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001. resume	Edith Dobelle [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
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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]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

January 27, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: Brenda Costello
SUBJECT: Briefings for Wednesday, January 28

Good Morning America Interview

- Memo
- Today Show* transcript
- Press coverage of the *Today Show*
- Baltimore interview transcript
- Tab A Child Care Background
- Tab B Millennium Talking points
- Tab C State of the Union prepared draft
Preparing America for the 21st Century: State of the Union policy background

Connecticut Background

- Airport Greeters
- Connecticut Political Briefing
- President Clinton's Accomplishments for Connecticut
- Tab D -Summary of Connecticut's Children's Health
-Background on CT School Readiness Legislation

Trinity College Child Care Event

- Briefing
- Rep. Kennelly's record on children
- Trinity College Bios
- Meet and Greet list (to be forwarded)
- Tab E Announcement of Early Learning Fund background
- Tab F Panelist bios
-Suggested questions
- Talking points

To: Mrs. Clinton

From: Marsha Berry

Re: Good Morning America Interview

Date: January 27, 1998

Tomorrow you are scheduled to be interviewed by Lisa McCree in the Diplomatic Reception Room at 8:02 am. You will be on air for 17 minutes, which is how long the Today Show interview was.

The questions for this interview will be along the lines of those asked on the Today Show. Your comments on a right-wing conspiracy have resonated, so I am sure they will look for you to expand on that idea. You can also expect to be asked about how you personally relate to the situation. Lisa is particularly interested in how you have learned to cope under adversity, where you get your strength from, what your role is with respect to the current strategy of the White House, and how all of this affects Chelsea.

You will remember that Lisa covered the Child Care Conference so she will be interested in the President's child care proposal. She will also want to hear a bit about the millennium announcement. GMA intends to address the President's State of the Union speech earlier in the program.

The reception to your Today Show interview has been tremendous not only because of its substance, but also because of your comfortable demeanor. Keep in mind that the focus for tomorrow's interview will be somewhat different since the President will have addressed the nation the night before. All the more reason to turn the focus on looking forward and talking about what's important for the nation.

Message Creation Date was at 27-JAN-1998 08:29:00

NBC Today Show

Aired on JANUARY 27, 1998

Interview with HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

LAUER: On ``Close Up'' this morning, the first lady of the United States, Hillary Rodham Clinton. Mrs. Clinton, good morning.

CLINTON: Good morning, Matt.

Matt, before we get into your questions, I just want to express again, Bill's and my condolences to Katie and her children and Jay's entire family. And I know that everybody who watches this show feels as we all do. We're with her and want to help her in any way.

LAUER: And I spent some time with her yesterday, and I know she appreciated your call. Thank you very much.

We appreciate you being here. This interview had been scheduled several weeks ago to talk about the subject of child care, which we will talk about this morning.

CLINTON: Right. Yes.

LAUER: But we appreciate you honoring the commitment, even in light of recent events. So thank you very much.

There has been one question on the minds of people in this country, Mrs. Clinton, lately, and that is what is the exact nature of the relationship between your husband and Monica Lewinsky. Has he described that relationship in detail to you?

CLINTON: Well, we've talked at great length, and I think as this matter unfolds, the entire country will have more information. But we're right in the middle of a rather vigorous feeding frenzy right now. And people are saying all kinds of things, and putting out rumor and innuendo. And I have learned over the last many years, being involved in politics, and especially since my husband first started running for president, that the best thing to do in these cases is just to be patient, take a deep breath and the truth will come out. But there's nothing we can do to fight this fire storm of allegations that are out there.

LAUER: But he has described to the American people what this relationship was not in his words.

CLINTON: Right.

LAUER: Has he described to you what it was?

CLINTON: Yes. And we'll find that out as time goes by, Matt.

But I think the important thing now is to stand as firmly as I can and say that, you know, the president has denied these allegations on all counts, unequivocally. And we'll see how this plays out.

I guess everybody says to me, how can you be so calm? Or how can you just, you know, look like you're not upset? And I guess I've just been through it so many times.

I mean, Bill and I have been accused of everything, including murder, by some of the very same people who are behind these allegations. So from my perspective, this is part of the continuing political campaign against my husband.

LAUER: To the best of your knowledge, Mrs. Clinton, has your husband ever given or received gifts from or to Monica Lewinsky?

CLINTON: I'm not going to comment on any specific allegation, because I've

learned we need to put all of this into context. And it will be put into context. And anyone who knows my husband knows that

he is an extremely generous person to people he knows, to strangers, to anybody who is around him. And I think that, you know, his behavior, his treatment of people will certainly explain all of this.

LAUER: When you say he's a generous person, so it is possible that he has given gifts to Monica Lewinsky?

CLINTON: I think it's possible, of course, because if you know my husband, you know that he is somebody who will, you know, say, how would you like this. I mean, I've seen him take his tie off and hand it to somebody.

LAUER: So that wouldn't be a behavior that would be unusual for him dealing with an intern at the White House?

CLINTON: Dealing with anybody, Matt. I mean, seriously, I have known my husband for more than 25 years, and we've been married for 22 years. And the one thing I always kid him about is that he never meets a stranger. He is kind. He is friendly. He tries to help people who need help, who ask for help.

So I think that everybody ought to just stop a minute here and think about what we're doing. And it's not just what we're doing in terms of making these accusations against my husband. But I'm very concerned about the tactics being used and the kind of intense political agenda at work here.

LAUER: I want to talk about Kenneth Starr in a second. Before I get to him, let me just ask you, do you know Monica Lewinsky?

CLINTON: No.

LAUER: You've never met her?

CLINTON: I may have. You know, there are hundreds and hundreds of young people who serve as interns, and we have big events for them. We take pictures with them. But unless they work directly in my office, I'm not likely to meet them.

LAUER: Did Evelyn Lieberman, the former deputy chief of staff, or any other White House staffers, Mrs. Clinton, ever come to you and say, we may have a problem with one of the interns at the White House, and mention Monica Lewinsky by name?

CLINTON: No, that never happened.

LAUER: So these charges came as big a shock to you as anyone?

CLINTON: And to my husband. I mean, he woke me up Wednesday morning and said, you're not going to believe this, but -- and I said, ``What is this?' So yes, it came as a very big surprise.

LAUER: When he said ``but," he said ``but" what?

CLINTON: But I want to tell you what's in the newspapers.

LAUER: I think the part of this that makes certain people across the country uneasy is that we have a 21-year-old intern at the White House who moves to the Pentagon, who then gets a job interview at the UN with Bill Richardson himself. And then a very dear friend of your husband, Vernon Jordan, recommends her for two jobs in this city here in New York and then drives her personally to a lawyer's office when she's subpoenaed by Kenneth Starr.

Does it not appear, though, that this intern had more clout in Washington than most others do?

CLINTON: I don't know the circumstances of any of that, Matt. I think that -- you know, I just can't describe to you how outgoing and friendly Vernon Jordan is. I mean, when he stood up and said what I believe to be the absolute truth, that he has helped literally hundreds of people -- and it doesn't matter who they are. And if he were asked to help somebody, he would help that person. I've seen him do it countless times.

So I guess I know the people involved. I know them personally. I know them

well. I've known Vernon longer than I've known my husband.

LAUER: So when people say there's a lot of smoke here, your message is where there's smoke...

CLINTON: There isn't any fire, because think of what we've been through for the last six years and think of everything we've been accused of. And you know, initially, when this first started, and I would be accused of something or my husband would be accused of

something, I would be really upset. And I would want to rush out, and I'd say, that's not true. And then somebody would nit pick and say, well, what about this? I would say, well, I hadn't thought about that. And then I'd rush around, I'd say, well, that's not true.

LAUER: Are you saying that you no longer -- this doesn't upset you anymore? You're almost numb to it?

CLINTON: It's not being numb so much as just being very experienced in the unfortunate, mean-spirited give-and-take of American politics right now. So having seen so many of these accusations come and go, having seen people profit, you know, like Jerry Falwell, with videos, accusing my husband of murder, of drug running, seeing some of the things that are written and said about him, my attitude is, you know, we've been there before, we have seen this before. And I am just going to wait patiently until the truth comes out.

LAUER: So if what you have heard is something you can believe and if what the president has told the nation is the whole truth and nothing but the truth, then you'd have to agree that this is the worst and most damaging smear of the 20th century?

CLINTON: Well, I don't know. There have been a lot of smears in the 20th century. But it's a pretty bad one.

LAUER: Pretty devastating.

CLINTON: Well, just think about it, and this is what concerns me: This started out as an investigation of a failed land deal. I told everybody in 1992, we lost money. People said, it's not true. You know, they made money. They have money in a Swiss bank account.

Well, it was true. It's taken years, but it was true. We get a politically motivated prosecutor who is allied with the right-wing opponents of my husband, who has literally spent four years looking at every telephone...

LAUER: And thirty million dollars.

CLINTON: More than that now. But looking at every telephone call we've made, every check we've ever written, scratching for dirt, intimidating witnesses, doing everything possible to try to make some kind of accusation against my husband.

LAUER: We're talking about Kenneth Starr, so let's use his name, because he is the independent counsel.

CLINTON: Well, we're talking about -- but it's the whole operation. It's not just one person. It's an entire operation.

LAUER: Did he go outside his rights, in your opinion, to expand this investigation? After all, he got permission to expand the investigation from a three-judge panel?

CLINTON: The same three-judge panel that removed Robert Fisk and appointed him, the same three-judge panel that is headed by someone who was appointed by Jesse Helms and Lauch Faircloth.

LAUER: Also Janet Reno approved this expansion of an investigation?

CLINTON: Well, of course, she is, because she doesn't want to appear as though she's interfering with the investigation.

I don't -- look, I'm not going to take all that on, because I've learned that we just have to ride this out. It's just a very unfortunate turn of events

that we are using the criminal justice system to try to achieve political ends in this country.

And you know, when I'm here today, I'm not only here because I love and believe my husband. I'm also here because I love and believe in my country. And if I were just a citizen out there, maybe because I know about the law and I have some idea of some of the motivations here, I would be very disturbed by this turn of events.

LAUER: When -- the last time we visited a subject like this involving your family was 1992, and the name Gennifer Flowers was in the news. And you said at that time in an interview a very famous quote, ``I'm not some Tammy Wynette standing by my man.''

In the same interview your husband admitted that he had, quote, ``caused pain in your marriage.''. Six years later you are still standing by this man, your husband, through some difficult charges.

If he were to be asked today, Mrs. Clinton, do you think he would admit that he again has caused pain in this marriage?

CLINTON: No, absolutely not. And he shouldn't.

You know, we've been married for 22 years, Matt. And I have learned a long time ago that the only people who count in any marriage are the two that are in it.

We know everything there is to know about each other, and we understand and accept and love each other. And I just think that a lot of this is deliberately designed to sensationalize charges against my husband, because everything else they've tried has failed. And I also believe that it's part of an effort, very frankly, to undo the results of two elections.

LAUER: Let me talk about your role. There have been reports that you've taken charge at the White House and decided to be the chief defender of your husband, of the president, and deflect these charges. How much of a role are you taking in this and do you think you should take?

CLINTON: Well, I certainly am going to defend my husband. And I'm certainly going to offer advice. But I am by no means running any kind of strategy or being his chief defender. He's got very capable lawyers and very capable people inside the White House, and a lot of very good friends outside the White House.

LAUER: But you're probably the most credible defender of the president at this time?

CLINTON: Well, I probably know him better than anybody alive in the world. So I would hope I'd be the most credible defender.

LAUER: James Carville, who you know...

CLINTON: Great human being...

(LAUGHTER)

LAUER: I'm sure you like him, especially at this time. He has said this is war between the president and Kenneth Starr.

You have said, I understand, to some close friends that this is the last great battle and that one side or the other is going down here.

CLINTON: Well, I don't know if I've been that dramatic. That would sound like a good line from a movie. But I do believe that this is a battle.

I mean, look at the very people who are involved in this. They have popped up in other settings.

This is -- the great story here for anybody willing to find it and write about it and explain it is this vast right-wing conspiracy that has been conspiring against my husband since the day he announced for president. A few journalists have kind of caught on to it and explained it. But it has not yet been fully revealed to the American public. And actually, you know, in a

bizarre sort of way, this may do it.

LAUER: Has your husband, though, through some of his actions possibly made it easier for those people to attack him?

CLINTON: You know, Matt, that's a tough question, because I can remember in Bill's very first race in 1974, there was a great effort against him then. One of the funniest things that ever happened, although at the time it wasn't funny, is that the people who were against him claim he had been up in a tree demonstrating against President Nixon during a Texas-Arkansas football game in 1969. It didn't matter that he was in England at the very day listening to the game on short-wave radio.

They took a picture out of a newspaper. They cut the head off the man who was in the tree. They put Bill Clinton's head on it. They printed thousands of them. They passed them out in every country church and every country store so you had hundreds and thousands of people believing this.

Now, I have to say, I don't know what it is about my husband that generates such hostility, but I have seen it for 25 years.

LAUER: Let me take you and your husband out of this for a second. Bill and Hillary Clinton aren't involved in this story. If an American president had an adulterous liaison in the White House and lied to cover it up, should the American people ask for his resignation?

CLINTON: Well, they should certainly be concerned about it.

LAUER: Should they ask for his resignation?

CLINTON: Well, I think that -- if all that were proven true, I think that would be a very serious offense. That is not going to be proven true. I think we're going to find some other things. And I think that when all of this is put into context, and we really look at the people involved here, look at their motivations and look at their backgrounds, look at their past behavior, some folks are going to have a lot to answer for.

LAUER: One more subject before I get to child care. I've talked to a lot of people about this story. It's certainly a topic of conversation...

CLINTON: It's a big story. I know, I know.

LAUER: One of the comments I hear a lot, Mrs. Clinton, is how's Chelsea handling this. It's not easy being a freshman in college, anyway. How's she doing?

CLINTON: Right. Well, she's all right. And I really want to thank people for just letting her continue to be a freshman, because any time accusations of any kind, but especially like this, with such publicity around the world, are made, it really does affect your whole family. I mean, it's not only my daughter. It's my mother. It's Bill's stepfather. It's our brothers, our sisters-in-law. It's all of us.

LAUER: How often do you talk to Chelsea about it, or have you?

CLINTON: We've talked a lot. Both Bill and I have talked a lot.

LAUER: Does she offer any advice to you? It's usually the other way around. But has she offered you any advice?

CLINTON: Not advice so much, but, you know, since she was 6-years-old, I have know, both because -- I think my husband's personality and his kind of gregariousness and his -- as well as his political ideas really do engender very deep hostility.

So I was telling Chelsea when she was a child that this is going to happen, and it's very unfortunate. I honestly wish if people had political differences, if you don't like his stand on something, fight it out on that. Don't try to destroy somebody personally.

