

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Valora Washington to Noa Meyer et al. re: SSN [partial] (1 page)	10/21/1997	P6/b(6)
002. fax	Barbara Norcia to Noa Meyer re: SNN and DOB [partial] (1 page)	10/17/1997	P6/b(6)
003a. fax	Barb Callahan to Noa Meyer re: DOB and SSN [partial] (1 page)	10/17/1997	P6/b(6)
003b. bio	re: John Meyer [partial] (1 page)	10/14/1997	P6/b(6)
004. paper	re: personal (1 page)	10/16/1997	P6/b(6)
005. resume	re: Susan Aronson [partial] (1 page)	10/13/1997	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Shirley Sagawa
OA/Box Number: 23242

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Care Conference [Folder 1] [1]

2013-0124-S

rc1164

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

White House Conference on Child Care

October 23, 1997

Panelist Information

Michelle Seligson
Wellesley College
Center for Research on Women
School Age Child Care Project
106 Central Street
Wellesley, MA 02181
(617) 283-2547

Doug Price
President
First Bank of Colorado
10403 West Colfax
Lakewood, CO 80215
(303) 235-1100

Susan Aronson, MD
American Academy of Pediatrics
605 Moreno Road
Narberth, PA 19072-1618
(610) 664-3923

Valora Washington
Program Officer
W.K. Kellogg Foundation
1 East Michigan Street
Battle Creek, MI 49017
(616) 968-1611

Ellen Galinsky
President
Families and Work Institute
330 Seventh Avenue
14th Floor
New York, NY 10001
(212) 465-2044

Patti Siegel
California Child Care Resource and Referral
111 New Montgomery Street
7th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 882-0234

Beatriz Otero
Calvary Bilingual Multicultural Learning Center
1420 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 332-4200

Kathryn Carliner
Golin/Harris Communications
405 Lexington Avenue
16th Floor
New York, NY 10017
(212) 309-0654

Jane Maroney
Delaware State Representative
4605 Concord Turnpike
Wilmington, DE 19803
(302) 478-2672

Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.
Executive Mansion
200 North Blount Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-1093

Contact: Sean Walsh: (919) 733-5612
Anita Berry: (919) 733-2334

Major General John G. Meyer
Chief of Public Affairs
1500 Army Pentagon
Room 2E636
Washington, DC 20310-1500

Lt. Col Sharon Dunbar: (703) 697-1163
Linda Smith: (703) 696-5733

Bishop Joseph M. Sullivan
Catholic Charities of Brooklyn
191 Joralemen Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201
(718) 722-6080

John Sweeney
President
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Liz: (202) 637-5221

Cabinet Members

Secretary Rubin, Department of Treasury
Secretary Shalala, Department of Health and Human Services
Secretary Riley, Department of Education

Calvary Bilingual Multicultural Learning Center
1420 Columbia Rd., NW
Washington, D C 20009
Tel. (202) 332-4200 Fax (202) 745-2562

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Date: 10/22/97

To: Noa Meyer

From: Beatriz Otero

Organization: Office of the First Lady

Telephone: 202-456-2787

Fax Number: 202-456-6244

Number of pages including this cover sheet 2

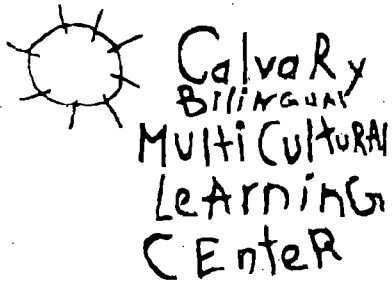
COMMENTS: Noa - Here is my bio for tomorrow
Will send my outline soon - BB



SUPPORT
CALVARY BILINGUAL MULTICULTURAL
LEARNING CENTER
BY DESIGNATING # 8123
ON YOUR COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN
CONTRIBUTION



The information contained in this facsimile message is intended only for the use to whom it is addressed and may contain information that is privileged and confidential. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communications strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately @ (202) 332-4200. Thank you.



SUPPORT CALVARY BILINGUAL MULTICULTURAL
LEARNING CENTER
BY DESIGNATING # 8123
ON YOUR COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN
CONTRIBUTION

1420 Columbia Road, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20009 • 202-332-4200 • Fax 202-745-2562

Beatriz Otero

A 37-year resident of the District of Columbia, educator Beatriz Otero has over twenty years of experience designing and implementing community-based bilingual multicultural programs. She is Founder and Executive Director of Calvary Bilingual Multicultural Learning Center, a child development, family centered organization that provides early childhood and school aged care to some 220 children ages 2-14. Located in the Columbia Heights neighborhood, the Center's facility was donated in 1995 by Bell Atlantic, Washington, D.C. Ms. Otero has served as Program Director for Early Childhood Programs at the Spanish Education Development (SED) Center and taught kindergarten in the D.C. Public Schools. A 1974 graduate in Education from the University of Maryland, Ms. Otero has taught at American University and the University of the District of Columbia. She has received numerous awards including the Betty Whaley Leadership Service Award from Leadership Washington and the Pioneer in Bilingual Education Award from the National Association on Bilingual Education. She serves as a member of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Early Childhood Education and the Civic Council of D.C. Agenda, and is co-chair of the Columbia Heights-Shaw Family Support Collaborative. A native of Bolivia, South America, Ms. Otero is the mother of three children.



4 pages

To: Noa Meyer
From: Fern Tiger for Patty Siegel
Date: October 21, 1997

Following is Patty Siegel's outline for the Panel Presentation of October 23rd. If you have any problems receiving this fax please contact me directly at (510)763-3867.



Outline: Panel Presentation / October 23, 1997: White House Conference on Child Care

1. Thank you, Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton... etc.
2. Brief introduction to the world of R&R... from the front lines of child care which are really the phone lines at the more than 600 resource and referral agencies across the country where thousands of counselors talk daily with more than one and a half million parents looking for child care and where resource and referral staff provided training to nearly 350,000 child care providers in the past year ...

Child Care R&Rs have 4 important responsibilities:

- The heart of our work is to help families find and choose the child care that best meets their particular and unique needs;
- In order to make these connections we have to identify and track the supply of all licensed child care in our communities;
- And because that supply is often unavailable or inadequate we work to build and sustain the supply to ensure that good, safe, quality care is available for parents when they need it, where they need it, and at prices they can afford;
- And to inform the broad community about the importance of good child care and how it impacts the world of work, education, health care, and family life...

As you can imagine these are difficult tasks and responsibilities that we take very seriously...

3. What we hear on these phone lines... from providers in centers, in family child care homes, in schools... is...
 - Enormous frustration
 - Child care isn't working ...
 - it's not available;
 - it's not affordable;
 - and.. it's not as good as it should be...
4. Let me first tell you what we hear from parents (my emphasis is California where more than 10% of all of the children of America live...but the stories are similar across the country...)
 - The frustration is at all income levels; (I'll focus on where majority of calls come from - from new parents with babies.. very young children under 2)

- Consider the stress of a parent about to re-enter the workplace .. It's a stressful transition ... but that stress is amplified by the reality of just how difficult it is to find child care for that baby.
 - And that reality is that 2/3 of all child care in California is in centers and only 4% of center spaces are for babies and children under two;
 - If you ever wanted to create an instant community... just bring together a sampling of parents like the ones I've spoken to during the past 24 hours as I traveled from California to D.C. ... the stories they've shared..a flight attendant, a waitress at the conference center, a taxidriver, and an engineer who commiserated with me as we shared seats on the five hour flight... these parents from across all income levels are instantly united in a great family of concern as they face the daunting challenge of finding quality care for their babies and children.
 - Each in this small sampling makes incredible sacrifices and amazingly complicated arrangements in order to hold a job and raise their children.
5. Imagine the plight of the flight attendant when her work schedule rotates and she needs care for her child through the night, or when her flight is delayed and she unexpectedly needs extended emergency care. Imagine the dilemma of the waitress whose salary barely exceeds minimum wage ... a salary of about \$11,000 and whose workday begins at 11 a.m. and ends after 7 p.m.... Imagine how much more complex the plight of the engineer would be if his 2-year-old happened to be blind or deaf or have cerebral palsy. Imagine how any of these added issues would impact your need for child care and the range of options available...

But I have to tell you it's not just the capacity challenge that worries parents. Everyday we hear from parents who know what they want and what's good for their children. They want care givers who know and understand how children grow and learn and caregivers who can provide a stimulating, safe and nurturing environment. But because our child care system in this country has been patched together without the forethought and mindfulness that today's conference begins to generate, good child care with health and safety protections, trained staff and stimulating environments, is hard to find.

- But of all of the frustrations parents face, the inability to find care that is affordable is the most daunting and most frightening ... because this impacts a parent's ability to join the workforce... And for those earning minimum wage and those who have struggled to maintain economic independence in low wage positions, the choices are few....
 - Sadly, the choices of these families are dictated too often by what they can afford, not by what's best for their children.
 - Consider the facts: a single mother in California, working full time at minimum wage will need to use 68% of her income for child care in a licensed center.. If she qualifies for state or federal child care assistance in California and many other states the waiting list could take more than 2 years...
6. But the frustrations are not only from parents... Providers are barely able to make ends meet on their salaries which average less than \$7/hour (making it near impossible to afford care

themselves...) Most providers have no benefits; they don't get paid vacations and they don't get sick leave...

7. Still good providers can't afford to remain in these jobs... if this room was filled today with teachers, child care providers, and center directors...and we reconvened this meeting one year from now, half of the room would be empty.
 - This workforce of dedicated individuals...love their jobs; eager for training... committed to children...but they cannot afford to keep these low-paying jobs...
 - Challenge is not just how to create quality care that is affordable... the challenge is also to find resources to pay for the people to do this job and to honor them as doing important work that supports families, children, and the businesses of America...

8. Closing...

In the face of these formidable challenges... today's conference is a welcome beginning... We who are on the front lines of the crisis, applaud you for hearing the issue and for making it a priority... And we are anxious to report back to the parents and providers who we connect to about the progress and hope from today's new beginnings for improving child care in America.

As we bring this critical issue for families to the forefront of national attention, I urge you to remember that the problem is all around us.. but it's often private, unknown, and unseen

(Close with patchwork quilt metaphor and ... the need to create an infrastructure and expanded resources for delivering quality child care services)

The Most Reverend Joseph M. Sullivan, DD, MSW, MPA

1961 - appointed Assistant Director of Child Welfare in Catholic Charities Diocese of Brooklyn

1965 - Director of Child Care

Responsible for coordination of ten child caring agencies providing foster care services (9 - 10,000 children) adoption, neighborhood based services, foster family care services, residential treatment centers. These agencies also serve a large number of disabled and mentally retarded children.

1967 - Initiated development of day care and headstart programs in Brooklyn and Queens. Today, Catholic Charities operates eighteen day care and headstart programs with public funds and operates a Monstessori day care program for employees of Chase Manhattan Bank and children in the community with private funds.

10/21/97

Mr. Doug Price. President, FirstBank of Colorado, and Chair, Colorado Business Commission.

As chairman of Governor Roy Romer's Colorado Business Commission on Child Care Financing, Mr. Price is leading Colorado's effort to examine the needs of working parents and their children. The Commission has promoted business awareness through statewide meetings with corporate executives and the Governor, to discuss the economic and social benefits of employers creating parent friendly work places. He also serves as President of the Food Bank of the Rockies, a non-profit food distribution agency in Colorado, which annually handles over 10 million pounds of donated food and provides an estimated 700,000 meals each month. He serves as chairman of the Center City Housing Council of the Downtown Denver Partnership.

Doug Price is the president of FirstBank of Colorado. It is the lead bank of the 24 subsidiary banks of FirstBank Holding Company of Colorado, the state's largest locally owned bank.

On social issues, Doug has focused his efforts on making life better for children and families, particularly in the areas of housing and nutrition. Doug is chairman of the Colorado Business Commission on Child Care Financing, a group appointed by Governor Roy Romer to examine the needs of working parents and their children.

A 1978 graduate of the University of Colorado, Doug has long been involved in the President's Leadership Class at the university, first as a participant and later as a trustee. He currently serves as president of the Food Bank of the Rockies, the premier non-profit food distribution agency in Colorado. Each year, it handles over 10 million pounds of food, providing an estimated 700,000 meals each month. Doug also serves as Chairman of the Center City Housing Council of the Downtown Denver Partnership.

He is grateful to be part of a company that encourages its employees to get involved in their communities and take the time to care.

I. Intro - Ordinary Guy

White middle-class, middle-aged bank president, raised by a career military officer and a stay-at-home mom whose children have never seen the inside of a child care center.

1. My involvement

A. Governor Romer asked me to chair Colorado's Business Commission on Child Care Financing

- 1) Designed to re-engineer child care and its financing mechanisms.

B. Macedonia Baptist Church - Patriotism challenged

- 1) Quote Reverend Alan Boesak formerly of ANC in South Africa.
 - a. Greatness of a nation is no longer measured by the size and strength of its arsenal.
 - b. Greatness of a nation is measured by the future it provides its children.
 - c. Now that I live in America and see how you treat your children, I fear that you have strayed from the path that led to your greatness.
 - d. Fortunately the grace of God does not fall like rain from the sky; instead, it manifests itself in the actions of ordinary people.

II. So just what did Reverend Boesak mean?

A. If you are over 40, please raise your hand.

- 1) 10 - maybe 15% sat down.
- 2) Asked in San Diego of group of high school kids. 8 out of 10 sat down.
- 3) It wasn't until then that it became apparent that the neighborhood in the rearview mirror I left behind in the morning as I went to work had changed. I had been seeing the neighborhood I was born into in 1956, not the neighborhood my children were being raised in, in 1997.
- 4) As a white, middle-aged, middle-class man, I was making decisions that affected my employees' children and my own children, predicated on my own experiences as a child and not based upon the reality of today.

III. How has that world changed and what is the impact?

- A. 14% of women with children under 6 were in the work force in 1950.
- B. Today, that number is 60%.
- C. 31% of children are born out-of-wedlock.
- D. 40% of all kids wake up each morning in a home without a father.

