (not attending)
Education:	Wheelock College
In-Home Care Provider:	Becky Kavanagh
Day Care Center Employee:	Kathy Aubin

Advocate:

Edward Zigler (not attending)

The audience of approximately 140 guests will be comprised of awardees and their families, *Parents* Magazine staff, child care providers and advocates, as well as a small group of advertisers. Dr. T. Berry Brazelton is also scheduled to attend (see full guest list attached).

III. PARTICIPANTS

Program (and on Stage)

-The First Lady

-Ann Pleshette Murphy, Editor-in-Chief, *Parents* Magazine

-John Heins, CEO, Gruner & Jahr Publishing (parent company of *Parents* Magazine)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- The First Lady, John Heinz, and Ann Pleshette Murphy are announced into the room.
- The First Lady is seated on stage.
- John Heinz makes welcoming remarks.
- Ann Pleshette Murphy presents the awards to the other award recipients.
- Ann Pleshette Murphy presents award to the First Lady.
- The First Lady delivers remarks.
- The First Lady works a ropeline right to left.
- The First Lady joins awardees for a group photo in the foyer.
- The First Lady departs

V. PRESS

Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Laura Schiller.

yes
a/r's

Editor-in-Chief
Ann Pleshette Murphy
invites you to join
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
at the

Parents
1998
CHILD-CARE
AWARDS

Celebration luncheon
honoring
America's finest providers, educators,
and advocates.

Wednesday, September 23, 1998
Noon

Waldorf-Astoria, 301 Park Avenue (50th Street & Park Avenue)
Astor Salon (Third Floor)

Please RSVP before September 11: 212-499-2061

Seating is limited.

Please indicate your social security number
for security purposes.



Parents
1998
CHILD-CARE
AWARDS

CARING FOR OUR CHILDREN

"IF I'M LUCKY, I'll have these kids for five years, but their parents will be parents forever. It's my job to support them."

Kathy Hopkins

EVERYONE SEEMS TO HAVE AN OPINION ABOUT

what's wrong with child care in America, from politicians to radio gurus to mothers-in-law. What's missing from the current debate is a recognition of what's right: There are thousands of loving, reliable, and hardworking caregivers in this country. Because of their largely

unsung dedication, millions of parents go to work every day confident that their children are safe. ■ Many of these excellent providers are not content to simply take good care of "their" children. They work tirelessly to educate others about the importance of quality child care—teaching other caregivers, policy makers, and even parents about what kids really need. From this inspiring group, we've selected seven who are making a difference every day. (Continued)

**FINALLY, A CHANCE
TO SING THE PRAISES
OF AMERICA'S
FINEST PROVIDERS**

BY ROYCE FLIPPIN



ON-SITE FACILITY Child Development Center—Children's Hospital L.A.

A walk through the Child Development Center at the Children's Hospital Los Angeles reveals a thriving operation: In one side room, several women are nursing babies. Diapers are being changed in an infant room, where the newest arrival, just 6 weeks old, is doing well on her third day. Next door, a new crawler clambers over pillows as older toddlers play nearby.

Behind the building is the center's playground, a sunny slope divided into sections by artfully curved fences. Two-year-olds dig

“CHILD-CARE FACILITIES should be a resource for the child, the family, and the community.”
—Anita Britt, Ph.D.

FAMILY DAY CARE Kathy Hopkins

Ill be right there—we've been painting!" Kathy Hopkins waves one blue-coated palm as colorful paper fish flutter on the porch, still drying. Her charges have moved on to the playground in her spacious backyard in Edgewood, Washington, 30 minutes south of Seattle.

Kathy's Family Childcare & Preschool is licensed for 12 children, including 2 infants, and the entire lower level of the Hopkins residence, yard and all, is dedicated to the kids. Inside is a kitchen, a dining area, a nap room for small babies, and several defined play areas. Rugs, pillows, lamps, and curtains create a homey atmosphere. "We stay away from anything 'institutional' looking," says Hopkins.

She first took in children a couple of decades ago, when her own kids were young. "I had no training; it

was glorified baby-sitting," she says. She went on to work both in day-care centers and with special-needs kids but returned to home-based care eight years ago because she missed its "full-service" approach.

At lunchtime, Hopkins and Lara, her 27-year-old daughter and full-time assistant, usher the older kids to the table. In their own area nearby, the two babies play with their favorite toys, almost ready for their bottles.

"What I love about home-based care is that it's a familylike setting, where all ages interact together," Hopkins says. "The babies are fun to take care of, of course, but having them here is also great for the social development of all the children."

Managing this mixed-age group from 6:30 A.M. until 5:30 P.M. is an art form, and Hopkins agrees that it's not for everyone. "You've got to enter this business because you love it," she says, "not just for some extra income. And you have to develop business skills. If you can't draw up a proper contract, you're in trouble."

Training in early-childhood education and an understanding of child development are also essential, says Hopkins. Her program emphasizes a steady flow from one activity to the next throughout the day, and she prides herself on keeping parents updated on their child's progress.

She also believes that working with other caregivers is important. She is the president of the Washington State Family Child Care Association and leads a Child Care Aware caregiver-certification program.

But the most important thing is creating a loving environment. "If I didn't have a wonderful, wonderful place for my 5-year-old Charlie to go, I wouldn't work," says Stephanie Anderson, whose youngest child has been with Hopkins since he was 10 weeks old. "Kathy is nurturing, but she's also in tune with the long-range needs of the kids," says Anderson, who works for a local school district. "Our child-care experience has exceeded my wildest expectations."

busily in one enclosure. In another, older kids slide and swing. The group in the playground is large (the center can hold 110 children and averages 95 on any given day), yet a remarkable harmony prevails.

When Anita Britt, Ph.D., became the center's director in 1995, she says, "I saw a tremendous opportunity for us to become a model of what child care should be." She promptly applied for accreditation from the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), a lengthy process that will likely be completed this fall. (Only about 6 percent of child-care centers earn this credential.) And she's made the center part of the hospital's medical training: Pediatric residents spend six days a month with the kids—with no stethoscopes in sight.

Days in the center are a careful blend of play, meals, naps, and skill building based on each child's level of development. Staffers use positive feedback, and discipline consists of discussion and redirection. "We're very

consistent in what we expect from the children," says Dr. Britt.

The center's biggest challenge is accommodating the hospital work schedule. Nurses typically work 13-hour days, so the center operates from 6:30 A.M. until 8:00 P.M., serving three full meals a day. It also provides a full-day kindergarten. To offer this expanded schedule, the hospital subsidizes any budget shortfalls. Employee tuition ranges from \$2.75 per hour for preschoolers to \$3.45 per hour for infants.

For the hospital, it's a great investment: The center automatically makes it a more attractive place to work. Parents have access to their kids at all times, and many attend regular lunchtime seminars on topics from toilet-teaching to language development.

Dr. Britt credits her staff's professionalism with the center's success. She encourages all 30 employees to continue their studies. Staffers must already have at least six college units of child development or early-childhood education to be hired. But the center places an even bigger premium on experience. "You can't always go by

the book," says May Martinez, a four-year employee of the center. "Understanding a baby's cries, or dealing with a toddler's biting—that takes years to develop."

LEGISLATOR Christopher Dodd

Christopher Dodd has been kids' number-one advocate on Capitol Hill for the better part of two decades, but the Connecticut Democrat was working for children long before he got to Congress.

"I come from a big family—I'm one of six children," Dodd says. "When I was a Peace Corps volunteer in the Dominican Republic, one of my projects was a youth club. I also had a long-standing Big Brother relationship and served on the national board of Big Brothers/Big Sisters, so I had a personal background on children's issues."

As a legislator, Dodd has concentrated on improving children's lives in concrete ways: He led the seven-year struggle for the 1993 Family and Medical Leave Act (which lets parents take unpaid leave to care for a newborn or a sick child), pushed to expand Head Start (the

Parents 1998 CHILD-CARE AWARDS

program named him "Senator of the Decade" in 1991), and has fought to fund children's health care. His crowning achievement was the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, which now channels almost \$3 billion a year from the federal government to subsidize child care for low-income families.

The inspiration for these accomplishments came in 1983, when first-termer Dodd had the quixotic idea of forming the Senate Caucus for Children. When he arrived in the Senate, he says, "there were caucuses for almost every imaginable constituency: veterans, the elderly, agricultural interests, and so on. But I didn't see any central focus on the one out of four Americans who are children."

With Arlen Specter (R-Pennsylvania), Dodd formed an ad hoc children's committee, which held hearings on issues ranging from latchkey kids to child abuse. When the Democrats regained the Senate majority in 1986, Dodd became chairman of the new Subcommittee on Children and Families.

"The child-care bill, the family-and-medical-leave legislation, the Safe Schools Act, the improvements in Head Start—they all came from our committee," says Dodd. "Every member of the Labor and Human Resources Committee wanted to be on that subcommittee—which in the Senate is the highest form of flattery."

Still, his latest proposal, which would double the number of child-care subsidies for working families, has not generated much interest among Republicans. "This should not be a subject of partisan debate," he says. "I find it sad that America has better protection in place for pets and automobiles than we have for our 13 million children who need care." (Continued)

HOW WE FOUND OUR WINNERS

To pick the best child-care providers in America, *Parents* started the way experts say all parents should: word of mouth.

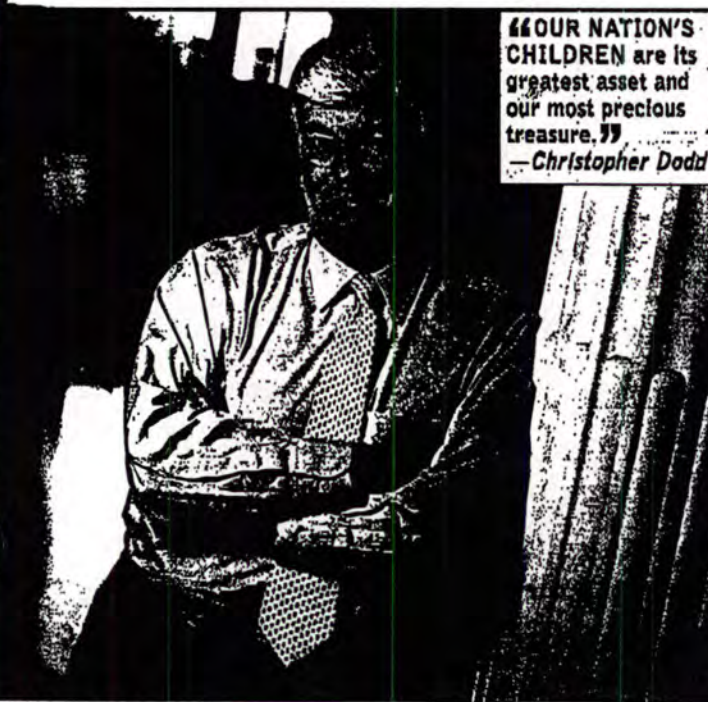
In addition to the hundreds of nominations readers sent in, we called dozens of child-care professionals for referrals. Then, to narrow down our list, we established these criteria:

- 1 All caregivers should be attentive, warm, and patient.
- 2 Health and safety rules should be strictly adhered to.
- 3 All caregivers should have some training in early childhood education and use an approach that involves age-appropriate activities.
- 4 There should be plenty of reading and art materials and age-appropriate toys available, as well as separate napping and changing areas for infants.
- 5 Discipline should consist of talking through the problem with the child, along with redirection.
- 6 Parental involvement should be strongly encouraged.

After the nearly impossible task of cutting our list to a handful of finalists, we sent detailed background information on our nominees to a panel of 13 expert judges (see below). Following our judges' decisions, we hired an independent investigator to do a background check on each winner, looking for criminal records, complaints, or financial problems that would keep them from offering excellent care. Finally, we paid a surprise visit to each provider. —R.F.

THE JUDGES: T. Berry Brazelton, M.D.; Sen. Lauch Faircloth, R-North Carolina; Sarah Greene, National Head Start Association; Nancy W. Hall, contributing editor of *Parents*; Augusta Kappner, D.S.W., Bank Street College of Education; Alicia Lieberman, Ph.D., University of California, San Francisco; Joan Lombardi, Ph.D., U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; Matthew Melmed, Zero to Three; National Center for Infants, Toddlers, and Families; Doug Price, First Bank of Colorado; Shellaigh Roth, English Nanny & Governess School; Patricia Henderson Shimm, Barnard College Center for Toddler Development; Bernice Weissbourd, Family Focus; Maurice Wingate, Best Domestic Services Agency.

"OUR NATION'S CHILDREN are its greatest asset and our most precious treasure."
—Christopher Dodd



WHELOCK COLLEGE has given me fabulous preparation for my career in child care. **97**
—Bryn Mastyk '98

EDUCATION Wheelock College

"Some people think child care is just a matter of watching kids and keeping them safe," says Margaret Leitch Copeland, Ed.D., chairwoman of Wheelock's professional-studies department. "We say young children need education too."

Wheelock, founded 110 years ago to train kindergarten teachers, today concentrates on educating teachers for kids from birth through elementary school. Through classes and fieldwork in Boston's schools and child-care centers, Wheelock's 1,150 students get a background in elementary and early-childhood education, with an emphasis on tailoring caregiving to the needs and abilities of the individual child.

Increasingly, Wheelock has focused on preschool education. Research shows that the quality of any preschool program is linked to the training of its staff—particularly the director. Unfortunately, Copeland says, the best-trained caregivers often don't stay in child care for long. "The public schools typically steal away the most qualified child-care workers," she says. "There's not enough time for leaders to

develop or monetary incentive for them to stay."

In response to this problem, one Wheelock professor is heading a national initiative to recruit and train child-care leaders from within communities. The college also offers an 18-month training course for caregivers and recently created a major that puts graduates on the fast track to leadership positions, encouraging them to stay in the field.

Bryn Mastyk graduated from the new program in June, and since then, she's been working at the City Hall Child Care Center. It's a high-profile spot; even Boston's mayor has been known to drop by and read to the children. "I spend mornings as a preschool teacher and afternoons in the office, learning the details of administration," says Mastyk. "In November, I'm scheduled to take over as director. The Wheelock program has been fabulous preparation."

Wheelock is also researching policy issues like caregiver turnover. "The average national turnover rate in child-care centers is 37 percent per year," says Copeland. "That's worrisome, because children don't do as well emotionally when their caregiver relationships are constantly changing."

IN-HOME CARE PROVIDER

Becky Kavanagh

Whatever the duties of a nanny may be, says Becky Kavanagh, they do not include being a substitute parent. "These kids already have a mother and father—they don't need another parent!"

Still, she's an integral part of the family. Since 1990, when she was hired by Paul Kunkel, a nurse practitioner, and his wife, Linda Peitzman, M.D., Kavanagh has been involved in everything from family vacations to Girl Scout camping trips.

On this particular day, the agenda involves helping Cassie, 11, wrap up her school year (she follows an accelerated home-schooling program under Kavanagh's tutelage), preparing lunch, and getting Cassie's 5-year-old sister, Marissa, off to kindergarten. (Their brother Alec, 8, is already at school.)

After she got her associate's degree in early-childhood education, Kavanagh worked at a Wisconsin

preschool, helping direct its early-education program, but she longed for a closer connection with kids. By chance, she was visiting a friend in St. Paul when the Peitzman-Kunkels called, looking for a nanny.

Eight years later, their relationship is going strong, which Kavanagh attributes to good chemistry and communication, her training, and keeping a clear distinction between being "on" and "off" duty (she has her own apartment downstairs).