So I have told her that this is the kind of things that would happen, and she has seen many, many examples of it in her very short life. So it's not a

pleasant experience, but it's given her sort of the grounding to be able to see what this is and get through it.

LAUER: Want to talk a little child care?

CLINTON: Yes, I'd like to talk about the State of the Union, and not only child care, which I'm very excited about, but also some of the possible programs for the millennium the president will be announcing tonight.

LAUER: Go ahead. I'll give you an opportunity.

CLINTON: Thank you.

Well, you know, the child care proposal has been, I think, well put out there, and we're getting a fabulous response from around the country. And you know, we had an announcement yesterday at the White House, and I was here in New York talking about it again yesterday. I think it's going to make a big difference in the lives of a lot working people. So I hope there is going to be support for that, and I have a sense that we're going to have bipartisan support.

LAUER: You talk about bipartisan -- I heard one critic say that this was more of a Republican plan than the one you first possibly talked about when you came to Washington five years ago. It deals with tax credits and grant blocks to the states, which takes some power away from the federal government. How do you respond to that?

CLINTON: Well, I think it's a good plan, and I have no problem in taking good Republican ideas and mixing them with good Democratic ideas to get good ideas for Americans. And I think that you'll see that some of the Republican members of the conference are coming up with some other ideas. And I hope that at the end of the day we'll have the best mix we can possibly have.

But I did want to mention one other thing about what the president will talk about tonight, and that is, you know, we are going to be celebrating the millennium and the turn of the century. And I've been working very hard with the president to come up with a way we could honor the past and imagine the future, and I've learned in my studies a lot of what we value as Americans is in real disrepair, like the Star-Spangled Banner is in danger of disintegrating. And our constitution, our bill of rights have to be, you know, really better taken care of. And there are many examples of that around the country.

So we're going to launch a public-private partnership -- some money in the federal budget, but I hope raising some private money --to go out and save these precious parts of our past.

LAUER: It's interesting in listening to you talk, though, when you deal with the allegations against the president you refer to him as your husband.

CLINTON: Right.

LAUER: And when you deal with issues in the State of the Union address, you talk and refer to him as ``the president.''

CLINTON: You know, this has been so hard for me, because, you know, I remember reading one time that when President Kennedy became president, even his brother said, I can no longer call you Jack. I have to call you Mr. President.

Well, obviously, I call my husband Bill, and I refer to him as my husband. But when he's acting in his official capacity, like he will tonight when he stands up and talks about where we are as a nation, I guess I feel that he's my president as well as my husband.

LAUER: Just a few seconds left.

Based on what you know now, five years after coming to Washington -- the personal attacks, the political attacks -- do you sit home at night and think it's worth it, it has been worth it?

CLINTON: I do, Matt. And I'll tell you why.

Obviously, I've thought a lot about that, because this has been a grueling ordeal, and it has required every bit of religious faith and spiritual resources Bill and I have. It has been an incredible personal challenge. But I think about it in two ways.

I believe the country is better off because my husband has been president. I think the economy, the crime rate, a lot of the social problems were finally addressed with a smart strategy. And we've seen the results.

Just yesterday in New York, I mean, in elevators, in a hotel, you know, waiters, other people came up to me, grabbed my hands, and said, you tell the president to stand firm, we need him, he is on our side. He is, he is on the side of the American people.

So when I balance what he's accomplished and the hope he's given to people and the way the economy has created opportunities for people against all of the challenges we've been through personally, it is worth it. Now, do I wish that we didn't live in a time where people were so malicious and evil-minded? Of course. But you know, that's human nature.

So you take the good with the bad, and the good has far, far outweighed any bad at all.

LAUER: Mrs. Clinton, we certainly appreciate your time and your candor this morning. Thank you very much.

CLINTON: Thank you. Thank you, Matt.

END

Message Sent To:

Lori Anderson
Jill M. Blickstein
Steven A. Cohen
Michelle Crisci
Anne M. Edwards
Rahm Emanuel
Paul K. Engskov
Karen E. Finney
Jeremy M. Gaines
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Faircloth scoffs at first lady's 'right-wing conspiracy' theory

By CHRIS COLLINS

U.S. News Service

WASHINGTON Sen. Lauch Faircloth, R-N.C., Tuesday scoffed at first lady Hillary Clinton's contention that a "vast right-wing conspiracy" is out to get her husband, suggesting instead that President Clinton's problems were of his own making.

"If she will look very carefully, she will find her problem much, much closer to home in her own bedroom, that's where her problem is," Faircloth said in a telephone interview.

Faircloth and North Carolina's other conservative Republican senator, Jesse Helms, were singled out by name by Mrs. Clinton Tuesday morning as she defended her husband during an interview on NBC's "Today" show.

During a discussion about whether Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr had gone outside his rights by expanding his probe into looking at the president's relationship with former White House intern Monica Lewinsky, Mrs. Clinton's interviewer noted that Starr had gotten permission to do so by a three-judge panel.

"The same three-judge panel that removed Robert Fiske and appointed him, the same three-judge panel that is headed by someone who was appointed by Jesse Helms and Lauch Faircloth," Mrs. Clinton said.

She was referring to the fact that David Sentelle, the head of the three-judge panel that in 1994 chose Starr to replace Fiske, is a North Carolina Republican with close ties to Helms and Faircloth. Sentelle had lunch with Faircloth, a strong critic of Fiske, shortly before the panel appointed Starr as independent counsel.

Sentelle, a federal appeals judge appointed to that position by President Reagan in 1987, issued a statement in 1994 shortly after Starr's appointment saying that Faircloth and Helms "are old friends of mine and I lunch with one or both of them from time to time," but that he had not talked to them about the independent counsel's position.

"Of course I've known Dave Sentelle for years and years," Faircloth said Tuesday. "But I have never in my life spoken to or seen Ken Starr ... I had never heard his name until after he was appointed as independent counsel."

After reading a transcript of Mrs. Clinton's comments to NBC, Faircloth said, "My reaction is Mrs. Clinton is an understandably irritated, frustrated woman and is lashing out at the first thing that comes across her mind. ... Mrs. Clinton has many, many problems and I guess it's perfectly in order for her to lash out at anything that gets in her way."

"What Mrs. Clinton needs to do is sit back and take a deep breath and wait for ... the grand jury now working on the case," Faircloth advised. "When that grand jury is finished with Ms. Lewinsky and (Clinton adviser) Vernon Jordan and all the others, we will have the truth."

Starr called Mrs. Clinton's comments about a conspiracy "nonsense." Helms could not be reached for comment Tuesday.

Faircloth said he considered the president at least guilty of bad judgment, but said he would take his own advice and wait for "the facts before we make a final judgment" about whether Clinton has tried to obstruct justice, which Faircloth said would be grounds for the president's impeachment.

"Certainly, this girl (Lewinsky) had great access and privilege to the president that normally interns do not have," Faircloth said. "So he laid himself wide open for criticism, particularly in view of the problems he already had with women. ... That certainly was bad judgment."

Despite the turmoil around the president, Faircloth expected Clinton to get a "very proper" reception from Congress during the State of the Union speech.

"He's still the president of the United States," Faircloth said. "The

honor and respect that the office demands will be given to the office.''

**** filed by:---F(--) on 01/27/98 at 18:26EST ****
**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 01/27/98 at 18:35EST ****

(Note: summarizing day's events from Hillary, Starr, Currie and Whitehead)
(UPI Focus)

Starr and Hillary trade conspiracy talk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI) Special prosecutor Kenneth Starr has ended a of vitriol by describing as "nonsense" this morning's statements by Mary Rodham Clinton that right-wing forces were trying to undermine her husband's presidency with charges of an affair with a former White House intern.

Starr, a Republican-appointed judge who has spent almost four years and \$30 million trying to indict the Clintons for a failed Arkansas land deal, has now expanded his probe to include the sexual allegations against Clinton and Monica Lewinsky.

His current investigation began "when we received credible evidence of serious federal crimes," he said today, referring to secretly-recorded tapes in which Lewinsky says Clinton asked her to deny the affair. "We promptly informed attorney general Janet Reno, and she determined that the allegations merited further investigation."

Almost two weeks ago, Reno and a three-judge panel authorized Starr to expand his investigation.

But in a sworn affidavit to Paula Jones' lawyers, Lewinsky says there was neither an affair, nor an attempt by the president to get her to deny it. Lewinsky's lawyer is negotiating with Starr to get immunity for his client, and she may change her statement to allege wrongdoing by the president.

Mrs. Clinton, looking teary but composed, told NBC's "Today" that the allegations of sexual misconduct against the president were part of "a vast right-wing conspiracy."

She singled out Starr as "politically motivated," trying to dig up dirt on her family, and questioned his tactics in using the "justice system for political ends." She also named prominent evangelist Jerry Falwell and North Carolina Republican senators Jesse Helms and Lauch Faircloth as parties to the conspiracy.

Bill and I have been accused of everything, including murder, by some of the very same people who are behind these allegations," she told NBC, referring to a Falwell-produced videotape in which the Clintons are accused of killing White House counsel Vince Foster.

She asked her husband's enemies to fight on the issues rather than trying "to destroy him" and "undo the results of two elections."

Her early morning broadside, however, could not head off an appearance late this afternoon by Betty Currie, the president's personal secretary, at the courthouse where the Whitewater grand jury is sitting.

Currie's visit followed that of John Whitehead, who represents Paula Jones in her sexual harassment suit. Currie is alleged to have information about Lewinsky's presence in the West Wing of the White House but she declined to answer questions as she left the court.

This morning, Whitehead delivered documents, possibly sworn depositions and affidavits taken in Jones' lawsuit, to the grand jury but said he did not testify in the U.S. District Court. Jones's attorneys want permission from Susan Webber Wright, the federal trial judge in Little Rock, to release the documents to Starr's investigation.

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But Whitehead, responding to the first lady's charges, said: "Show us the facts. Who conspired, where? Who are these people?"

AM-Mrs Clinton, 1st Ld-Writethru,560

First lady faults prosecutor, 'right-wing conspiracy'

Eds: LEADS with 4 grafs to move up 'fire' quote, picking up 6th graf pvs;
INSERTS new 11th graf with Ginsburg comment.

h AM-Clinton-Intern, Bjt

Photos NYR107-NYR109

By MICHAEL BLOOD= Associated Press Writer=

NEW YORK (AP) First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton stepped forward Tuesday as a forceful defender of her husband against allegations of a presidential affair. When a TV anchor started off the phrase, 'Where there's smoke ...' Mrs. Clinton quickly jumped in to finish his sentence, 'there's no fire.'

'The important thing now is to stand as firmly as I can and say that the president has denied these allegations, on all counts, unequivocally,' she said on NBC's 'Today' show.

'My attitude is, we've been there before, we've seen this before, and I'm just going to wait patiently until the truth comes out.'

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Mrs. Clinton also suggested that Whitewater prosecutor Kenneth Starr's judgment had been tainted by politics.

'We get a politically motivated prosecutor who is allied with the right-wing opponents of my husband who has literally spent four years looking at every telephone call ... we've made, every check we've ever written, scratching for dirt, intimidating witnesses, doing everything possible to try to make some accusation against my husband,' she said.

Starr quickly responded with a statement calling the first lady's comments on a conspiracy 'nonsense' and characterizing his investigative team as 'working the case through a deliberative process.'

Clinton has denied having sexual relations with Ms. Lewinsky or urging her to lie.

Mrs. Clinton described her marriage as strong and loving, and answered 'absolutely not' when asked if Clinton would admit 'he again has caused pain' in their relationship. In a 1992 interview, confronted with accusations of an extramarital relationship, Clinton conceded he had caused 'pain' in their marriage.

'I have learned a long time ago that the only people who count in any marriage are the two that are in it,' Mrs. Clinton said Tuesday.

William Ginsburg, Lewinsky's attorney, called Mrs. Clinton's appearance dignified and well put, adding, 'I thought her insightful analysis was ethical.'

Mrs. Clinton said the latest charges were 'part of an effort, very frankly, to undo the results of two elections.'

'Bill and I have been accused of almost everything, including murder, by some of the same people who are behind these allegations,' the first lady said. The allusion to a murder accusation stems from the death of White House aide Vince Foster in July 1993. Government investigators concluded he shot himself.

A lawyer for Paula Jones, who has accused Clinton of sexual harassment in a case dating to Clinton's days as governor of Arkansas, dismissed talk of a right-wing conspiracy.

'Show us the facts; who conspired and where?' said John Whitehead, president of the conservative Rutherford Institute.

**** filed by:APW-(ar) on 01/27/98 at 18:15EST ****

**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 01/27/98 at 18:36EST ****

(UPI Focus)

Starr and Hillary trade conspiracy talk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI) Special prosecutor Kenneth Starr has ended a day of vitriol by describing as "nonsense" this morning's statements by Hillary Rodham Clinton that right-wing forces were trying to undermine her husband's presidency with charges of an affair with a former White House intern.

Starr, a Republican-appointed judge who has spent almost four years and \$30 million trying to indict the Clintons for a failed Arkansas land deal, has now expanded his probe to include the sexual allegations against Clinton and Monica Lewinsky.

His current investigation began "when we received credible evidence of serious federal crimes," he said today, referring to secretly-recorded tapes in which Lewinsky says Clinton asked her to deny the affair. "We promptly informed attorney general Janet Reno, and she determined that the allegations merited further investigation."

Almost two weeks ago, Reno and a three-judge panel authorized Starr to expand his investigation.

But in a sworn affidavit to Paula Jones' lawyers, Lewinsky says there was neither an affair, nor an attempt by the president to get her to deny it. Lewinsky's lawyer is negotiating with Starr to get immunity for his client, and she may change her statement to allege wrongdoing by the president.

Mrs. Clinton, looking teary but composed, told NBC's "Today" that the allegations of sexual misconduct against the president were part of "a vast right-wing conspiracy."

She singled out Starr as "politically motivated," trying to dig up dirt on her family, and questioned his tactics in using the "justice system for political ends." She also named prominent evangelist Jerry Falwell and North Carolina Republican senators Jesse Helms and Lauch Faircloth as parties to the conspiracy.

"Bill and I have been accused of everything, including murder, by some of the very same people who are behind these allegations," she told NBC, referring to a Falwell-produced videotape in which the Clintons are accused of killing White House counsel Vince Foster.

She asked her husband's enemies to fight on the issues rather than trying "to destroy him" and "undo the results of two elections."

Her early morning broadside, however, could not head off an appearance late this afternoon by Betty Currie, the president's personal secretary, at the courthouse where the Whitewater grand jury is sitting.

Currie's visit followed that of John Whitehead, who represents Paula Jones in her sexual harassment suit. Currie is alleged to have information about Lewinsky's presence in the West Wing of the White House but she declined to answer questions as she left the court.