IV. What are we doing each morning with our children?

- A. We turn them over to an industry where...
 - 1) The average wage is \$6.00 per hour yet average profit is < 2%.
 - 2) Their primary caregiver is likely to change more than twice per year.
 - 3) 60% of care is developmentally neutral. 20% negative or unsafe.
 - 4) With 60% of all young children in child care and 80% receiving developmentally neutral or negative care, nearly 50% of all our children arrive at kindergarten with a meager developmental background and questionable preparation to learn.
- B. So here you have it, we have seen the most profound demographic change in the history of our union and not a single institution - not schools, not government, not employment, not even the family - have been re-engineered to accommodate the effects of maternal work force participation. Our collective response has been to remand our children to care each day that is qualitatively suspect and financially nonsensical.

- V. In Colorado, we have grown to understand that absent, systemic change, the concept of affordable, quality care, is an oxymoron. As a result, this past Columbus Day we began our own journey of discovery known as the Educare Colorado Initiative. Funded by Colorado's business and foundation communities and overseen by business, civic and government leaders, this initiative is designed to emerge with a comprehensive, integrated, strategic, business plan to facilitate the formation of a functioning statewide child care system, not just for children on welfare but for children in all care.

This effort is begun with a one sentence vision and four guiding principles:

The Educare vision, building on past experience proposes to create a fully funded; child-centered; parentally involved; permanently sustainable; high quality; universal early care system, that is appropriately monitored and evaluated.

These are the four guiding principles we propose for your consideration. We think that the combined impact of these principles establishes Educare's agenda and advances the vision described earlier.

Principle #1: The system designed must be more than a traditional plan. It must include commitments that will assure its full implementation. While we must implement something of this scale in stages, our focus will be to create a full-scale effort over a defined period of time.

Principle #2: Educare is taking advantage of this moment in time that is characterized by an unprecedented confluence of events and conditions, namely:

- Welfare Reform;
- A Healthy Economy;
- Devolution of Government; and,
- Increasing public awareness of the importance of quality care in the earliest years.

Principle #3: Our goal is to develop a multimodal/delivery system governed by market forces. Educare's purpose is not to compete with or undercut existing early care initiatives. We propose, rather to explore how to combine existing and newly developed initiatives and funding sources in a manner that preserves what is currently working, and builds on that to a point that meets the elements of the vision: full funding; child-centered; parental involvement; sustainable; high quality; universal; systemic; monitored and evaluated.

Principle #4: With regard to the existing initiatives and programs. Educare should provide a way for them to connect with each other to create more of a system. From that point forward, all additions, increments, and enhancements will be made within that system. That system will begin with investments that create the social, physical and financial infrastructure that has long been missing. The infrastructure should include elements of quality service, from training workers to adequately compensating them. That infrastructure should include the education of parents to correct problems they have in knowing how to identify quality early care; a key finding in the "Cost, Quality" study. Educare should then assure parents and providers that parents will have the opportunity to choose care for their children, and, when the parents select quality, that decision will be supported by financial incentives that incrementally reward those who choose to use this system for the primary purpose of Educare, (to quote Ed Zigler) "the delivery to school of a capable child ready to learn."

(Call to action, yet to be written)

ARTHUR ANDERSEN

ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO SC

Facsimile

Denver

Privileged/Confidential Information may be contained in this facsimile and is intended only for the use of the addressee. If you are not the addressee, or person responsible for delivering it to the person addressed, you may not copy or deliver this to anyone else. If you receive this facsimile by mistake, please notify us immediately by telephone. Thank you.

1225 17TH Street Suite 3100
Denver, Colorado 80202-3341
303 295 1900 Telephone
303 291 9211 Facsimile

To (name) NOAH MEYER

From (name) DOUG PRICE

At (company) THE WHITE HOUSE

Office number (303) 291-9244

Facsimile number (202) 456-6244

Charge number _____

Date 10/20/97

No. of pages to follow 3

Priority: ☒ Immediate

☒ Normal

IF UNREADABLE OR INCOMPLETE PLEASE CALL

☐ Overnight

☐ Send with attached Distribution List

Subject/Special Instructions

Deliver to NOAH A.S.A.P.

Dong Phu



10403 WEST COLFAX AVENUE P.O. BOX 150097 LAKEWOOD, COLORADO 80215 303-232-2000

Date 10/14/97

To: Noah Smeeyen
Company: 18th Ade's office
Fax Number: (202) 456-6244
Phone Number: (202) 456-6244
From: Ellen Reed Direct line (303) 235-1121
Fax Line (303) 231-9530

Comments

Bio for Doug Price

We are sending a Cover Sheet plus 1 page(s).

CATHOLIC CHARITIES

191 JORALEMON STREET,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201

FAXDate: October 21, 1997Number of pages including cover sheet: 7

To:

Noa Meyer

White HousePhone: 202/456-2787Fax phone: 202/456-6244

CC:

From:

Baisy Apostol

for Bishop SullivanPhone: 718/722-6081Fax phone: (718) 722-6096

REMARKS:

☐ Urgent☐ For your review☐ Reply ASAP☐ Please comment

...per your request.

Sullivan

Please use text below to introduce Bishop Sullivan:

Bishop Sullivan is one of eleven children. He was ordained a priest for the Diocese of Brooklyn in 1956 and was assigned to a parish. In 1959 he was appointed to Catholic Charities. He worked in child welfare administration after graduate school from 1961 to 1968. He was appointed Executive Director of Catholic Charities in 1968 and served in that capacity till 1979.

He was ordained auxiliary bishop in Brooklyn in 1980 and appointed Vicar for Human Services. He serves on the Board of Catholic Charities and chair the Board of the Catholic Medical Center.

Bishop Sullivan holds the distinction of being elected as President of the Board of Catholic Charities USA and Chair of the Board of Catholic Health Association. He has served on the boards of numerous health and social service agencies. He has obtained masters degrees in Social Work and Public Administration and has been awarded four honorary graduate degrees, as well as honorary executive of

He has served on many governmental commissions and councils and has been honored by many organizations.

7/97

8/19/97

CURRICULUM VITAE
OF
MOST REVEREND JOSEPH M. SULLIVAN
191 JORALEMON STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201
(718) 722-6080

PRESENT POSITION

Regional Bishop of Brooklyn, March 25,
1991

Auxiliary Bishop - Diocese of Brooklyn,
November 1980

Episcopal Vicar for Human Services, Diocese
of Brooklyn, 1980

Executive Vice President of the Board of
Trustees of Catholic Charities, 1979-1992

Chairman of the Board, Catholic Medical
Center of Brooklyn & Queens, October 1968

Chairman; Executive Committee; Joint
Conference Committee; Planning Committee;
member of Finance Committee of Catholic
Medical Center

Chairman - Fidelis Care New York. 1997

PREVIOUS POSITION

Executive Director of Catholic Charities
Diocese of Brooklyn, 1968-1979

Director of Child Care, 1965-1968

Assistant Director of Child Care, 1961-
1965

EDUCATION

New York University - Masters Public Adm.,
1971

Fordham University - School of Social
Service - MSW Degree, 1961

Seminary of Immaculate Conception,
Huntington, New York - B.A., 1952

Most Rev. Joseph M. Sullivan - 2 -

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION
Church

National Conference of Catholic Bishops

U.S. Catholic Bishops' National Advisory Council (former)

United States Catholic Conference (USCC)

USCC - Former Chairman of Domestic Affairs Committee of Social Development and World Peace Commission, 1986-89

Member of Domestic Affairs - 1989 - 1993

USCC - Episcopal Liaison to Catholic Charities USA, 1981-1993

New York State Catholic Conference (NYSCC) Public Policy Committee

Health

Chairperson - Catholic Health Association (CHA) Board of Trustees, 1990-1991

Chairperson of CHA Long Term Care Task Force

Chairman of New York City Health Systems Agency, 1988-1989

Board Member of Catholic Health Association 1984-1992

Board Member of Sisters of Mercy Health System, 1991

Board of United Hospital Fund, 1992

Member of Steering Committee - Commission on Catholic Health Care Ministry

Board of St. Mary's Hospital

UHF Distribution Committee

New York State Council of Catholic Hospitals

Member of Health and Hospital Corp. City of New York, 1978-1983

Most Rev. Joseph M. Sullivan - 3 -

**BOARD/COMMITTEE
MEMBERSHIPS**

President of National Conference of
Catholic Charities 1973 - 1975

Independent Sector - Board Member

Welfare Research Inc. - Board Chairman

HeartShare Human Svcs. of NY - Board Member

Builders for Family and Youth of the
Diocese of Brooklyn, Inc. - Board Chairman

Progress for Peoples Development Corp. -
Board Member

Family Home Care Services - Board Chairman

Member, Governing Board - Hospital Trustees
of New York State

United Hospital Fund - re-elected member,
1991

Board of Directors - Fund for the City of
New York, 1979-1992; Chairman, Selection
Panel - Public Service Awards 1992

Victim Services Agency - Board Chairman

City Volunteer Corps - Board Member

Twentieth Century Fund Task Force on
Housing, 1990-1991

Vice President - Board of Directors -
Community Council of Greater New York,
1969-1987

America's Watch Committee - Middle East

Advisory Board - Columbia School of Social
Work

Member - New York Telephone Consumer
Advisory Council 1992

Fresh Start, Inc. - Board Member 1994

March of Dimes of Greater New York - Board
Member

Most Rev. Joseph M. Sullivan - 4 -

GOV'T APPOINTMENTS

Member of New York State's Council on
Fiscal and Economic Priorities -
Feb. 1984-91

Chairman of Mayor's Advisory Council on
Community Relations 1986-89

Chairman, (1990-93) National Volunteer
Service Corp.

Co-Chairman Governor's Voluntary Enterprise
Commission 1985-91

(New York City) Mayor's Commission on the
Year 2000

Member of NYC Charter Revision, 1989-1990

Census Count Committee NYC, 1989

NYS Schools & Business Alliance Mentoring
Committee

NYS Advisory Council - Department of Social
Services, 1976-198; Member, 1987-1992-Chair

NYC Commission on Homelessness, 1991

New York State Personnel Selection
Committee - Governor Cuomo

New York City Personnel Selection Committee
- Mayor Dinkins

HONORS & AWARDS

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane
Letters, Manhattan College (NY) May, 1994

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, Niagara
University, February, 1994

Honorary Doctorate of Laws - St. John's
University, New York, 1991

Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters- State
University of New York, 1990

American College of Healthcare Executives
Honorary Fellowship, July 1989

Most Rev. Joseph M. Sullivan

- 5 -

HONORS & AWARDS cont'd...

Catholic Charities - Ubi Caritas Award

Blanche Ittleson Award, Social Work, April 1971

St. Mary's Services - Humanitarian Award (1990)

Greater New York Hospital Association

Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center - 1993

Visiting Nurses Association of Brooklyn - 1992

Fordham School of Social Service Alumni Award

Spirit of Youth Award, Fr. Flanagan's Boys Town of New York, October 1994

Sister Mary Concilia Moran Award
- for (commitment to Catholic healthcare leadership) distinguished contributions to the advancement of the Catholic health ministry - June 4, 1995 (Minneapolis)

1995 Distinguished Trustee Award - United Hospital Fund, June 14, 1995, New York City

Bishop Joseph M. Sullivan. Vicar of Human Services, Brooklyn, NY.

Ordained as a priest for the Diocese of Brooklyn in 1956, Bishop Sullivan was appointed Assistant Director of Child Welfare in Catholic Charities Diocese of Brooklyn in 1961. Later as Director of Child Care of the Diocese he was responsible for coordinating ten child care agencies which provided foster care services for 9,000 to 10,000 children. These agencies handled adoption, foster family care services, and residential treatment centers. In 1967, Bishop Sullivan initiated the development of day care and headstart programs in Brooklyn and Queens. Catholic Charities currently operates eighteen day care and headstart programs with public funds and operates a Montessori day care program for children in the community and children of Chase Manhattan Bank employees through private funding.

(Add when he ~~was~~ appointed to his current position)



FAX TRANSMISSION

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Secretary

DATE: 10/21/97
TO: Jen Klein
FAX: 456-6244
PHONE: 456-2599
FROM: Howard & Laura
Office of Public Affairs
Phone: 202-690-7470
Fax: 202-690-7318

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED:

COMMENTS:



U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
Office of the Secretary

LAURA E. SCHILLER
Director of Speechwriting

Room 630E, H. H. Humphrey Bldg.
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20201
e-mail: lschille@os.dhhs.gov

(202) 690-7470
Fax (202) 690-7318

*Jen -
Rough draft
Please call with
Comments
Thanks
Laura & Howard*

Whether I'm talking to parents struggling to make ends meet or women trying to balance work and family, there are two words that always come up: child care.

You can hear neighbors talking about it at the end of the driveway; over the back fence; and waiting on the train platform.

They're worried about having to choose between keeping a job and keeping their children safe.

And they usually talk in whispers: Most people would rather tell their bosses they have a flat tire than admit they have a child care problem.

Now, thanks to the President and Mrs. Clinton, we've brought the issue of child care into the spotlight and turned the private conversations families have into a national discussion we all must have.

This is not the first time in our history that we've faced this challenge.

When Rosie the Riveter entered the work force during World War II, her family needed child care. So President Roosevelt and Congress passed the Lanham Act.

Today, millions of daughters and granddaughters of the World War II generation are in the work force – not to win a war, but to win independence for themselves and financial security for their families.

In fact, just between 1970 and 1994 the number of working women with children under six more than doubled.

So once again, families need child care. And, once again, we must act.

As a big Cleveland Indians fan, I've obviously been thinking a lot about the World Series (I apologize to the Orioles fans who are still in mourning).

And when I think about where we stand in understanding and addressing the child care issues facing our nation, I guess I see us in the 7th inning stretch.

Because of the leadership of the President and First Lady, the first innings have brought real progress.

We're spending more -- a full \$4 billion more over 6 years.

We're learning more -- for example our National Institute of Child Health and Human Development has found a direct link between high quality child care and a child's subsequent cognitive and language development.

But we still must do more.

Because the 7th inning stretch is a time not only to stand up, but also to look out – to engage ourselves and the American people in a real dialogue about where we've been, where we are, and where we need to go.

Let me give a snap shot of where I think we stand on three issues: Availability, affordability, and quality.