She also maintains a strong social network; she drives three hours every

Sunday to attend church in her hometown of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and belongs to the board of the International Nanny

Association, as well as a support group for home caregivers.

The changing nature of her job is something Kavanagh savors: "As the kids have gotten older, I've been able to watch their personalities develop," she says. "My role now is to help them go in any direction they choose to take." (Continued)

Parents 1998 CHILD-CARE AWARDS



CHILDREN ARE CLEVER, inventive, and enthusiastic. It's a blessing to be part of their world. 97
—Becky Kavanagh



“TRUST is important. We're here to give kids great care and their parents peace of mind.”
—Kathy Aubin

DAY-CARE-CENTER EMPLOYEE Kathy Aubin

It's a sunny spring day in Hooksett, New Hampshire, and a dozen preschoolers are gathered around a table at the Little Angels Learning Centre, dabbling at paper-plate palettes as they turn egg cartons into caterpillars.

In the next room, another preschool group has just finished a story, and in the infant room, a 1-year-old is starting her second day of walking, with warm encouragement from the staff. Outside, in a sandy play area, two caregivers keep an eye on the seesaw.

"When parents leave their children here, they need to be absolutely certain they'll be cared for in a safe, loving, stimulating environment," says Kathy Aubin, the director of Little Angels. "Some of our kids have been coming here since they were 9 weeks old. Their future is partly our responsibility."

A mother of two herself, Aubin first conceived of Lit-

tle Angels as a college student. After graduating in 1992 with a double major in early-childhood education and business, she put her plan into action. Six years later, her center cares for the offspring of 85 families, from infancy through kindergarten, and also offers an after-school program.

Aubin encourages her staff to take their roles seriously, and she hires only those with training and experience. In addition to holding regular staff meetings, she also recognizes a "Teacher of the Month" and sets aside one paid day per year for staff development.

Parents 1998 CHILD-CARE AWARDS

Aubin's philosophy is to let children progress at their own pace, gradually acquainting them with colors, letters, and counting. By the time they graduate kindergarten, most have mastered basic reading and writing.

"We also work hard on social skills," says Aubin. "If there's a conflict, we help the kids talk it through." Staffers send daily memos home with the kids, and at the end of each week, par-

ents and caregivers trade comments in a "parent-teacher notebook." Aubin also sends out a monthly newsletter and hosts frequent social events at the center. And all parents must attend three child-development workshops a year.

Says one grateful parent, "All the things Kathy does really help keep us involved with the day-to-day lives of our children."

ADVOCATE Edward Zigler

The recent focus on child care hasn't taken Edward Zigler, Ph.D., by surprise. He was in on the movement from the beginning, first as a shaper of the Head Start program in the mid-1960s, then as director of the Office for Child Development in the Nixon administration.

In 1970, his office released a report predicting the growing need for quality day care and outlining a strategy to meet the challenge. "We asked the experts to come up with a cookbook for good child care," says Dr. Zigler, speaking in his office at Yale University, where he has taught since 1959. "Many of the guidelines we compiled are still in use today." But the report never achieved its

main goal—a law to fund comprehensive day care for all working Americans. Dr. Zigler eventually returned to Yale, resuming his "day job" as a professor of psychology, but he continues to prod policy makers.

"Many people don't realize that we now have a three-tiered system of child care in the United States," says Dr. Zigler. "The very well-off get the best child care—and the very poor get the second-best, because the government is funding it. But obtaining good, affordable child care is a huge problem for the average working-class family."

Dr. Zigler thinks a possible solution is to create child-care facilities for 3- and 4-year-olds within public schools. "It makes sense," he says. "The buildings and the infrastructure are already there." The centers would also offer before- and after-school care for older kids. Some 600 pilot programs are already in place, and several states plan to implement the idea.

"Our country is finally starting to take child care seriously," says Dr. Zigler. "Still, one has to ask—why has it taken us so long?" □

Royce Flippin lives in South Amboy, New Jersey.

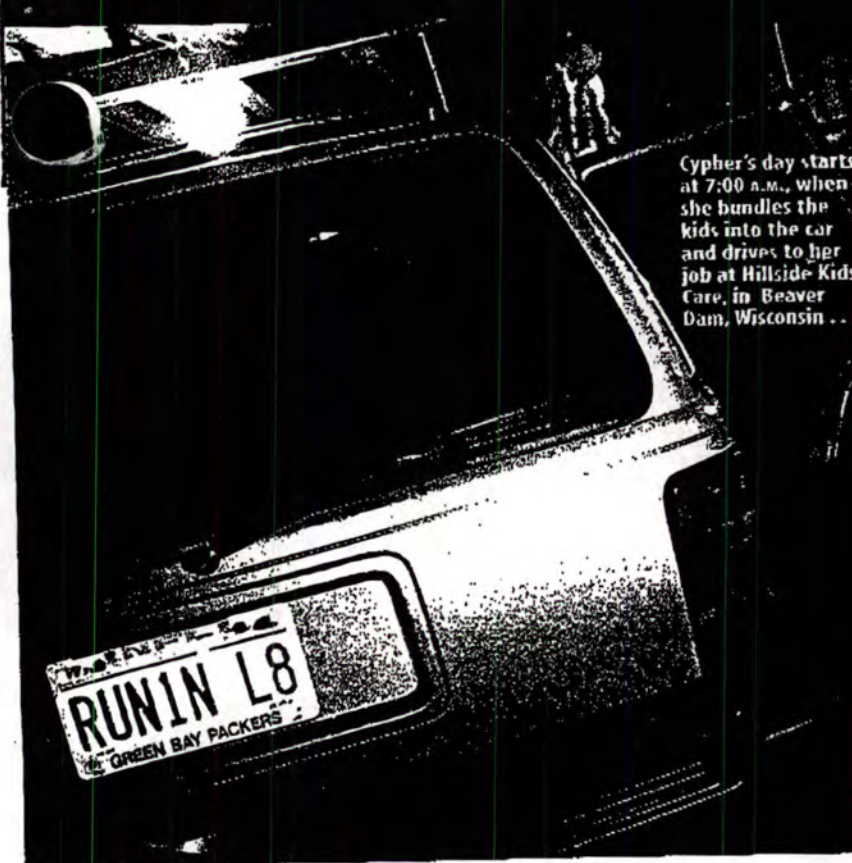


“QUALITY CARE should be readily available to every child, just as education is.”
—Edward Zigler

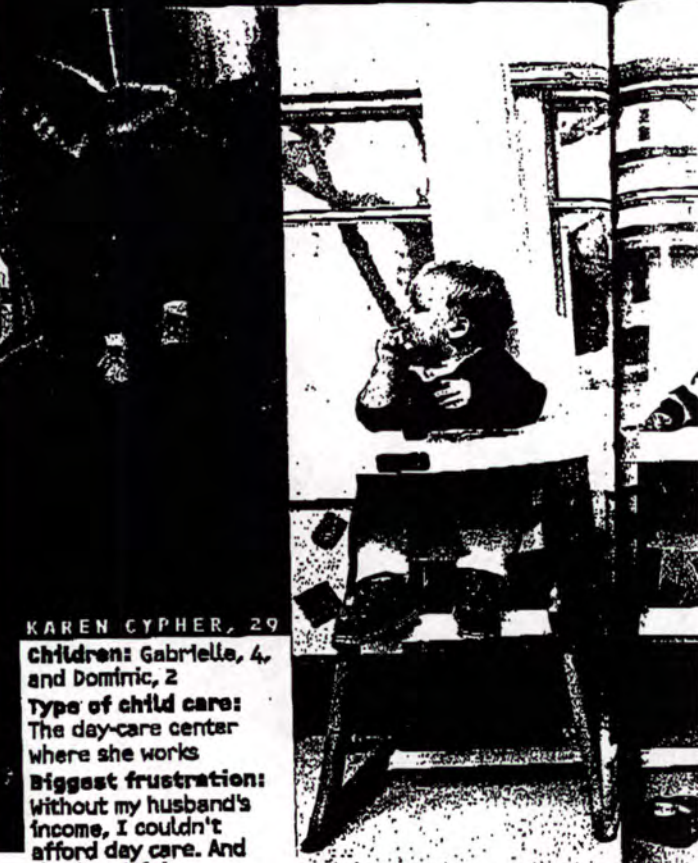
SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF AMERICAN
PARENTS RELY ON CHILD CARE. AND ALL OF
THEM WORRY. WHAT'S THE ANSWER TO THE...

CRISIS?





Cypher's day starts at 7:00 a.m., when she bundles the kids into the car and drives to her job at Hillside Kids Care, in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin...



KAREN CYPHER, 29
Children: Gabriella, 4, and Dominic, 2
Type of child care: The day-care center where she works
Biggest frustration: Without my husband's income, I couldn't afford day care. And that's not fair.

BY CARIN RUBENSTEIN

It would be nice to think of child care in America as a patchwork quilt, conscientiously stitched together with love, affection, and Yankee ingenuity. Unfortunately, despite good intentions, America's child-care quilt is in tatters—uneven in some places, threadbare in others. It is stretched so thin that it cannot cover the 29 million American kids who rely on it for protection.

And so the frantic patching starts in private, as parents struggle to thread together a combination of paid care, kind neighbors, and family members into an arrangement that will cover changes in school schedules, sudden illnesses, and the occasional work crisis. And it is almost always Mom running this quilting bee: When *Parents* conducted its national poll on child care last summer, we asked that it be

filled out by the one responsible for child care. In 90 percent of homes, Mom picked up the pen.

"I blame this silent crisis on women—yes, women," Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-D.C.) told a group of experts gathered last fall for the White House Conference on Child Care. "Women are so used to stretching themselves to do what we have to do that we have not sounded our own collective alarm."



...and end of P.M., drive back



Parents want to provide babies with plenty of time to interact with each other.

While mothers everywhere suffer in silence, child care has become nothing short of a national emergency. According to our survey, 75 percent of families with young children currently use some form of child care. And among moms who have kids 5 and under, 62 percent are employed, according to the Child Care Action Campaign, a New York-based advocacy organization—making child care a daily necessity, not an occasional option.

While the demand for quality child-care programs is enormous, the supply is limited, forcing many parents to choose care that isn't reliable or affordable, and worst of all, isn't good for kids. Whether we like it or not, we all pay a price when child-care arrangements fail or fal-

ter. On days when parents don't show up, businesses lose time, and therefore money. On days when parents show up distracted, they lose productivity. And who can ever calculate the cost to society of the millions of children currently

in care that does little to promote their development?

"It's no longer a secret that most child care in the U.S. is either mediocre or poor in quality," says Edward Zigler, Ph.D., a professor of psychology at Yale University and an expert on child development.

Many of our survey respondents told us they resent this. Thirty-one-year-old Angie Salinas, a bus driver and a mother of three in Austin, Texas, says it makes her "really angry" that the day-care center where she sends her two sons costs half her paycheck, yet doesn't offer "something the kids will grow and learn from."

What worries parents most

Along with anger comes anxiety. Worrying about child care—from what will happen on the next snow day to whether your infant gets enough one-on-one time—seems universal, es-

pecially for the 33 percent of our respondents who have had a child-care experience so negative that it caused them to change caregivers. Take Lorie Du-

HOW PARENTS CHOOSE

Parents consider many things when selecting care, including cost, location, and the hours the facility is open. In our poll, the following factors were rated as vital:

	PERCENTAGE WHO SAY "EXTREMELY IMPORTANT"
SAFETY	89%
HAPPINESS OF CHILD	84%
RESPONSIVE AND CARING ENVIRONMENT	72%
HOW CAREGIVER SPEAKS TO CHILD	68%
CLEANLINESS	60%

clos, a 37-year-old teacher and mother of two in Dubuque, Iowa. First, there was the baby-sitter she hired from her church, who stole clothing and jewelry and refused to fix lunch for her son. Then there was the expensive day-care center that forced her 4-year-old daughter to take three-hour naps so the workers could enjoy extended afternoon

FINDING THE BEST FAMILY DAY CARE

even be certified based on a self-inspection alone.

ASK AT PLAY-GROUNDS TOO
To find quality care, start with Child Care Aware (800-424-2246). They will give you the number of a local agency, which can explain licensing in your state and give you referrals. Ask at playgrounds, too, to find any unlicensed neighborhood gems. Also try the National Association for Family Child Care (800-359-3817), which accredits its providers by as-

sessing them on more than 200 criteria. The downside: Only 1,800 providers have made the cut. The National Association for the Education of Young Children recommends a ratio of no more than six children per caregiver, including the caregiver's own, and no more than three kids under 3. A provider should offer age-appropriate activities and have adequate backup care, and training in first aid and child development.

—Beth Sherman

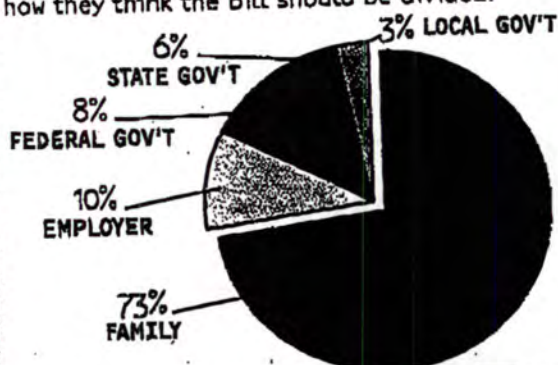
Family day care—when a caregiver watches your children in her home—is used by 31 percent of the working couples who responded to our survey. Many parents like it because it groups children of different ages together in an intimate setting. Hours and sick-care policies tend to be more flexible, and providers often will

agree to care for an older sibling after school as well.

LICENSES MAY BE MISLEADING
About half of family day-care providers in the U.S. are regulated. But rules vary by state, and the credential (which might be called a license, a certification, or a registration) may not mean much. In some places, providers can

WHO SHOULD HELP PAY FOR CHILD CARE?

Families believe they should pay most of the cost of child care, but they'd like help. Here's how they think the bill should be divided.



breaks. Of course, this meant the child couldn't fall asleep at home until after midnight and was then unable to wake up the next morning in time for her mother to go to work.

Even among the 39 percent of respondents who have had wonderful experiences, worry about their children's welfare is ever-present. Who wouldn't be full of anguish, Duclos asks, "when you put your baby in

someone else's arms, close the door, and walk away for eight or nine hours?"

Feeding parents' anxiety is the growing evidence that babies need a stimulating, warm environment right from the start. That doesn't mean day-care providers should be teaching ABCs to kids in cribs, Zigler says. But all babies do require things like hugging and holding, jumping, playing, and listening to stories if they are to realize their full potential.

they wish their husbands were more helpful and involved in child care, or that they'd adjust their work schedules to help out. And although they're willing to pay most of the cost of care, mothers would like to see employers and the federal or state government make some financial contribution (see chart, left). In addition, 88 percent of those in our poll say they believe child care should be regulated, either by states,

the federal government, or by an independent agency.

Parents who are lucky enough to have support from friends and family are grateful for the help. Some 66 percent of those responding have used a friend or family member for child care in the past 12 months, and three quarters of them rate this

kind of care the highest quality that is available to them. Tamara Souza, a 23-year-old optometric assistant from Riverton, Wyoming, leaves her two young children with her mother 40 hours a week. "It's hard

Chief among parents' worries is the instability of day-care arrangements. A majority of those surveyed—six in ten—are not sure that they'll have the same caregiver six months from now. That anxiety mirrors economic reality: Since the majority of child-care providers are poorly paid, turnover is high. Nationally, nearly four in ten day-care workers are gone within a year, experts say.

With so much uncertainty revolving around child care, most mothers are yearning for support—from their husbands, their employers, and the government. Up to one in three say

In a typical day, Cypher estimates she changes at least 20 diapers.