This morning, Whitehead delivered documents, possibly sworn depositions and affidavits taken in Jones's sexual harassment lawsuit, to the grand jury but said he did not testify in the U.S. District Court. Jones's attorneys want permission from Susan Webber Wright, the federal trial judge in Little Rock, to release the documents to Starr's investigation.

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But Whitehead, responding to the first lady's charges, said: "Show us the facts. Who conspired, where? Who are these people?"

AM-Clinton-Intern, Bjt, 790

First lady, Starr trade critical remarks; President's secretary summoned
By PETE YOST= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) In an extraordinary clash, Hillary Rodham Clinton accused Whitewater prosecutor Tuesday of allying himself with "right-wing elements" out to destroy her husband. The prosecutor dismissed her comments as "nonsense" and summoned President Clinton's personal secretary before a grand jury.

"Our current investigation began when we received credible evidence of serious federal crimes," Whitewater Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr said in a tersely worded statement defending the expansion of his investigation into allegations of a presidential affair and coverup.

Among the issues Starr is investigating is whether Clinton encouraged former White House intern Monica Lewinsky to lie on a sworn affidavit she gave in connection with the Paula Jones sexual harassment lawsuit.

The president's personal secretary, Betty Currie, was brought before Starr's grand jury. Her attorney at her side, she left the courthouse in a throng of reporters and cameras without commenting.

The White House waited anxiously to see whether Ms. Lewinsky, the young former intern at the center of the storm, would be granted immunity from prosecution. Presidential aides struggled to push attention from the crisis to Clinton's State of the Union address.

With the president out of sight preparing the speech, Mrs. Clinton went on a television offensive to defend him. She launched her most direct and personal attack to date on Starr's investigation.

He is "a politically motivated prosecutor who is allied with the right-wing opponents of my husband," she said on NBC's "Today" show.

Prosecutors have been "looking at every telephone call we've made, every check we've ever written, scratching for dirt, intimidating witnesses, doing everything possible to try to make some kind of accusation against my husband," she said.

Mrs. Clinton predicted the allegations would be proven false and said they were the work of a "vast right-wing conspiracy that has been conspiring against my husband since the day he announced for president."

This is "an effort to undo the results of two elections," and when all the facts are known "some folks are going to have a lot to answer for," Mrs. Clinton said.

Her offensive came as Starr opened a grand jury investigation of the allegations by summoning Currie. A lawyer for Paula Jones, whose sexual harassment lawsuit against the president prompted attention to Ms. Lewinsky, also delivered documents to the grand jury.

Prosecutors wanted to question Currie, the gatekeeper who schedules visitors to the Oval Office, about checking Ms. Lewinsky in and sending the young woman to longtime presidential friend Vernon Jordan.

Officials have confirmed that Ms. Lewinsky visited the Oval Office to see Currie several times since starting a new job at the Pentagon last year.

At least one of those visits came in December after Ms. Lewinsky had been subpoenaed in the Jones lawsuit. About the same time, Jordan helped arrange a new job for her and got her a lawyer.

Jordan said last week that it was Currie who referred Ms. Lewinsky to him. However, in secretly tape-recorded conversations with a friend, Ms. Lewinsky says it was Clinton.

The clash between Starr and Mrs. Clinton spilled to the Senate floor. Sen. Patrick Leahy suggested the prosecutor had exceeded his authority by asking a friend of Ms. Lewinsky to secretly tape-record her.

Leahy, D-Vt., called Starr's investigation "the most partisan justify-the-means investigation I can remember in my life."

Sen. Arlen Specter, R-Pa., responded by telephoning Starr, then going to the Senate floor himself to speak about how the investigation started.

Specter said Starr told him that Jordan arranged a job for Ms. Lewinsky at

the same company where Jordan had previously placed presidential friend Webster Hubbell. Hubbell received hundreds of thousands of dollars in payments from friends of the president while he was under investigation by Whitewater prosecutors.

Democrats were generally tepid in their defense of the president as they added more details.

"We don't know what the situation is," Sen. Fritz Hollings, D-S.C., said. "I don't know what's going on. ... You just hold up till you know what you're talking about."

Hollings said the controversy has been "a distraction so far. If we get in two more performances by Hillary, it will level off."

British Prime Minister Tony Blair called Clinton to express his support. Blair flies to Washington Feb. 4 for three days of talks with Clinton.

**** filed by:APE(--) on 01/27/98 at 18:09EST ****

**** printed by:WHPR(SCOH) on 01/27/98 at 18:37EST ****

AM-Mrs Clinton, 1st Id-Writethru, a0680,560
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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 22, 1998

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY
Baltimore - Penn Station
January 21, 1998

Q Mrs. Clinton, you know there's a burning question out there on everybody's mind today, with the expansion of the Whitewater prosecutor's duties to address some allegations regarding the President and a White House --

MRS. CLINTON: I have nothing to say about that. I will say what I've always said, and that's that the President and everyone associated with him will fully cooperate. But I also believe that -- (inaudible) -- continuation of a lot of political accusations and attacks that my husband has been subject to for, I guess, five, six years now. And, as with all of them -- (inaudible) -- continue to fulfill his responsibilities as President.

Q Mrs. Clinton, help me understand something in this, in these allegations, which are often laid at the feet of people who don't like your husband. He's in his last term. What can they possibly gain by carrying out this action?

MRS. CLINTON: I don't want to speak specifically as to these allegations because I don't speak specifically to any and try to avoid doing so. But I think that's a fair question, and I can only give you my opinion for whatever that's worth. I think from the time my husband announced he was going to run for President, for reasons that I don't fully understand, he was considered a threat to certain ideological and political positions that are held by certain people deeply in our country, and there has been a concerted effort to undermine his legitimacy as President, to undo much of what he's been able to accomplish, to attack him personally when he could not be defeated politically. And I think it's regrettable.

And as I said in some interviews earlier this week, I think that it's not good for our country that political accusations and conflicts are turned into matters of legal concern. They ought to be fought out in the arena. But since my husband has been so successful in changing the direction of the country and accomplishing so much on behalf of the country, I think it has been very hard for his opponents to accept. And that is just my own personal view.

Q How hard has it been for you, as the President's wife and First Lady, to endure this?

MRS. CLINTON: You know, I wouldn't say that it's not hard because it is difficult and painful anytime someone you care about, you love and you admire is attacked and subjected to such relentless accusations as my husband has been. But I also have now lived with this for, gosh, more than six years, and I have seen how these charges and accusations evaporate and disappear if they're ever given the light of day. And so I feel the same way about all of this. It's something I wish that neither my husband, nor anyone associated with him were subjected to, because I regret it deeply. And it's something that I don't think is good for the country.

Q (inaudible)

MRS. CLINTON: Certainly I believe they are false -- absolutely.

END

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

"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 announced an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families. The initiative proposes \$21.7 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 \$5.2 billion over five years to increase tax credits for child care for three million families and provides a new tax credit for 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 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. The initiative will also improve coordination of federal after-school initiatives to help communities.

Child Care Block Grant Increase	\$7.5 billion over five years
Child and Dependent Tax Credit Reform	\$5.2 billion over five years
Tax Credit for Businesses	\$500 million over five years
After-School Program	\$800 million over five years
Early Learning Fund	\$3.0 billion over five years
Head Start Increase	\$3.8 billion over five years
Standards Enforcement Fund	\$500 million over five years
Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund	\$250 million over five years
Research and Evaluation Fund	\$150 million over five years
TOTAL:	\$21.7 billion over five years

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 \$5.2 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.

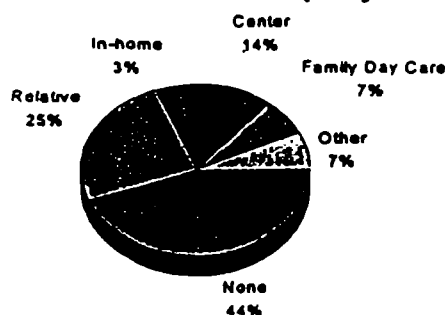
Out-of-School Time School-Age Care

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>.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 26, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ELLEN McCULLOCH-LOVELL, Deputy Assistant to the President and
Advisor to the First Lady on the Millennium

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Television Interviews

- We stand at the convergence of a new century and the next millennium -- a milestone in human history. Five months ago the President and I created the White House Millennium Council, to set some themes, engage the federal agencies and invite all Americans to participate in meaningful activities through the year 2000.
- The overall theme of the White House millennium programs is "Honor the past; imagine the future." The President and I are inviting all Americans to "give gifts to the future," to participate in projects that will enhance future generations.
- At the White House, we will begin a series of Millennium Evenings, to present our most visionary thinkers through a lecture series and highlight our great American talent through a Cultural Showcase.
- One of the best ways to imagine the future is to preserve what we value of our past for the new millennium. Our history and culture are literally disintegrating in our libraries, museums, archives, and at our historic sites and monuments.
- That is why our Fiscal '99 Budget includes funds for some urgent preservation needs: for the Smithsonian Institution to restore the Star Spangled Banner -- the flag that flew over Fort McHenry and inspired Francis Scott Key's poem -- and for the National Archives to re-encase the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights before those precious founding documents are endangered.
- But all over the Nation, in states and communities, there is a pending loss -- from Revolutionary War monuments, to the papers and laboratory of Thomas Edison (in West Orange, New Jersey) to other artifacts and sites that comprise our heritage.
- The President is proposing a Millennium fund -- \$50 million in each of the next three fiscal years -- to stimulate a national effort to "Save America's Treasures." The fund would be administered through the Department of Interior. Half would be allocated

for the most urgent preservation projects of regional and national significance, identified by the federal agencies and institutions. Half would go to the states, through the Divisions of Historic Preservation.

- The federal program should stimulate private efforts to raise money from corporations, foundations and individuals. The National Trust for Historic Preservation will create a high-level advisory committee that will direct funds to the urgent preservation needs identified at the national level and by the states.
 - The "Save America's Treasures" program should be a bipartisan effort, to come together on something that will be good for the country -- and truly give a gift to the future.
-
- The highest priority millennium project at the Smithsonian Institution is to restore the Star Spangled Banner, the flag that flew over Fort McHenry and inspired Francis Scott Key's poem;
 - The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, must be re-encased within the next three years or be seriously at risk.
 - Large numbers of artifacts at the Gettysburg Battlefield are undocumented and disintegrating for lack of proper storage. At Gettysburg, twenty-nine monuments and sculptures are deteriorating or toppled;
 - Thomas Edison's laboratory and house in New Jersey are in "dire" condition, according to the National Park Service; the papers of the father of modern science are in need of cataloguing and proper storage.
 - Even America's prehistoric sites are at risk; treasured places such as Mesa Verde in Colorado and Chaco Canyon in New Mexico need preservation to stabilize ancient structures.
 - Many of the films, photographs and historic recordings that document the 20th century, held by federal agencies and other institutions, are deteriorating and must be transferred to more stable media.
 - Some 80 million brittle books in libraries and other collections, need to be preserved through repair and microfilming, according to the National Endowment for the Humanities, including twelve million that are "unique and endangered."
 - In states and communities, there is a pending loss all over the country -- from outdoor monuments that commemorate important events and people, to the papers and journals that form our intellectual heritage.

GREETERS AND VIP GUESTS

Greeters on arrival in CT:

Attorney General Richard Blumenthal
Secretary of State Miles Rapaport & son Jeffrey Luciano
Deputy Comptroller Mark Ojakian
Deputy Mayor Frances Sanchez
Senate Majority Leader George Jepsen

VIP guests in the audience:

Senate President Pro Tempore Kevin Sullivan
Carolyn Dodd, Sen. Dodd's sister
Matthew Melmed, Head of Zero to Three
Chip Raymond, Head of Travellers Foundation
Jerry Franklin, President of Connecticut Public TV
Larry Rifkin, Vice-President of Connecticut Public TV

January 28, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: CRAIG T. SMITH AND CHRIS LAVERY

RE: CONNECTICUT POLITICAL BRIEFING

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

1996			1992		
Clinton/Gore	53%	735,740	Clinton/Gore	42%	682,318
Dole/Kemp	35%	483,109	Bush/Quayle	36%	578,313
Perot/Choate	10%	139,523	Perot/Stockdale	22%	348,771

MOST RECENT PRINCIPAL TRAVEL

The Vice President was at Middletown middle school with Secretary of Education Richard Riley and Congresswoman Kennelly on December 2, 1997 for a program on education.

The Vice President was in Westport on October 9, 1997 for a DNC dinner.

POLITICAL DATA

Governor: John G. Rowland (R) 36% in 1994
U.S. Senate: Joseph I. Lieberman (D) 67% in 1994
Christopher Dodd (D) 59% in 1992
U.S. House 4D/2R
State House 96D/55R
State Senate 19D/17R
Electoral Votes: 8

CONNECTICUT AT A GLANCE

- The most recent estimate of Connecticut's population is 3,274,000, making Connecticut the 28th most populous state in the nation.
- 83.8% of Connecticut residents are white, 7.9% are African-American, 6.5% are of Hispanic Origin, and 1.5% are Asian.
- 14% of Connecticut residents are 65 years or older.
- 56% of Connecticut residents are married couples. 25% are married with children.
- Median household income is estimated \$41,721.
- 80% of Connecticut residents have a high school degree while 28% have a bachelor's degree or more.
- Turnout in the 1996 presidential election was 56% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) compared to 65% of the VAP in 1992.
- The unemployment rate in Connecticut has declined from 6.6% to 4.7% since 1993.

- 75,400 new private sector jobs have been created since 1993.
- Business failures have dropped 12.5% per year since 1993, after increasing 68.5% per year during the previous four years.
- Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 16% statewide.
- Since 1993, there are nearly 8,560 fewer people on welfare.

1994 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Governor Rowland was elected with only 36% of the vote in 1994, narrowly defeating former White House aid Bill Curry (D), who received 33% of the vote.

1996 STATE ELECTION RESULTS

Connecticut voted Democratic for president in the 1960's and the 1990's, Republican in the 1970's and 1980's. The President's margin of victory in 1996 was a solid 18% (53-35%), compared to his 6% margin (42-36%) in 1992.

All of the incumbent Democratic congressional candidates won reelection, and Democrat James Maloney defeated Rep. Gary Franks (R-05). Seven term Rep. Nancy Johnson (R-06) narrowly beat Democratic challenger Charlotte Koskoff by less than 1%.