For parents, these areas really boil down into three basic questions about child care: Can I get it? Can I afford it? And can I trust it?

First, availability: Can I get child care?

We have a diverse system of child care. Everything from centers to family day care to friends and relatives.

That's important. Parents need choice.

But, too often, as the General Accounting Office report made clear, parents bump up against major shortages of care, especially for infants, for children with disabilities, and for families working nontraditional hours.

Think about the father who works the night shift and cannot find any child care outside of normal business hours.

Or the mother who gets a job in April and has to quit in June because there's no one to take care of her children in the summer.

This is the real world for real families across our country.

Over half of our schools do not offer after-school services to children – and those same children – especially in low-income communities – often cannot find after-school care in their neighborhoods either.

There's also a big gap in age-appropriate care for middle school and junior high school kids who need safe havens and guidance as they make the journey through adolescence.

Child care is sometimes available, but transportation from home, work, or the place of care is not.

And even when child care is available – and reachable – it has to be affordable or it doesn't do parents much good.

Which brings me to the second question all parents – poor and middle class – are asking about child care: Can I afford it?

As Mrs. Clinton has pointed out, families earning under \$1200 dollars a month pay about a quarter of their income for child care.

The federal government is trying to ease this burden.

And we've done a pretty good job of helping people on welfare make the transition to work by expanding child care.

For example, most federal assistance goes to families at or near the poverty line. For a family of four, that would be just over \$16,000 dollars.

But this is a problem that extends far beyond poor families. It is a challenge that faces all working families.

Many states are trying to address this – and make child care more affordable – by linking eligibility to income instead of welfare status.

But we need to be careful. Because even as many of these states increase eligibility, they're also increasing co-payments.

And we need to vigilant. Because, right now, only about one million children are receiving federal child care assistance even though millions more are eligible.

But even when parents can get child care. And even when they can afford it. They still need to ask themselves: "Can I trust it?"

Which is the third and last piece of the child care problem I want to highlight: this morning: safety and quality.

It doesn't matter where you live or what kind of care you choose, you should always have confidence that your child is getting the best.

We have many exemplary child care settings that we should be proud of. They're in the military, businesses, schools and communities.

But, many child care facilities have serious shortcomings.

Part of the problem is low reimbursement rates from states. That's why some states, for example Rhode Island, are raising rates.

Another part is inadequate licensing. All states have some form of child care licensing. But many children – even infants – are in care that is exempt from licensing.

To make matters worse, our Department found many child care facilities that did not meet the health and safety requirements of their own states.

And unlike the military, where child care centers are inspected many times each year, in the civilian sector, some child care programs do not receive a single inspection in a year -- or even more.

But perhaps the biggest threats to quality are poor training and low wages for providers.

More than half of all states have little or no pre-service training for child care workers. That can mean that they aren't even given basic health and safety information.

What's more, most child care staff earn around \$12,000 dollars a year with few, if any, benefits.

These low wages cause a third of child care workers to leave every year, which can be damaging to young children who, as we know, need stable care.

I've briefly outlined where we are on the three questions all parents are asking about child care: "Can I get it, afford it, trust it?"

And as I said, I consider this conference to be our 7th inning stretch. But reaching the end of the game won't be easy. Nothing worth doing ever is.

Reaching the end of the game will take giving parents the information and assistance they need to make one of the toughest decisions of their lives.

It will take all of us working as a team – from the federal government, to the states, to the communities, to the providers, and above all else, the parents.

And, when all is said and done, reaching the end of the game will depend not just on what we say today, but upon what all of us do tomorrow.

Thank you.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Valora Washington to Noa Meyer et al. re: SSN [partial] (1 page)	10/21/1997	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Shirley Sagawa
OA/Box Number: 23242

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Care Conference [Folder 1] [1]

2013-0124-S

rc1164

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

October 21, 1997

Noa Meyer
Madge Henning
Jennifer Klein
Nicole Rabner

FAX: 202/456-6244

Dear Noa, Madge, Jennifer and Nicole:

I am delighted to participate in the upcoming White House Conference on Child Care.

Attached please find the outline for my remarks. I understand that I am to speak approximately five minutes.

I will look forward to talking with you, Jennifer and Nicole, tonight at about 8:00 p.m. My telephone number is 616/969-2545.

Also, my social security number is [REDACTED] and my date of birth is [REDACTED]

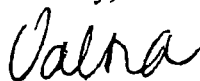
[REDACTED]

P6/(b)(6)

P6/(b)(6)

[001]

Sincerely,



Valora Washington, Ph.D.
Program Director
Families for Kids

VW/jk
Attachment

W.K. KELLOGG
FOUNDATION

One Michigan
Avenue East
Battle Creek, MI
49017-4058
USA

616-968-1611

TDD on site

Facsimile: 616-968-0413

World Wide Web:

<http://www.wkfd.org>

To help people
help themselves
through the practical
application of knowledge
and resources to improve
their quality of life and
that of future generations

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILD CARE

Valora Washington

"Jumpstarting Change: The Role of Local Communities In Assuring Child Care That Works"

I. Introduction

- A. Reference to earlier panel on why child care matters.
- B. The opportunity/importance of community involvement.

II. The State of Affairs: How Well Are Communities Doing?

- some working well/some only beginning, mixed picture

III. Jumpstarting Change: What Works in Communities

- some working well/some only beginning, mixed picture.

SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITIES:

- A. Get everyone involved child care professionals, parent and providers cannot do it alone

EXAMPLES: Kellogg Foundation, Early Childhood Funders
Collaborative with ABC

- B. Realize and encourage each sector (business/philanthropy) to add its own value and strength to the process.
 - build relationships
 - value added of various sectors
 - ✓ civic and business leaders
 - ✓ experts in child care
 - ✓ elected officials
 - ✓ parents
 - ✓ others

EXAMPLE: Florida Education Fund

- C. Are willing to take a look at themselves begin with community assessment/community visioning.

- availability?
- access?
- cost?
- roles?
 - √ families are central to communities
 - √ everyone creates the communities vision
 - √ communities with vision support families

EXAMPLE: Avance, Rio Grand Valley, Texas

D. Develop concrete plans that are comprehensive.

- know what you want to achieve
- focus on goals – identify critical issues/specific gaps
- build on community assets
- assess your community's resources – describe resources, initiatives, programs needed
- cross-community collaboration (human and financial resources that can be tapped/supplemented)
- work for specific indicators of success

EXAMPLE: Battle Creek, Michigan KYIP
Cuyahoga County, Ohio

IV. Jumpstarting Change: A Few Challenges

- A. Importance of preserving the child care diversity in communities while bringing order to chaos and standards that assure child safety and quality.**

EXAMPLE: King County, Washington

- B. The issue of cost and what this means for access, availability, quality, compensation. (example of community addressing the cost challenge)**
- C. Engaging the majority – the people who don't have children/young children who feel this issue doesn't concern them.**
- D. Encouraging personal parental responsibility through recognition of the need for all families to have broader social support.**
- E. Need for clearer articulation of outcomes/results that community can understand and buy into.**
- F. "We know more than we do" — looking through the eyes of the child.**

V. Next Steps: What We Must Ask Ourselves

- A. Where are our community values/vision that we want for our children (shared vision).
- B. What are our communities' strengths and gaps in building the caring community for children? Community closes the gap between quality and what parents can afford.
- C. Do we have the entire community involved?
- D. In everything we do:
 - look through the eyes of the child putting their needs and interests first
 - do what we know works, focusing on solutions available now
 - bring more accountability into the system
 - look at concrete results and outcomes for children

D. Goethe:

"Knowing is not enough;
we must apply

Willing is not enough;
we must do"



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Melissa T. Skolfield

Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs

Phone: (202) 690-7850

Fax: (202) 690-5673

To: Katie Button / Noah

Fax: 466-6229 Phone: _____

Date: 10/20 Total number of pages sent: 2

Comments:

*If you need anything else,
please feel free to call.*

Ellen Dahl

The Department of Health and Human Services leads the Administration's child care activities, coordinating all Federal child care assistance through the Child Care Bureau at the Administration for Children and Families. At the President's urging, the new welfare law, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996, established a consolidated child care program to provide child care assistance to working families to help them achieve and maintain economic self-sufficiency. Under this new program, the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) includes \$13.9 billion in mandatory child care funding – an increase of \$3.5 billion over six years – allowing more mothers to leave welfare for work or avoid welfare altogether. States will receive approximately \$3.1 billion for FY98 in total child care funds..

Additionally, HHS is working to improve the health and safety of our nation's child care programs. The Department launched the Healthy Child Care America Campaign to promote partnerships between child care and health agencies to ensure that children in child care are in safe and healthy environments and receive the health services they need. In October 1996, HHS awarded \$2.5 million in grants to 42 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Republic of Palau to support and encourage the development of statewide strategies and planning for healthy, safe child care programs.

Secretary Shalala has a proven lifelong record of leadership in addressing the needs of America's children. "Ask any parent—whether they're struggling to make ends meet or are simply trying to balance more responsibilities—and they'll tell you it's tough to go to work if you don't have a safe, affordable place to leave your children. This conference will highlight what we are doing right and where we have to work harder to address the child care needs in our country. "

Nicole R. Rabner

10/21/97 03:35:43 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Noa A. Meyer/WHO/EOP
cc: Jennifer L. Klein/OPD/EOP
bcc:
Subject: Re: Shalala Bio 

I think this looks great -- please strike "all" before federal programs, because some federal assistance programs are run through Ag, Ed, etc. also, please add "for example" before the Healthy Child Care Campaign line.

Also, to be consistent with the other Cabinet secretaries, you may want to add when she was sworn in, etc. (which was in 1993). Thanks.

Noa A. Meyer

 Noa A. Meyer
10/21/97 11:16:45 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Nicole R. Rabner/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: Shalala Bio

Sec. Rule
Jill Reimer
401 0596

Secretary Donna Shalala. Secretary of Health and Human Services.

The Department of Health and Human Services leads the Administration's child care activities, coordinating all Federal child care assistance through the Child Care Bureau at the Administration for Children and Families.

Under Secretary Shalala, HHS is working to improve the health and safety of America's child care programs. The Department launched the Healthy Child Care America Campaign to promote partnerships between child care and health agencies to ensure that children in child care are in safe and healthy environments and receive the health services they need. In October 1996, HHS awarded \$2.5 million in grants to support and encourage the development of statewide strategies and planning for healthy, safe child care programs.

Galinsky

**Families and Work Institute****FWI FAX**

330 Seventh Avenue, NY, NY 10001

(212) 465-2044 Fax: (212) 465-8637

Web site: www.familiesandwork.org

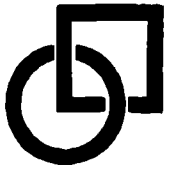
Telephone (202) 456-2787

To: NOA MEYER, Office of the First LadyFax: (202) 456-6244From: BARBARA NORCIA, Ellen Galinsky's AssistantDate: 10/16/97 # of pages (including this page): 4 Acct. code: 473

Notes: As per our conversation just now... here is Ellen Galinsky's bio along with a description of FWI.

Barbara

- ✓ It's not too early to register for our Spring conference, *Work-Life Initiatives and Business Objectives: Making the Connection*. Contact us for more information.
- ✓ NEW PUBLICATION! We're now taking orders for *The Corporate Guide to National Resource and Referral Services*. A must for anyone considering resource and referral services.
- ✓ The orders continue to pour in for *Rethinking the Brain: New Insights Into Early Development* and for our comprehensive guide to community-based action, *Community Mobilization: Strategies to Support Young Children and Their Families*. For ordering information or a complete publications list, call us or visit our web site.



Families and Work Institute

ELLEN GALINSKY

Ellen Galinsky is the President and Co-Founder of the Families and Work Institute. This non-profit institute is a national center for policy research on issues of the changing workforce and changing family lives. Previously, she was on the faculty of Bank Street College of Education where she helped to institute the field of work and family life and directed numerous studies of work and family life, stress and productivity. At the Families and Work Institute, she is currently directing the following studies:

- *The National Study of the Changing Workforce*, a nationally representative longitudinal study of the U.S. workforce funded by 13 corporations and two foundations. This study provides one of the nation's most indepth examinations of the work, family and personal lives of U.S workers.
- *EQUIP (the Early Education Quality Improvement Project)*, a six year study of community and state efforts to create a comprehensive agenda for young children and their families.
- *The Family Child Training Study, The Florida Child Care Quality Improvement Study, and the Hawaii Financing Study*. These studies, funded by more than 15 foundations and governmental agencies, examine the impact of state, community and business efforts to improve the quality of child care on children, the quality of early care and education, and the child care marketplace.

In addition to these studies, Ellen Galinsky, in conjunction with the National Governors' Association and the National Center for Children in Poverty, is directing an effort to provide technical assistance to several states as they work to develop a comprehensive, integrated agenda for young children. Funding for this project comes from the Danforth Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Ellen Galinsky is also coordinating the outreach activities for a public awareness campaign of what families and communities can do to promote their young children's healthy development and school readiness. Major funding has been provided by the AT&T Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and the Teresa and H. John Heinz III Family Foundation. In conjunction with the campaign, she spearheaded the development of a new report on the brain development of young children entitled *Rethinking the Brain*.

Previous research projects include a study conducted for the Whirlpool Foundation, *Women: The New Providers*, and a study supported by ten foundations on quality in family child care and relative care.

ELLEN GALINSKY (continued)

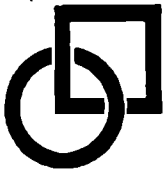
Ellen Galinsky is a past President of the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), the largest professional organization for early childhood educators, with close to 100,000 members. She has served as an advisor to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services on child care and family-friendly workplaces, the U.S. Department of Education on business and family involvement in education, and the U.S. Department of Labor on the glass ceiling, family and medical leave, and the new American workplace. She has also served as an advisor to many states on their early education and care initiatives and on work and family issues.

Ellen Galinsky has worked with numerous corporations on work-family issues, including Johnson & Johnson, AT&T, and Levi Strauss, & Co. She previously co-chaired the Conference Board's Work and Family Council and has served as a member for 14 years.