BIGGEST & SMALLEST WORRIES

Despite the headlines, physical and sexual abuse aren't what parents worry about most when they leave their children in someone else's care. We asked them: "How often do you worry that your child is..."

	AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH
GAINING IMPORTANT SKILLS	52%
GETTING ENOUGH ATTENTION	49%
ADJUSTING WELL TO THE ARRANGEMENT	48%
EATING WELL	47%
GETTING SICK	46%
BEING PHYSICALLY ABUSED	17%
BEING SEXUALLY ABUSED	16%
BECOMING MORE ATTACHED TO CAREGIVER THAN TO PARENTS	15%



Even though the destination is their grandparents' house, the two Souza kids sometimes put up a fuss.

THE SOUZAS

Children: Johnny, 4, and Andrea, 2

Type of child care: Grandma and Grandpa

Biggest frustration: Trying to find someone I trust to watch my kids when my parents aren't available.



Family members are often willing to offer little extras, like baking cookies and giving a trim.

for me to trust my kids with just anybody," she says. "If my mother couldn't be home with my kids, I'd want to be there."

Others choose to pursue a particular career so they can spend time with their children. Karen Cypher, 29, of Mayville, Wisconsin, works as a teacher's aide at the day-care center her two young children attend. She earns less than she would flipping burgers at a local McDonald's, but Cypher stays there because she loves working with children and being able to see her own kids during the day. She trusts her fellow day-care workers completely. "Unless you watch them all day, the way I do, you have no idea how good they are," she says. "I'm

amazed at how calm and patient they are."

The quest for school-age care
A mother's apprehension about child care doesn't end when her baby gets older and starts school; in fact, her choices only become more complex and confusing.

Though they spend part of the day in school, 6- to 12-year olds still need afternoon supervision, and their safety is just as urgent a concern as it was when they were younger. Most parents think children shouldn't be left alone for two hours or more until age 12 or 13, according to our poll. And even beyond that, they need supervision: Experts like Michelle Seligson, executive director of the



Tamara (left), the big good-bye is less stressful because her own mother is on duty.

FINDING THE BEST NANNY

For the lucky parents who can afford it—about 34 percent of dual-career households in our poll—hiring a nanny or in-home sitter to care for your child can be the best option. To find one, go through an agency or place an ad in the paper and screen the replies. Allow two months for the search.

CHECKING REFERENCES.

A good agency will give you a complete background check on each candidate, including a credit check, driving violations, criminal record, and employment history. When you interview, phrase your questions to elicit more than a simple yes or no. "You should be listening, rather than talking," says Kimberly Porrazzo, director of the Southern California Nanny

Center. Experts suggest writing out a complete job description. Ask a candidate to picture a typical day for your child, and ask how she'd handle tough situations.

Also, find out about her family, her hobbies, and ask her if she drinks, smokes, or has any health problems. Check with at least three references before hiring.

A GRANNY NANNY?

Many parents rely on relatives to care for their children—a great solution, and often a bargain. In fact, some 66 percent of our poll respondents relied on this form of care at least once in the last 12 months.

Treating your relative as a bona fide child-care professional can help avoid problems down the line. Here's how:

- **Develop an agreement.** Write down what you expect in terms of a daily schedule (indoor and outdoor play, naptimes, use of TV and videos), along with discipline practices. If your child will be in your relative's home, help with baby-proofing.
- **Offer to pay.** While you may feel uncomfortable giving your relative a salary, experts say compensation is important, especially when the child-care arrangement is for three full days a week or more. "By paying something—even if it's much less than you'd pay a professional—you're recognizing that this is a commitment, not just a favor," says Child Care Aware's Denise Fogarty.
- **Provide opportunities for learning.** Tell relatives you'll pay for first-aid training or a child-development class at a local college.

National Institute on Out-of-School Time at Wellesley College, in Massachusetts, see the dramatic increase in juvenile crime rates in the late afternoon, as well as the increase in teen pregnancy, as evidence of the potential social cost of leaving older children alone and unsupervised. But even so, only a very small percentage of millions of eligible children are enrolled in the 50,000 before- and after-school programs that are available nationwide. "A lot of families can't afford to pay for all the child care they need," says Zigler, and so they have to supplement it by relying on friends and relatives or by trusting their children to stay at home by themselves.

Nor is after-school care available everywhere. Although Susan McCormick believes her daughters, ages 13 and 16, would benefit from an after-school program, none exists near her home in Dexter, Maine. So the girls come home alone after school, with friends or each other for company.

Many parents like McCormick have to make do for older children after school. Some cross their fingers and phone every day from work; others set strict rules about doing homework; some don't allow kids to have friends over.

Finding solutions

There are no easy answers, but thankfully, the issue is getting more attention. Last fall, the White House held a conference on child care, and President Clinton called for a "national dialogue" on how it can be improved. And in

January, he proposed the single largest national commitment to child care in U.S. history, including an early-learning fund to improve the quality of child care, expanded tax credits for working families, and a big increase in child-care subsidies for needy children. That help can't come too soon: Eighty-five percent of those we polled believe politicians don't understand the child-care issues facing families today.

Some states are more advanced than others. A new report by Sharon Lynn Kagan of Yale University, Not

A special breakfast blessing: An advantage of eating relative to eating alone is that the one who is alone is often the one who is last.



by Chance: Creating an Early Care and Education System for America's Children, highlights eight essential areas that states must

change in order to improve the quality of child care. Bits and pieces of Band-Aid policies are just not enough, Kagan says. Real change can only happen when states implement a comprehensive approach. Already, several states are planning to adopt Kagan's recommendations.

Unfortunately, it sometimes takes a disaster to get the public's attention. It wasn't until last

year's floods washed out most of the basement-level day-care centers in Grand Forks, North Dakota, that employers realized just how important child care was for the entire community. When workers lost their child care, they didn't show up for work; as a result, instead of being labeled a "family problem," child care became the concern of businesses, shopkeepers, restaurant owners—the larger community. Suddenly "the invisible was made visible," says Ellen Galinsky, president of the Families and Work Institute, in New York City. "It's sad to say, but it took a flood to wake up business leaders and prompt them to ask what they could do to

THE PRICE OF

You get what you pay for, isn't it? When we asked parents to rate the quality of each type of care they've used from 1 to 10, family and friends—often the most common—ranked highest, and after-school programs, the most expensive, came in last.

	AVERAGE COST PER HOUR	QUALITY RATING
FAMILY, FRIENDS	\$0	8.5
FAMILY DAY CARE	\$2.90	7.4
DAY-CARE CENTER	\$3.50	7.1
NANNY, IN-HOME CARE	\$4.10	7.4
AFTER-SCHOOL CARE	\$5.20	6.3

FINDING THE BEST DAY-CARE CENTER

When looking for a day-care center, which is often the most affordable option and was used by about 41 percent of the working couples in our poll, the first things you should ask about are licensing and accreditation.

Licensing regulations vary from state to state, and involve health and safety measures. "Being licensed generally means the center has fire extinguishers and fire escapes; the electrical outlets are covered; toxic chemicals are kept out of reach; and so on," says Denise Fogarty, program di-

rector of Child Care Aware, a Minnesota-based referral organization. But licensing says little about the providers' training or program content.

Accreditation is more comprehensive, and takes these things into account. About 5,000 day-care centers and preschools have been accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children, in Washington, D.C. The next step is to visit several centers. If you're looking for infant or toddler care, start your search at least six months in advance, since many communi-

ties have a shortage of programs that accept very young children.

CENTERS SHOULD HAVE:

- **Enough room for each child to play comfortably.** Ideally, this should be about 35 square feet per child.
- **Separate spaces for different activities:** Good centers will have a quiet area with rugs and soft cushions for story hour and naptime, for example, and a separate corner for blocks.
- **Age-appropriate toys,** including grasping toys for infants, nested cups for toddlers, and puzzles, small building toys, and safe scissors for older children.
- **An outdoor play space** with a soft porous surface under all large equipment.

ARE TEACHERS TRAINED?

All the care providers should have some training in child development, and at least one caregiver should have current first-aid training. Inquire about turnover too. "Children become attached to their caregivers," says Ellen Lubell, of the Child Care Action Campaign. "You want con-

tinuity of care, trust, and affection."

Equally important is the attitude of the caregiver. "Pay attention to the interaction between the caregiver and the children," says Fogarty. "Does she seem interested in your child? Does she speak to him at eye level? Does she whisk him out of your hands, or let him warm up to her first?" The center should also provide the immunization records of their caregivers, and it should have an emergency exit plan in case of fire.

OTHER KEY QUESTIONS:

Is there a reliable back-up if a caregiver is absent? What is the policy for late pickups? Will you be charged if you take a vacation, or if your child is sick? Find out how toilet-training, thumb-sucking, and weaning are handled.

Finally, never enroll your child in a center where you're not welcome to drop in unannounced. Says Lubell: "You have to wonder what they've got to hide."

—B.S.

strengthen child care in the community." Since then, several large businesses are discussing plans for onsite day-care centers, and others are planning a multibusiness cooperative facility in a nearby industrial park.

But not everyone is waiting for an act of God to improve child care. Visionary business leaders like Doug Price, president of First-Bank of Colorado and the chair of Colorado's Business Commission on Child Care Financing, are openly acknowledging the importance of child care. Price, who spoke at last year's White House conference, says employers will have to work with parents and government "in a partnership to systematize child care," in order to provide the best care possible to all children. Right now, he says, "we don't have a child-care sys-

WHAT'S THE

In selecting a day-care center, make sure the ratio of children to caregivers is as low as possible. The NAEYC recommends:

FOR INFANTS AND TODDLERS
2-YEAR-OLDS
3 to 5-YEAR-OLDS
AGE 6 AND UP

NO. OF
CHILDREN
PER 1
ADULT:

3 TO 4
4 TO 6
7 TO 10
10 TO 12

Also, the total size of the group should be no more than double the staff/child ratio. For example, infants should be in a group of no more than eight.



Abbie, above left, is dropped off at day care at 7:00 A.M. Duclos brings Ryan to school, where he is a student and



LORIE DUCLOS, 37

Children: Ryan, 10, and Abbie, 4

Type of child care: Abbie attends a day-care center; Ryan is enrolled in before-school programs.

Biggest frustration: That businesses don't make onsite child care a priority.



A majority of those in our survey say they'd take a cut in pay if their employer would offer onsite child care. Thirty-five percent would love to have job sharing, 33 percent would like to be able to bring children to work on occasion, and 31 percent would like to telecommute. For the vast majority, such options are an impossible dream: A full 96 percent say their company doesn't offer onsite child care, for example. Robin Reid, 35, a manager at GreenPages, a computer company in North Hampton, New Hampshire, is among the lucky. "I'd feel guilty working if I did not work for a great company," she says. "They make life easy."

Compare that to the experience of Lorie Duclos. When her daughter was struggling with the day-care center's excessive nap schedule, mornings were so traumatic that "I couldn't face my students with a smile," she says. "I'd want to go to work, but the guilt really pulled on me. I didn't want to do this to my daughter. I didn't like myself."

tem; we have an 'ad-hocracy' of inconsistently supported programs of widely disparate and mostly questionable-quality care." This has to change, and soon, if the economy is to continue to grow, he says.

Parents recognize this, and are more than willing to help solve the problem.

NOMINATE YOUR CANDIDATES FOR THE FIRST-EVER

Parents CHILD-CARE AWARDS

All of us—whether we employ a baby-sitter now and then or rely on a caregiver every day—know just how critical good child care is to families. Yet it's bad child care that gets all the attention. Thousands of hard-working (and usually underpaid) providers who nurture and teach our kids receive little respect—and even less recognition.

The *Parents Magazine* Child-Care Awards are designed to give child-care workers the place of honor they deserve. We also want to recognize the men and women who are working in other areas of society to improve the quality, affordability, and accessibility of child care. Send us your nominations, not just for outstanding caregivers, but for legislators, educators, religious leaders, businesses, or organizations that have demonstrated a commitment to improving child care in this country.

For each person you nominate, please tell us their name, the organization they work for, if any, their complete address, and their phone number. Please describe why you believe this person or organization is deserving of special recognition.

Also, please tell us about yourself: name, address, and a phone number where we can reach you if we have additional questions.

Mail completed entries to: *Parents Magazine* Child-Care Awards, c/o *Parents*, 375 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017. (We regret that materials submitted cannot be returned.) The deadline for nominations is April 3, 1998. Winners will be announced in the latter part of 1998.

Thanks for helping us give credit to those who really deserve it.

In fact, in our survey, well over 75 percent of moms and more than half of dads say child-care issues have interfered with their jobs, causing them to leave work early, come in late, or even miss a day completely.

The answer, experts say, is to convince politicians and business leaders that by providing good child care today, they'll improve profits and banish many of the social and economic problems looming in the future, says Edward Zigler, who headed the U.S. Children's Bureau in the 1970s.

Until then, parents will have to wish for a better future. "When my daughter has kids, I hope she won't have to go through the nightmare I went through to find good care," says Duclos. "These days, lots of businesses offer employees perks like health clubs or wellness programs. But we're forgetting about our children, and they ought to be our top priority." □

Carin Rubenstein, Ph.D., is the author of The Sacrificial Mother, due out this spring from Hyperion.

CHILD CARE: A CHALLENGE FOR AMERICA'S WORKING FAMILIES

January 7, 1998

Millions of Americans, struggling to be both good parents and good workers, rely on child care and after-school programs for part of each day. As the White House Conference on Child Care showed, America's working families, more than ever, are pressed to find safe, affordable care for their children.

Millions of America's children are in child care. In 1995, of the approximately 21 million infants, toddlers, and preschool children under the age of six in the U.S., more than 12.9 million children were in child care. Forty-five percent of children under age one were in child care on a regular basis. [National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education]

Children are in care for many hours each working day. In 1990, more than half of children under five with mothers in the workforce were in child care 35 hours or more each week. [National Child Care Survey, 1990]

Families struggle to afford child care. Working parents who rely on child care often have a hard time paying for it. In 1993, the average family with an employed mother and a child under five spent about \$74 per week for child care for all preschoolers in the family. [U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1997] Infant care is generally more expensive: in 1995, center-based care for infants averaged \$112 per week. [Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers, University of Colorado at Denver, 1995] For families with children between three and five, child care is the second or third greatest household expense. [U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1997]

In 1993, families with annual incomes under \$14,400 paying for child care for children under five years old spent 25 percent of their income on child care, compared with six percent for families with incomes of \$54,000 or more. [What Does it Cost to Mind Our Preschoolers?, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Pop. Reports, 1995]

Many children are in settings that are not healthy or safe and do not promote early learning and development. Recent studies have raised concerns about the quality of care:

- ▶ A four-state study of quality in child care centers found that only one in seven centers (14 percent) were rated good quality. [Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers, University of Colorado at Denver, 1995]
- ▶ According to another study, 13 percent of regulated and 50 percent of unregulated family child care providers offer care that is inadequate. [The Study of Children in Family Child Care and Relative Care, Families and Work Institute, 1994]
- ▶ In the words of one well-respected report, "Many children living in poverty receive child care that, at best, does not support their optimal development and, at worst, may compromise their health and safety." [New Findings on Children, Families, and Economic Self-Sufficiency, National Research Council, 1995]

The quality of child care matters. Research shows that when children are in better quality child care programs, they have stronger language, pre-mathematics, and social skills; better relationships with their teachers; and stronger self-esteem. In some instances, quality has even greater impact on children who are typically at-risk. [Cost, Quality, and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers, University of Colorado, 1995]

After-school programs are in short supply. The Bureau of the Census estimates that in 1997 38.8 million children between the ages of five and 14 lived in the U.S., of whom 24 million had parents in the workforce or school. [1994 SIPP data from the Bureau of the Census] Experts estimate that nearly five million school-age children spend time as "latchkey kids" without adult supervision during a typical week. [National Institute for Out-of-School Time at Wellesley College]

Good after-school programs matter. Constructive activities for children and youth are critical to enhancing their development and keeping them out of trouble. Studies show that school-age children who are left alone after school are at greater risk of truancy, risk-taking behavior, substance abuse, poor grades, and stress. ["Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School, Pediatrics, 1990] Youth between the ages of 12 and 17 are most likely to commit violent acts or be victims themselves between 2:00 pm and 6:00 pm. [OJJDP 1997]

Studies also indicate that children under adult supervision in a formal program during after-school hours show improved academic achievement and better attitudes toward school than their peers in self- or sibling-care. [Miller and Marx, 1990, in Supplement to the National Assessment of Chapter 1]

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PROPOSAL:
CHILD CARE THAT STRENGTHENS AMERICAN FAMILIES**

"Not a single American family should ever have to choose between the job they need and the child they love."