The Connecticut State House remained in control of the Democrats. The Democrats won control of the Connecticut State Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Sen. Christopher Dodd (D)

Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D)

Barbara Bailey Kennelly (D-01)

Christopher Shays (R-04)

Sam Gejdenson (D-02)

James H. Maloney (D-05)

Rosa L. DeLauro (D-03)

Nancy L. Johnson (R-06)

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS AND LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

Governor: John G. Rowland (R)

Lt. Governor: M. Jodi Rell (R)

Secretary of State: Miles Rapoport (D)

Attorney General: Richard Blumenthal (D)

Treasurer: Paul Silvester (R)

Comptroller: Nancy Wyman (D)

Senate President Pro Tem: Kevin Sullivan (D)

Senate Majority Leader: George Jepsen (D)

House Speaker: Thomas Ritter (D)

House Majority Leader: Moira D. Lyons (D)

PARTY LEADERSHIP

Chairman: Edward L. Marcus

Vice Chair: Patricia A. Paniccia

Secretary: Dominic Palumbo

Treasurer: Maureen G. Satti

1998 GOVERNOR'S RACE

Governor John Rowland (R) was elected in 1994, at age 37. He was elected to the state House from a Democratic district, in 1980, at 23. He ran for Congress in 1984, at 27, the youngest member of the House, upsetting a Democratic incumbent. Rowland currently has a high job approval rating and has raised more than \$2 million.

Conservative Republican Tom Scott says he and his allies are considering a third-party challenge against Governor John G. Rowland (R) in the 1998 election. They charge that Rowland has "sold out on key issues, including his promise to abolish the income tax."

Rep. Barbara Kennelly (D-01) announced in September that she will run for governor next year. Kennelly, 61, said she would campaign while keeping her seat in Congress, where she has been a supporter of gun control, abortion rights and environmental regulations. She opposed the proposed amendment requiring a balanced federal budget. Kennelly, a former Connecticut Secretary of State, holds one of the most comfortable seats in Congress, having won with more than 70 percent of the vote in the past two elections. In order to run for governor, Kennelly relinquished her position in the Democratic House leadership.

Bridgeport Mayor Joseph Ganim (D) is still eyeing the race. Senators Chris Dodd (D) and Joseph Lieberman (D) "warmly endorsed" Kennelly on November 24. Most political observers believe that the two sent Bridgeport Mayor Joseph Ganim (D) a "none-too-subtle message: This is not your turn."

Rowland has started circulating tax-cut scenarios he might propose in February 1998, possibly reaching as high as \$200 million. Rowland's tax-cut ruminations enable him to focus on what will be the central thrust of his reelection, that he has cut taxes and helped turn the economy around. In her first major policy pronouncement, Kennelly proposed that Connecticut high school seniors who graduate in the top 20% of their class receive free tuition and fees at public state colleges. If the students come from a family with an income of \$50,000 or less, they would also receive room and board. Kennelly's proposal will cost between \$80-88 million.

A January 23 poll conducted by *The Hartford Courant* shows Rowland with a nine point lead over Kennelly, 42%-33%. In June, the poll had shown Kennelly with a four point lead when she had not yet decided whether to give up her congressional seat and run against Rowland. This race is considered leaning towards Rowland.

1998 SENATE RACE

First elected in 1980, Senator Dodd won election to a third term in 1992 with 59% of the vote, and is expected to easily win election to a fourth term in 1998. Dodd has over \$2 million in the bank for his campaign.

An early November *Hartford Courant*/Connecticut poll showed Dodd was viewed in a worse light for his handling of fundraising questions by 18% of those responding. Only 4% said their

view of Dodd improved. Most said his activities did not matter. While both the President and the Vice President remain popular in the state, "almost half of those polled believe that both men broke the law in the ways they raised money in 1996." On the other hand, Senator Joseph Lieberman (D) benefitted from his role as a senior member of the Governmental Affairs panel. Of those surveyed, 18% said their view of Lieberman improved, while only 5% said it worsened."

On December 3, 1997 Senator Dodd confirmed that he had been questioned by the FBI about his stewardship of the DNC during the '96 campaign cycle. During the FBI interview, Dodd was not under oath. Franks said an individual council "would have put Dodd under oath and shed a bright light on his involvement in this scandal."

A December 2-8, *Hartford Courant* poll found that both Senator Dodd's re-elect and job approval ratings have fallen below 50%.

<u>Dodd Re-elect</u>		<u>Dodd Job Approval</u>	
Re-elect	41%	Excellent	9%
Another	39%	Good	38%
		Fair	29%
		Poor	12%

On January 20, Franks announced he will challenge Senator Chris Dodd. Franks has raised \$500,000 for his campaign. Those supporting Franks include former President George Bush (R), former Vice President Dan Quayle (R) and Colin Powell (R).

A Dresner, Wickers & Associates poll conducted 1/10-12 tested a general election matchup between Dodd and Franks. Dodd lead Franks by 20 points.

General Election Matchup

	Lvs	High Interest	Definite
Dodd	49%	47%	48%
Franks	29%	32%	33%

Given the fact that Franks lost his congressional seat in 1996 and that he is not well liked by the Connecticut Republican establishment, he does not pose a threat to Dodd.

1998 HOUSE RACES

First Congressional District

By declaring her candidacy for governor, Kennelly started a chain reaction in candidates to succeed her. The Democratic candidates who are in the race are Secretary of State Miles S. Rapoport, former Senate President Pro Tem John B. Larson, State Rep. James McCavanagh, lawyer Daniel I. Papermaster who oversaw Hartford's successful bid for the 1996 presidential debate, and former Treasurer Joseph Suggs.

Attorney Kevin O'Connor (R) announced on January 14 that he will run for the Republican nod,

becoming the first announced Republican in the race. A Republican last won the seat during the Eisenhower landslide of 1956, but O'Connor said he is not discouraged by history.

Second Congressional District

After narrowly escaping defeat three times in a row, Rep. Sam Gejdenson (D) cannot exactly breathe easily. Less than a year before the next congressional election, Gejdenson appears to be in better shape politically than at any time since the early 1990s. Republicans have yet to find a candidate to take on Gejdenson next year, and some say denying him a 10th House term will be tough.

Fifth Congressional District

State Sen. Mark Nielsen (R) formally launched a bid to defeat first-term Rep. James Maloney (D-05) in September. Another potential Republican is Derby Mayor Alan Schlesinger. Neither are seen as a threat to Maloney.

Sixth Congressional District

A new television ad by Rep. Nancy Johnson "touts her work on a children's health care law, but a political opponent says the spot looks more like a" reelection ad. The ad was paid for by the Re-Elect Nancy Johnson to Congress Committee. Also, Nancy Johnson sent a constituent letter piece with a picture of her with the President to deflect criticism about her role in the ethics controversy surrounding Speaker Newt Gingrich (R). This clearly shows that the GOP is worried about this seat and it is also a DCCC targeted race.

'96 Democratic nominee Charlotte Koskoff, who had lost to Johnson by less than 1%, is again running against Johnson. Also in the race is State Rep. Demetrios Giannaros (D) and state Sen. Thomas Bozek is still looking at the race.

HOT ISSUES

Congressional Democrats on current situation

Senator Joe Lieberman (D): "I feel badly about it. I'm troubled by it. But in fairness to the President, all it is at this point is a story." (1/23)

Senator Chris Dodd (D): "I'm terribly, terribly saddened by all this. These are very serious allegations. I'd like him to speak out. It's best to do that." (1/26)

Rep. James Maloney (D): "I want to believe the President. I want to believe his denials in regard to sexual activity and the alleged coverup." (1/26)

Rowland proposes \$500 million in education spending

Governor Rowland proposed \$93 million in new education spending for 1998-99 as part of a multi year plan that could provide \$500 million in new school spending during the next five years. Rowland's initiatives to improve public education can be summarized quite simply as more funding, from a politician who campaigned for less. Political opponents and supporters both see the plan as a sign that education will be a top priority in the 1998 election. Most

political observers believe Rowland's education initiatives are also proof of the power of incumbency. Some of the initiatives include: reducing class size, additional computers, library books, maintenance projects, and general school upgrades.

Police proposal

Under a proposal presented by Governor Rowland on January 26, anyone who commits a crime while wearing a bulletproof vest would face at least five years in prison. At a press conference in the capitol, the Governor also said that he would reinstate special disability benefits for police and firefighters who are injured on the job. The per-diem stipends, given in addition to workers' compensation benefits, were eliminated five years ago. Rowland also announced that 600 laptop computers would soon be installed in police cruisers in three dozen cities and towns in the Hartford region, and in some state police and UConn campus police vehicles.

Six Flags Theme Park

On December 5, Governor Rowland announced that the state should not help pay for a Six Flags Theme Park in East Hartford. Rowland feels that the state should not spend \$150 million to build a facility that would provide only part time, seasonal jobs at six dollars an hour. One of Rowland's main appeals to Connecticut voters is that he has helped turn the economy around with fiscal initiatives, most noticeably, tax cuts and economic development efforts.

Gubernatorial candidate and Rep. Barbara Kennelly is using Rowland's decision to show that the Governor is turning his back on the very economic development attitude he touts.

Connelly

The top prosecutor in Waterbury, John A. Connelly, is Governor Rowland's choice to head the politically beleaguered state police department as commissioner of public safety. Connelly's nomination will replace that of Colonel William T. McGuire, the career trooper and state police commander whose name was withdrawn from consideration as commissioner in December, after he was accused of insensitivity to women and gays and of stifling internal dissent. McGuire who remains acting commissioner, denied any improper behavior.

Attorney General Richard Blumenthal

Attorney General Richard Blumenthal endorsed Rep. Kennelly, praising her as a candidate Democrats should unite behind. Since word of his possible appointment to the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals leaked, the political establishment has been debating whether he will accept the rumored appointment or run for an almost certain third term. Many believe the job he covets more than any other is U.S. Senator. Blumenthal's decision will likely have a major impact on the party's 1998 ticket.

First African American Named for U.S. Attorney

Connecticut Senators officially introduced Stephen C. Robinson as the nominee to be the U.S. Attorney for Connecticut. If confirmed by the U.S. Senate Robinson, a 40 year from New Haven, will be the first African American to serve as the state's top federal prosecutor. He had previously served as an assistant U.S. attorney in New York and as deputy general counsel at the FBI. Robinson would replace U.S. Attorney Chris Droney, brother of John Droney, who may be appointed to a Federal Judgeship.

The Connecticut Yankee Nuclear Power Plant

The plant was shut down last year for decommissioning because of contamination. Minute radioactive particles have been found on the Haddam Neck power plant's parking lot, roofs, soil, water wells and at a shooting range three-quarters of a mile from the reactor. Senator Dodd said he is concerned the contamination has spread even farther, calling for tests of nearby parks and rivers. He and Sen. Lieberman asked the Senate to look into the contamination. "There are an awful lot of dirty hands here," Dodd said. "The bulk of it falls on Northeast Utilities. I have not been this angry in a long time. I'm livid about this." The state Department of Environmental Protection has begun sampling the Connecticut river near the site.

The Connecticut River

The Connecticut delegation has been fighting to designate the Connecticut River as one of 10 "American Heritage" rivers. Officials from Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts are also involved in the effort. Both Sen. Lieberman and Sen. Dodd fought against a proposal by Rep. Helen Chenoweth (R-ID), who wants to block funds for the program. Administrator Carol Browner was in Middletown, Connecticut, earlier in the month to discuss the program with city and state officials.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Connecticut

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL:

- **Unemployment Down to 4.7%:** The unemployment rate in Connecticut has declined from 6.6% to 4.7% since 1993.
- **75,400 New Private Sector Jobs:** 75,400 new private-sector jobs have been created in Connecticut since 1993 -- an average of 15,600 jobs per year. In contrast, an average of 34,725 private sector jobs were lost each year during the previous administration.
- **59,000 Have Received a Raise:** Approximately 18,000 Connecticut workers have benefited from an increase in the minimum wage -- from \$4.25 to \$4.75 -- on October 1, 1996. They, along with about 41,000 more, received an additional raise on September 1, 1997.
- **A \$500 Child Tax Credit to Help Families Raising Children:** To help make it easier for families to raise their children, the balanced budget includes a \$500 per-child tax credit for children under 17. **Thanks to President Clinton the balanced budget delivers a child tax credit to 362,000 families in Connecticut.**
- **Business Failures Down 12.5%:** Business failures have dropped 12.5% per year since 1993, after increasing 68.5% per year during the previous four years.
- **Over \$40,000 of Reduced Federal Debt for Every Family of Four.** The national debt will be more than \$2.5 trillion lower in 2002 than was projected before the passage of President Clinton's economic plan. That's over \$40,000 of reduced federal debt for each family of four in Connecticut.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

- **\$34 Million in Head Start Funding:** In FY97, Connecticut received \$30.6 million in Head Start funding. This year [FY98], Connecticut receives \$33.6 million, an increase of \$3 million over 1997.
- **\$4.7 Million in Goals 2000 Funding:** This year [FY98], Connecticut receives \$4.7 million in Goals 2000 funding. This money is used to raise academic achievement by raising academic standards, increasing parental and community involvement in education, expanding the use of computers and technology in classrooms, and supporting high-quality teacher professional development.
- **\$3.8 Million for Technology Literacy:** This year [FY98], Connecticut receives \$3.8 million -- more than doubling its funding over FY97 -- for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund which helps communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills needed for the 21st century.
- **\$68 Million for Students Most in Need:** Connecticut receives \$68 million in Title I Grants (to Local Educational Agencies) providing extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families [FY98].
- **Over 1100 Have Served in Connecticut through AmeriCorps:** Last year, 127 AmeriCorps participants served their communities while earning money for college by working in Connecticut's schools, hospitals, neighborhoods and parks. Since the National Service program began in 1993, over 1100 members have served Connecticut in 87 different programs [through FY97].

- **\$45.6 Million in Pell Grants:** Connecticut received \$36.8 million last year in Pell Grant funding, helping Connecticut's low-income students go to college [FY97]. This year, Connecticut will receive \$45.6 million, an additional \$8.8 million [FY98].
- **Tuition Tax Credits in Balanced Budget Open the Doors of College and Promote Lifelong Learning:** The balanced budget includes both President Clinton's \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship to help make the first two years of college as universal as a high school diploma and a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit for college juniors, seniors, graduate students and working Americans pursuing lifelong learning to upgrade their skills. This 20% tax credit will be applied to the first \$5,000 of tuition and fees through 2002 and to the first \$10,000 thereafter. **69,000 students in Connecticut will receive a HOPE Scholarship tax credit of up to \$1,500. 85,000 students in Connecticut will receive the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.**

FIGHTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE:

- **Crime Falls 16% in Connecticut:** Since 1992, serious crime has fallen 37% in Hartford, 14% in New Haven, 17% in Stamford, 14% in Waterbury, and **16% statewide**. [1996 data].
- **612 More Police:** The President's 1994 Crime Bill has funded 612 new police officers to date in communities across Connecticut [through 1/98].
- **\$1.8 Million to Combat Domestic Violence:** Through the Violence Against Women Act, Connecticut will be able to use \$1.8 million in federal funds by the end of this year [FY97] to establish more women's shelters and bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims' services.
- **\$560,435 in Grants for Battered Women and Children:** In 1998, Connecticut will receive an estimated \$560,435 in HHS's Family Violence Prevention Program grants to assist women and children fleeing domestic abuse.
- **\$4.8 Million to Keep Drugs & Violence Out of Connecticut's Schools:** Connecticut has received \$4.8 million in FY97 for the Safe & Drug Free Schools Program, which invests in school security and drug prevention programs.