Ellen Galinsky's work has been international: a 1991 study was conducted in the United States, the UK and West Germany. She is a frequent speaker abroad in such countries as the UK, Australia, France, New Zealand, Germany and Sweden. She has also participated in international seminars and planned international conferences.

Ellen Galinsky is the author of 18 books and reports and has published more than 80 articles in academic journals, academic books, and magazines. Her books include *The New Extended Family: Day Care that Works* (Houghton-Mifflin, 1977), *The Six Stages of Parenthood* (Addison-Wesley, 1987), *The Preschool Years* (Ballantine, 1991), *The Corporate Reference Guide to Work-Family Programs* (Families and Work Institute, 1991), *Beyond the Parental Leave Debate* (Families and Work Institute, 1991), and *Education Before School* for the Committee for Economic Development (Scholastic, 1993), *The Changing Workforce* (Families and Work Institute, 1993) and *The Study of Children in Family Child Care and Relative Care* (Families and Work Institute, 1994). She has appeared extensively on television, including *The Today Show* and the *MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour*.

Ellen Galinsky received her B.A. from Vassar College and her M.S. from Bank Street College. In May 1996, she received an honorary doctorate from Bank Street College.



Families and Work Institute

Mission and Activities

Families and Work Institute is a non-profit organization that addresses the changing nature of work and family life. We are committed to finding research-based strategies that foster mutually supportive connections among workplaces, families, and communities. We:

- **identify** emerging work-life issues, considering the entire life cycle, from prenatal and child care to elder care, and all levels of employees, from managers to assembly-line workers, at all types of organizations.
- **benchmark** solutions to work-life problems across all sectors of society—business, education, community, and government—and serve as a broker to build connections among these sectors.
- **evaluate** the impact of solutions on employees, their families, their communities, and on the productivity of employers.

Our major activities include:

Policy and Worksite research. We conduct rigorous non-partisan research to inform decision making where there is much debate but little concrete information. For example, we study the impact of state, business, and community efforts to improve the quality of early education and care and to make child care more affordable. Our *National Study of the Changing Workforce*, a longitudinal study now entering its second phase, analyzes a nationally representative sample of U.S. workers, offering insights into the realities of work and family life and the intersection of the two.

Strategic Planning, Technical Assistance and Consulting. Families and Work Institute advises business, government, and community organizations on the design, implementation, and evaluation of work-life solutions. We help government create public-private partnerships. We offer technical assistance to communities to help with the process of mobilizing for system change to improve the quality of family support services. Over the years we have helped companies develop child care funds, flexible schedules, and family leave policies. More recently we have begun working with companies to understand the connections among their culture, their work processes, their business goals, and the work-personal life balance of their employees.

Dissemination. Each year, Families and Work Institute produces as many as a dozen new research reports and other publications. Our annual work-family conference, held in conjunction with The Conference Board, tackles critical issues and trends, and attracts several hundred companies. Families and Work Institute staff speak on our research at conferences, workshops, and individual worksites.

Founded in 1989 by nationally-known work-family pioneers Dana Friedman and Ellen Galinsky, the Institute now comprises a staff headed by President Ellen Galinsky as well as Vice Presidents Arlene Johnson and Terry Bond, and Senior Consultant James Levine, all of whom conducted research and consulting projects in work-family related areas for more than 10 years prior to the start of the Institute. Our other professional staff contribute a breadth of expertise to the Institute's work; their credentials encompass business, organizational development, early childhood education, community planning, developmental psychology, law, communications, and public policy. Funding for Families and Work Institute comes from the country's major foundations and corporations.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. fax	Barbara Norcia to Noa Meyer re: SNN and DOB [partial] (1 page)	10/17/1997	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Shirley Sagawa
OA/Box Number: 23242

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Care Conference [Folder 1] [1]

2013-0124-S

rc1164

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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


Families and Work Institute

330 Seventh Avenue, NY, NY 10001

(212) 465-2044 Fax (212) 465-8637

 Web site: www.familiesandwork.org
F W I F A X

 To: Noa Meyer, Office of the First Lady

 Fax: (202) 456-6244

 From: Barbara Norcia, Ellen Galinsky's Assistant

 Date: 10/17/97 # of pages (including this page): 1 Acct. code: 473

Notes:

Thank you for today's fax from Jennifer Klein and Nicole Rabner to Ellen Galinsky.

Per my voice mail message to Judy Spauler on 10/15, Ellen's birthdate is [REDACTED]. Her social security

number is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[002]

I trust you received my fax yesterday with Ellen's biography and description of Families and Work Institute.

Barbara

- ✓ It's not too early to register for our Spring conference, *Work-Life Initiatives and Business Objectives: Making the Connection*. Contact us for more information.
- ✓ NEW PUBLICATION! We're now taking orders for *The Corporate Guide to National Resource and Referral Services*. A must for anyone considering resource and referral services.
- ✓ The orders continue to pour in for *Rethinking the Brain: New Insights Into Early Development* and for our comprehensive guide to community-based action, *Community Mobilization: Strategies to Support Young Children and Their Families*. For ordering information or a complete publications list, call us or visit our web site.

10/2

202. 456. 9412

MEMORANDUM

TO Joan, Jenn and Nicole
FROM Ellen Galinsky
RE The first draft of my comments
DATE October 19, 1997

Here is my first draft. I know it is too long, but I hope it captures what you want: links to brain development research, information on how we measure quality, what good, mediocre and poor quality look like, and how quality can be improved. I have tried to keep the tone "researchy" but "photographic," as you suggested.

I am taking my computer to California so I welcome feedback. Let me know what you think I should cut, change, add, etc.

Thanks for all of your help.

can you send this over to Joan
Lombardi - I can't get through
to her fax. Thanks.

White House Conference on Child Care

Ellen Galinsky

Last April, at The White House Conference on Early Learning, this country heard, many people for the first time, about the recent research on the brain development of young children and learned that

- **The development of the child's brain—following birth—is far more rapid and more extensive than previously believed possible.** At birth, the newborn's brain is about a quarter of its adult weight, but it is not simply a small brain, otherwise complete except for its size. The parts of the brain that handle thinking and feeling and relating to others are yet to be developed.

The brain at birth has about 100 billion brain cells—or neurons—with 50 trillion connections among them. By the time a child is three, there will be a twentyfold increase in the number of synaptic connections among brain cells, numbering about 1000 trillion.

- **We learned that early experience, in an elaborate dance between nature and nurture, affects the way the brain is wired.** The experiences that the young child has, the sound she hears, the sights she sees, the sensations she feels, the things she tastes all will create the synaptic connections, affecting the way the child's brain is wired.
- **We learned that the brain operates on a use it or lose it principle.** In the 1970s, Peter Huttenlocher from the University of Chicago counted the synapses in the frontal cortex of the brain, finding that children's brains have many more than you and me, as adults. After the first decade of life, however, the number of connections begins to decline. By the time the child enters the teenage years, about half of the synapses have been "pruned," or discarded with about 500 trillion remaining. This number stays relatively constant throughout life.

The brain connections that have been reinforced by repeated experience tend to remain while those that are not are discarded. Thus, a child's early experience—whether it is positive or whether it is negative—help shape his brain, affecting to some degree how he thinks, feels, and relates to others throughout his life.

- **Finally, we learned that the early care children receives has a decisive, long lasting impact on how they develop, their ability to learn, and their capacity to regulate their own emotions.** Very young children experience the world through the relationships they have with the important caregivers in their lives.

Scientists have even determined two of the aspects of relationships that are most important to young children's development: **warm and responsive care.**

Brain research helps us understand the "why" behind this finding. Myron A. Hofer from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons has

found that the interactions between the baby and his or her caregiver regulate many of the baby's biological systems such as sleep, body temperature, hunger, arousal and sleep.

The power of this give and take between caregiver and child can be made very visible in the studies in which there is a camera filming the infant and a camera filming the caregiver. Researchers such as Ed Tronick at Harvard University have mapped out in moment by moment detail the patterns of the caregiver/child interaction. These researchers have noted that there is a back and forth exchange that pediatrician Berry Brazelton likens to a dance or what developmental psychologist Urie Bronfenbrenner call a ping pong game. The intensity mounts and then the child will look away, calming down, before re-engaging. During these studies, the caregiver may be told by the experimenter to freeze, to stop responding; then the infant does everything she or he can to get the caregiver's attention. When these bids fail, the baby will often get upset, flail around, and cry. When the caregiver is told to begin responding to the child, the baby calms down. Inside the brain, the stress-response system is turned off. Of course, this does not mean that caregivers have to be "on" and responding every minute, but these studies do show that it is in the everyday moments—in the daily interactions with nurturing caregivers that babies begin to develop the network of brain cells that help them learn to regulate and calm themselves.

Megan Gunnar from the University of Minnesota has looked at the impact of such interactions on the production of the stress hormone cortisol. She has found that by the end of the first year, those children who have received consistent, warm and responsive care from their caregivers produce less cortisol. If they do become upset, they can turn off their stress reaction more quickly than children who have not received this kind of care. Thus, these children will be able to respond better when they face the inevitable difficulties of life.

What are the implication of research on brain development for child care?

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, there were 21 million children under the age of six in the United States in 1995. More than 12.9 million of these children—61 percent— were in child care.

- **Children in child care need what they need in their families. They need warm and responsive care?**

Several years ago, the Families and Work Institute in collaboration with Carollee Howes at UCLA, Susan Kontos at Purdue University, and Marybeth Shinn at New York University conducted a study of family child care and relative care. When we analyzed all the ways that quality—as we measured it—affected children's development, we found that **warm and responsive care** was central. Two other multi-site studies of center-based setting reveal the same thing. Although family life and child care are different and **families are first and foremost in children's lives**, children need warm and responsive care at home and in child care.

Interestingly enough, when we asked parents what was most important to them in child care, parents mentioned the same characteristics. They want their children to be **safe**.

They want their children to be with people who **care** about them—that is are warm. They want their children to get enough **attention**, in other words are responsive. And they want caregivers who **communicate** what is happening to the child during the time the parent and the child are apart.

What does warm and responsive care mean?

When one thinks of "child care quality," or even "warm and responsive" care, these concepts may seem soft and fuzzy and not measurable. Not so. We can observe and quantify these characteristics in valid and reliable ways in the studies we do.

Warm care means being caring. It means expressing joy in who the child is and helping the child feel safe and secure.

Responsive care is a complex concept that encompasses emotional, social, and intellectual development. Emotionally, it may mean comforting a child who is hurt. Socially, it may mean teaching toddlers who bang each other on the head because they both want the same toy that there are other ways to negotiate over a toy. And intellectually, it may mean responding to the baby who points to a ball, by using words: "Do you want the ball?" because we have learned from the brain development research that children learn about language long before they are capable of talking. And when the preschooler gets excited about trucks, the child care provider pulls out a book about trucks to read with the child or writes down what the child says about trucks. In a very real sense, responsive care is early education. It is during the preschool years that the foundations of school readiness and school success are laid.

What does good quality child care look like?

How can families know? Parents can watch the ways teachers behave with children. Are they warm and caring? Do they seem to know what is going on with the child? A parent can ask a child care provider to describe another child she has cared for. If the provider uses pejorative and negative words about that child, chances are the provider will have negative feelings about the parents' child as well.

Parents can tell if the provider is responsive. If they look at a child care classroom, the children should all be busy—exploring, using materials, talking in pleasant voices with each other. If they all run over to the visitor, they are probably bored and the setting is not stimulating enough.

Which child care providers or programs are most likely to provide good quality of care?

Studies have found that it is not the name on the door (preschool/ child care/family child care) that is most important. The range of quality is very similar in all these arrangements.

Our studies and others have, however, uncovered the characteristics associated with higher-quality education and care. They found that children in center-based arrangements fare better emotionally, socially, and cognitively when they are in arrangements that have:

- a sufficient number of adults for each child and smaller group sizes so children receive individual attention;

- child care providers who continue to learn about children and their development;
- low staff turnover—which is affected by how much staff are paid—so that children can form stable relationships.

In care that takes places in the home of the provider—what we call family child care and relative care, children fare better when their providers, among other characteristics:

- are committed to taking care of children and are doing so from a sense that this work is important and it is what they want to be doing;
- seek out opportunities to learn about children's development and child care;
- think ahead about what the children are going to do and plan experiences for them; and
- seek out the company of others who are providing care and are more involved with other providers.

We call this "intentional" care because these providers are intentional about their work.

What have studies found about the quality of care and early education in this country?

Three multi-site observational studies of both center care (in school-based programs, Head Start programs, and child care centers) and family child care conducted between 1988 and 1994 reveal an uneven picture of quality.

As has been said, these studies indicate that 12 to 14 percent of the children are in arrangements that promote their growth and learning while 12 to 21 percent are in arrangements that are unsafe and harmful to their development. For infants and toddlers, the proportion in unsafe settings is even higher: 35 to 40 percent.

What does unsafe child care look like? What does mediocre care look like?

In our research, we have seen many children in unsafe settings. We have seen providers not paying any attention to children. We have seen dangerous objects within children's reach. We have seen children spend their days in cribs and playpens.

We have also seen children in mediocre care. We have seen children running around, from the front of the couch to the back of the couch in home based settings, wandering aimlessly in classrooms, with little to do or to learn.

Can quality be improved?

Not only can quality be reliably measured, it can be improved.

A study of community-based family child care training in three sites conducted by the Families and Work Institute and its colleagues revealed that the children were more likely to

behave as if they felt more safe and secure with their providers following training, and the quality of the caregiving environments had also improved. This initiative was funded by business.

In another study conducted by the Families and Work Institute and its colleagues where the state had legislated improved ratios and higher educational requirements for staff, the changes in children's development were impressive: they behaved as if they felt more safe and secure with their teachers, exhibited better cognitive and social development, were more proficient with language, and even had fewer behavior problems.

New insight into the brain development of young children reveals that we know what it takes to promote the healthy development of young children in child care and early education settings. The question is: Will we act on this knowledge? That, of course, is the purpose of this historic conference.