President Bill Clinton
State of the Union Address, January 27, 1998

President Clinton announced an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families. The initiative proposes over \$20 billion over five years for child care -- **to help working families pay for child care, build a good supply of after-school programs, improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early learning.**

ENSURING AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, SAFE CHILD CARE. The President's child care initiative responds to the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care they can afford, trust and rely on. The new initiative:

- **Makes child care more affordable for working families.** To help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care, the initiative invests \$7.5 billion over five years to double the number of children receiving child care subsidies to more than two million by the year 2003. The initiative also invests \$4.8 billion over five years to increase tax credits for child care for three million families and provides a new tax credit for businesses that offer child care services to their employees at a cost of \$500 million over five years.
- **Increases access to and promotes early learning and healthy child development.** To improve early learning, the initiative includes \$3 billion over five years to establish an Early Learning Fund that helps local communities improve the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. The initiative also increases investment in Head Start and doubles the number of children served by Early Head Start to 80,000.
- **Improves the safety and quality of child care.** To help ensure safe, quality child care, the initiative: steps up enforcement of state health and safety standards in child care settings, facilitates background checks on child care providers, increases scholarships and training for child care providers, and invests in child care research and evaluation.
- **Expands access to safe after-school care.** To help create safe, positive learning environments for American school-age children who lack adult supervision during a typical week, the initiative increases the 21st Century Learning Center Program by \$800 million over five years to provide after-school care for up to half a million children a year.

MAKES CHILD CARE MORE AFFORDABLE FOR WORKING FAMILIES

Doubles the Number of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies to More than Two Million. The President proposes to expand the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care. This block grant is the primary federal subsidy program to pay for child care, enabling low-income parents to work. Funds are distributed by formula to the states to operate direct child care subsidy programs, as well as to improve the quality and availability of care. The President's initiative will more than double the number of children served from the one million served in FY 95 (the latest year for which data are available). The President's budget will increase funding for the block grant by \$7.5 billion (with a match) over five years, which will enable states to provide subsidies for more than two million children by 2003.

Increases Tax Credits for Child Care for Three Million Working Families. The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit provides tax relief to taxpayers who pay for the care of a child under 13 or a disabled dependent or spouse in order to work. The credit is equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's employment-related expenditures for child or dependent care, with the amount of the credit depending on the taxpayer's income. The President's proposal increases the credit for families earning under \$60,000, providing an additional average tax cut of \$358 for these families and eliminating income tax liability for almost all families with incomes below 200% of poverty (\$35,000 for a family of four) that take the maximum allowable child care expenses under the law. The President's budget will include \$5.1 billion over five years to expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit for three million working families.

Provides New Business Tax Credits. The child care initiative includes a tax credit to businesses that provide child care services for their employees, by building or expanding child care facilities, operating existing facilities, training child care workers, or providing child care resources and referral services to employees. The credit covers 25% of qualified costs, but may not exceed \$150,000 per year. The President's budget will include approximately \$500 million over five years for these tax credits.

PROMOTES EARLY LEARNING AND HEALTHY CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Promotes Early Learning. Research shows that children's experiences in the earliest years are critical to their development and future success. The President's proposed Early Learning Fund provides challenge grants to communities (distributed by states) to support programs to improve early learning and the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. Funds may be used for the following activities: providing basic training to child care providers (including first aid and CPR); connecting individual child care providers to centers for education and support; assisting child care providers to meet accreditation and licensing requirements; linking child care providers with health professionals; reducing group sizes and child-to-staff ratios; and providing home visits, parent education, and consumer education about child care.

The President's Early Learning Fund builds on state initiatives such as North Carolina's Smart Start, which helps North Carolina's children enter school healthy and ready to succeed. Smart Start funds a broad variety of local efforts, including improving staff-to-child ratios, health linkages that have raised immunization rates, and parent education and mentoring programs to give new parents support. The President's budget will include \$3 billion over five years for this fund.

Increases Investment in Head Start and Doubles the Number of Children Served by Early Head Start. Head Start provides early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services, preparing children for a lifetime of learning and development. The President is committed to reauthorize Head Start and reach one million children by 2002. The President's budget will invest \$3.8 billion over five years to keep on track his commitment to serving one million children by 2002, and to double the number of infants and toddlers in Early Head Start to 80,000.

IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE

Steps Up Enforcement of State Health and Safety Standards. Building on the military's model child care program, this proposed initiative will fund state efforts to improve licensing systems and enforce child care health and safety standards, including by increasing unannounced inspections of child care settings. The President's budget will include \$500 million over five years for this program.

Facilitates Background Checks on Child Care Providers. On the day of the White House Conference on Child Care, the President transmitted to Congress the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact, which will facilitate effective background checks on child care providers by eliminating state law barriers to sharing criminal history information for non-criminal purposes. Although the vast majority of child care providers are dedicated to the teaching and nurturing of children, one tragedy in child care is too many. Background checks are an important way to ensure that the people watching our children are fit for this responsibility.

Increases Scholarships and Training for Child Care Providers. At the White House Conference on Child Care, the President proposed establishing a Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund to enable states to provide scholarship funds to students working toward a child care credential. Eligible child care workers must commit to remaining in the field for at least one year for each year of assistance received and will earn increased compensation or bonuses when they complete their course work. The President proposed a federal investment of \$250 million over five years, which will support 50,000 scholarships per year. The President is also proposing to expand the Department of Labor's Child Care Apprenticeship Program to fund the training of child care providers.

Invests in Research. Because too little is known about our child care system, the President's budget will increase support for data, research, and evaluation. This research fund will also support a National Center on Child Care Statistics and a child care hotline that parents can call to get information about how to find child care in their communities and how to identify appropriate, quality care for their children. In addition, the research fund will support demonstration projects to test approaches to help new parents who choose to stay home to care for their newborns or newly adopted children. The President's budget will include \$150 million over five years for this fund.

EXPANDS AND STREAMLINES AFTER-SCHOOL CARE

An estimated five million school-age children spend time as "latchkey kids" without adult supervision during a typical week. Research indicates that during these unsupervised hours children are more likely to engage in at-risk behavior, such as crime, drugs, and alcohol use. To meet this pressing demand, the President is proposing a dramatic expansion of after-school care.

Provides After-School Care for up to Half a Million Children a Year. The President proposes a dramatic expansion of the 21st Century Community Learning Center Program to provide start-up funds (with a local match) to school-community partnerships to establish or expand before- and after-school programs for school-age children. The program increases the supply of after-school care in a cost-effective manner primarily by funding programs that use public schools and their existing resources, such as computers, gymnasiums, and sports equipment. The program also includes a set aside to fund programs run by community organizations. The President's budget will request \$800 million of entirely new money for this program, for a total of \$1 billion over five years.

Improves Coordination of Federal After-School Initiatives to Help Communities Make Best Use of Existing Resources. The President will put in place a collaborative effort involving numerous federal agencies to eliminate duplication and better coordinate federal funding for after-school programs in three to five pilot cities, including the District of Columbia.

Child Care for Young Children: Quality

Recent brain research suggests that warm, responsive child care is not only comforting for an infant; it is critical to healthy development."

*- Rethinking the Brain: New Insights into Early Development
Families and Work Institute (1997)*

- **Higher quality child care for very young children (0 to 3) was consistently related to high levels of cognitive and language development.** "Mother-Child Interaction and Cognitive Outcomes Associated with Early Child Care", NICHD Early Child Care Research Network (1997)
- **Studies have raised concerns about the quality of care:**
 - A four-state study of quality in child care centers found **only one in seven (14%) were rated as good quality.** *Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers, (Executive Summary)* University of Colorado at Denver (1995)
 - **Thirteen percent of regulated and 50 percent of nonregulated family child care providers offer care that is inadequate.** *The Study of Children in Family Child Care and Relative Care*, Families and Work Institute (1994)
 - **"The quality of services provided by most centers was rated as barely adequate."** *The National Child Care Staffing Study (Executive Summary)*, National Center for the Early Childhood Workforce (1989)
- **"[M]any children living in poverty receive child care that, at best, does not support their optimal development and, at worst, may compromise their health and safety."** *New Findings on Children, Families, and Economic Self-Sufficiency*, National Research Council, Institute of Medicine (1995)

What Works to Improve the Quality of Child Care

- **Children who receive warm and sensitive caregiving are more likely to trust caregivers, to enter school ready and eager to learn, and to get along well with other children.** . . . To ensure that child care settings nurture children, protect their health and safety, and prepare them for later school success, better qualified staff are essential." *Starting Points: Meeting the Needs of Our Youngest Children*, Carnegie Task Force on Meeting the Needs of Young Children (1994)
- **"[S]maller group sizes, higher teacher/child ratios and higher staff wages result in quality child care.** Outcomes for children are also better when they attend programs that include a curriculum geared to young children, well prepared staff and where parents are involved in programming." *Early Childhood Care and Education: An Investment That Works*, National Conference of State Legislatures (1997)
- **Any child care setting will benefit from a health consultant.** . . . to advise on potential infectious diseases, explain symptoms and treatments to families, plan health alert procedures when infectious disease occurs, and assist with public health reporting requirements. *Caring for Infants and Toddlers in Groups, Zero to Three*: National Center for Infants, Toddlers and Families (1995)
- **States with stronger licensing requirements had a greater number of good-quality centers** according to recent research. *Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers*, University of Colorado at Denver (1995)
- **Voluntary conformity to higher standards through professional center accreditation or through meeting another set of quality standards also increased the likelihood of higher classroom quality.** *Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers*, University of Colorado at Denver (1995)

For additional information, contact the National Child Care Information Center at (800) 616-2242 or visit the Web site at <http://ericps.crc.uiuc.edu/nccic/nccichome.html>

A Profile of the Child Care Work Force

Approximately three million child care teachers, assistants, family child care providers in the U.S. care for 10 million children each day.

Who are the child care teaching staff?

97% are female
41% have children
10% are single parents

● Child care teaching staff earn an average of \$6.89 per hour or \$12,058 per year (based on 35 hours per week and 50 weeks per year) (data from *Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers*, Technical Report 1995, salary data are in 1993 dollars).

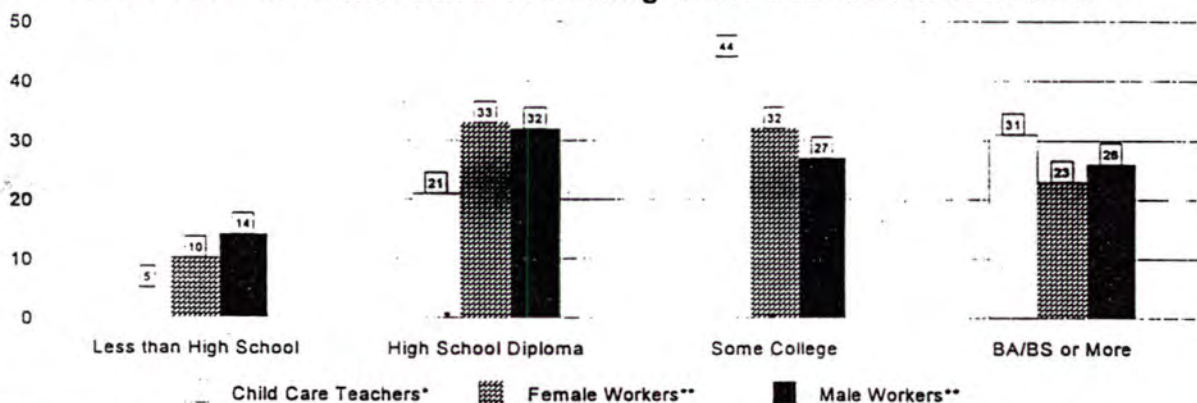
● Only 18 percent of child care centers offer fully paid health coverage to teaching staff.

● Although they earn lower wages, child care teachers are better educated than the general population.

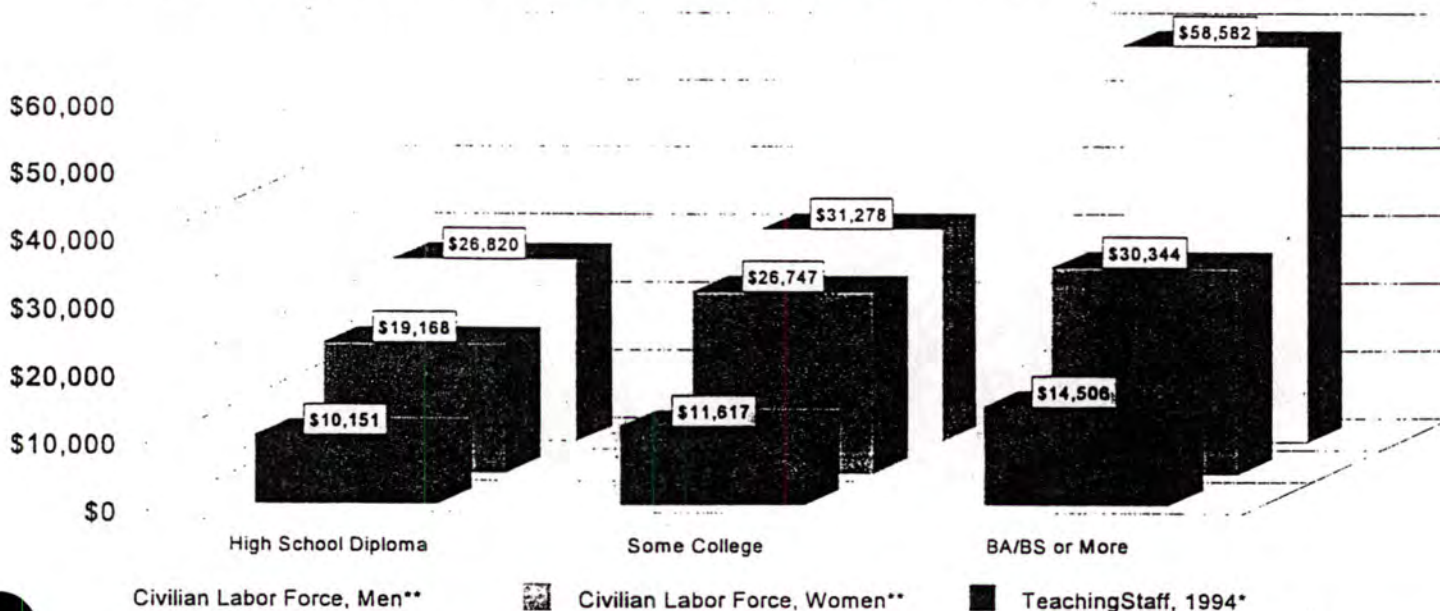
● One-third of all child care teachers leave their centers each year.