MOVING CONNECTICUT RESIDENTS FROM WELFARE TO WORK:

- **8,560 Fewer People on Welfare:** Since 1993, there are 8,560 fewer people on welfare in Connecticut [through 8/97].
- **Child Support Collections Up 48%:** Child support collections have been increased by \$40 million -- or 48% -- in Connecticut since FY92 [through FY96].
- **Connecticut Receives \$11.7 Million in Welfare-to-Work Grants:** In FY98, Connecticut will receive \$11.7 million in welfare-to-work state formula grants, helping Connecticut prepare welfare recipients for work and to place them in jobs. Part of the President's comprehensive efforts to move recipients from welfare to work, this funding is included in the \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work Jobs Challenge Fund signed into law in the 1997 balanced budget.

INVESTING IN CONNECTICUT'S HEALTH:

- **Health Care For Uninsured Children:** The balanced budget includes the largest single investment in health care for children since the passage of Medicaid in 1965 -- an unprecedented \$24 billion over five years to cover as many as five million children

throughout the nation. This investment guarantees the full range of benefits -- from checkups to surgery -- that children need to grow up strong and healthy. It ensures that prescription drugs, vision, hearing, and mental health coverage now offered at the state level are extended to millions of uninsured children. **To expand health coverage to 53,000 uninsured children in Connecticut the balanced budget provides \$35 million in 1998.** This compares to the 1995 Republican plan vetoed by President Clinton that would have denied health care coverage to 53,600 children in Connecticut.

- **More Toddlers Are Being Immunized:** As a result of the President's 1993 Childhood Immunization Initiative, childhood immunization rates have reached an historic high. According to the CDC, 90% or more of America's toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal. In Connecticut in 1996, 99% of two-year olds received the vaccines for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis; 95% received the vaccine for polio; 96% received the vaccine for measles, and 98% received the vaccine for *Haemophilus influenzae* B, the bacteria causing a form of meningitis.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT:

- **3 Toxic Waste Sites Cleaned Up:** Since 1993, the EPA has completed 3 Superfund toxic waste cleanups in Connecticut, in Norwalk, Plainfield and Cheshire [through 1/98].
- **4 Brownfields Pilots in Connecticut:** The EPA has awarded national Brownfields Demonstration Pilots in Bridgeport and Hartford, and regional pilot in New Haven and the Naugatuck Valley. These projects are intended to jump-start local clean-up efforts by providing funds over a two year period to return unproductive, abandoned, contaminated urban properties to productive use.

SPEARHEADING URBAN RENEWAL EFFORTS:

- **\$6 Million to Bridgeport and New Haven:** Bridgeport and New Haven were designated as Enterprise Communities in December, 1994 and were awarded \$3 million each to create more jobs, housing, and economic opportunity for area residents.

PROVIDING DISASTER RELIEF:

- **\$8.1 Million in Federal Emergency Assistance:** Since 1993, Connecticut has received \$8.1 million in disaster relief. This includes assistance to recover from the Blizzard of 1996.
- **7,583 More National Flood Insurance Policies:** Since the President took office, Connecticut has increased the number of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies by 7,583. Since 1993, the number of homes and structures protected by NFIP policies has increased by 40%. As more individuals gain policies through the NFIP, the need for disaster assistance is lessened resulting in a reduced burden on America's taxpayers.

EXPANDING FUNDS FOR TRAVEL IMPROVEMENT:

- **Over \$292 Million to Improve Mass Transit:** The FTA has provided over \$292 million since 1993 to improve public transportation in Connecticut [through FY97].
- **Nearly \$1.8 Billion in Highway Funding:** Since 1993, Connecticut has received nearly \$1.8

billion in federal highway aid. These funds have helped generate approximately 73,873 jobs [through FY97].

- **Over \$21 Million in Airport Improvement Funds:** Since 1993, Connecticut has received over \$21 million to fund airport improvements [through 6/97].

DRAFT: Summary of Connecticut's Children's Health

- **Uninsured children:** In 1996, there were about 190,000 uninsured children in Connecticut, a rate of 12 percent, below the national average of 15 percent.
- **Medicaid coverage of children:** Connecticut's Medicaid program already covers about 180,000 children up to 14 years old up to 185 percent of poverty.
- **Children's Health Insurance Program:** On January 15, 1998, the State submitted a plan for its "Husky" program. This program would cover children up through age 18 through a combination of:
 - **Medicaid** for children in families with income up to 185 percent of poverty
 - **A non-Medicaid program** for children in families with income between 185 and 300 percent of poverty

The **benefits** for the non-Medicaid program would be based on the State employees' health plan and include vision, hearing, dental health, most mental health

- In addition, children eligible for the non-Medicaid program with special needs will be eligible for supplemental chronic care and/or behavioral health services

The **cost sharing** for the non-Medicaid program includes premiums of up to \$50 for families above 235 percent of poverty; and copayments of typically \$5 for some services, up to annual limits.

Application: Connecticut is planning to use a mail-in, joint application for both the Medicaid and non-Medicaid programs, similar to the one being developed by HCFA.

Outreach: Plans include: ad campaigns, a toll-free information number, distribution of materials through the State revenue services, labor department, department of motor vehicles, day care centers, schools, school-based clinics.

Presumptive eligibility: Connecticut also plans to take the option to allow

certain sites to determine presumptive eligibility.

IMPORTANT: HHS has not yet reviewed this plan so we cannot make statements about its overall merits. However, we can praise individual elements.

UPDATE

School Readiness



The Connecticut Commission on Children Vol. 1 No. 1 October 1997

Newsletter on School Readiness Legislation

Overview of the School Readiness Legislation

By Elaine Zimmerman,
Executive Director, Connecticut Commission on Children

The School Readiness initiative passed this June was landmark legislation supported by the Governor, the Legislature, Commissioners of Education and Social Services and the public. With unanimous support, this legislation represents Connecticut's commitment to quality, equal access and growth in the interests of young children's health, safety and learning.

The legislation is touted nationally for its pooling of funds, upholding of quality standards, commitment to a career ladder and training for providers, as well as financing of growth through significant low interest funds.

Key components of the legislation include:

Children's Ages— Provide a preschool program for both three and four year olds. Most states have expanded only to four year olds.

Full Access— Provide a program for families across incomes with a sliding scale mechanism to allow both state and personal payments.

Pooling of Funds and Resources— Provide school readiness dollars that can be wrapped around child care dollars to provide a full day opportunity for children.

Contemporary Time Frames— Stress priority for full day, year round programming to address both the child's learning needs and workforce trends.

Service Integration— Require linkages to health care, literacy, parent involvement, employment and job training, addressing the needs of the whole family in the interests of the child's learning.

Parent Involvement— Encourage participation from parents as key decision makers for their children. Service providers are expected to work in partnership with parents

Transition to Elementary School— State that each school readiness plan must prepare for transition to ensure that the gains of preschool do not get lost upon entry to kindergarten or the early grades.

Quality— Stress that preschool programs must be accredited or in the process of accreditation with National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), Head Start standards or other like standards determined by the SDE. The Department of Social Services will give more dollars to programs reflecting excellence through these national standards.

Local Coordination and Planning— Establish school readiness councils to determine the assets, gaps and needs within community. They report to the mayor and superintendent of schools who submit the local plan to the state.

A Career Ladder and Accreditation Training— Support a career ladder to have work experience, training and diverse courses as part of a substantive career path. Programs will be assisted towards accreditation through five accreditation sites throughout Connecticut.

Health Care is part of Early Care and Education— Acknowledge that health needs and care giving are better

coordinated through the care givers asking and reporting on Early, Periodic Screening and Diagnostic Treatment (EPSDT) screens of the preschoolers. We will soon know which children have had medical screens and which have not, speeding up health access and intervention.

Safety— Protect parents and children from undue anxiety through a series of worker criminal background checks to protect children from child abuse.

Upgrades and Expansion— Make low interest loans available for small, medium and large building and renovation goals to uphold excellence, increase openings and expand programming. The business sector has joined in a public-private partnership with the state to grow the early care and education industry.



School Readiness **UPDATE**

What Every School Readiness Council Should Know When Developing Its Two to Five Year Plan

By Thomas D. Ritter, Speaker of the House

Landmark Legislation

I am extremely proud of Public Act 97-259 An Act Concerning School Readiness. This landmark legislation is the response to what many parents, educators and government leaders know is needed in terms of early care and education. It is the result of a huge, personal investment by many people including child care providers, legislators, staff members from the Departments of Social Services and Education and it is bound to make a difference in the lives of our youngest citizens. I believe the success of this School Readiness initiative is now up to the local School Readiness Councils that are being organized throughout Connecticut.

School Readiness Council Membership

In my opinion, one of the key components of an effective local School Readiness Council is wide representation from all sectors of the community. Representatives



from local for-profit child care centers, child care programs associated with religious organizations and family day care homes, schools, libraries, the health care and business communities together with parents can make significant contributions to your local School Readiness plan.

Large and Small School Readiness Councils

Connecticut's fourteen larger cities, the priority school district cities, have already organized their School Readiness Councils. Other smaller municipalities, those with one or more severe need schools applying for the competitive grants, have also organized local or regional School Readiness Councils. But, all communities that care about improving and expanding programs for pre-school children should form a local or regional School Readiness Council. I would urge any municipality that may not be awarded a competitive grant this year to plan ahead and

organize a School Readiness Council. Your planning will be extremely helpful to your community and should enhance your competitiveness in future funding rounds.

Five Year Funding Plans

As local School Readiness Councils prepare their "Planning and Implementation Submission" for years 2, 3, 4 and 5, it may be helpful to know that the General Assembly planned that funding increases would be phased in over a five year period at 20% per year. Funds have been appropriated for the first two of these five years using this 20% per year phase-in for:

- the Department of Education early education component, and
- the Department of Social Services (DSS) Early Care "Wrap-Around."

While planning for years 3, 4, 5, remember that the 20% increases planned for in 1997, can only be appropriated by the General Assembly in Fiscal Years 2000-2002. But, in my opinion, it would be reasonable for your council's plan to reflect this planned increased level of state funding for years 3, 4, 5.

Capacity Expansion

Many cities will only be able to expand early care and education capacity in years 2, 3, 4, 5 by constructing additions to existing programs or building new child development centers. For these cities and programs the child care financing provisions of the School Readiness legislation will be a critical component of your 2 - 5 year plan.

The School Readiness legislation created three loan programs with an initial lending capacity of approximately \$70 million dollars. Seven major banks, the Department of Social Services, the Connecticut Health and Education Finance Authority (CHEFA), and the child care community have been charged with forming a new Child Care Loan Fund which will administer these loan programs. While the details of this new Child Care Loan Fund are still being worked out, it is important that each School Readiness Council fully appreciate how important this new source of financing can be to realizing your School Readiness goals. Your plan can access:

- CHEFA tax exempt bonds financing approximately \$50 million;
- Loan guaranteed by CHEFA (20% to 50%) with an initial lending capacity of \$10-20 million; and
- direct loan fund for loans up to \$10,000 which will be backed by an 80% CHEFA guarantee.

The School Readiness bill gives priority to those proposed loans supported by your School Readiness plan and which encourage "co-location" of School Readiness programs. Child Care financing can play a key role in expanding your cities child care capacity. It is also a vehicle for service integration.

I know this process has been intense in breadth and scope. Congratulations. The first year's work is closing and you will now have opportunity to design your 2 - 5 year plans your wish list for excellence for children.

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THE HARTFORD COURANT
October 17, 1997 Friday, STATEWIDE

SECTION: MAIN; Pg. A6

LENGTH: 827 words

HEADLINE: NEW STATE PROGRAM WILL EXPAND PRESCHOOL

BYLINE: ANNE M. HAMILTON; Courant Staff Writer

BODY:

About 3,000 additional poor children will learn colors, numbers and letters in a \$60 million school readiness program to expand and improve preschool and day-care programs across the state.

The program represents the response of legislators to a serious lack of quality day-care programs in the state's 14 poorest communities. The law, passed in June, requires the state Department of Social Services to work with the education department to make sure that preschool programs provide learning and not just child care.

The law has a dual goal: helping families facing a cut off of welfare benefits to find high-quality day-care programs, and trying to decrease the number of poor children who start school with serious learning deficits. Cities such as Hartford and New Haven, where poverty is widespread, have the lowest percentage of students who attend preschool programs, and the lowest test scores.

Equalizing educational opportunity is one of the major goals of Sheff vs. O'Neill, the Hartford desegregation lawsuit, and legislators said increasing school readiness is one essential part of the solution.

House Speaker Thomas D. Ritter, D- Hartford, said the school readiness bill was his highest priority during the last legislative session.

"For every dollar you spend in childhood intervention, you save \$7 later on. If you have early child education, you are less likely to be in jail or on welfare or in special education. It's cost effective," he said. "If you start school without early childhood education, you are behind, and you never catch up."

Requests by the 14 communities to expand and improve existing preschool programs have been submitted to the state Department of Education, and approval is expected by Nov. 1. Many programs say they are prepared to take in more children quickly.

The largest grant will be given to Hartford, which will receive \$3.3 million of the first year, statewide total of \$20 million. Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury also will receive major grants.

The grants will expand existing programs and improve them, which means they must be approved by the National Association for the Education of Young Children, and have qualified teachers.

"Part of what we were trying to do with this bill is to create a preschool type of education environment," said state Rep. Cameron Staples, D- New Haven, co-chairman of the education committee. "The anticipation is that by putting incentives in place, you are going to improve the quality."

The new law created school readiness councils to review applications and select grant recipients. In Hartford, the council's recommendations were further reviewed by the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving. Staples said the additional step was added because of concern over the stability of the former Hartford school board, which was in the process of being replaced by state-appointed trustees.

Only existing programs were eligible to apply for the grants this year, in order for expansion to take place more quickly. In 1998-99, an additional \$40 million will be available. In addition to the grants, which must be used for programs, there will be low-interest loan programs to help with renovations or construction.

In Hartford, where there is a severe shortage of day-care and preschool openings for eligible children, 751 slots will be added, said Chris Hall, co-chairman of the school readiness council, and a foundation employee.