—
Meyer
—

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. fax	Barb Callahan to Noa Meyer re: DOB and SSN [partial] (1 page)	10/17/1997	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Shirley Sagawa
OA/Box Number: 23242

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Care Conference [Folder 1] [1]

2013-0124-S
rc1164

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
1500 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310-1500
FAX: (703) 693-8362

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:	<i>Gen Meyer</i>	FROM:	<i>Barb Callahan</i>
COMPANY:	<i>The White House</i>	DATE:	<i>17 Oct</i>
FAX NUMBER:	<i>202-456-6244</i>	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:	<i>1</i>
PHONE NUMBER:	<i>202-456-2287</i>	PHONE NUMBER:	<i>(703) 697-4200</i>
RE:	<i>White House Conf on Child Care</i>		

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION ☐ FOR YOUR ACTION

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Major General Meyer (he was promoted this morning) is on leave today so I can't fax an outline yet.

His date of birth is

P6/(b)(6)

[003a]

His SSN is:

P6/(b)(6)

*Please call me at 703.695.5135,
or 703.697.4200, if you need anything
else. Thanks*

Barb



THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF
DEFENSE
(FORCE MANAGEMENT POLICY)
(OFFICE OF FAMILY POLICY)
BALLSTON TOWERS #3
Room #917
4015 Wilson Blvd
Arlington, VA 22203-5190

Facsimile Cover Sheet

To: Noa Meyer
Organization
Phone: 202-456-2787
Fax: 202-456-6244

From: Linda Smith
Company: Office of Family Policy
Phone: (703) 696-1702
Fax: (703) 696-4276

Date:
Pages including this
cover page:

For your information.

Comments: Draft remarks for N.G. Meyer's panel discussion (5 min). It was my understanding that he will be asked a separate question on the implementation of the Exec. Memorandum so this is not in the opening remarks. He will be prepared to respond separately. Let me know if this isn't what you envisioned.

Linda

- A "fix, waive, or close" policy
- Note that our standards fall in the middle of state standards.
- What is different is our enforcement of the standards.

4. Wages tied to training

- Caregivers enter \$6.53/hour plus benefits and progress to \$8.98/hour.
- Stringent requirements for training for all caregiving personnel.
- Completion of training leads to promotions.
- Failure to finish training leads to dismissal.
- Our turnover rate, once as high as 300% is now less than 40%.

5. Commitment to national accreditation standards.

- Today over 75% of all eligible military child development centers are accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children.
- This compares to 5-8% nationally.
- We think that speaks for itself.

2. A commitment to funding.

- Child care is expensive - Quality costs more than most young families can afford to pay.
- We have a cost sharing system between us and the parents.
- In our centers and school-age care programs, parents pay fees on a sliding scale based on total family income.
- In our family child care program we use appropriated funds to provide training, equipment, and in some cases direct cash subsidies to our providers.
- I should point out that one distinction of our funding is that the government share goes directly to the program as opposed to the parents. This share is used to improve wages and training as well as reduce the fees paid by parents.

3. Strict oversight.

- quarterly unannounced inspections
- a system of checks and balances requiring higher headquarters involvement
- world-wide accessible child abuse and safety hotline

- a DoD Child Development program policy,
- initiated background clearances on all personnel and
- began an aggressive clean-up through inspections and oversight.

We are pleased to share our lessons learned in building a our child care system. Five key factors changed our program from one once referred to as the “ghetto of American child care” to a model for the nation.

1. A systematic approach

- Each component of the system is an equal partner.
 - family child care,
 - child development centers,
 - school-age care.
- Each has equivalent requirements for
 - inspections,
 - training,
 - background clearances.
- There is a single point of entry for child care.

- affects ability to attract and retain a high caliber workforce

Program is very large and growing

- We serve over 200,000 children daily
- at over 800 centers and school age care facilities.
- 9,700 family child care homes.
- nearly 40% of our care is for infants and toddlers.

Our child development program wasn't always good.

- A 1982 GAO Report pointed out:
 - facilities did not meet fire, health and safety codes,
 - there were no program standards
 - no oversight of family child care homes.

In the mid 1980's, like the rest of the country, we experienced a series of highly publicized child abuse allegations.

We had to re-look how we were doing business.

- We issued construction standards,

Proposed Outline for White House Child Care Panel Discussion

On behalf of Secretary of Defense Cohen and the entire Department it is my pleasure to participate on this panel and discuss the Military Child Development Program.

DoD has the largest corporate sponsored child care program in the country.

- Over 1.4 million active duty members
- Over 1.29 million children under the age of 18 years.
- More than 345,000 children are under age 3.
- Each year over 109,000 children are born to our active duty.
- They are at the lower end of the pay scale.
- Military parents are geographically separated from their extended families

Availability and affordability of child care is a real quality of life issue for them. Child care is critical to the DoD "bottom line.

- we consider child care a **workforce issue**
- impacts effectiveness of the force

ARMY PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
1500 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310-1500
FAX: (703) 693-8362

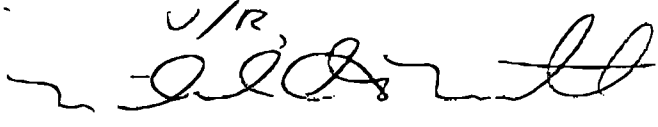
FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:	MS NOA MEYER	FROM:	LTC M. MONNETT
COMPANY:	WHITE HOUSE	DATE:	14 OCT 97
FAX NUMBER:	(202) 456-6244	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:	(2)
PHONE NUMBER:		PHONE NUMBER:	(703) 697-4200
RE:	BG (P) MEYER'S BIO		

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☒ FOR YOUR INFORMATION ☐ FOR YOUR ACTION

NOTES/COMMENTS:

PER YOUR REQUEST, BG MEYER'S BIO
ATTACHED.

V/R,

LTC, XO

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. bio	re: John Meyer [partial] (1 page)	10/14/1997	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Shirley Sagawa
OA/Box Number: 23242

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Care Conference [Folder 1] [1]

2013-0124-S
rc1164

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

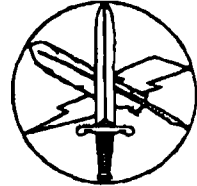
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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



BIOGRAPHY



Brigadier General John G. Meyer, Jr.
Chief of Public Affairs
United States Army

Brigadier General John G. "Gil" Meyer, Jr. became the Chief of Public Affairs on November 4, 1996. In this position he formulates Army public affairs policies and advises the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff, Army, and other senior Army and Department of Defense leaders on public affairs matters relating to the Army. He is responsible for Army public affairs doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel and soldier issues and procedures as proponent for military and civilian public affairs professionals. He coordinates and advises the worldwide implementation of the public affairs security review program and is responsible for the Army's command information program. As Chief of Public Affairs, he has command supervision for the Army Hometown News Center, the Public Affairs Proponent Activity, the U. S. Army Field Band as well as OCPA's New York and Los Angeles Branches.

600363 General Meyer was born [REDACTED] P8(b)(6). He graduated from Florida State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminology and was commissioned through the Army ROTC program in 1967. He earned a Masters of Arts degree in Police Science and Administration from Sam Houston State University in 1975.



The General's early tours include assignments as: Military Police Company Commander at Fort Hood, Texas; Military Police Battalion Operations Officer at Fort Meade, Maryland; Military Police Company Commander in Viet Nam and Fort Gordon, Georgia; and Chief, Military Police Subjects Committee at the Military Police School at Fort Gordon.

Subsequent tours include serving as an action officer at the U. S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CIC); aide-de-camp to the Commander of CIC; action officer, Headquarters Department of the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel; Executive Officer, 385th Military Police Battalion, Stuttgart, Germany; Assistant Secretary of the General Staff, Headquarters Army Europe; and aide-de-camp to the Commander in Chief, U. S. Army Europe.

In 1983, General Meyer returned to Washington, D. C., as an action officer in the Directorate of Military Support, Office of the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. He later served as Military Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army. Follow-on tours include: a return to Stuttgart, Germany, as Commander, 385th Military Police Battalion; then returning to Washington, D. C., as the Executive Officer for the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Logistics and Environment; Executive Officer for the Under Secretary of the Army; and back to Europe as Commander, 14th Military Police Brigade in Stuttgart.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY

TO Noa Meyer

FROM Jen Klein

FAX # 6-6244

PHONE # _____

OF PAGES (including cover) _____

COMMENTS _____

Panelists for the White House Conference on Child Care
October 23, 1997

Conference panelists will include:

Dr. Susan S. Aronson. Member of American Academy of Pediatrics, National Board. Dr. Aronson will address the role of health professionals in improving the quality of child care, specifically in improving health and safety.

More on what she has actually done in child care
at
Dr. Aronson's involvement with the American Academy of Pediatrics spans over twenty years, to her most recent position as the District Chairperson for District III. She serves as the co-chair of the Central Steering Committee for the second edition of the National Standards for Health and Safety in Out-of-Home Child Care, a joint project of the American Academy of Pediatrics, American public Health Association and the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of HHS. She has won numerous awards, most recently the Flashes of Brilliance - Gold Award for 1994, Brochures Category from the Academy for Health Services Marketing. Dr. Aronson is also a Primary Care Pediatrician at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children in Philadelphia, in addition to being a Clinical Professor in the Department of Pediatrics and the Hahnemann School of Medicine.

Dr. Aronson can be reached at 610-664-3923.

Brigadier General John G. Meyer, Jr. Chief of Public Affairs United States Army. Brigadier General Meyer will discuss the military's child care delivery system and the components that make it exemplary, *providing also* an historical perspective on the military's commitment.

Brigadier General John G. "Gil" Meyer, Jr. formulates Army public affairs policies and advises the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff, Army, and other senior Army and Department of Defense leaders on public affairs matters relating to the Army. As the former Commanding General of the Army's Community and Family Support Center, Brigadier General Meyer was the proponent of all family programs including child development programs. Under his leadership, the Army Child Development program was able to achieve a National accreditation rate of 85%, compared to the national average of 5%. *Additionally*, He was instrumental in helping the army *take the lead* in meeting the need for child care.

leading - leading who?
Brigadier General Meyer can be reached at 703-695-5135.

Mr. Doug Price, President of FirstBank of Colorado. Mr. Price will address the role of *the business* in meeting child care needs.

leaders

What have they
done?

As chairman of Governor Roy Romer's Colorado Business Commission on Child Care Financing, Mr. Price is leading the effort to examine the needs of working parents and their children. He serves as president of the Food Bank of the Rockies, a non-profit food distribution agency in Colorado, which annually handles over 10 million pounds of food and provides an estimated 700,000 meals each month. He also serves as Chairman of the Center City Housing Council of the Downtown Denver Partnership.

Doug Price can be reached at 303-235-1100

Ms. Michelle Seligson. Founder and director, National Institute on Out-of-School Time, formerly the School-Age Child Care Project at Wellesley College Center for Research on Women. Ms. Seligson will address why after-school school care is important to enhance children's development, school-readiness, safety, and prevent at-risk behavior, and will examine existing after-school opportunities.

Before founding the *SACCP* project, Ms. Seligson was the Assistant Director of the Human Relations/Youth Resources Commission of Brookline, MA, where she developed a city-wide system of parent-administered after-school programs in the public schools. The project gained national recognition and inspired the creation of the *SACCP* project. Similarly, the *SACCP* project has been active in calling attention to the problems facing latchkey children and their families. *SACCP* serves as a research, training and policy institute focusing on how children spend their out-of-school time. She is currently the Executive Director of the \$6.5 million MOST Initiative which was developed by the School-Age Child Care Project for the DeWitt Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund.

Move on
what
they've
done.

members
of school
age care

Out of school has done studies

Michelle Seligson can be reached at 617-283-2547

Members of the Cabinet participating in the White House Conference on Child Care will include:

Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin

Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala

The *SACCP* has improved the quality and
culminated
into the MOST project

1. legislatively: tax credit that mirrors federal credit for low to moderate income parents
Roughly \$500 per child.

Quality check that allowed Co. taxpayers to fund quality improvement in ch. c.

Business Awareness: instituted state wide meeting — w/ key business leaders throughout state
eco. benefits & social benefits
of employers creating parent friendly work place

NIOS mission is to improve the quantity & quality of school aged care programs nty, by concentrating its efforts in 5 primary areas: research, education & training, consultation, program & comm. develop & public awareness. These efforts

**Talking Points on the Selection of
Brigadier General (P) GIL MEYER
for the October 23
White House Panel on Child Care**

- As the Commanding General of the Army's Community and Family Support Center from FY 94-97, BG (Promotable) Meyer was the proponent of all family programs including child development programs (CDP).
- BG Meyer is extremely articulate on the subject of child care, understands the history and all the nuances of the program; he also understands the program philosophy and goals (e.g. the demand goal, financial goals, wages and training initiatives, and developmental program goals).
- BG Meyer understands the history of the child abuse allegations (two of the primary allegations leading to the Military Child Care Act were Army cases at the Presidio and West Point). He has complete understanding of the actions taken to prevent further allegations, especially in child development centers.
- He can articulate the commander's perspective on why child care is important to the mission of the Department.
- • During his tenure, and leadership the Army Child Development program was able to achieve a National accreditation rate of 85% - national average is 5%.
- During his tenure, the Army CDP underwent a financial management turnaround plan with unprecedented results. The non-appropriated fund subsidy to the CDP went from a \$22M deficit to virtually breaking even without significant increases to APF expenditures in centers
- BG Meyer was commander during the expansion of school-age programs and understands the issues surrounding care during the after school hours. This is a key component of the program and seldom understood in relationship to later juvenile issues. BG Meyer can articulate these issues.
- He was instrumental in the Army's ability to achieve the DoD goal of meeting 65% of the need for child care. (Army currently meets 64% of the need - the highest of all Services).
- BG Meyer understands the DoD systematic approach to child care better than anyone and especially understands the need for a strong family child care system. Under his leadership, the Army was the first to use the authorization for direct cash subsidies for family child care providers.
- He can speak to almost all child care issues with little update or preparation.
- He has the Public Affairs expertise, and political sensitivity to handle questions on the complexities of the military child care program.
- His Congressional testimony to the MWR panels on child care was considered to be extremely successful and articulate although many of the Congressional panel questions were hostile and contentious.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 20, 1997

Bishop Joseph M. Sullivan
Vicar of Human Services
Diocese of Brooklyn
191 Joralemon Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Dear Bishop Sullivan,

Thank you very much for agreeing to participate in the upcoming White House Conference on Child Care. As promised, we are writing with specific information of next Thursday's activities. All panelists are invited to join us at 8:45 am on Thursday morning to meet one another, see the set-up in the White House East Room (where the Conference will take place), and meet the President and First Lady.