● Family child care providers who care for and educate young children in their homes also have very low earnings. Providers earn \$9,528 annually after expenses (data from *The Economics of Family Child Care Study*, a forthcoming publication from Wheelock College, earnings in 1996 dollars). Unregulated providers, who care for fewer children and are offered fewer supports; earned just \$5,132 after expenses.

Education of Child Care Teaching Staff Versus All Workers***



Annual Wages of Child Care Teaching Staff Versus All Workers***



***These charts only provide information on center-based teaching staff.

Child Care for Young Children: Demographics

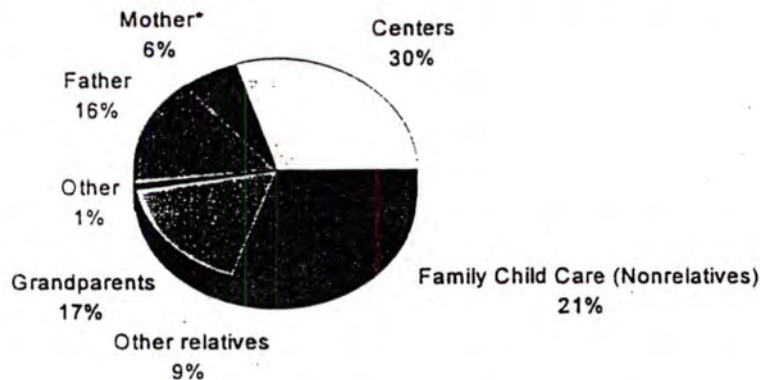
According to the National Center for Education Statistics, in 1995 there were approximately 21 million infants, toddlers, and preschool children under the age of six in the U.S., more than 12.9 million of these children were in child care.*

While use of center-based care increased from 1988 to 1993, most young children are still in a home-based setting, including family child care.**

Forty-five percent of children under age one were in child care on a regular basis.†

Primary Child Care Arrangements Used by Families with Employed Mothers for Preschoolers: 1993

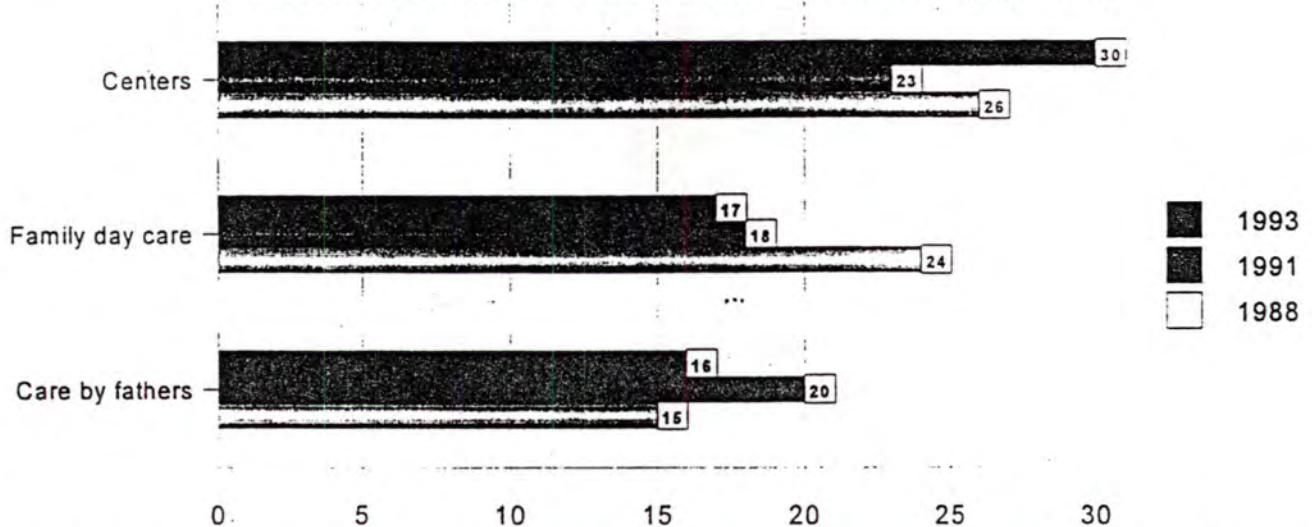
(Percent of preschoolers of working mothers in selected arrangements)



* Includes mothers working at home or away from home. Source: Casper, L.M. *Who's Minding Our Preschoolers?* U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-70, no. 53, Washington, DC 1996

Changes in Selected Child Care Arrangements: 1988 to 1993

(Percent of preschoolers of working mothers in selected arrangements)



Source: Casper, L.M. *Who's Minding Our Preschoolers?* U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-70, no. 53, Washington, DC 1996

This profile of child care demographics has been excerpted from information provided by the † National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education and the **U.S. Bureau of the Census.

For additional information, contact the National Child Care Information Center at (800) 616-2242 or visit the Web site at <http://ericps.crc.uiuc.edu/nccic/nccichome.html>

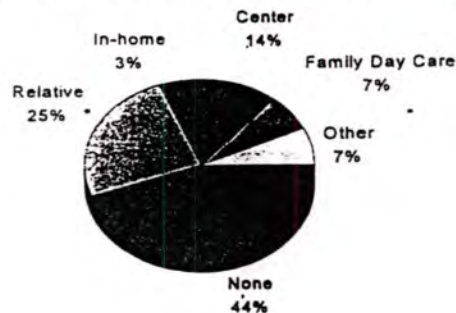
Out-of-School Time School-Age Care

According to the Bureau of the Census, in 1997 there were 38.8 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 years living in the U.S. There are approximately 24 million school-age children with parents in the workforce or pursuing education (based on 1993 SIPP data from the Bureau of the Census).

Care Arrangements of School-Age Children

- Experts estimate that **nearly 5 million school-age children spend time as latchkey kids without adult supervision during a typical week.**
- **Approximately 1.7 million children in kindergarten through grade 8 were enrolled in 49,500 formal before- and/or after-school programs in 1991,** according to the National Study of Before and After School Programs.
- In 1993-94, according to the National Center for Education Statistics, there were 18,111 before- or after-school programs in public schools—70% of public schools did not offer extended learning programs.
- School-age children are likely to spend time in many different care arrangements. According to the National Child Care Survey (1990), **76 percent of school-age children with an employed mother spend time in at least two child care arrangements during a typical week, in addition to their time in school.**
- According to the National Child Care Survey, children aged 5 to 12 with employed mothers use the following types of supplemental care: 7% are in family day care; 14% are in centers, 3% are cared for by in-home providers, 25% are cared for by relatives and 44% do not use supplemental care.

**Use of Supplemental Care,
Children 5 to 12 with Employed Mothers**



The Effects of Out-of-School Time on Children

● Children under adult supervision in a formal program during after-school hours have demonstrated improved academic achievement and better attitudes toward school than their peers in self- or sibling care. Miller and Marx, 1990 in *Supplement to the National Assessment of Chapter 1*

● Youth are at greatest risk of violence after the regular school day. Youth between the ages of 12 and 17 are most at-risk of committing violent acts or being victims between 2:00 pm and 6:00 pm—a time when they are not in school. *Fight Crime: Invest in Kids*, 1997

The most frequently mentioned barrier to participation is the parents' inability to pay the tuition and fees charged by programs. Other barriers include availability, quality of activities, inadequate facilities, transportation, high staff turnover, hours of the program and lack of resources.

Components of Successful Before- and After-School Programs include: linkages between after-school and regular school programs, children's participation in age appropriate learning activities, hiring of qualified staff, low student-staff ratio, involvement of parents, program evaluation and coordination with the schools and other community organizations.

For information on what states and communities are doing to meet the need for school-age care, contact the National Institute on Out of School Time (formerly the School-Age Child Care Project), Center for Research on Women, Wellesley College at (617) 283-2547 or visit the World Wide Web site at: <http://www.wellesley.edu/WCW/CRW/SAC/>. For additional information on extended learning in after-school programs in schools, contact the U.S. Department of Education, please call (800) USA-LEARN or visit the World Wide Web site at: <http://www.ed.gov/PFIE>.

Economics of Child Care

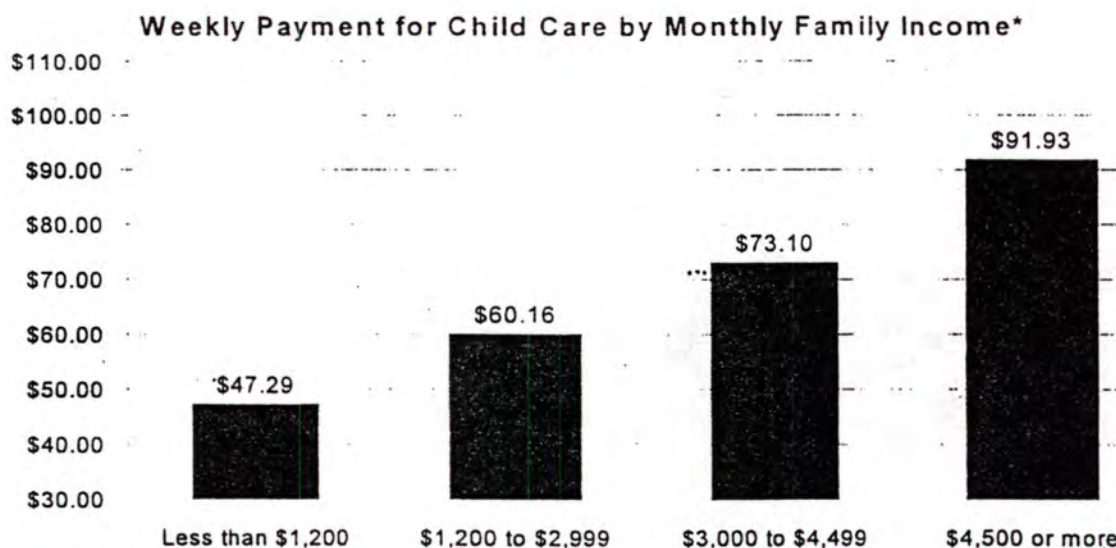
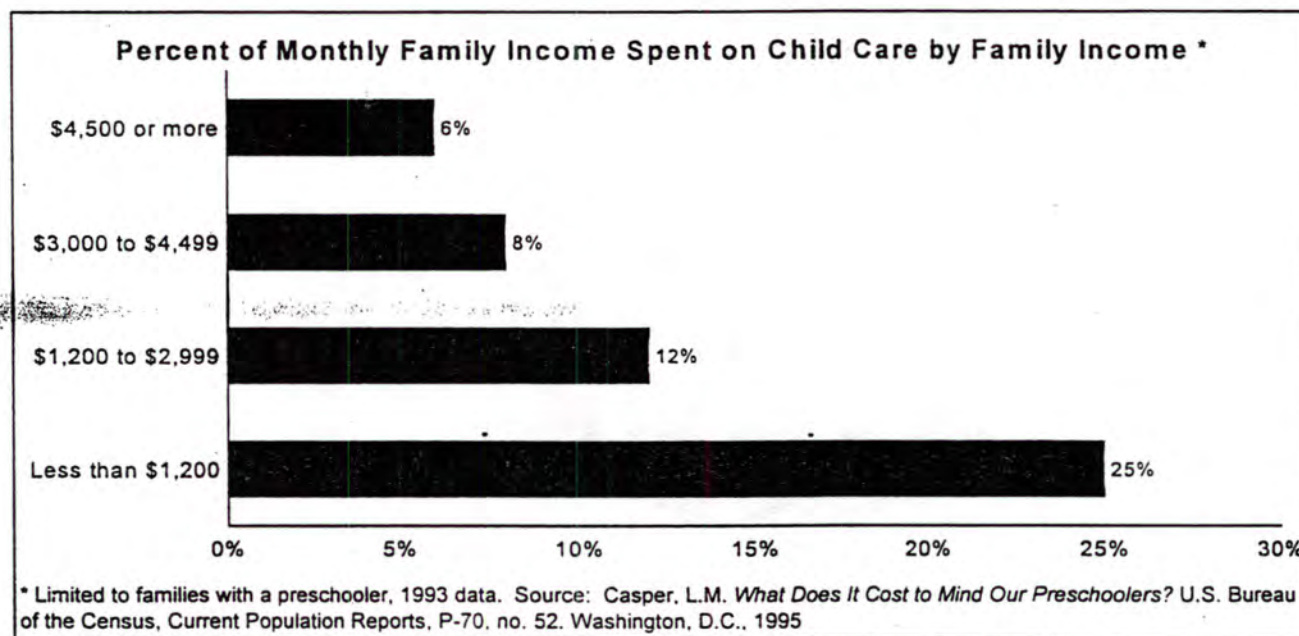
● In 1994, 62% of married mothers with a child under age six were in the workforce, compared with 30% in 1970.[†]

● The increased employment of mothers outside the home has led to a sharp increase in the use of child care over the past several decades. Eight of 10 employed mothers with children under six are likely to use some form of nonparental child care arrangement.[†]

● In 1990, 7.2 million mothers with 11.7 million children under age 15 worked full or part time during nonstandard hours.^{**}

● In 1993, the average family with an employed mother and a child under age five spent about \$74 per week for child care for all preschoolers in the family.*

● Families with annual incomes under \$14,400 that paid for care for children under five spent 25% of their income on child care, compared with 6% for families with incomes of \$54,000 or more.*



Information in this fact sheet is excerpted from [†] Sandra L. Hofferth, "Child Care in the United States," *The Future of Children*, vol. 6, no. 2 Summer/Fall 1996, with additional information from: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education; *U.S. Bureau of Census; **Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor.

For additional information, contact the National Child Care Information Center at (800) 616-2242 or visit the Web site at <http://ericps.crc.uiuc.edu/nccic/nccichome.html>

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS AT PARENTS MAGAZINE LUNCHEON

NEW YORK, NY

SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

Thank you. It is a tremendous honor to receive this award...and especially to share the stage with the 1998 National Child Care Awardees who...in homes and centers, in the academy and the government, have been on the frontlines of putting better, safer, more affordable child care within the grasp of America's working families. [Acknowledgments]

And I want to thank Annie, John Heinz and everyone at Parents Magazine for making it clear today that if we truly value children, then we must value the men and women who help us care for them. I remember one provider who told me with tears in her eyes that with the birth of her second child, she had to leave the child care profession, leave the job she loved, and go work in an office because she needed to make more money. When will we learn that if we want safe and healthy child care, then we need child care providers who are trained and educated...child care workers who stay from year to year...and child care workers who are really compensated for the critical work they do?

You know when I wrote, "It Takes a Village," there were some who criticized me and said, "What could she possibly be talking about -- it takes parents." Well, of course, it takes parents. And the book actually begins with my own parents and grandparents...and how grateful I am for the strength and love and sense of direction and self they gave me. As parents, we know we will always have the primary responsibility for nurturing and guiding our children. But, we also know we can't do it alone. Our children are going to eat food packaged by someone else. Play in backyards other than ours. Come down with illnesses we've never seen.

Parents need information, advocacy, and a place to make their voices heard, and that's what Parents Magazine has helped provide for more than 70 years. You were there in the 20s...telling us how to fatten up underweight children and prevent the spread of disease. You told us why school desegregation was important in the 50s, why we needed seat belts and Head Start in the 60s, why we had to win the fight over women's rights in the 70s. In the 80s, you helped shatter the myth that a working mother can bring home the bacon, fry it up in a pan, care for her children....and still sleep more than 45 minutes a night.