In August, there were about 5,500 licensed day-care slots in the city, and about 9,000 preschool children whose parents receive state welfare benefits. Those families face a cut off of benefits, and must find jobs, but the day-care stipend is too low to pay for unsubsidized, licensed care.

Many poor families send their children to friends and relatives, where the quality of care is uneven, and school readiness is not emphasized.

Hall said the foundation recommendations will be forwarded to Mayor Michael P. Peters and Superintendent of Schools Patricia Daniel for their approval before being sent to the state Department of Education on Oct. 23.

The Hartford programs that have been recommended for expansion are:

Hartford Neighborhood Centers, Women's League Child Development Center, Hartford Public Schools, Salvation Army, St. Joseph's College School for Young Children, Hartford Department of Human Services, the YWCA, Catholic Family Services, the Community Renewal Team, and the Capitol Child Development Center.

Preschool allotments

Communities that will receive school readiness funds to enlarge and improve pre-school programs. Amounts are preliminary, and subject to revision.

Bridgeport: \$3 million

Bristol: \$538,000

Danbury: \$700,000

East Hartford: \$586,000

Hartford: \$3.3 million

Meriden: \$852,000

Middletown \$536,000

New Britain: \$1.2 million

New Haven: \$2.7 million

New London: \$349,000

Norwalk: \$1.2 million

Stamford: \$1.4 million

Waterbury: \$2.1 million

Windham: \$293,000

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 17, 1997

January 27, 1998

CHILD CARE PANEL DISCUSSION

DATE:	Wednesday, January 28
TIME:	12:10 PM - 3:00 PM
LOCATION:	Trinity College Hartford, CT
FROM:	Brenda Costello

I. PURPOSE

To highlight the President's Child Care Initiative, including the Early Learning Fund, and to highlight what Connecticut has done for child care.

II. BACKGROUND

Your visit to Trinity College will be comprised of a visit to the Trinity College Community Child Center, and a panel discussion with leading child care experts and members of the Trinity College community followed by questions from the audience. Representative Barbara Kennelly will participate in both. Elaine Zimmerman, Executive Director of the Connecticut Commission on Children will moderate the discussion.

Trinity College Community Child Center

Trinity College Community Child Center (TCCCC) was created in 1985 to provide a fully integrated child care center -- racially, ethnically, and economically -- that serves the needs of working families. The center is open to anyone in the community, and serves children from the surrounding neighborhood, children of Trinity faculty, children whose parents are employed in downtown Hartford, and those recently coming off public assistance. Sixty-six percent of families are residents of Hartford.

The Center emphasizes scholarship availability to maintain diversity and a highly qualified staff, and enabled over one-third of families to benefit from scholarship assistance last year. Serving 180 children ages 6 weeks to 12 years in its seven nationally accredited programs, TCCCC operates at two sites on campus and one at a local elementary school. Approximately 26 percent of children enrolled in the Center are Hispanic, 33 percent African American, and 33 percent white.

The *Birth to Five Program* was established to provide scholarship support for low-income neighborhood children and currently serves 50 children. The *Campus Care* program, which you will visit Wednesday, describes the Kindergarten, Before-School and After-school programs, Summer Camp, and Snow and Vacation Day programs. An After-

school program at Fox Elementary is also operated by TCCCC.

A not-for-profit organization, the Child Center is funded by a combination of sources, including tuition, foundations grants, and in-kind contributions such as free rent from the University. Recent substantial grant awards have come from the Rosie O'Donnell Foundation and Travelers (Insurance) Foundation. Tuition is on a sliding-scale basis and over 60 families benefitted from scholarships last year.

Trinity College

Trinity College is a private, co-educational, non-sectarian institution which was started as a break-off from Yale by Episcopal faculty concerned about discrimination by the Congregational Church. Founded in 1823 in the rented basement of a Hartford church as Washington College, the school changed its name to Trinity College in 1845.

Located in Hartford, Connecticut, the majority of students came from New England and the Northeast. Trinity has a full-time undergraduate enrollment of 1,840 students, and of these, 17 percent are minorities, 54 percent male and 46 percent female. Trinity offers five master's degree programs to approximately 180 students.

Trinity has a comprehensive financial aid program that is providing \$12.7 million in student aid 1997-98. Federal Awards, including both loans and grants totals \$8.75 million in 1997-98. Approximately 47 percent of students receive some form of financial aid.

Famous alumni include Edward Albee, George Will, and our own Julie Mason.

Community Service

Trinity has a very active volunteer corps, with over 1,000 students performing some form of service. Many students have designed and run their own projects, with over half participating through Community Service Learning, which operates in conjunction with some of their classes. Trinity is an America Reads Challenge partner, and is currently developing a project with the Hartford Public Library and recent Head Start graduates. Students volunteer in a variety of programs including a campus Habitat for Humanity chapter, local shelters, Best Buddies, ESL tutoring for Trinity employees, and Neighborhood Posse, a mentoring and tutoring program with neighborhood kids which pairs children with a student "buddy".

Neighborhood revitalization

In January, 1996, under the guidance of President Evan Dobbelle, Trinity College announced a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization initiative for the neighborhoods surrounding Trinity's campus. The initiative seeks to stabilize the neighborhood from within and create an infrastructure for local families, linking five non-profit institutions in an unprecedented collaboration which includes an education,

health and technology component. The initiative represents over \$200 million in new investment in Hartford and is supported by a pledge from Fannie Mae to provide at least \$75 million in low-rate mortgage financing to people who buy homes in the neighborhoods near Trinity as well as substantial support from both public and private sectors.

Format

You will drop-by the Community Child Center, one of two on-campus sites and the base of the Campus Care program, where the before -School and After-School programs are located. Diane Zannoni, Director of the Center will accompany you. Next you will proceed to Mather Hall for the panel discussion, meeting briefly with participants before the discussion begins. Questions from the audience follow the discussion.

You have the option of dropping-by the overflow room (cafeteria), where approximately 700 Trinity students will watch the discussion, linked by audio and video. A meet and greet with the Trinity College community will follow.

The audience at the panel discussion will be comprised of approximately 400 guest involved in the child care field, including advocates, the business community, social service workers, Trinity College faculty, as well as parents of children in the child care center. Several Yale professors and child care experts were invited as guests: James Comer, Lynn Kagan, and Donald Cohen, head of Yale Child Studies Center.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Child Care Center

- The First Lady
- Rep. Barbara Kennelly
- Diane Zannoni, Director, Trinity College Community Child Center

Panel Discussion

- The First Lady
- Rep. Barbara Kennelly
- Elaine Zimmerman, Executive Director, Connecticut Commission on Children (Moderator)
- Ed Zigler, child care expert, Yale Psychology Dep.
- Angela Crowley, R.N., Yale School of Nursing
- David Carson, CEO, People's Bank
- Dr. Eddie Davis, Superintendent, Manchester School System
- Pam Ryder, Director, Mother Goose Child Care Center
- Lisa Edmunds, mother of 3 year old, Kindergarten teacher
- Joyce Thomas, Commissioner, Connecticut Social Services

Meet and Greet

Meet and Greet

-see attached list

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Evan Dobelle, President, Trinity College, makes welcoming remarks, and introduces The First Lady and Representative Kennelly on stage.
- Evan Dobelle then introduces Elaine Zimmerman as the moderator and turns the program over to her.
- Elaine Zimmerman introduces Representative Kennelly who makes brief remarks.
- Representative Kennelly introduces The First Lady who makes brief remarks.
- Elaine Zimmerman introduces the panel and facilitates the discussion.
- Audience Q & A follows discussion.
- Upon conclusion of Q & A, The First Lady and Representative Kennelly depart.

V. PRESS

Child Care Center: Pool press.

Panel discussion: Open press.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points provided.

CONGRESSWOMAN BARBARA B. KENNELLY'S RECORD ON CARING FOR CHILDREN

Barbara Kennelly has fought to provide safe and quality care for children for more than twenty years. Even before coming to Congress, she worked to improve the lives of children as the President of Catholic Family Services in Hartford. When elected to represent Connecticut's First Congressional District, one of the first bills she introduced was landmark legislation to increase child support collections from delinquent parents. The measure, known as the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984, required among other things that money be directly withheld from the paychecks of absentee parents who refused to comply with court-ordered child support. This law in combination with other efforts helped increase child support collections in Connecticut from \$39 million in 1983 to \$117 million in 1995.

Her most recent legislative accomplishment also reflects Congresswoman Kennelly's continuing commitment to the safety and well being of children. She coauthored a new bipartisan law that will speed the adoption of children in foster care, and that will help prevent child abuse. The legislation, which was enacted late last year, now provides financial bonuses to states that find adoptive homes for foster care children and outlines specific precautions to prevent children from being returned to abusive homes.

Of course, Congresswoman Kennelly also recognizes the difficulty many parents have in finding safe and affordable day care for their children. To help low-income working families pay for quality child care, Congresswoman Kennelly helped lead the fight in 1990 and 1993 to expand the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). As a result, more than 130,000 families in Connecticut now benefit from the EITC, which can provide a working family with up to an additional \$3600 every year to care for their children.

Congresswoman Kennelly also realizes that welfare reform cannot work without a commitment to quality child care. And that's why in 1995, she offered an amendment in committee that would have prevented mothers from being penalized for not working if they were unable to find day care for their children. The amendment was defeated, but it helped frame the debate from that point on. As a result, the final welfare bill signed into law increased child care funding by over \$4 billion and prevented mothers with children under the age of six from being cut off when they were unable to work because they did not have access to child care.

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Office of Legislative Affairs
DATE: January 23, 1998
RE: Kennelly Bio for First Lady Child Care Event

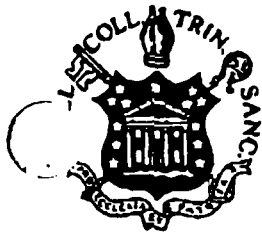
Representative Barbara Kennelly, first elected in 1982, represents the First District of Connecticut. In November 1996, Kennelly was reelected by her colleagues to serve a second term as the Vice Chair of the House Democratic Caucus, the first woman to serve in this position. Kennelly is a long-time advocate for children, working particularly to improve the collection of child support payments across state lines. She has fought for child protection programs, foster care, and health care for children, and she has championed the Earned Income Tax Credit, which increases take-home pay for low-income families. In November 1997, the President signed into law The Adoption and Safe Family Act, legislation sponsored by Kennelly. The Congresswoman attended the October 23, 1997, child care event at the White House. (N.B. Kennelly is currently running for the Democratic nomination for governor.)

Trinity College Community Child Center Visit

Diane C. Zannoni has a PhD in economics and has taught at Trinity College since 1975. She is former chair of the Department of Economics and is the recipient of the College's Brownell Teaching Award. Her research interests are in economics and philosophy. She has published numerous articles including "The Philosophical Foundations of Post Keynesian Economics " and "Keynes, Rawls, Uncertainty and the Liberal Theory of the State."

With faculty colleague, Dina Anselmi, she has given workshops at more than 20 colleges on encouraging active learning both in and out of the classroom. She has also taught economics at Trinity's Rome campus

Diane, currently the Board President of the Trinity College Community Child Center, was one of the founding members in 1985 and has been involved in almost every facet of the Center from grant writing, to presenting workshops on the financial management of a Center, to making cookies for the bake sale. The Center is currently searching for a new executive director and, in the interim, Diane is performing many of those duties.



TRINITY COLLEGE NEWS

Office of Marketing and Public Relations
(860) 297-2140 • Hartford, Connecticut 06106

EVAN S. DOBELLE
President

Advocate for Private Liberal Arts Education in the Public World

Evan S. Dobelle's selection as 18th President of Trinity College in December 1994 confirmed Trinity's desire to be recognized as America's finest liberal arts college in a city. As President and Chancellor of the City College system of San Francisco, and previously as President of Middlesex Community College in Lowell, Mass., Dobelle had distinguished himself in two different urban settings as a spokesman for liberal arts-centered public education. In selecting Dobelle as President, Trinity chose someone who would become a national spokesman for private liberal arts education in the urban-centered, public world.

"For me, Trinity College is a destination I have been moving toward my entire life," Dobelle said when his appointment was announced. "This is the only place I know that has set as its goal the creative combination of the two things that mean the most to me: the intrinsic value of a liberal arts education and the challenges of living responsibly in the public world of the city. I welcome the challenge."

Dobelle, who received a medical discharge from the Citadel in 1964 after his sophomore year, later went on to earn bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees in education at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and a master's in public administration at Harvard University. First, though, he pursued a notable career in the public arena. After serving as the twice-elected Mayor of Pittsfield, Mass., and the Commissioner of Environmental Management for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Dobelle was chosen by President Jimmy Carter to be United States Chief of Protocol for the White House and Assistant Secretary of State with the rank of Ambassador. He was later appointed Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of the Democratic National Committee and was Chair of the Carter/Mondale Presidential Exploration Committee in 1980 and Financial Chair of the Campaign. At age 36, he reentered academia and earned three degrees in a six-year period that culminated in the award of his doctoral degree in 1987.

His extensive experience in politics at the city, state and national levels served to convince Dobelle that the country has to do a better job of educating its citizens. He took on that challenge by applying his considerable administrative experience in the public world to a career in higher education. As chief executive officer of two academic institutions in urban settings, he put new emphasis on the liberal arts and public responsibility and earned a reputation as a "practical visionary."

- more -

At Middlesex Community College, Dobelle moved the institution from the rented space it occupied in suburban Boston to its own campus in Lowell, convincing civic leaders and a skeptical Massachusetts legislature to provide the funds to make that happen. As he built the campus, he brought together a group of community and business leaders in the city and surrounding communities to collaborate with faculty and students in "Community 2000," an operation that forged alliances with industries like Raytheon and Mass. Electric to create mentoring programs and resource centers at the college. Dobelle established a liberal arts core curriculum at Middlesex when the Massachusetts legislature was pressuring him for more career and technical education. He formed a cooperative relationship between the college and the Merrimack Repertoire Theater of Lowell and secured funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities to set up a Latin American Institute. When Dobelle left Middlesex, the new library on the campus he built was given his name and the faculty voted to name its reading room after him in recognition of his achievements. According to the president who succeeded Dobelle at Middlesex, "Literally and figuratively, Evan Dobelle put Middlesex College on the map."

Dobelle's record of achievement at San Francisco is equally impressive. After lobbying the city to impose a one percent tax for education, he convinced the City Council to designate one quarter of it for the City College system. Once again, Dobelle provided the faculty with the resources and leadership they needed to make a reality the belief that even public education should be "at its core a liberal arts education." His efforts brought City College financial stability, academic prestige, and visibility with the city (and a national champion football team in its division in 1994). A columnist at The San Francisco Examiner said, "Evan Dobelle may be the single best thing that has happened to City College--period. This town is lucky to have him."