Please plan to arrive at the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance of the Old Executive Office Building (EOB) which is located on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street. Please be sure to have photo identification with you to enter the building. In Room 180, we will gather for coffee and juice with the other panelists and you will be briefed on the logistics of the day.

The first session will take place between 10:00 am and noon, lunch will follow from 12:00 and the second session will take place between 2:00 and 4:00 pm. Once the Conference concludes at 4:00 pm, there will be a reception for the guests on the South Lawn of the White House.

If possible, please send by fax the outline of your remarks to Noa Meyer at 202-456-6244 as soon as possible. Also, feel free to contact Noa if you have any additional questions at 202-456-2787.

It is a pleasure to work with you on this historic event. We thank you again for your participation and look forward to seeing you on Thursday.

Sincerely,


Jennifer Klein
Special Assistant to the
President for Domestic Policy


Nicole Rabner
Associate Director for
Domestic Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 20, 1997

Bishop Joseph M. Sullivan
Vicar of Human Services
Diocese of Brooklyn
191 Joralemon Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Dear Bishop Sullivan,

Thank you very much for agreeing to participate in the upcoming White House Conference on Child Care. As promised, we are writing with specific information of next Thursday's activities. All panelists are invited to join us at 8:45 am on Thursday morning to meet one another, see the set-up in the White House East Room (where the Conference will take place), and meet the President and First Lady.

Please plan to arrive at the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance of the Old Executive Office Building (OEOB) which is located on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street. Please be sure to have photo identification with you to enter the building. In Room 180, we will gather for coffee and juice with the other panelists and you will be briefed on the logistics of the day.

The first session will take place between 10:00 am and noon, lunch will follow from 12:00 and the second session will take place between 2:00 and 4:00 pm. Once the Conference concludes at 4:00 pm, there will be a reception for the guests on the South Lawn of the White House.

If possible, please send by fax the outline of your remarks to Noa Meyer at 202-456-6244 as soon as possible. Also, feel free to contact Noa if you have any additional questions at 202-456-2787.

It is a pleasure to work with you on this historic event. We thank you again for your participation and look forward to seeing you on Thursday.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Klein
Special Assistant to the
President for Domestic Policy



Nicole Rabner
Associate Director for
Domestic Policy

—
Mickey
Schyson
—

**Center for Research
on Women**

School-Age Child Care Project

Fax Transmittal Sheet**Date:** October 22, 1997**To:****Name:** Madge Henning**Organization:** Office of the First Lady**Fax:** 202-456-6244**Phone:** 202-456-7265**From:****Name:** Nina Walsh for Michelle Seligson**Pages including cover:** 1**Comments**

Madge, this is a confirmation of the travel information for Mickey Seligson which I left in your voice mail this morning. Mickey is staying at the Westin Washington D.C. on M Street the nights of October 22 and 23. She will be arriving at National Airport on U.S. Air's 6:00 PM flight from Boston on Wednesday night, October 22nd.

If you need more information, please call me. Nina

Please call (617) 283-2547 if there are any problems

Wellesley College106
Central
StreetWellesley
MA
02181-8259Telephone
617
283-2547Facsimile
617
283-3657



Center for Research on Women

Wellesley College
106 Central Street
Wellesley, MA 02181-8259



Also, get Climate
Change briefing.

Fax Form

Date: 10/10/97
To: John / First Lady's Office White House
From: Laura Palmer Edwards
Fax #: 202 456-6244
Phone #: 202 456-6266

Telephone
(781) 283-2500

Page count including cover: 2

Facsimile
(781) 283-2504
or
(781) 283-3645

Comments:

If you want the CV,
check. The. Laura.



Center for Research
on Women

School-Age Child Care Project

MICHELLE SELIGSON

Michelle Seligson is a researcher, consultant, author, and nationally recognized leader in child care policy and practice. Her sensitivity to the problems faced by latchkey children and their families spurred her subsequent creation of a national action/research organization, the School-Age Child Care Project at Wellesley College Center for Research on Women. As founder and director of the *SACCP* Project, Ms Seligson leads the nation's premier research, training, and policy institute with a focus on how children spend their out-of-school time. By forecasting and aiding the emergence of important issues in the field, the *SACCP* Project has driven improvements in both policy and practice. Currently she is Executive Director of the \$6.5 million MOST Initiative developed for the DeWitt Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund.

Early in her career, Ms. Seligson was the Assistant Director of the Human Relations/Youth Resources Commission of Brookline, MA, where she developed a city-wide system of parent-administered after-school programs in the public schools. This system later served as a national model and as one of the inspirations behind the creation of the *SACCP* Project. Ms. Seligson holds a BA degree in English literature from Simmons College and an EdM in Administration, Planning, and Social Policy from Harvard University Graduate School of Education.

Ms. Seligson has been keynote speaker and featured presenter at the National Conference of State Legislatures, Yale University, the National Research Council, Children's Television Workshop, and the Child Care Action Campaign, among others. In addition to numerous articles, her publications include *School-Age Child Care: An Action Manual for the 90s and Beyond* (with Michael Allenson) and *Early Childhood Programs and the Public Schools: Between Promise and Practice*.

Wellesley College

106
Central
Street
Wellesley
MA
02181-8259

Telephone
617
283-2547
Facsimile
517
283-3657



Center for Research
on Women

School-Age Child Care Project

MICHELLE SELIGSON

Office: Wellesley College Center for Research on Women
Wellesley, MA 02181
(617) 283-2554

Home: 2 Chauncy Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 497-9331

EXPERIENCE

- 1978-Present** ***Founder and Director***
School-Age Child Care Project, a national action/research project founded in 1978 at Wellesley College Center for Research on Women
- 1993-Present** ***Executive Director***
MOST (Making the Most of Out-of-School Time), a four-year, \$6.5 million Initiative of the DeWitt Wallace Reader's Digest Fund aimed at systematic community-based change to improve the quality and availability of out-of-school care in three cities: Boston, Chicago, and Seattle.
- 1996-Present** ***Senior Advisor***
Save the Children Out-of-School Time Rural Initiative, In partnership with Save the Children, 9 rural communities located in Appalachia, the Southwest, and the Southeast regions of the United States, and Aguirre International, a multi-year initiative to explore the most effective ways of ensuring that children served by community partners have safe places to go, adults who care, and opportunities to build skills and interests.
- 1989-1993** ***Co-Principal Investigator***
The National Study of Before and After School Programs, United States Education Department
- 1989-Present** ***Associate Director***
Wellesley College Center for Research on Women
- 1985-1988** ***Co-Director***
The Public School Early Childhood Study, a research project on the emerging role of the public schools in early childhood education, conducted in collaboration with Bank Street College of Education
- 1973-1978** ***Assistant Director***
Human Relations/Youth Resources Commission, Town of Brookline, Brookline, MA

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

School-Age Child Care: An Action Manual for the 90s and Beyond. Seligson, Michelle and Allenson, Michael. Auburn House/Greenwood Publishing Group. 1993.

"Models of School-Age Child Care: A Review of Research and Practice."
International Women's Forum. 1991.

"Child Care in the United States." in The American Woman, 1990-91: A Status Report. Women's Research and Education Institute. Washington, D.C. (with Fern Marx).

Between Promise and Practice: Early Childhood Programs and the Public Schools. Auburn House. Boston. 1989. Mitchell, Anne; Seligson, Michelle; and Marx, Fern.

No Time To Waste: An Action Agenda For School-Age Child Care. Wellesley College. 1989. Seligson, Michelle and Fink, Dale B.

When School's Out and Nobody's Home. National Committee on Prevention of Child Abuse. Chicago. 1985. Coolson, Peter; Garbarino, James; and Seligson, Michelle.

School-Age Child Care: A Policy Report. Wellesley College. 1983. Seligson, Michelle; Genser, Andrea; Gannett, Ellen; and Gray, Wendy.

School-Age Child Care: An Action Manual. Auburn House. Boston. 1982. Baden, Ruth; Genser, Andrea; Levine, James; and Seligson, Michelle.

"Child Care and Equal Opportunity for Women." United States Commission on Civil Rights. 1981 (author of chapter on Programs and Policies).

"School-Age Child Care" Day Care: Scientific and Social Policy Issues. eds. Zigler and Gordon. Auburn House. Boston. 1981.

Articles for popular and professional magazines and journals including: Redbook, Parents Magazine, Working Mother, Day Care and Early Education, The Education Digest, Kappan Magazine, Child Care Information Exchange.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

Keynote speeches and lectures on day care, work and family issues for institutions and organizations throughout the country including: Harvard Graduate School of Education, Wheelock College, George Washington University Education Staff Seminar, The Bush Center at Yale University, New England Psychological Association, National Association for the Education of Young Children, Home and School Institute, Save the Children, Children's Caucus of the United States Senate, American Association of School Administrators, Education Commission of the States, National Conference of State Legislatures, National Association of Independent Schools, Girl Scouts of America, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, the National Research Council, Committee on Child Development, Research and Public Policy, American Association of Curriculum and Supervision, Children's Television Workshop, and the U.S. Department of Education.

SELECTED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

1988-1990 *Board Member*, Child Care Action Campaign
1988-1993 *Elected Member*, Governing Board, National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)

1988 *Executive Committee Member, Governor's Day Care Partnership
Project, Advisory Committee*
1988 *Member, Special Commission on Early Childhood Programs,
Massachusetts Legislature*
1988-1990 *Chair, Day Care Committee of the State-Wide Advisory Committee
Massachusetts Office for Children*

EDUCATION

Ed.M. Harvard Graduate School of Education, 1983.
B.A. Simmons College, 1973.
University of Chicago, 1959-61.

Oct. 20, 1997

FAX 202-456-9412

To: Jennifer Klein

Fr: Mickey Seligson 617.497.9331

Jennifer -

Here's the latest version of my talk - I've
tried to cover all the bases. Let
me hear from you today. I'll be at home
all day.

Thanks.

Mickey

- 1 -

DRAFT 10-19-97**White House Child Care Conference panel presentation****Opening**

President and Mrs. Clinton, I want to thank both of you for the honor of asking me to participate in this conference. I have been working for more than twenty years on school-age child care with many others, trying to help parents and children and communities, and so it is tremendously exciting to know that you are not only interested in this vital issue, but that you want to help.

I first got involved in school-age child care when I needed after school care for my own children, Sally and Jon. I was lucky to connect with other parents and we started a parent coop center with a small after school program. In that same community of Brookline, Mass I then helped other groups of parents start extended day programs in all the elementary schools, in partnership with the Brookline school committee which provided rent free space so that low-income parents could afford the care. Two tiny articles in the Ladies Home Journal and McCalls magazine brought me 2,000 letters from parents and schools and public and private agencies. I still remember one letter from a mother who drew a map showing me how many big streets

- 2 -

her daughter had to cross, the location of a scary field, the number of blocks between school and home.

Is this a problem? What are the dimensions? Where do children go after school?

Many adults over the age of thirty remember out-of-school time as time to play with friends, explore the neighborhood, play records, ride bikes, and above all, eat! Someone's mother or relative was home but mostly invisible.

People remember feeling safe. Things are different now. Kids don't speak about feeling safe in their neighborhoods, or even at home. 25 million children in America have working parents, many of whom work full-time once their kids reach school. Children spend less than 20 percent of their waking hours in school. Risks to health and even life are now common among young children. Newly reported data from eight states on peak hours for violent juvenile crime show nearly half of crimes taking place between 2 PM and 11 PM. (National Center on Juvenile Justice and the Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention).

Unsupervised children are at significantly higher risk of truancy from school, stress, receiving poor grades, risk-taking behavior and substance abuse (Dwyer et al, (1990); Marshall et al (1997))

-3-

Children spend more of their out-of-school time watching television than any other single activity, and we know the impact of that on kids—kids read less, play less, and are more aggressive. On average, American children spend 40 hours a week watching television and playing video games, more hours than they spend in school, and children in low-income households are estimated to spend 50 percent more time watching television than their privileged peers. Our best estimates tell us at least at least 5 million children between 5 and 14 spend too much time on their own during a typical week.

The 1990 National Child Care Study breaks down percentages of after school arrangements--and concludes that while there are a lot of kids who go home to relatives, to child care centers, to family day care homes, it's pretty clear when kids pour out of school buildings at 2 or 3 p.m. they don't all head for the local Y. A lot of kids go to malls, to fast food restaurants, to each others houses where there may or may not be an adult present to supervise.

Parents tell their younger children to go straight home from school, to lock the door, and how to answer the phone so no-one knows they are alone—all

-4-

good ideas to keep kids safe. But many kids are glued to the t.v. during this time, and often experience loneliness in this kind of social isolation.

What does research have to say about what makes for healthy kids who feel good about themselves and others, and who are competent in school? The key studies point to two factors: caring relationships and constructive activities.

One evaluation of afterschool programs (Vandell) finds that the single most important factor is the quality of children's interactions with the program staff. Kids do better in school, are more self assured—if they attend carefully structured programs where the primary work of the adults is caring about and for the kids. The Cooperative Extension Service (Riley, et al, 1994) studied the effects of 64 such programs in 15 states, and found that principals and teachers reported their students as doing better academically, behaving more cooperatively, handling conflicts better, showing increased interest in reading, and becoming less involved in vandalism.

Jerome Bruner has written compellingly that what helps kids learn is the nature of their relationships, our capacity to listen and to hear their stories. We develop a sense of self not in a vacuum but in relation to others—the chance to try to learn something you don't know how to do—physical or

-5-

artistic or intellectual—in a safe place where you don't pass or fail. Good after school programs make that possible. As do adult staff who understand the age group, who are comfortable in a relaxed setting that is different from school, who use their unique talents and personalities and their capacity to engage the children.

This is not just about some working families needing after school child care. This is an issue that cuts across all income groups, including families preparing to enter the out-of-home work force. Every family that on this very day is managing the work and family and school and child care whirlwind knows what I mean.