And, in the 90s, I want to thank you for tackling what I believe is the defining issue for working parents today -- child care. For years, parents have whispered about child care problems around water coolers and at the edge of driveways. But you have helped transform these kitchen-table conversations into a national discussion reaching our State houses...and, yes, our White House and our Halls of Congress.

One Parents Magazine article reads: "If a mother chooses to stay at home and devote herself to creative homemaking and child rearing, she need not harbor any insecure feelings...whether our job is in the armed forces...or in the home caring for children, it is all essential." This statement did not come from the October issue. It was in an article entitled War Jobs for Mothers -- published a full 55 years ago.

When Rosie the Riveter and more than a million of her friends flooded the workforce during World War II, there were some women working in the factories who had to lock their children in their cars or leave them at the local movie theater -- because there was no where else to bring them. Back then, the government stepped in to help provide child care for them because we believed it was in our national interest.

What about now? Now, when the percentage of married working mothers with children under six has more than doubled in the past three decades. Now, when low-income families spend up to a quarter of their earnings on child care. Now, when up to 5 million school-aged children are latch key kids, going home alone after school to sit in front of the t.v....or worse. Now, we must decide it is in our national interest to help parents get child care they can afford and trust.

Many of you were in the room when we heard that message at the White House Conference almost one year ago. It came from parents and experts, from advocates and economists, from the faith community and foundations. They told us that quality matters -- children in better quality child care have stronger language, pre-mathematics, and social skills, better relationships with their teachers; more self esteem. Yet, the quality of child care in our country is uneven. And good child care is unaffordable for too many working families...too many children are spending their days in places that are at best unnurturing -- at worst unhealthy, even dangerous.

We heard that good after-school programs matter. That most violent crimes involving young people happen between the time they leave school and the time their parents come home. That children in these programs not only stay out of harm's way, but also have better academic achievement and attitudes towards school. Yet, demand for after-school programs outstrips supply 2 to 1.

And we heard about important models being developed around the country to address these challenges. From Massachusetts to California to the awardees today, I have been privileged to see first hand what communities can accomplish when they come together to make good child care affordable and available. At a first-rate center at Baptist Hospital in Miami, I learned how they had adjusted the hours to fit their 24 hour work day -- and why it made good economic sense to provide this service.

At the Quantico Marine Base in Maryland, I saw what every parent would want for their children -- a beautiful facility, well-trained workers, high standards, unannounced inspections, good wages and solid benefits and respect for the staff. One staff sergeant I met, a single dad raising two little girls, told me that the first day he took them to day care they cried when he dropped them off. The second day, they cried when he came to pick them up.

It is time to take these success stories and rewrite them all over this country. As you know, the President has proposed an historic investment in child care that would help us do just that. It makes child care more affordable for working families -- through tax cuts and subsidies. It promotes early learning. It improves quality and safety by enforcing state health and safety standards, facilitating background checks and increasing scholarships for child care professionals. And it provides after-school care for up to half a million children a year.

But, one thing I have found is that often times when the President announces something, as he did in the State of the Union, many Americans think the work is over. Early in the summer, I joined Congresswoman Tauscher in her California district. We were at a school which had added on a building for this wonderful after-school program. And we were talking with experts and other supporters of the program. Every question they asked, every comment they made assumed that the President's plan would get through Congress. A teacher said, "You know, I'm so excited that the federal government is going to help us because we don't have the facilities we need in poor areas for after-school care." [And you know, the Congresswoman and I were somewhat surprised because, of course, we know how difficult it is to get legislation like this through Congress.]

We need to replace this sigh of relief with a national call-to-action. Everyone who cares about child care, everyone who has applauded my husband's commitment -- working families, teachers, advocates, business leaders and the like -- must bring our voices together and once again say for the nation to hear: quality child care is not a luxury, but a fundamental necessity.

This should never be a partisan issue. We are not talking about caring for Democratic children or Republican or Independent children. We are talking about caring for American children. Parents cannot go to work without finding safe places for their children...And Congress should not go home without taking important steps to provide them. There is still time to act. Right now, Congress is working on its appropriations bills. The Senate has included more than \$180 million in new funding for child care. Both houses have increased funding for after-school care, though well below the President's request. These steps are small -- and the need is great. None of us can rest until we finish the job.

And when we do, I believe it will be because parents take the issues that keep them up at night and place them at the front of our national agenda. It will be because parents speak out about the challenges they face with child care -- not only on the soap box, but in the ballot box. Perhaps the time has come for working families to hold our elected officials accountable for their votes on child care. Perhaps the time has come for working families to use the power of their own votes to say that good child care is just as important to them as trade and taxes.

I hope that at the 75th anniversary of Parents magazine, there will be a lot to celebrate on this front. I hope you will look back with pride at the honorees here today, look back at the contributions you made...and know that this is where the concerns and commitment of working parents turned the dream of affordable and reliable child care into a reality all over this country.

Thank you very much.

9/25/98

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (1 page)	09/25/1998	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19011

FOLDER TITLE:

Childcare #5 [Binder] [2]

2013-0534-S
ry1697

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1998
FINAL

PORTLAND, OR/ SAN FRANCISCO, CA/ PALO ALTO, CA

TRAVELING PARTY: THE FIRST LADY

KELLY CRAIGHEAD
MOLLY BUFORD
WHITNEY WILLIAMS
MARSHA BERRY
SHARON FARMER
TOM DRIGGERS

(b)(7)e

[005]

PORTLAND

LEAD ADVANCE: BAIN ENNIS ROOM 1020
BENTSEN HOTEL
503/228-2000 PHONE
503/226-4603 FAX
800/SKYPAGE PAGER
PIN #216-9818
202/395-2126 CELL

PORTLAND

SITE ADVANCE: PAIGE CALVERT
PATTI CREISS

PORTLAND

PRESS ADVANCE: LISA STRASSBURG ROOM 1022

SAN FRANCISCO/PALO ALTO

LEAD ADVANCE: GLENN RYNIEWSKI
HOTEL DIVA ROOM 414
415/885-0200 PHONE
415/346-6613 FAX
773/206-6654 CELL

SAN FRANCISCO

SITE ADVANCE: PHILLIP JACOBUS
KELLY AMICO

SAN FRANCISCO

PRESS ADVANCE: DOTTI LI

PALO ALTO

TRAVELING STAFF HOTEL: HILTON HOTEL SUNNYVALE
1250 LAKESIDE DRIVE
408/738-4888 PHONE
408/737-7147 FAX

SCHEDULER:

WENDY ARENDS
202/456-7007 PHONE
202/456-5340 FAX
202/518-8209 HOME
WHCA PAGER #4781

PREV RON

Bentsen Hotel
Portland, Oregon

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1998
PAGE 2

10:45am **DEPART** Bentsen Hotel
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE Hoffman Hall, Portland State University
 [Drive time: 5-10 minutes]

10:55am **ARRIVE** Hoffman Hall, Portland State University

GREETERS:

David Wu
Michelle Wu
Daniel Bernstein, President, Portland State
University
Deborah Murdock, Assistant to the President for
Government Relations

11:00am- **CHILDCARE EVENT** with David Wu
11:45am Hoffman Hall

Portland State University
HRC Hold: Coffee Room
Phone: 503/725-9980
Fax: n/a
Staff Hold: Coffee Room
OPEN PRESS/WU PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Chocka Guiden, President, Student Body,
Portland State University, makes welcoming
remarks and introduces Turiya Autry, Student-
parent.
- Turiya Autry makes remarks.
- Chocka Guiden introduces Michelle Wu and
Michelle Wu makes remarks.
- Chocka Guiden introduces Ellie Nolan,
Director of Child Development, Portland State
University, and Ellie Nolan makes remarks.
- Chocka Guiden introduces David Wu.
- David Wu makes remarks and introduces the
First Lady.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1998

PAGE 3

- The First Lady makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, Ellie Bulin, President, Portland State University College Democrats, presents the First Lady with a gift.
- The First Lady has the option to work a ropeline.

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
David Wu
Michelle Wu
Chocka Guiden, Student Body President, Portland State University
Turiya Autry, Student-parent
Ellie Nolan, Director of Child Development, Portland State University
85 guests

11:50am **DEPART** Hoffman Hall, Portland State University
 VIA Motorcade
 EN ROUTE Embassy Suites Hotel
 [Drive time: 5-10 minutes]

12:00pm **ARRIVE** Embassy Suites Hotel
 PROCEED to Gevurtz Room
 VIA Stairs

GREETER:

Brad Hutton, Regional Vice President of Operations
Mary Eckhoff, Assistant General Manager

12:00pm-
12:25pm **MEET AND GREET** for Governor Kitzhaber
 Gevurtz Ceremonial Room
 Embassy Suites Hotel
 HRC Hold: M-101
 Phone: 503/279-9000
 Fax: 503/497-9051
 Staff Hold: M-102
 CLOSED PRESS/KITZHABER PHOTO

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1998
PAGE 4

FORMAT:

- The First Lady is greeted by Governor Kitzhaber and proceeds to the photo receiving line.

PARTICIPANTS: 40 guests

12:25pm-
12:35pm

MEET AND GREET for Brian Baird
Queen Mary Reception Area
Embassy Suites Hotel
CLOSED PRESS/BAIRD PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The First Lady is greeted by Brian Baird and proceeds to the photo receiving line.

PARTICIPANTS: 10 guests

12:35pm-
1:00pm

MEET AND GREET for David Wu
Queen Mary Banquet Room
Embassy Suites Hotel
CLOSED PRESS/WU PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The First Lady is greeted by David and Michelle Wu and proceeds to the photo receiving line.

PARTICIPANTS: 42 guests

1:00pm-
1:10pm

MEET AND GREET for Representative Darlene Hooley
Fireside Room
Embassy Suites Hotel
CLOSED PRESS/HOOLEY PHOTO

FORMAT:

Note: Representative Hooley will not be attending due to votes in Washington, D.C., however, Governor Kitzhaber will be acting as her surrogate.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1998

PAGE 5

- Governor Kitzhaber greets the First Lady and the First Lady proceeds to the receiving line.

PARTICIPANTS: 15 guests

1:10pm-

LUNCHEON for David Wu

1:40pm

Ballroom

Embassy Suites Hotel

OPEN PRESS/WU PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Mary Nolan, local activist, announces the First Lady and David Wu into the room.
- The First Lady proceeds to her table.

Note: Salad is pre-set

- Mary Nolan makes welcoming remarks and introduces David Wu.
- David Wu makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, the First Lady has the option of working a ropeline.
- The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 175-210 guests

1:45pm

DEPART Embassy Suites Hotel

VIA Motorcade

EN ROUTE Portland International Airport

[Drive time: 15 minutes]

2:00pm

ARRIVE Portland International Airport

FBO: Base Operations

Phone: 503/335-4390

Fax: 503/335-5098

CLOSED PRESS/CLOSED PUBLIC

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1998

PAGE 6

GREETERS:

Phil Keisling, Secretary of State
Clifford Trow, Senate Democratic Minority Leader
Avel Gordly, State Senator
Representative Jo Ann Bowman
Jim Francesconi, Portland Councilmember
Erik Sten, Portland Councilmember
Gretchen Kafoury, Portland Councilmember
Charlie Hales, Portland Councilmember
Robert Sachs, Executive Director, Democratic
Party of Oregon

2:15pm

WHEELS UP Portland, Oregon
EN ROUTE San Francisco, California
[Flight time: 1 hour, 30 minutes]
[Meal: Lunch]

3:45pm

WHEELS DOWN San Francisco International Airport
FBO: AMR Combs
Phone: 650/877-6800
Fax: 650/877-8043
CLOSED PRESS/CLOSED PUBLIC

GREETERS:

Steve Kalva, Director of Legislative Affairs,
Mayor Brown's Office
Mary Ellen O'Brien, Mayor Brown's Office
Michale Yaki, City/County Supervisor of
San Francisco
Kim Marschner, aide to Supervisor Yaki
Diana Hammons, aide to Supervisor Yaki

4:00pm

DEPART San Francisco International Airport
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Goldman Residence
[Drive time: 45 minutes]

4:45pm

ARRIVE Goldman Residence

GREETERS:

Doug Goldman
Lisa Goldman
Jason Goldman
Matthew Goldman
Jennifer Goldman

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1998

PAGE 7

4:45pm-
5:30pm

CONSERVATORY RECEPTION

Goldman Residence
HRC Hold: Office
Phone: 415/922-2520
Fax: 415/922-2525
Staff Hold: n/a
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The First Lady, accompanied by Doug Goldman, proceeds to her seat.
- Doug Goldman makes welcoming remarks and introduces Bruce Judd, Trustee Nominee, National Trust for Historic Preservation.
- Bruce Judd makes brief remarks.
- Doug Goldman introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, the First Lady proceeds to the den for a photo receiving line.
- Upon departure, the First Lady will sign the guestbook.

PARTICIPANTS: 60 guests/30 photos

5:35pm

DEPART Goldman Residence
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Hilton San Francisco
[Drive time: 15 minutes]

5:50pm

ARRIVE Hilton San Francisco
PROCEED to Hold
VIA Elevator

GREETERS:

Holger Gantz, General Manager
James Johnson, Director of Catering

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1998

PAGE 8

5:50pm-
6:30pm

DOWN TIME
Hilton San Francisco
HRC Hold: Room 3502
Phone: 415/771-1400
Fax: 415/771-6807
Staff Hold: Room 3501

6:30pm

PROCEED to Co-Chair Reception
VIA Elevator

6:35pm-
6:55pm

CO-CHAIR RECEPTION for Barbara Boxer
Continental Ballroom
Hilton San Francisco
CLOSED PRESS/DSCC PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The First Lady is greeted by Barbara Boxer and Stewart Boxer and proceeds into the room for the photo receiving line.

PARTICIPANTS: 100 guests/50 photos

6:55pm

PROCEED to Ballroom
VIA Elevator

7:00pm-
7:45pm

BOXER DINNER
Grand Ballroom
Hilton San Francisco
OPEN PRESS/DSCC PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The First Lady and Barbara Boxer are announced into the room by Art Torres, Chair, California State Democratic Party, and proceed to their tables.
- Art Torres makes welcoming remarks and introduces Francis Fisher, Jill Eikenberry, and Michael Tucker.
- Francis Fisher reads an excerpt from the First Lady's book, "It Takes a Village".

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1998

- Jill Eikenberry reads an excerpt from Barbara Boxer's book, *"Stranger's in the Senate"*.
- Michael Tucker reads an excerpt from Eleanor Roosevelt's book, *"You Learn by Living"*.
- Art Torres introduces Barbara Boxer onto stage.
- Barbara Boxer introduces two campaign commercials.
- Two campaign commercials are played.
- Barbara Boxer makes remarks and introduces the First Lady onto stage.
- The First Lady proceeds to the podium onstage and makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, the First Lady has the option to work a ropeline.
- The First Lady and Barbara Boxer proceed to Continental Ballroom 4.

PARTICIPANTS: 1000 guests

7:45pm

PROCEED to Continental Ballroom 4
VIA Elevator

7:45pm-
8:15pm

BOXER RECEPTION
Continental Ballroom 4
Hilton San Francisco
CLOSED PRESS/CAMPAIGN PHOTO

FORMAT:

- Mark Robinson, President, Consumer Attorneys Trial Lawyers' Association, greets the First Lady and Barbara Boxer outside Continental Ballroom 4.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1998

- Mark Robinson proceeds onto stage and makes an onstage announcement of the First Lady and Barbara Boxer onto stage.
- Mark Robinson makes welcoming remarks and introduces Barbara Boxer.
- Barbara Boxer makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, the First Lady has the option to work a ropeline.
- The First Lady departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 75-100 guests

8:20pm

DEPART Hilton San Francisco
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Private Residence
[Drive time: 40 minutes]

9:00pm

ARRIVE Private Residence

Note: The President is scheduled to arrive at 10:00pm.