At Trinity, Dobelle leads an institution he believes is poised to set the standard for excellence in liberal arts education while at the same time serving as a national model for linking higher education in innovative partnerships with corporate, cultural and government institutions. Under his leadership Trinity has embarked on a \$175 million neighborhood revitalization initiative in an collaboration among the College, three hospitals and Connecticut Public Television. The initiative, born at and led by Trinity, has drawn national attention and unprecedented local support.

Concurrently, the College is engaged in a \$55 million campus renewal plan, focused on making facilities-related investments in the context of a strategic campus master plan. Dobelle engaged the services of three internationally-known architectural and planning firms to work with Trinity in this endeavor. "We have an obligation, in building for the 21st century," says Dobelle, "to preserve and protect the best of the architectural legacy which is ours at Trinity. At the same time, in the context of Trinity's urban environs, we must strive through our campus master plan to better integrate the College with the physical and social fabric of our surroundings."

ailed as "a visionary college president," in 1996 Dobelle was named "Business Person of the Year" by the *Hartford Business Journal* for having taken "swift and decisive" action to connect Trinity and its future to the neighborhoods that surround the College's campus. The neighborhood revitalization initiative conceived by Dobelle and spearheaded by Trinity received page-one coverage in *The New York Times* in 1997. The article described in great depth and detail Dobelle's "grand vision for the liberal arts college in urban America" and lauded him for setting out "to restore his community to health and his institution to preeminence."

During the first two years of Dobelle's presidency, the College has raised \$30 million and surged past the three-quarter mark in Trinity's \$100-million capital campaign. Total applications for admission to Trinity have increased 34% (and early decision applications by 61%) over that same period. In the past year alone, Trinity's overall acceptance rate -- an indication of a college's selectivity -- improved significantly, from 57 percent to 42 percent. In 1997, minority student enrollments were up by over 80% relative to 1996, and the average combined SAT score (1248) for the entire enrolling class also reflected improvement relative to the prior year's results.

"We are a college that is on the move," asserts Dobelle. "Our challenge is to maintain the momentum, sustain what already is great about Trinity, and create opportunities to differentiate ourselves in new and imaginative ways. We must move carefully yet boldly and deliberately in directions and toward goals that, when reached, will ensure our position among the nation's very best colleges." In 1997, Dobelle launched a comprehensive strategic planning effort at Trinity and, more significantly, established a process for strategic planning at the College -- one which promotes an important new partnership between the academic and administrative realms and affords Trinity's faculty an unprecedented opportunity to be involved centrally in overall planning for the College's future.

"Trinity will never abandon its commitment to the liberal arts -- that's fundamental," he says. "This is a superb college. The challenge is to ensure that Trinity's quality is broadly recognized and appreciated." He believes Trinity is unquestionably the best choice for outstanding students who want an incomparable liberal arts education and who would like to take advantage of the diverse and exciting opportunities available in a city. "Most of our students will spend their lives living and working in cities. At Trinity they are able to come to terms with both the opportunities and challenges of modern American city life," he says. "Our graduates leave Trinity prepared for the rigors of the 'real world.'"

EDITH (KIT) DOBELLE

133 Vernon Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
(860) 297-5105

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

1982-1987

**Berkshire Community College
Humanities, Science and Engineering
Division Chair (1985-1987)**

Responsible for faculty hiring, performance evaluation, divisional budgeting, and long range educational planning. Wrote program brochures.

Director of Community Relations (1983)

Acted as College liaison with the external media, government agencies, legislative delegation, neighborhood groups, foundations, not-for profit entities and other educational and community institutions. Oversaw production of College publications.

Government Instructor (1982-85)

Taught a variety of government courses including: *The United States Presidency, United States Government and Comparative World Governments.*

1979-1980

**Office of First Lady of the United States
*Chief of Staff to Rosalynn Carter***

Responsible for assisting the First Lady with wide range of domestic and international programs. Supervised a staff of 20 individuals responsible for press relations, travel, White House functions, correspondence and appointments.

1978-1979

**Office of the President of the United States
*United States Chief of Protocol***

Responsible for the arrangement of visits of Heads of State, official delegations abroad, management of Blair House, liaison with the diplomatic community, protocol aspects of Presidential and First Lady travel abroad, and social functions in the State Department. Directed staff of 54.

- 1971-1973 **Massachusetts State Department of Education**
Grants Administrator
 Monitored the financing and administration of federal grants to the state aimed at providing equal access and promoting diversity in the Boston Public Schools.
- 1969-1970 **Contemporary University, a Ford Foundation**
Grant - Deputy Director
 Managed a collaboration between the former Federal City College (University of District of Columbia), University of South Carolina and the University of Massachusetts to improve the retention of minority students. Wrote program materials and reports.
- 1967-1968 **University of Massachusetts, School of Education**
Staff Assistant to the Dean of Academic Affairs
 Arranged faculty development conferences. Wrote and produced program brochures.
- 1966-1967 **Office of Massachusetts Governor John Volpe**
Staff Assistant to Governor Volpe
 Drafted correspondence on varying issues and served as ombudsman for the Executive Office. Also served as Press Secretary for the Governor's wife during re-election campaign.
- 1965 **Crawley-Pickard Advertising and Public Relations**
Public Relations Assistant
 Coordinated production of printed materials, arranged meetings, and worked with the press.

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCES

- 1995 - Present **Hartford, Connecticut - Member, Board of Directors**
 The Old State House, The World Affairs Council, The Trinity College Child Care Center
- Member
 White House Commission on Presidential Scholars
- 1992-1995 **City of San Francisco - Deputy Chief of Protocol**
 Serves as San Francisco's liaison with its 64 consul generals and represents The City at their functions and celebrations.
- Former Community Service Board Memberships:**
 United Way, Hospice, Boys and Girls Clubs, The Center for Families and Children, League of Women Voters, and The Multiple Sclerosis Society, Food Runners

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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]

[001]

EDUCATION

University of Massachusetts - B.A. Education
North Adams State College - L.L.D. - Honorary

PERSONAL

Spouse: Evan Dobelle (m. 6-7-70)
One son: Harry (b)(6)

For Hillary Clinton

You have known Evan and Kit Dobelle for almost 30 years, when you were at Wellesley and he was personal secretary to Governor John Volpe and she for Mrs. Jenny Volpe. Evan later was Executive Assistant to U. S. Senator Edward Brooke.

Evan served as twice elected Mayor of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was Commissioner of Environmental Management for Massachusetts and went to Washington with President Carter as Chief of Protocol, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and Finance Chair of the 1980 Campaign. Kit succeeded Evan as Chief of Protocol and then served as Rosalyn's Chief of Staff.

After 1980, Evan went back to school for 6 years and earned a BA, M.ED., and EdD at UMASS-Amherst and an MPA at Harvard while Kit taught political science at Berkshire Community College.

In 1987, he was selected President of Middlesex (MA) Community College; 1990 as Chancellor of City College of San Francisco and since 1995 at Trinity College.

They have one son, Harry (age 10) and have been married 28 years. They have not

wanted to go to Washington regardless of their early support. Old friends like Dick Riley put Kit on The White House Commission on Presidential Scholars and John Dalton asked Evan to be on the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey.

Jim King is Evan's Presidential Fellow for the next several years.

The neighborhood revitalization undertaken by Evan is a national model equally supported non-partisanly by Governor Rowland and Congresswoman Kennelly. It is to the core your village raising a child.

Trinity was founded in 1823. It is a co-educational non-sectarian institution, although it was started as a break-off from Yale by Episcopal faculty concerned about discrimination by the Congregationalist Church.

Trinity's alumni run the political gamut from Edward Albee '50 to George Will '62.

You have seen the Dobelle's in San Francisco, Chicago, Baltimore, and the White House several times these past five years.

List:

Dick Huber - CEO of Aetna
Delores Cross - GE Fund
Jennifer Lockhardt - GE Fund
Evan S. Dobelle - President
Kit Dobelle - President's Wife
Harry Dobelle - President's Son
Mally Cox-Chapman - friend of president
Don McLagan - member of board of trustees and president of Desktop Data
Marnie McLagan - daughter
Mari Mullen - former staff to Michael Dukakis
Jim Mullen - VP of the college
Betsy Sloane - Director of Development
Phoebe Sloane - daughter
Mark Petty (husband of Marty Petty) - (his wife is publisher of Courant)
Lindsay Petty (daughter)
Bill Mahoney - Student Government President
Christina Palmese - Senior Class President
David Jewett - Junior Class President
Glenn Williams - Sophomore Class President
Matthew Albrecht - Freshman Class President
Lisa Harrison - Editor of school paper, The Tripod
Sarah Thornton - president of College Democrats
Dari Sylvester - President of College Republicans
Ben Foster - Trustee & Principal of Bloomfield High School
Walton Foster - wife
John B. Kennelly - son of Barbara Kennelly
Mrs. John M. Bailey - Barabara Kennelly's mother
Dee Topel
Carolyn Dodd
Guest Dodd
Tom Ritter

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON SPOTLIGHTS EARLY
LEARNING
AND HEALTHY CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

January 28, 1998

I believe the President's proposal will help us all move together in fulfilling our most important responsibility as individuals or as a nation --the care and nurturing of our children.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Announcement of Child Care Initiative, 1/7/98

Today, the First Lady travels to Hartford, Connecticut to discuss the President's historic child care initiative and to focus on early learning and development. Through a discussion with child care providers, experts, advocates and parents, the First Lady will highlight the importance of investing in early learning and the safety and quality of child care for our youngest children.

EARLY LEARNING IS CENTRAL TO THE PRESIDENT'S CHILD CARE INITIATIVE. Because children's experiences in the earliest years of life are central to healthy development, the President has proposed that we dramatically increase our investment in activities that promote early learning and improve the quality of child care in our country. Central to the President's child care initiative is the establishment of an Early Learning Fund to provide challenge grants to communities for programs that promote early learning and improve the quality and safety of child care for children aged five or under. The President has proposed an investment of \$3 billion over five years for this new effort. Activities supported through the Early Learning Fund include:

- providing basic training to child care providers (including first aid and CPR);
- connecting individual child care providers to centers for education and support;
- providing home visits and parent education;
- helping parents recognize high quality care through consumer education;
- assisting child care providers in meeting accreditation and licensing requirements;
- linking child care providers with health professionals, and supporting the inclusion of young children with special needs in quality child care settings; and
- reducing group sizes and child-to-staff ratios in child care.

CHILDREN'S EARLIEST YEARS OF LIFE ARE CENTRAL TO THEIR DEVELOPMENT. New scientific research shows that experiences after birth --particularly in the first three years of life --have a dramatic impact on brain development and learning. To highlight these findings, the President and Mrs. Clinton held *The White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning: What New Research on the Brain Tells Us About Our Youngest Children* in April, 1997. The conference pointed to the importance of children's earliest experiences in helping them get off to a strong and healthy start. In October, 1997, the President and Mrs. Clinton hosted *The White House Conference on Child Care* to examine the implications of the new research for child care. This conference underscored

the need to invest in improving child care quality and supporting parents --the very goals of the President's proposed Early Learning Fund.

LEARNING FROM NEW EFFORTS IN CONNECTICUT. Mrs. Clinton travels to Connecticut to learn about exciting developments in the area of early learning. Bipartisan legislation recently passed the Connecticut legislature to support and educate parents, improve the safety and quality of child care, and ensure that all children reach school ready to learn.

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

"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 announced an historic initiative to improve child care for America's working families. The initiative proposes \$21.7 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 \$5.2 billion over five years to increase tax credits for child care for three million families and provides a new tax credit for 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 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. The initiative will also improve coordination of federal after-school initiatives to help communities.

Child Care Block Grant Increase	\$7.5 billion over five years
Child and Dependent Tax Credit Reform	\$5.2 billion over five years
Tax Credit for Businesses	\$500 million over five years
After-School Program	\$800 million over five years
Early Learning Fund	\$3.0 billion over five years
Head Start Increase	\$3.8 billion over five years
Standards Enforcement Fund	\$500 million over five years
Child Care Provider Scholarship Fund	\$250 million over five years
Research and Evaluation Fund	\$150 million over five years
TOTAL:	\$21.7 billion over five years

*Biographical
Profile***DAVID E.A. CARSON**

Chief executive officer of People's Bank, David E. A. Carson is viewed as a leader, a challenger, a person who effects needed change. He is involved in many Connecticut civic, community and cultural endeavors. And People's Bank, the multi-service financial institution he heads, is recognized for its commitment not only to the financial needs of its publics, but to the broader spectrum of community life, public education and the arts.

Formerly the CEO of Middlesex Mutual Assurance, a property and casualty insurance company in Middletown, Conn., Carson joined People's in 1983. He is now president and trustee of People's Mutual Holdings and Chairman and CEO of its sole subsidiary, People's Bank, which has managed assets of more than \$10.1 billion. Carson is an immediate past chairman of America's Community Bankers and regularly adds his support on key bank industry legislative issues. He is also a director of the United Illuminating Company and American Skandia Trust. And he is a member of the Thrift Institutions Advisory Council, Federal Reserve System and of the Senior Advisory Council, The New England Banking Institute.

Public education is both a corporate and personal commitment. Carson is a trustee and former chairman of the board of Connecticut Public Broadcasting and past chairman of the Connecticut Business and Industry Association. He is also chairman of the Business Advisory Committee, Connecticut Commission on Children. He is the former chairman, Board of Trustees, Hartford Seminary. In the bank's headquarters city, Carson is chairman of the Bridgeport Public Education Fund, a founder of the Bridgeport Futures Initiative and trustee of a new state-of-the-art public magnet school in Bridgeport. The magnet school is part of a statewide demonstration to show how business can assist and support educational change.

People's Bank is a significant financial contributor to educational programs in Bridgeport and the state. The bank provides major support for educational programs on Connecticut Public Television. People's also funds an art and education series for children each year at the Bushnell (theater) and has been instrumental in bringing the Hartford Ballet to Bridgeport. People's Bank has, for the past ten years, sponsored and funded a calendar that features the artwork of disabled adults who work at the Kennedy Center in Bridgeport. The bank distributes the calendars at all its branches and hosts an annual reception where the original art is sold.

"A bank that makes a real commitment to a community can't do that with just bricks and mortar, but with what affects the lives of its people," says Carson. A strong supporter of "in kind" donations, he has performed roles in several Connecticut Ballet Theater productions in Stamford and New York. He has furlled sails from the highest yardarm of Bridgeport's famous HMS Rose and hugged boa constrictors at the Beardsley Zoo. He regularly reads to schoolchildren and is equally at home giving ecumenical sermons at local churches.

As a former insurance executive and actuary, Carson places tremendous focus on numbers and analysis, but he is also known as the catalyst for the vision that has taken People's Bank into a highly competitive position in Connecticut and beyond.