Yet some Americans are more in need of help with school-age child care than others. Some don't have the resources to pay for lessons, after school sports, academic programs, summer camps. Some kids do not get the same exposure to ideas, skills, positive relationships with adults and their peers. The National Before and After School Program Study clearly shows this discrepancy—83 percent of approximately 50,000 school-age child care programs depend on parent fees for their survival. Many families simply can't pay.

- 6 -

What is being done? How are communities dealing with this issue?

Today there are a few more resources in a few communities for parents to get help finding care. There is a national network of child care resource and referral agencies. There has been generous funding from the American Business Collaboration that has helped to develop more programs and improve quality. Some states have enacted enabling legislation so schools can partner with community agencies, others have financed training and new programs. After-school programs exist in schools, in churches, in parks and recreation centers, in youth-serving agencies, child care centers and in family day care homes.

Building collaborations is an effective way to stimulate development of the supply of services, make inroads in improving quality, and leverage both dollars and facilities. This kind of partnering is working well in Boston, Chicago, and Seattle, through a privately funded initiative of the Dewitt Wallace Readers Digest Fund, called MOST (Making the Most of Out-of-School Time). In Chicago a new partnership with the city's Park District is creating new school-age child care spaces for several thousand children; in Boston, Parents United for Child Care has leveraged hundreds of thousands of dollars from the private and public sector to support low-income families'

-7-

school-age child care; in Seattle anyone can go to a public library or eighty-eight other community access points to log on free to the data base through and get information about 300 out-of-school time programs like art centers, sports and recreation, tutorial services.

But there are problems.

We've got much further to go. There is not enough affordable school-age. Programs could serve more children right now with funding targeted for a spectrum of low income families.

While there is widespread agreement on standards of quality established by the field, and a new accreditation system of the national professional organization, NSACA, quality is uneven at best. We have the right to expect certain quality standards such as ratios and-----.

It is more and more difficult to recruit qualified school-age child care staff. Salaries are low and turnover is high, and people move on quickly to better paying work.

- 8 -

Programs depend almost exclusively on parent fees and often pass along to parents the cost of having to lease school facilities and pay for custodial services. There is a huge transportation problem—who should pay to bus children from school to after school program? Parents or the school district?

Some school boards have welcomed partnerships with community-based organizations, or are running their own programs; others resist them.

Rural areas have special issues such as the distance program participants must travel. And many children with special needs do not have access to the existing system because of inadequate staff training.

Conclusion

Finally, this is about kids, it's about families, it's about communities. The singular mission and the most important goal is not only to keep kids safe, but to create wonderful opportunities that let them be kids; opportunities that free them from taking premature responsibility for themselves or their siblings. Wherever programs are housed, no matter the sponsorship, we should expect them all to be places kids like to come to—they do vote with their feet! Programs should respect the power of play as children's work.

Good programs understand that the social-emotional needs of children are inextricably linked with school ability and accomplishment. And good programs can serve as the bridge between parents and schools, giving

-9-

parents not only the reassurance their kids are safe while they are at work or preparing for work, but also the knowledge that a trained, caring adult is there to help. Thank you.

Maroney



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE OF DELAWARE
LEGISLATIVE HALL
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 10.16.97

Time: 3:35

To: Noa Meyer

From: J. R. [Signature]

Special Instructions: _____

to be updated & refiled 10/17

Our fax number is (302) 577-6396.

If you do not receive all 18 pages (including cover),
please call (302) 577-3723.

ID #10W

Please do not take

Doc # 65892

BACKGROUND INFORMATION & PERSONAL HISTORY

JANE PERKINS MARONEY

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. paper	re: personal (1 page)	10/16/1997	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Shirley Sagawa
OA/Box Number: 23242

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Care Conference [Folder 1] [1]

2013-0124-S

rc1164

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

19. CONVENOR, Northeast Conference on Children and Youth, Council of State Governments and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Feb. 3-5 1988, Pittsburgh, PA.
20. Member, Delaware Council for Prevention of Suicide Among Youth, 1982-
21. Member, Governor's Advisory Committee: Focus on the First 60 Months
22. Member, At-Risk Neonatal Task Force, Medical Center of Delaware, 1989
23. Member, Coalition for Literacy, 1989-
24. Member, Advisory Board, Brandywine college of Widener University, 1989-
25. Member, United Way of Delaware Needs Assessment Committee, 1989-

All of the above are very active groups and committees which meet regularly. My attendance averages about 95%.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE OF DELAWARE
LEGISLATIVE HALL
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 10.16.97

Time: 3:35

To: Noa Meyer

From: J. Kufner

Special Instructions: _____

to be updated & refaxed 10/17

Our fax number is (302) 577-6396.

If you do not receive all 13 pages (including cover),
please call (302) 577-3723.

ID #10W

III. DELAWARE MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS AND AFFILIATIONS

1. Junior League of Wilmington (1959)
2. Junior Board, Wilmington Medical Center (formerly Delaware Hospital) 1967
3. League of Women Voters of Greater Wilmington (1979)
4. Civic League of New Castle County (1982)
5. Women's Republican Club of Wilmington (1982)
6. National Order of Women Legislators (OWLS - 1978)
7. Mental Health Association of Delaware, Compeer Program, Advisory Committee
8. Member, Advisory Committee and Former Chairman of the Executive Committee, Holly Ball Foundation, Inc.
9. Former Chairman, Delaware Antiques Show (1979)
10. New Castle County Medical Society Auxiliary (1956)
11. American Field Service (AFS) Exchange Student Program. Served as New Castle Coordinator for foreign students (1970-1975)
12. Former Spring Guide at Winterthur Museum for benefit of Junior League (1960-65)
13. Lector, St. Mary Magdalen Church, Sharpley (1973-present)
14. Docent, Delaware Art Museum (formerly Delaware Society for the Fine Arts) (1960-64)
15. Wilmington Flower Market (1959-1960)

IV. DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE ACTIVITY

1. Elected to represent the 12th Representative District, Talleyville, DE, November 1978. Renumbered to 10th Representative District, 1982
2. Sworn into office, January 1979
3. Appointed as minority member of Health and Social Services Committee, January 1979
4. Appointed majority member of the Appropriations and Joint Finance Committees, January 1980
5. Became Chairman, Health and Social Services Committee, January 1981
6. Served as ranking minority member of above committee, 1983-84
7. Reappointed Chair of H & SS Committee, January 1985 and have remained in that position to current date, 1993
8. Committee name changed to Human Resources, Children and Aging, January 1986. Then renamed Human Needs and Development in January 1993.
9. Member of Substance Abuse Committee
10. Candidate for House Majority Whip, 1984
11. Candidate for House Speaker, 1986, 1988
12. Appointed majority member of the Appropriations and Joint Finance Committees, 1993

1. Introduced House Resolution on International Year of the Child, 1979.
2. Introduced and passed mandatory child safety seat legislation, 1982.
3. Introduced Uniform Parentage Act, requiring mandatory blood tests to establish paternity for child support. Passed and signed by Governor, 1988.
4. Rewrote rape and sodomy laws to make them gender neutral and to increase severity of sentence for crimes. Passed and signed by Governor, 1985.
5. Introduced Delaware amendments to conform to federal legislation on Child Support Enforcement. Signed into law, 1987.
6. Introduced mandatory employment of the handicapped law. Passed, signed Governor, 1988.
7. Introduced rewrite of alimony and divorce laws. Passed, signed by Governor, 1988.
8. Introduced presumptive joint custody legislation. Law adopted in 1990.
9. Co-sponsored resolution establishing Task Force on Alzheimer's and Related Disorders. Day care hospital treatment followed.
10. Member, Governor's Pilot Project on Education of four year olds. Served as observer and evaluator of programs, 1986.
11. Member of several literacy initiatives: Project Plug; Literacy Volunteers of America; Coalition for Literacy.
12. Member, Governor's Task Force to Promote Cooperation Between Public and Private Libraries in Delaware, 1979-1981.
13. Established Task Force to examine policy of holding emotionally disturbed adolescents at Governor Bacon Health Center, leading to the closure of that institution and the development of small residential treatment centers near the homes of the children needing treatment.
14. Served on Delaware Health Care Coalition, comprised of private sector employee benefits representatives, leading to Governor's Health Care Cost Management Commission, 1987.
15. Assisted various unorganized human service groups to make presentations to the legislative Joint Finance Committee, 1985-1990.
16. HR 234 - June 1988. Established Youth Suicide Prevention Task Force. Final report issued December, 1989. Implemented training 1990.
17. HR 127 - Reactivated Infant mortality Task Force for the purpose of setting 1990 goals. Recommendations integrated into H. B. 775 (see #23).
18. HR 120 - Sponsored in June 1989. Survey Delaware schools to determine quality of family life skills and health education courses toward the reduction of teen pregnancy. Implemented into indigent health care recommendations, 1990.
19. Member - Delaware Children At-Risk monitoring and evaluation committee (Department of Public Instruction) 1989 -
20. As Chair of the Coordinating Council for the Handicapped Child of Delaware, Inc., established a public/private partnership in data collection of children (0-8) who are at risk of development disabilities. A planning tool for education, health and social services agencies. Supported by senate Concurrent Resolution 91. Awarded \$211,000 grant from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of Princeton, NJ to develop and implement an Integrated Services Information System to track children born or at risk of developmental delays.

21. H.B. 737 - Prime sponsor: Criminal background checks on children's residential facilities (group homes, foster homes, adoptive homes).
22. H.B. 774 - Increase cigarette tax by 10 cents perpack to pay for Indigent Health Care program.
23. H.B. 775 - Joint sponsor: Bill to establish Health Care Commission to implement Indigent Health Care task Force recommendations statewide.
24. H.B. 608 - Child Support Enforcement legislation to withhold wages from obligor's income (Federal mandate).

VI. LOCAL AWARDS

- 1983-1984 - CHESAPEAKE BAY GIRL SCOUTS AWARD - THE WORLD OF PEOPLE
- 1985 - ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS, DELAWARE CHAPTER - OUTSTANDING CITIZEN AWARD
(first ever given to a non-physician)
- 1986 - DELAWARE STATE SCHOOL BOARD AWARD FOR LEADERSHIP AND SERVICE TO
CHILDREN OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE (Conference on Child Care)
- 1986 - DELAWARE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS AWARD. (For
leadership in mental health services to Delaware's families)
- 1986 - MARCH OF DIMES, Delaware Chapter: AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING
SERVICE TO DELAWARE INFANTS, YOUNG CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS,
September 17, 1987
- 1987 - DELAWARE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION - LEGISLATOR'S SERVICE AWARD
(First woman to be cited for that designation)
- 1987 - DELAWARE ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS. In recognition
of Outstanding Contributions to Special Services and
Psychology in Delaware Schools. On May 8, 1987
- 1990 - DELAWARE PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION AWARD. October 1990

VII. NATIONAL AWARDS

- 1985 - Cited by President Reagan as ONE OF TEN OUTSTANDING REPUBLICAN LEGISLATORS OF THE YEAR (at the National Conference of State Legislatures Annal Meeting, Seattle, Washington).
- 1985 - Citation for SERVICE TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR LEADERSHIP IN STATE AND FEDERAL AFFAIRS (at its Annual Meeting in Lake Tahoe, Nevada)
- 1986 - Award from the PRESIDENT' DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES ADMINISTRATION for outstanding service to the handicapped community, Dallas, Texas, March 3, 1986. (Nominated by the Delaware Developmental Disabilities Council, Dover, DE)
- 1988 - Public Service Award from Perinatal Association of Delaware.
- 1988 - Family Support Administration of Department of Health & Social Services Certificate of Appreciation.

VIII. MAJOR DELAWARE COMMISSIONS (LONGER THAN ONE YEAR'S DURATION)

1. Commission to Promote Cooperation Between Public and Private Libraries (1979-1981). Appointed by Governor duPont.
2. Delaware Commission on Child Support Enforcement (1984-1986). Appointed by Governor duPont to serve as co-chairman.
3. Legislative Task Force on Infant Mortality (1985-1986). Invited to serve as member by Chairman as author of resolution establishing task force.
4. Commission on Work and the Family (1985-1987). Chair of the Commission
5. Legislative Task Force on Teen Pregnancy. 1988-1990. Author of resolution.
6. Chair, Revived Legislative Task Force on Infant Mortality. 1989-1990.
7. Chair, Delaware Family Law Commission. Appointed by Speaker and Senate President Pro-Tem, February 1991 to present.

IX. REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

- 1985 - Child Support Enforcement, Report to the Governor as mandated by Executive Order of Governor Pierre S. duPont, December 1984. Co-chairman of the Commission.
- 1985 - Report of Legislative Task Force on Infant Mortality, Author of House Resolution 93 which established the Task Force. Served as a member of the Task Force.
- 1987 - December 5 - Boston, MA: "FEDERAL-STATE-LOCAL FISCAL RELATIONS, PAST AND FUTURE", States' Summit '87: Issues and Choices for the 1990's. Council of State Governments.
- 1987 - January, "Commission on Work and the Family", Report to the Governor, and letter of transmittal as Chairman of the Commission. Origin: House Joint Resolution 4.
- 1987 - December - Wilmington, Delaware: "A LEGACY OF DELAWARE WOMEN". Profile, page 81.
- 1987 - March - Wilmington, Delaware. DELAWARE LAW FORUM, Guest column written on ALIMONY IN DELAWARE, House Bill #124. Published by Delaware Law School, Widener University.
- 1987 - September - Portfolio of State Issues, Vol. IV, No. III: Delaware's Businesslike Approach to Child Care, Published by The Courtland Group, Inc., Ossining, NY. A 20-minute tape between Jane Maroney, Chair of the Commission on Work and the Family, and Paula Breen, Executive Director of The Child Care Connection. Tape distributed by Pfizer Pharmaceuticals to 7500 state legislators in the U. S.
- 1990 - April - Article for Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc. NEWSLINE. Column title: Women Worth Listening To. Subject: "The Changing Role of Family Advocacy".