RON

Private Residence
Palo Alto, California

September 24, 1998

HIGHLIGHTING CHILD CARE AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AT PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY

DATE: Friday, September 25
LOCATION: Portland State University
Portland, Oregon
EVENT TIME: 10:00 am to 11:00 am
FROM: Mark Kornblau

I. Purpose

Highlight David Wu's commitment to child care and education issues. Highlight the innovative approach Portland State has taken to providing students access to safe, quality, affordable day care.

II. BACKGROUND

Oregon's child care record:

Child care is available to 18.7% of children under age 13 in Oregon. The availability of child care has improved since 1990, but there is clearly still room for improvement.

Oregon ranked 23rd in a state-by-state child-well being comparison.

The average wage of preschool teachers in Oregon is only \$6.95 compared to the national average of \$7.80.

Latch key kids: 67% of Oregon children under the age of six live with working parents, compared to the national average of 63%.

Portland State University: PSU is a non-traditional university with a diverse body of 15,000. The average age of PSU students is 27 years old. 53% of students are over the age of 30. Women are 52.4% of undergraduates, and 56.4% of graduates. Minority students represent 18% of undergraduates, and 10.9% of graduates. As an urban university, PSU serves the community and allows students to work while continuing their education.

Related problems:

- Juvenile arrest rate has increased by one third (from 4.65% to 6.2%) since 1990. Substance abuse among 8th graders has also increased.
- Oregon is ranked 36th among 50 states for high school dropout. High school dropout rates are on the rise (7.5% dropped out of school this year). Between 1985 and 1995, Oregon high school dropout rate increased 22% while the national average decreased 9% in the same period.
- 8% of children under age 18 lack insurance. Oregon has done very well in this area through the Oregon Health Plan. This number has improved and will continue to

improve with the help of federal and state funds. This is the kind of Oregon innovation that David Wu will bring to Congress and share with the rest of America.

- National high school dropout rate is 10%

PSU Child Care Programs

Portland State began providing child-care at the Helen Gordon center for student, staff, and faculty in 1971 in response to student activism.

The Helen Gordon Center: \$190,000 in student-fees used to reduce cost of care to student parents by ½. Helen Gordon serves 95 children, 100 or so families at any given time (2/3 of whom are subsidized student parents). Subsidized by student's fees right now at 50%, that money comes from the student incidental fees.

Students pay \$270 per month per child for care at the Helen Gordon Center.

ASPSU Children's Center: \$170,000 in student fees plus \$72,000 from PSU Administration for initial start-up. The ASPSU Children's Center will serve 30-42 children when it opens next spring.

Jim Sells Child Care Assistance Program: \$15,000 in student-fees to assist student parents who use off campus child care providers, serves 25-30 students each year.

Student Parent Services: \$69,000 in student fees for a comprehensive child care/community resources and referral, networking, educational and family support program. Serves 1,000 student parents annually.

Lola Lawson, PSU's Coordinator of Student Parent Services, administers an emergency loan program that is donation-generated and helps 20-30 parents each year with financial emergencies. She also helps parents connect with community resources for child care and other community forms of assistance – including the State Block Grant

Pending legislation: The CAMPUS Child Care Provision of the Higher Education Act sets aside \$45 million to support campus-based child care services. This is a compromise between the Senate's \$60 million proposal and the House's \$30 million proposal. The funding will go to institutions in order to start-up, expand, or operate campus child care programs.

David Wu's child care agenda:

David has taken the lead in Oregon as a voice for improving educational opportunities. He firmly believes that increased access to safe, affordable, quality child care is beneficial to Oregon in several ways, including:

- 1) Enabling parents to earn a livable wage.
- 2) Enabling parents to continue their educations
- 3) Prevention: David believes the responsible approach to addressing Oregon's rising tide of juvenile violence and delinquency is early intervention.

David has made these themes an integral part of his campaign message.

David supports the President's 1998 initiative on Child Care, and believes there are several key steps to be taken by policy leaders to ensure safe, affordable, quality child care becomes accessible to more American parents, including:

- **Quality:** David will work to improve the quality of care, through implementation of a national system of background checks of providers, as well as improved training for providers.
- **Quality:** David has been a vocal advocate for increased support of scientific research in several areas, including: public health, the environment, and child care. David understands that the more we know about early childhood development, the better equipped we will be to improve the quality of child care.
- **Quality:** David understands that the child care industry has too high a turnover rate among providers. To improve the quality of care and bolster the number of experienced providers, we must ensure that they are earning a living family wage.
- **Quality:** David will fight for the establishment and enforcement of strong safety standards.
- **Access:** David will work to streamline child care options so that parents who need child care know where to find it.
- **Affordability:** David will fight for more assistance for working families, including tax credits for child care expenditures.
- **Affordability:** David believes that employers should be encouraged and rewarded for sound child care practices. He supports tax incentives for businesses with quality on-site child care, and businesses that facilitate child care for their workers. David has practiced sound management in his own campaign, providing child-care for full-time employees with children.
- **Promoting early learning:** As the father of a thirteen-month old, and the husband of a Head Start teacher, David knows first hand the importance of early childhood development. David has made support for Head Start a top priority. Full funding for Head Start is a fundamental pillar of the Wu Education Plan.
- **After school programs:** Recognizing that the majority of juvenile crime occurs between the hours of 2:00 pm and 5:00 pm, David will work to ensure communities have the resources to make innovative after-school activities available.
- **David Wu's opponent, Republican Molly Bordonaro, wants to abolish the Department of Education and end Goals 2000.**

III. PARTICIPANTS

- Mrs. Clinton
- David Wu
- Michelle Wu: Michelle is David's wife, she just received her Masters Degree in Early Childhood Education from Portland State. Michelle is a certified school teacher who has taught Head Start for the past seven years. She is currently on a leave of absence. Michelle and David have a one year old son, Matthew.
- Chocka Guiden (Cha-kah Guy-din): PSU Student Body President.

- Turiya Autry (Tuh-ree-ah Aw-tree): student-parent of a kindergarten aged son and pre-school daughter both of whom are at Helen Gordon Center.
- Ellie Nolan – Director of Child Development, PSU.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

10:00 am CHOCKA GUIDEN (Cha-kah Guy-din): PSU Student Body President
Welcomes guests to PSU, introduces event message

10:03 am TURIYA AUTRY (Tuh-ree-ah Aw-tree): student-parent.

10:06 am CHOCKA GUIDEN

10:07 am MICHELLE WU

10:10 am CHOCKA GUIDEN

10:11 am ELLIE NOLAN: Director of Child Development, PSU

10:14 am CHOCKA GUIDEN

10:15 am DAVID WU: Thanks guests for attending, thanks the First Lady for support, and for her leadership on child care issues. Explains his child care plan and relates to campaign message of education and opportunity. Introduces the First Lady.

10:23 am MRS. CLINTON: Remarks on child care, why David Wu's child care/education message is right for Oregon, why this race is important.

????? am ELLIE BULIN: President, PSU College Democrats. Presents gifts to David Wu and Mrs. Clinton.

V. PRESS PLAN

Open press

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PROPOSAL:
CHILD CARE THAT STRENGTHENS AMERICAN FAMILIES**

January 7, 1998

"No government can raise or love a child. Mothers and fathers do. But government can empower Americans with the tools they need to meet their most vital responsibilities as parents and as workers. So today, I am proud to propose the single largest child care investment in the history of our nation. It is a comprehensive and fiscally-responsible plan to make child care more affordable and accessible, to raise the quality and assure the safety of care for millions of American families. This is an issue that touches nearly every family, one that should rise above politics and partisan interests."

President Bill Clinton
January 7, 1998

President Clinton announces an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families. The initiative proposes approximately \$20 billion over five years for child care, including elements to help working families pay for child care, build a good supply of after-school programs, improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early learning.

ENSURING AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, SAFE CHILD CARE. The President's child care initiative responds to the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care they can afford, trust and rely on. The new initiative:

- **Makes child care more affordable for working families.** To help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care, the initiative invests \$7.5 billion over five years to double the number of children receiving child care subsidies to more than two million by the year 2003. The initiative also increases tax credits for child care for three million families and provides tax credits to businesses that provide child care services to their employees.
- **Increases access to and promotes early learning and healthy child development.** To improve early learning, the initiative includes \$3 billion over five years to establish an Early Learning Fund that helps local communities improve the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. The initiative also increases investment in Head Start and doubles the number of children served by Early Head Start to 80,000.
- **Improves the safety and quality of child care.** To help ensure safe, quality child care, the initiative: steps up enforcement of state health and safety standards in child care settings, facilitates background checks on child care providers, increases scholarships and training for child care providers, and invests in child care research and evaluation.
- **Expands access to safe after-school care.** To help create safe, positive learning environments for the more than five million school-age children who lack adult supervision during a typical week, the initiative provides after-school care for up to half a million children a year and improves coordination of federal after-school initiatives to help communities.

BUILDING STRONGER FAMILIES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY. This initiative is an important part of the President's agenda to strengthen America's families. Because of the President's leadership, federal funding for child care has increased by nearly 70% since 1993; the 1996 welfare reform law increased child care funding by \$4 billion over six years; the Healthy Child Care America Initiative is ensuring that children in child care are in safe and healthy environments; Head Start funding has increased more than 57% since 1993, serving more than 830,000 children and their families; and the first ever White House conferences on child care and early development were held in 1997.

CHILD CARE: A CHALLENGE FOR AMERICA'S WORKING FAMILIES

January 7, 1998

Millions of Americans, struggling to be both good parents and good workers, rely on child care and after-school programs for part of each day. As the White House Conference on Child Care showed, America's working families, more than ever, are pressed to find safe, affordable care for their children.

Millions of America's children are in child care. In 1995, of the approximately 21 million infants, toddlers, and preschool children under the age of six in the U.S., more than 12.9 million children were in child care. Forty-five percent of children under age one were in child care on a regular basis. [National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education]

Children are in care for many hours each working day. In 1990, more than half of children under five with mothers in the workforce were in child care 35 hours or more each week. [National Child Care Survey, 1990]

Families struggle to afford child care. Working parents who rely on child care often have a hard time paying for it. In 1993, the average family with an employed mother and a child under five spent about \$74 per week for child care for all preschoolers in the family. [U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1997] Infant care is generally more expensive: in 1995, center-based care for infants averaged \$112 per week. [Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers, University of Colorado at Denver, 1995] For families with children between three and five, child care is the second or third greatest household expense. [U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1997]

In 1993, families with annual incomes under \$14,400 paying for child care for children under five years old spent 25 percent of their income on child care, compared with six percent for families with incomes of \$54,000 or more. [What Does it Cost to Mind Our Preschoolers?, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Pop. Reports, 1995]

Many children are in settings that are not healthy or safe and do not promote early learning and development. Recent studies have raised concerns about the quality of care:

A four-state study of quality in child care centers found that only one in seven centers (14 percent) were rated good quality. [Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers, University of Colorado at Denver, 1995]

According to another study, 13 percent of regulated and 50 percent of unregulated family child care providers offer care that is inadequate. [The Study of Children in Family Child Care and Relative Care, Families and Work Institute, 1994]

In the words of one well-respected report, "Many children living in poverty receive child care that, at best, does not support their optimal development and, at worst, may compromise their health and safety." [New Findings on Children, Families, and Economic Self-Sufficiency, National Research Council, 1995]

The quality of child care matters. Research shows that when children are in better quality child care programs, they have stronger language, pre-mathematics, and social skills; better relationships with their teachers; and stronger self-esteem. In some instances, quality has even greater impact on children who are typically at-risk. [Cost, Quality, and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers, University of Colorado, 1995]

After-school programs are in short supply. The Bureau of the Census estimates that in 1997 38.8 million children between the ages of five and 14 lived in the U.S., of whom 24 million had parents in the workforce or school. [1994 SIPP data from the Bureau of the Census] Experts estimate that nearly five million school-age children spend time as "latchkey kids" without adult supervision during a typical week. [National Institute for Out-of-School Time at Wellesley College]

Good after-school programs matter. Constructive activities for children and youth are critical to enhancing their development and keeping them out of trouble. Studies show that school-age children who are left alone after school are at greater risk of truancy, risk-taking behavior, substance abuse, poor grades, and stress. ["Characteristics of Eighth-Grade Students Who Initiate Self-Care in Elementary and Junior High School, Pediatrics, 1990] Youth between the ages of 12 and 17 are most likely to commit violent acts or be victims themselves between 2:00 pm and 6:00 pm. [OJJDP 1997]

Studies also indicate that children under adult supervision in a formal program during after-school hours show improved academic achievement and better attitudes toward school than their peers in self- or sibling-care. [Miller and Marx, 1990, in Supplement to the National Assessment of Chapter 1]

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PROPOSAL:
CHILD CARE THAT STRENGTHENS AMERICAN FAMILIES**

"Not a single American family should ever have to choose between the job they need and the child they love."

President Bill Clinton
State of the Union Address, January 27, 1998

President Clinton announced an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families. The initiative proposes over \$20 billion over five years for child care -- **to help working families pay for child care, build a good supply of after-school programs, improve the safety and quality of care, and promote early learning.**

ENSURING AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, SAFE CHILD CARE. The President's child care initiative responds to the struggles our nation's working parents face in finding child care they can afford, trust and rely on. The new initiative:

- **Makes child care more affordable for working families.** To help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care, the initiative invests \$7.5 billion over five years to double the number of children receiving child care subsidies to more than two million by the year 2003. The initiative also invests \$4.8 billion over five years to increase tax credits for child care for three million families and provides a new tax credit for businesses that offer child care services to their employees at a cost of \$500 million over five years.
- **Increases access to and promotes early learning and healthy child development.** To improve early learning, the initiative includes \$3 billion over five years to establish an Early Learning Fund that helps local communities improve the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. The initiative also increases investment in Head Start and doubles the number of children served by Early Head Start to 80,000.
- **Improves the safety and quality of child care.** To help ensure safe, quality child care, the initiative: steps up enforcement of state health and safety standards in child care settings, facilitates background checks on child care providers, increases scholarships and training for child care providers, and invests in child care research and evaluation.
- **Expands access to safe after-school care.** To help create safe, positive learning environments for American school-age children who lack adult supervision during a typical week, the initiative increases the 21st Century Learning Center Program by \$800 million over five years to provide after-school care for up to half a million children a year.

MAKES CHILD CARE MORE AFFORDABLE FOR WORKING FAMILIES

Doubles the Number of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies to More than Two Million. The President proposes to expand the Child Care and Development Block Grant to help working families struggling to meet the costs of child care. This block grant is the primary federal subsidy program to pay for child care, enabling low-income parents to work. Funds are distributed by formula to the states to operate direct child care subsidy programs, as well as to improve the quality and availability of care. The President's initiative will more than double the number of children served from the one million served in FY 95 (the latest year for which data are available). The President's budget will increase funding for the block grant by \$7.5 billion (with a match) over five years, which will enable states to provide subsidies for more than two million children by 2003.