Founded in 1842 as a mutual savings bank and converted to stock form in 1988, People's is now the largest independent bank in Connecticut. People's offers a wide range of banking, fiduciary and financial services to corporate, individual and municipal customers. And in the highly competitive banking market of the 1990s, People's is widely recognized for its innovative concepts, including supermarket banking, PC banking and various online and video banking services. People's is also among the top25 national issuers of Visa and MasterCard.

Born in Birkenhead, England, Carson grew up in New York. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, School of Business Administration and received a Doctor of Laws Degree (honoris causa) from the University of New Haven and honorary degrees from the University of Bridgeport and Sacred Heart University.

In 1996, Carson was asked to give the commencement address at two city universities. His messages at both these schools reflect his thought process. At the University of Bridgeport, Carson spoke of pride in graduating from a university in a city like Bridgeport with a rich heritage and a strong future. At Sacred Heart University in Fairfield, Carson's speech, "Days of Joy," focused on treasuring the experiences that really matter in life. And for this banking CEO, these experiences clearly extend beyond the executive office into the heart and soul of his community.

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Angela Crowley is an Associate Professor at Yale University School of Nursing, and practices as a Pediatric Nurse Practitioner in Hamden, CT. For more than ten years she has focused her scholarly work, research, and community and professional activities on promoting health in child care and linking child care providers with health professionals. She was one of the founders of the Child Care Coalition of South Central Connecticut, which for six years offered health and developmental workshops for child care providers. Ms. Crowley is a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics Child Care Committee on both the state and national level. She is also Co-Chair of the NAPNAP (National Association of Pediatric Nurse Associates and Practitioners) Child Care Special Interest Group, which recently launched a nationwide campaign urging all pediatric nurse practitioners to "Adopt-a-Child-Care Program" for health consultation. Ms. Crowley is a health consultant to the Maternal Child Health Bureau grant, *Healthy Child Care CT*, and she is currently a doctoral candidate at the University of CT, School of Family Studies, where she is completing a dissertation which explored child care directors' and health consultants' perceptions of health consultation.

Lisa Edmonds

Lisa Edmonds lives in Suffolk, Connecticut with her husband Kevin and their two daughters: Whitney, who is nine years old, and Myra, who is three years old. She works at Parkville Elementary School in Hartford and her husband is an insurance broker.

Both Ms. Edmond's children were born premature due to her toxemia. For her younger daughter, she had to stay at home with her to nurse her back to health. At the end of her child's first year, she returned to work and was very concerned about the quality care. She examined many facilities and settled on the Women's League Child Care Center, the oldest child care facility in Connecticut, because she was confident that they would provide quality care to her child. The Women's League Center has a nurse and a social worker on site, both of which has been a great comfort to Ms. Edmonds.

Pamela P. Ryder
Biographical Information

Pam Ryder has worked at the Mother Goose Child Care Center for nine years, where she has been a care giver for two-year olds. She recently received the Quality Child Care Teacher Award from the Hartford Child Care Collaborative. The award recognized the relationship between the child and the teacher as the single most important factor for the development of children in child care settings. She is now assisting the Mother Goose Child Care Center in the re-accreditation process.

Biography of Joyce A. Thomas
Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services¹

Joyce A. Thomas is the Commissioner of the State of Connecticut's Department of Social Services. Appointed by Governor John G. Rowland in January, 1995 and confirmed by the Connecticut General Assembly, Thomas directs one of the state's largest administrative agencies, overseeing an annual budget of over \$3 billion and some 2,000 employees. The department administers programs that provide public assistance, medical assistance, food stamps, job-training and personal development, rental assistance, heating assistance, child-support enforcement, and child care, as well as services for those who are elderly or disabled.

Before her appointment as commissioner, Thomas served as the Regional Administrator for the Department of Social Services in the department's southwestern region. She also managed the \$6 million, six-year welfare-to-work Bridgeport Jobs Program, which received national, state, and local recognition. It was the focus of "Lost in America: The New Poor," a public television documentary depicting that plight of poor women and children in the United States. In September, 1992, Ms. Thomas and the program also were featured on the *Phil Donahue Show*. In October, 1996, Ms. Thomas, along with 30 other social welfare leaders from around the world, participated in a symposium dedicated to "The Future of State Provisions for Welfare," held in Oxfordshire, Great Britain, sponsored by the Ditchley Foundations.

Ms. Thomas has developed particular sensitivity and expertise in re-engineering human services. Her experience and commitment are especially illustrated by the programmatic success of the Department of Social Services. The state's welfare-to-work program known as *Jobs First*, now appears to be one of the most successful in the nation. She instituted aggressive changes in the child-support system, so that in one year alone, an additional 32,000 delinquent parents were located, increasing collections by 16%. To cut down on fraud, duplication, and administrative costs in the welfare system, she instituted state-of-the-art digital imaging for recipients, and electronic benefit transfers. She reformed the standard fee-for-service Medicaid program into a managed-care program that continues to provide quality health services for women, men, and children.

Ms. Thomas is a committed and active volunteer. She is a member of the Board of Trustees for Connecticut Public Television, a member of Jack and Jill of America, and a member of Delta Sigma Theta. She also has served on the boards of numerous state and local organizations, including the YWCA, the Food Bank, the United Way, and Milford Mental Health and Family Services. A graduate of the University of Northern Iowa, Ms. Thomas was awarded a B.A. in Social Work, and an M.A. in Counseling, with a minor in Spanish. She is married and has one daughter.

¹ June 1, 1997.

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EDWARD ZIGLER_**BIOGRAPHY**

Edward Zigler received a B.S. at the University of Missouri at Kansas City and obtained his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Texas at Austin in 1958. He taught at the University of Missouri at Columbia for one year before coming to Yale University in 1959.

Professor Zigler was a member of the National Planning and Steering Committee of both Project Head Start and Project Follow Through. In 1970, he was named by President Nixon to become the first Director of the Office of Child Development (now the Administration on Children, Youth and Families) and Chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau. While in Washington, Dr. Zigler was responsible for administering the nation's Head Start program. As Director of OCD, he led the efforts in conceptualizing and mounting such innovative programs as Health Start, Home Start, Education for Parenthood, the Child Development Associate Program, and the Child and Family Resource Program.

Upon leaving government, Dr. Zigler continued to assist policy makers by serving on the President's Committee on Mental Retardation and, at President Ford's request, chairing the Vietnamese Children's Resettlement Advisory Group. In 1980 Zigler was called upon by President Carter to chair the Fifteenth Anniversary Head Start Committee, a body charged with plotting the future course of this major intervention program. Recently he was a member of the Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion and of the planning committee for the Early Head Start program for families and children ages zero to three.

Professor Zigler has served as a special consultant to numerous Cabinet rank officers and private foundations. He also appears with regularity as an expert witness before many Congressional committees, and is frequently called upon by the media to comment on social policy issues concerning our nation's children and families.

At Yale, Professor Zigler directs a distinguished laboratory engaged in a variety

Zigler Bio (con't)**-2-**

of basic and applied studies of child development and family functioning. His scholarly work cuts across the fields of mental retardation, psychopathology, intervention programs for economically disadvantaged children, and the effects of out-of-home care on the children of working parents. He headed a national committee of distinguished Americans charged with examining the possibility of making infant care leaves a reality in America, work that inspired the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

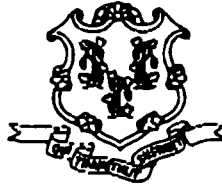
Professor Zigler is the author or editor of 25 books and has produced over 500 scholarly articles. He is a member of the editorial boards of 8 professional journals.

Dr. Zigler has received numerous honors, including the Harold W. McGraw, Jr. Prize in Education and awards from the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation, the American Psychological Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Association for Retarded Citizens, the American Association on Mental Deficiency, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the National Head Start Association, and the American Orthopsychiatric Association, where he was the 1993-94 President.

Professor Zigler is currently Sterling Professor of Psychology at Yale University, where he is also director of the Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy. He is the Head of the Psychology Section of Yale's Child Study Center.

State of Connecticut

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



COMMISSION ON CHILDREN

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Brief Biography Elaine Zimmerman

Elaine Zimmerman is the Executive Director of the Connecticut Commission on Children. In this office she reviews children's policy and programs and reports to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches on recommendations in children's legislation. Ms. Zimmerman staffs a Business Advisory of twenty four corporate presidents, and manages a Parent Leadership Institute to help parents become active leaders for children in the state.

Ms. Zimmerman co-designed Connecticut's School Readiness Campaign, which involves business, parents, the legislature, and early childhood educators. It has become a state model of policy and public education for young children and their families to attain the first National Education Goal with five component parts: 1) model state policy; 2) upbeat public education; 3) community capacity building; 4) business leadership linking child development and economic development; and 5) parent leadership. Ms. Zimmerman recently launched a state outreach effort for the public to discuss the block grants and their impact on readiness. She is coordinating a service integration project to look at children's policy and decategorization under the block grants.

Previous to her employment with the Connecticut Legislature, Ms. Zimmerman was the Director of the California Legislature's Committee on the Changing Family. She organized a statewide effort on family policy which issued the first state family policy agenda focus on children, employment, caregiving and intergenerational policy. Ms. Zimmerman was also the Senior Consultant to the California Legislature's Assembly Human Services Committee, which reviews legislation in child care, human services, employment and training.

Known for her skills as an organizer and policy analyst, she organized the California Women's Economic Agenda Project, a statewide multi-racial effort promoting a mass constituency to reverse the feminization of poverty. The action and policy agendas of this effort led to several bills' passage in the Legislature as well as grassroots efforts to increase women's economic self sufficiency.

Ms. Zimmerman is the author of several articles on family and work, child development, parent leadership and community strengthening. She is utilized by states to design both policy and organizing strategies. The mother of two children, ages five and seven, she is a resident of Hamden, Connecticut.

Suggested Questions for the First Lady

January 28, 1998

Child Care Expert: Professor Ed Zigler, Yale University. Professor Zigler is a national expert on early learning and quality child care. He is currently Sterling Professor of Psychology at Yale University, where he is also director of the Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy. He will highlight the recent brain research on the importance of experiences in the earliest years of a child's life and the connection between quality child care and children's development.

Suggested Question: You've talked about the importance of quality child care for children's healthy development. What are the elements of quality?

Parent: Lisa Edmonds. Ms. Edmonds and her husband have two daughters, a three year old and a nine year old. When her second daughter was born premature, Ms. Edmonds decided to stay at home with her for the first year. At the end of the year, Ms. Edmonds returned to work and was very concerned about the quality of child care her daughter would receive. After a careful search, she chose the Women's League Child Care Center (the oldest child care facility in Connecticut) which has both a nurse and a social worker on site. Ms. Edmonds will discuss her initial worries about child care and her views about how quality child care has helped her daughter.

Suggested Question: What advice can you give to other parents who are looking for the right child care setting for their children?

Provider: Pam Ryder. Ms. Ryder has cared for two year olds at the Mother Goose Child Care Center for nine years. She is one of four child care providers who recently received the Hartford Child Care Collaborative's Quality Child Care Award. (She was recognized for her work with infants and toddlers.) Ms. Ryder will discuss what she sees as the important elements of quality child care for young children.

Suggested Question: You talked about how you work with parents to assure that their children are thriving. Can you tell us more about your relationship with the parents of the children you care for?

Government: Joyce Thomas, Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services. Appointed by Governor John Rowland in January 1995, Joyce Thomas is the Commissioner of the State of Connecticut's Department of Social Services. The Department of Social Services administers public assistance, medical assistance, food stamps, job-training, child support enforcement, and child care, among other services. Ms. Thomas will discuss why government should address

early learning and will describe Connecticut's recently enacted School Readiness Legislation, which will support and educate parents, improve the safety and quality of child care, and ensure that all children reach school ready to learn.

Suggested Question: I understand that you have been involved in employment and job training for many years. Would you talk more about how safe, quality child care can both help parents work and children thrive?

Health Professional: **Angela Crowley, Professor, Yale University School of Nursing.** Ms. Crowley is an Associate Professor at Yale University School of Nursing, and practices as a Pediatric Nurse Practitioner in Hamden, Connecticut. She has focused her scholarly work, research and professional activities on promoting health in child care and linking child care providers with health professionals. She will address the role that health care professionals can play in ensuring that child care is healthy, safe, and developmentally appropriate for young children.

Suggested Question: How can we best build connections between health professionals and child care providers, particularly those providers who care for children in their homes?

Educator: **Dr. Eddie Davis, Superintendent, Manchester Public Schools.** Dr. Davis is the Superintendent of the Manchester Public Schools and was formerly Superintendent of the Hartford Public Schools. He is currently working on a "community collaborative" in Manchester to improve early learning and ensure that children are ready to learn when they enter school. This collaborative is one of a number of local partnerships created by the School Readiness Legislation recently enacted in Connecticut. Dr. Davis will discuss the connection between early learning and school readiness.

Suggested Question: You noted that you have worked extensively on what you refer to as community collaboratives. Why do you think that these local partnerships are important?

Business Leader/Civic Leader: **David Carson, CEO, People's Bank.** Mr. Carson is the Chief Executive Officer of People's Bank and has been active in the statewide effort to improve child care. Specifically, he was a key supporter of the state's recent early childhood legislation. He will address the connection between quality early learning and workforce productivity and the role of the business community in child care and early childhood development.

Suggested Question: Can you tell us why you got involved in early learning and school readiness? Why should other business leaders be interested in these issues?

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR TRINITY COLLEGE
JANUARY 28, 1998

- I'm so pleased to be with you today to talk about one of the most important issues facing parents and our nation -- and that's how we care for our children, especially in their earliest and most critical years. I can think of no better place to have this conversation: Congresswoman Kennelly has done so much lift up the lives of our children. And so many of you in this room -- and across Connecticut -- have come together across political lines to ensure that children in this state get the safe, quality care that all of our children deserve.
- We now know that the care children get in their early years affects how well they will learn and grow for a lifetime. And that includes the quality of their child care. Quality counts. And good child care can be good for children. Tragically, too many parents today are making one of the most important decisions of their lives with too little information, too few choices and too many worries. And too many children are in mediocre, even poor, care that is jeopardizing their health and their futures.
- Yesterday, in his State of the Union address, the President discussed his plan to dedicate \$21 billion to give working parents more peace of mind, and their children safe places to play and grow. This is the largest investment in child care in our nation's history.
- One part of his plan, The Early Learning Fund, builds on many of the activities you have underway here. It will support community efforts like your local collaboratives to invest in home visits and parent education; focus on training child care providers; and encourage links between child care providers and health care professionals. As we begin our work to pass this important child care legislation, I look forward to hearing more about your innovative programs in Hartford and across the state.