Increases Tax Credits for Child Care for Three Million Working Families. The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit provides tax relief to taxpayers who pay for the care of a child under 13 or a disabled dependent or spouse in order to work. The credit is equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's employment-related expenditures for child or dependent care, with the amount of the credit depending on the taxpayer's income. The President's proposal increases the credit for families earning under \$60,000, providing an additional average tax cut of \$358 for these families and eliminating income tax liability for almost all families with incomes below 200% of poverty (\$35,000 for a family of four) that take the maximum allowable child care expenses under the law. The President's budget will include \$5.1 billion over five years to expand the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit for three million working families.

Provides New Business Tax Credits. The child care initiative includes a tax credit to businesses that provide child care services for their employees, by building or expanding child care facilities, operating existing facilities, training child care workers, or providing child care resources and referral services to employees. The credit covers 25% of qualified costs, but may not exceed \$150,000 per year. The President's budget will include approximately \$500 million over five years for these tax credits.

PROMOTES EARLY LEARNING AND HEALTHY CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Promotes Early Learning. Research shows that children's experiences in the earliest years are critical to their development and future success. The President's proposed Early Learning Fund provides challenge grants to communities (distributed by states) to support programs to improve early learning and the quality and safety of child care for children ages zero to five. Funds may be used for the following activities: providing basic training to child care providers (including first aid and CPR); connecting individual child care providers to centers for education and support; assisting child care providers to meet accreditation and licensing requirements; linking child care providers with health professionals; reducing group sizes and child-to-staff ratios; and providing home visits, parent education, and consumer education about child care.

The President's Early Learning Fund builds on state initiatives such as North Carolina's Smart Start, which helps North Carolina's children enter school healthy and ready to succeed. Smart

Start funds a broad variety of local efforts, including improving staff-to-child ratios, health linkages that have raised immunization rates, and parent education and mentoring programs to give new parents support. The President's budget will include \$3 billion over five years for this fund.

Increases Investment in Head Start and Doubles the Number of Children Served by Early Head Start. Head Start provides early, continuous and comprehensive child development and family support services, preparing children for a lifetime of learning and development. The President is committed to reauthorize Head Start and reach one million children by 2002. The President's budget will invest \$3.8 billion over five years to keep on track his commitment to serving one million children by 2002, and to double the number of infants and toddlers in Early Head Start to 80,000.

IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE

Steps Up Enforcement of State Health and Safety Standards. Building on the military's model child care program, this proposed initiative will fund state efforts to improve licensing systems and enforce child care health and safety standards, including by increasing unannounced inspections of child care settings. The President's budget will include \$500 million over five years for this program.

Facilitates Background Checks on Child Care Providers. On the day of the White House Conference on Child Care, the President transmitted to Congress the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact, which will facilitate effective background checks on child care providers by eliminating state law barriers to sharing criminal history information for non-criminal purposes. Although the vast majority of child care providers are dedicated to the teaching and nurturing of children, one tragedy in child care is too many. Background checks are an important way to ensure that the people watching our children are fit for this responsibility.

Increases Scholarships and Training for Child Care Providers. At the White House Conference on Child Care, the President proposed establishing a Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund to enable states to provide scholarship funds to students working toward a child care credential. Eligible child care workers must commit to remaining in the field for at least one year for each year of assistance received and will earn increased compensation or bonuses when they complete their course work. The President proposed a federal investment of \$250 million over five years, which will support 50,000 scholarships per year. The President is also proposing to expand the Department of Labor's Child Care Apprenticeship Program to fund the training of child care providers.

Invests in Research. Because too little is known about our child care system, the President's budget will increase support for data, research, and evaluation. This research fund will also support a National Center on Child Care Statistics and a child care hotline that parents can call to

get information about how to find child care in their communities and how to identify appropriate, quality care for their children. In addition, the research fund will support demonstration projects to test approaches to help new parents who choose to stay home to care for their newborns or newly adopted children. The President's budget will include \$150 million over five years for this fund.

EXPANDS AND STREAMLINES AFTER-SCHOOL CARE

An estimated five million school-age children spend time as "latchkey kids" without adult supervision during a typical week. Research indicates that during these unsupervised hours children are more likely to engage in at-risk behavior, such as crime, drugs, and alcohol use. To meet this pressing demand, the President is proposing a dramatic expansion of after-school care.

Provides After-School Care for up to Half a Million Children a Year. The President proposes a dramatic expansion of the 21st Century Community Learning Center Program to provide start-up funds (with a local match) to school-community partnerships to establish or expand before- and after-school programs for school-age children. The program increases the supply of after-school care in a cost-effective manner primarily by funding programs that use public schools and their existing resources, such as computers, gymnasiums, and sports equipment. The program also includes a set aside to fund programs run by community organizations. The President's budget will request \$800 million of entirely new money for this program, for a total of \$1 billion over five years.

Improves Coordination of Federal After-School Initiatives to Help Communities Make Best Use of Existing Resources. The President will put in place a collaborative effort involving numerous federal agencies to eliminate duplication and better coordinate federal funding for after-school programs in three to five pilot cities, including the District of Columbia.

David Wu's child care agenda:

David has taken the lead in Oregon as a voice for improving educational opportunities. He firmly believes that increased access to safe, affordable, quality child care is beneficial to Oregon in several ways, including:

- 1) Enabling parents to earn a livable wage.
- 2) Enabling parents to continue their educations
- 3) Prevention: David believes the responsible approach to addressing Oregon's rising tide of juvenile violence and delinquency is early intervention.

David has made these themes an integral part of his campaign message.

David supports the President's 1998 initiative on Child Care, and believes there are several key steps to be taken by policy leaders to ensure safe, affordable, quality child care becomes accessible to more American parents, including:

- **Quality:** David will work to improve the quality of care, through implementation of a national system of background checks of providers, as well as improved training for providers.
- **Quality:** David has been a vocal advocate for increased support of scientific research in several areas, including: public health, the environment, and child care. David understands that the more we know about early childhood development, the better equipped we will be to improve the quality of child care.
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The Associated Press State & Local Wire

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September 25, 1998, Friday, PM cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 378 words

HEADLINE: **Hillary Clinton** campaigns for Oregon Democrats, promotes children's issues

BYLINE: BRAD CAIN, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: PORTLAND, Ore.

BODY:

With a sex scandal swirling around her husband, **Hillary Rodham Clinton** came here today to raise big bucks for Democratic candidates and shift the focus to one of her favorite issues - child care.

Mrs. Clinton received a standing ovation from 100 invited guests as she arrived at **Portland State University** for a forum on children's issues with Democratic congressional candidate David Wu.

She praised Portland State's students for voting to increase their own fees to provide day care facilities for students.

"What you've done is set an example for the nation," she said.

Mrs. Clinton was to attend separate receptions later for for Wu, Kitzhaber and Hooley in which people were to pay \$ 1,000 each to have their photograph taken with the first lady.

Outside the hall where Mrs. Clinton appeared, several dozen sign-holding supporters cheered her arrival.

"Free coffee if your name is Hillary," read a sign held by 21-year-old Cassie Hohn, a worker at a nearby coffee shop. She got a smile and thumbs-up from the first lady as her motorcade passed by.

"I feel for her," Hohn said.

The lone protester was Stephen Smith of Vancouver, Wash., who held a sign that read: "Clinton lied to a grand jury, obstructed justice, tampered with witnesses - IMPEACHMENT."

"Her complacency with the president's actions and disregard for information as it comes out speaks for itself," said the 30-year-old engineer, who added that he was disappointed more people didn't join his protest.

Mrs. Clinton's Oregon trip was part of a three-day campaign swing in which she has been making appearances on behalf of Democratic congressional candidates across the country.

She was in Seattle Thursday night and was to go San Francisco later today to campaign for Sen. Barbara Boxer.

"I think she's shown more class than the entire GOP," said Rachel Rose, a 47-year-old political science student. "Even if their marriage is rocky - she's still 100 percent behind his policies. I think that's why

she's hanging in there."

Dorothy MacKay, an 84-year-old widow clad in a white sweater and tennis shoes, said she believes Mrs. Clinton is accustomed to her husband's dalliances and is taking the Monica Lewinsky affair in stride.

"Show me a man who hasn't cheated," she said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: September 25, 1998

FOCUSTM

Search: General News;portland state university and hillary w/2 clinton

To narrow this search, please enter a word or phrase:

Example: House of Representatives

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September 28, 1998, Monday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 14; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 1377 words

HEADLINE: THE TESTING OF A PRESIDENT: THE FIRST LADY;
Hillary Clinton, Smile in Place, Hits Fund-Raisers

BYLINE: By ELAINE SCIOLINO

DATELINE: SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26

BODY:

Is she a national role model as First Lady? The President's top crisis manager determined to rescue his legacy? Or a traumatized victim deserving of America's embrace?

In a three-day, five-state fund-raising tour on behalf of Democratic candidates for Congress, **Hillary Rodham Clinton** was analyzed and lionized, criticized and beatified on each of these points.

Through it all, she stayed the course, smiling opaquely and assuring old friends and political allies that she was "Just fine!" as she thickly larded her speeches with praise of the President and criticism of Congress.

Her steadfast fans could not stop themselves from gushing.

"She's kind of like our American Princess Di," said Lawrence Johnson, 30, a clerk at Seattle's Westin Hotel who saw Mrs. Clinton as she swept in for an evening of fund-raising on Thursday. "They ought to leave her husband alone. And she should be our next President!"

With elections just a few weeks away and concerns that the President's sex scandal may inhibit Democrats from voting, Mrs. Clinton is getting many standing ovations as she asks audiences to empty their pockets and get out the vote.

And if there was any doubt that Mrs. Clinton was withholding support from her husband as she sorted out her own feelings, she dispelled it in her sweep through New York, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California.

At times she seemed to be campaigning even more for Mr. Clinton than she was for the candidates, tirelessly promoting him as the President who turned around the economy, reduced crime, furthered educational change and balanced the budget for the first time since Neil Armstrong walked on the moon.

"By any objective measure, by any fair assessment, our country is so much better off because of my husband's leadership," she told a crowd of several hundred at a fund-raising dinner for four Congressional candidates in Seattle.

Most of the candidates said little about the President, and in some cases they appeared relieved that she, not he, was around.

Even so, Mrs. Clinton sits at the innermost circle of the President's crisis-management team, drafting hardball responses to the Lewinsky scandal and the Paula Jones sexual misconduct suit -- and to the

Republicans who have attacked the President because of them. Mrs. Clinton's loyalists believe that she is a First Lady with a future, no matter how the Clinton Presidency weathers the impeachment debate, no matter whether the White House strategy, to which she has contributed so much, prevails.

"The attraction of Mrs. Clinton is that she focuses on the issues rather than the distractions swirling around Washington, D.C.," said Jay Inslee, who is running for Congress in Washington State. "The President is a distraction."

Despite the best efforts of Democratic candidates to change the subject from Mr. Clinton's woes to issues like child care, education, Social Security and the environment, the President's troubles kept intruding, often in unexpected ways.

At a re-election fund-raiser for Senator Barbara Boxer in the grand ballroom of the San Francisco Hilton Hotel on Friday night, the actress, Frances Fisher, of "Titanic" fame read excerpts from Mrs. Clinton's best seller, "It Takes a Village," telling the \$250-a-plate audience of 1,100 supporters how children are "a moral touchstone amidst the complexity and contentiousness of modern life."

But on the sidewalk outside the hotel, 8-year-old Carolyn Ahr carried a poster that she had drawn with a sad face and the words, "The President lies and should be fired."

"Mrs. Clinton is a setback for American women," said Catherine Ahr, 37, a homemaker, and Carolyn's mother. "I've never protested in my life -- and I even went to Berkeley. But this time was different. What kind of moral message does this whole thing send to our children?"

In none of her child-related events did Mrs. Clinton answer that question. None of the candidates did either.

At **Portland State University** in Oregon, Mrs. Clinton appeared in front of a big poster that read, "Kids First" with David Wu, a Yale-educated lawyer and candidate for Congress whose main pitch is education and who praised his guest as "our nation's foremost children's advocate."

Asked whether there was a conflict between Mrs. Clinton's focus on children's needs and the difficulty parents are having in explaining her husband's behavior to their children, Mr. Wu said, "I will have to think about that."

So much was said in code and fraught with double meaning on Mrs. Clinton's campaign tour that it was often hard to sort out what the real message was supposed to be.

At the fund-raising dinner in Seattle, Mrs. Clinton mocked what she called "the other Washington."

"I think that's the way to look at it," she said. "It's like a parallel universe and sort of exists out there somewhere in outer space."

But she also said that the American people do not get enough political news, and throughout her trip described politics as a noble calling, exhorting her audiences to "persuade people that politics matters."

Unlike the First Lady, Mrs. Boxer, whose daughter is married to Mrs. Clinton's brother, said flat out in her speech at the fund-raiser in San Francisco, "The President has problems."

But she never said what they were. And she blamed the "extraordinary atmosphere we are living in" for making it impossible to get the media to focus on serious issues.

But it was not just the media that were focusing on sex. There was also Art Torres, the chairman of the California Democratic Party, introducing Mrs. Boxer and explaining how her Republican opponent in 1992, Bruce Herschensohn, was "the family values guy on every day except Friday nights."

"And then we found out," Mr. Torres continued, "he did other things in his spare time."

The audience groaned. Some people even cursed their chairman. (In 1992 the Democrats turned up evidence that Mr. Herschensohn had frequented a nude bar in Hollywood called The Seventh Veil and bought girlie magazines.)

"He didn't have to do that!" a woman said, referring to Mr. Torres's remarks. "This is not the time to bring this up."

As in San Francisco, there were competing demonstrators in Denver, where Mrs. Clinton campaigned on Thursday for Dottie Lamm, Colorado's former first lady who is running against Ben Nighthorse Campbell for the Senate, and Gail Schoettler, Lieutenant Governor and a candidate for governor.

As Mrs. Clinton shook hands with children in front of Fort Logan Elementary School outside Denver, Ilona Smith, 41, a mental health worker, shouted, "Hang in there, Hillary," as protesters down the block chanted, "Jail Slick Willy." A handmade sign read, "Lyin' King and the Queen of Denial." Another read, "It Takes a Village to Raise an Idiot."

"It's a really inappropriate forum for what these people are doing," Ms. Smith said. "It's rude, it's ill-mannered, it's embarrassing to Colorado. It's Hillary that's here, not Bill."

Mrs. Clinton spoke to safe, friendly audiences. She has avoided situations in which journalists could question her.

She was tireless in raising money and stingy with the chitchat.

In Seattle, a picture with her cost \$2,500. She took a quick hello-and-thank-you approach. "I told her we support her and the Democratic agenda," said Arun Bhagat, a consulting engineer. "She thanked us for coming. Everyone was very tactful."

At a \$200-a-head private reception for 200 in Denver, "a lot of people were doing the two-handed shake, saying thank you for what you're doing for Gail and Dottie," said Laurie Zeller, 38. "Nobody made reference to the current crisis."

Support is what Mrs. Clinton needs these days, said Brian Baird, a clinical psychologist who lost a Congressional race in Washington State in 1996 and is running again. "There was something different in the applause tonight," Mr. Baird said of the fund-raiser in Seattle. "There was a sort of effort to send some love Hillary's way. We want to help her during this trying time, in a healing way, to give her a respite from all this stuff."

Mr. Baird, who teaches psychology and treats cancer patients and other patients, said that he thought Mrs. Clinton was "doing well." But then, he added, "Well" is a relative word."

GRAPHIC: Photo: **Hillary Rodham Clinton** campaigned for Senator Barbara Boxer of California on Friday in San Francisco. Mrs. Clinton was on a three-day, five-state fund-raising tour on behalf of Democratic candidates for Congress. (Peter DaSilva for The New York Times)

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