X. MAJOR FEDERAL/STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY

As a result of the mandate, Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan appointed an advisory group of twenty-two elected state and local officials to advise the Department of the Treasury on interlocking Federal, State and Local Fiscal Relations. The first meeting was called for July 1985 and its task was to propose public policy which would ultimately be incorporated in the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Jane Maroney was elected to chair the advisory group which met monthly in the offices of the Department of the Treasury. Lengthy meetings of a day and a half's duration discussed and debated the impact of the federal budget deficit, the cessation of funding of federal revenue sharing to local governments, the subject of grant formulae, but focused on the incapacity of state governments (who were then showing a surplus) to absorb the ever-growing federal budget deficit. A report was sent to Congress in September 1986, with a minority report filed by the Advisory Group over the signature of Representative Jane Maroney of Delaware, for the twenty-two elected officials.

Representative Maroney was an invited guest of President Reagan to participate in the bill signing of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 at the White House in recognition of her efforts in the process. October 22, 1986.

Representative Maroney witnessed the signing of Drug Enforcement Act of 1988, President Reagan's last public bill signing, in September of 1988 at the White House. This recognized the work that Representative Maroney had done at the state and national level in the area of drug abuse prevention and education.

As Council of State Governments representative, advisor to President Bush on education summit, Charlottesville, VA. White House Meeting, September 1989.

Member of committee and panelist on Improving Education Through Collaboration, sponsored by the Danforth Foundation, Education Commission of the States and The National Conference of State Legislatures. Two-year grant: 1989-1990.

Member of CSG/NCSL/ACIR (Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations), "Partnership on Federalism", 1989.

Meeting with Chief of Staff, John H. Sununu, on proposed constitutional amendments dealing with federal/state relations, August 1989 (ongoing).

Meeting with White House staff on Intergovernmental Affairs to discuss indemnification of volunteers legislation sponsored by J.M. as H. B. 601, 135th General Assembly. Issue became basis of federal Model Act presented by President Bush as part of his Thousand Points of Light Initiative, December 1990.

XI. TESTIMONY BEFORE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS, THE CABINET
AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

1. 1983-84: Frequent meetings with Reagan Administration officials in the Office of Child Support Enforcement, Department of Health and Human Services, to give input from the Delaware perspective in developing national policy and legislation, ultimately becoming the Child Support Enforcement Amendments Act of 1984. Invited to Bill Signing Ceremony by President Reagan in recognition of effort in Child Support Enforcement Act, August 1984.
2. 1984 - September 6th. Hearings before the SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES. U. S. Congress, House of Representatives, chaired by Congressman George Miller. Subject: "Improving Child Care Services: What Can Be Done?".
3. 1985 - Advisory Committee to Office of Child Support Enforcement. Implementation of federal legislation. Development of rules and regulations promulgated as a result of federal legislation.
4. 1985 - Developed policy resolutions adopted by the full membership of the National Conference of State Legislatures, Boston, MA. These policies are the first which address the needs of America's children and became the subject of a national lobbying effort on behalf of the 50 states in Congress. These initiatives include resolutions on: child health, child mental health, child care, child abuse and neglect, juvenile justice, substance abuse, teen pregnancy and income maintenance (AFDC, Medicaid & Food Stamps).
5. 1986 - February 5th. Testimony before the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, DC. Subject: Welfare Reform.
6. 1986-87 - Member of National Governors' Association Advisory Committee on Child Support Enforcement. Developed policy to advise governors of 50 states how to implement guidelines.
7. 1986 - Testimony before the National Governors' Association Meeting on Child Care, Washington, DC, April.
8. 1987 - February 20. Senate Finance Committee, Sub-committee on Social Security and Family Assistance, Chaired by Senator Daniel P. Moynihan. Subject: Welfare Reform.
9. 1989 - April 18. Senate Finance Committee, Chaired by Senator Lloyd Bentsen, on behalf of the National Conference of State Legislatures, Washington, D.C. Subject: Child Care Legislation.
10. 1990 - March 31. White House Intergovernmental Affairs Department to discuss Delaware's law indemnifying volunteers, toward developing a model law supported by the Domestic Policy Council.
11. 1991 - February 5. Panelist with Bill Moyers on "Realizing America's Hope: Investing in our Youth". Educational TV. Columbia, S.C.

XII. NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEADERSHIP ROLES

CURRENT:

Member, Governing Board and Executive Committee of the Council of State Governments, 1986-1990.

Past Chairman, Council of State Governments' Eastern Regional Conference. Current member, Executive Committee.

Member, Intergovernmental Affairs Committee, Council of State Governments. Chair, Regional Focus of Issues. Former Chair.

Member, Executive Committee, National Conference of State Legislatures. 1985-88. 1990-

Member, NCSL Education Committee, focusing on children-at-risk.

Member, Health and Human Services Committee, NCSL.

Member, Task Force on Child Support Enforcement, NCSL.

Former Chair, Member, Task Force on Children, Youth & Families, NCSL.

Member, Committee on Children and Social Services, NCSL (Former Chair).

Member, The National Center for Policy Alternatives: Women's Economic Justice Center, Washington, DC.

Member and Chair of Eastern Region, Women's Network, NCSL.

Member, National Republican Legislators Association.

XII. NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: LEADERSHIP ROLES

FORMER

Chairman, Council of State Governments' Eastern Regional Conference, 1987-88. Installed as chair at annual meeting held in Wilmington, DE, August 1987. Jurisdiction over six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Responsibility for coordinating public policy positions for all three branches of state government.

Chairman, Human Resources Committee, Council of State Governments Eastern Regional Conference, 1984-86.

Vice Chair, CSG Eastern Regional Conference, 1986-87.

Chairman, State and Federal Affairs Committee (not Intergovernmental Affairs), Council of State Governments, 1984-1986.

Vice Chairman, Human Resources Committee, National Conference of State Legislatures, 1984. Member of Committee since 1979.

Member Federal Budget Committee, National Conference of State Legislatures, 1985.

Chairman, Advisory Committee on Children and Youth, 1983-85, NCSL.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Member Women's Network, National Conference of State Legislatures, 1980-present. Chair, Eastern Region - 1989.
2. Panelist on two national meetings of the Center for American Women in Politics, San Diego, California (Nov. 1983 and Nov. 1987). In attendance: 900-1000 women legislators. Subject: Child Care (1983) and Child Support (1987).
3. Advisor to the Co-chair of the Republican National Committee, Maureen Reagan. Member of twelve-person steering committee to advise the Republican Platform Committee (1988).
4. Member, Permanency Planning Committee, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES (1982-1986). Charged with development of national policy for state courts with regard to adoption and permanent homes for foster-care children.
5. Panelist, Family and Medical Leave, John Hancock Conference Center, Boston, 1989.
6. Panelist, Center for American Women in Politics. Princeton, New Jersey 1989.

XIV. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1. Invited to participate in a trade mission to the Republic of China (Taiwan) in capacity of Chair of the Council of State Governments' Eastern Regional Conference, September 25 to October 3, 1987. Guest of the Republic, initiatives were developed to open a trade office in Taipei in an effort to diminish the deficit in the balance of international trade between the U. S. and Taiwan. Ten states of the region to consider participation. Maroney charged with follow-up.
2. October 3-16, 1987. Travel with Taiwan to Hon Kong and the Peoples' Republic of China with Delaware trade delegation, led by Lt. Governor S. B. Woo. Initiatives developed to establish Hong Kong trusts, corporations and businesses to incorporate in Delaware in view of withdrawal of British presence in 1997. Visit to sister port of Ningbo and return visit to the Governor of Hangzhou to promote trade. Only woman member of official delegation.
3. October 3-21, 1989. Guest of South African Forum to review post-election and political change in South Africa.
4. September 15-30, 1990. Return to South Africa as member of NCSL delegation to determine if U. S. sanctions should be lifted from South African government.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE OF DELAWARE
LEGISLATIVE HALL
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 10-17-97
To: Noa Meyer
The White House

Time: _____
From: Govt/Rep. Masonry's
Office

Special Instructions: Do you need more
specifics on legislative initiatives?

Our fax number is (302) 577-6396.

If you do not receive all 3 pages (including cover),
please call (302) 577-8723.

ID #10W



**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE OF DELAWARE
LEGISLATIVE HALL
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901**

JANE MARONEY
4605 CONCORD TURNPIKE
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19808
HOME: 802-478-2872 (FAX - 2877)
HOUSE OFFICES
DOVER: 802-789-4262 (FAX - 2778)
WILMINGTON: 802-577-8728
WILMINGTON FAX: 802-577-8307

COMMITTEES
APPROPRIATIONS
HEALTH & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, VICE CHAIR
EDUCATION
JOINT FINANCE

Jane Perkins Maroney

Jane Perkins Maroney was elected to the Delaware House of Representatives in 1978. Her legislative responsibilities include Health and Human Development, Education, Joint Finance Committees and the Delaware Commission on Family Law.

Her leadership as chair of a legislative task force on child care in 1984 led to the establishment of a resource and referral agency, the Child Care Connection, now called the Family and Workshop Connection. She serves on its Board of Directors as well as the St. Michael's Day Nursery, founded in 1895 and dedicated to providing quality early care to inner city children in Wilmington.

Representative Maroney has taken a leadership role in public health and safety issues on a national level as well as in Delaware. In addition to championing early care, her recognition of the need to strengthen Delaware families has led her to focus on infant mortality, aids prevention and education, unintended pregnancy, youth suicide prevention, child support and related matters. She currently serves as the Speaker's designee from the House of Representatives to the Delaware Health Care Commission and as a member of its Cost Containment Committee. Jane is known for her fierce support of human services and as an "agent of change" on children and family issues.

A recipient of countless local and national awards, Representative Maroney and her late husband, Dr. John Maroney, were the recipients of the 1992 J. Thompson Brown Award presented by the Family and Children Services of Delaware, Inc. She received the Order of Merit from the University of Delaware in 1993 and an Honorary Doctorate in Humane Letters from Goldey-Beacom College, Wilmington, Delaware in June, 1995. In April 1996 Jane was inducted into the Delaware Women's Hall of Fame. An honorary member of the Delaware Academy of Pediatrics for many years, the AMA in 1996 presented Jane the Nathan Davis Award, named for its founder, for her public health initiatives. Honored by the Delaware Association for the Education of Young Children in 1997 (see attached), and she recently was saluted as a "Woman of the Next Century" by the YWCA of the U.S.A.

From : Rep. Jane Maroney

PHONE No. : 478 2672

Oct. 17 1997 3:50PM P01



DELAWARE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN, INC.

January 29, 1997

Representative Jane P. Maroney
4605 Concord Pike
Wilmington, DE 19803

Dear Representative Maroney,

Each year the Delaware Association for the Education of Young Children recognizes an individual who exemplifies professional leadership regarding her work on behalf of children. I am pleased to write and ask you to accept our 1997 Leadership Award reflecting your committed work for the children of the state of Delaware. Your initiatives and support of public policy issues and activities that bring positive change in the lives of children have long been recognized as vital links to child advocacy.

Please accept our invitation to receive the award at our Annual Banquet and Meeting on Thursday, February 27, 1997 at the Hercules Country Club of Wilmington, Delaware. I will be contacting you personally to confirm our invitation.

Sincerely,

Martha L. Fong
Vice-President / Programs

Cocktails 6:30

Dinner 7:15

Meeting 8:00

Keynote Speaker- Jonah Edelman, Executive Director
of Stand For Children

DAEYC - 42-C READ'S WAY - NEW CASTLE CORPORATE COMMONS
NEW CASTLE, DE 19720
(302) 324-5327 - FAX (302) 323-8105

JLF 10/13/97

—
Sve
Anson
—

FAX**Date**

10/13/97

Number of pages including cover sheet

10

TO:

Nella Meyer

Phone

202/456-6266

Fax Phone

202/456-6244

CC:**FROM:**

Susan S. Aronson, MD, FAAP
Chairperson, District III, AAP
605 Moreno Road
Narberth, PA
19072-1618
Narberth, PA 19072-1618

Phone

610/664-3923

E-mail

SueAronson@pol.net

Fax

610/664-3924

REMARKS:

Urgent

For your review

Reply ASAP

Please Comment

Per your request of 10/10/97, left on my voice mail, this is my resume. Note that I am traveling this week to AAP meetings. If you need to reach me, leave word at my home voice mail (610/664-3923) or, if your message requires same-day response, ask the PA AAP office to find me (610/520-9125).

Susan Aronson MD

Now -

I left her a message on her home phone to call us back.

MS.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. resume	re: Susan Aronson [partial] (1 page)	10/13/1997	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Shirley Sagawa
OA/Box Number: 23242

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Care Conference [Folder 1] [1]

2013-0124-S

rc1164

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Resume
Susan S. Aronson, MD, FAAP
October 1997

CONTACT INFORMATION**Consultant and Home Office:**

805 Moreno Road
Narberth, Pennsylvania 19072-1618
Phone: 610/664-3923 FAX: 610/664-3924
e-mail: SueAronson@pol.net

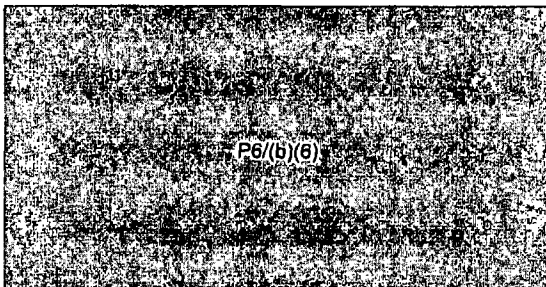
PA Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics:

Early Childhood Education Linkage System, Healthy Child Care Pennsylvania
The PA Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics
Rosemont Business Campus, Building 2, Suite 307
919 Conestoga Road
Rosemont, PA 19010-3809
Phone: 610/520-9125 FAX: 610/520-9177

Clinical Care Office:

St. Christopher's Primary Pediatrics
at Center City
231 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: 215/523-6581 (Monday and Wednesday)

St. Christopher's Primary Pediatrics
at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children
Front at Erie Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19134
Phone: 215/427-5383 (Tuesday evenings)

PERSONAL STATISTICS and REFERENCE NUMBERS

[005]

EDUCATION

Undergraduate: BA with Distinction. University of Rochester 1962.

Graduate: MD, Case-Western Reserve University 1965.

Susan S. Aronson, MD, FAAP

Post-Graduate Medical Education:

Resident in Pediatrics. Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, Bronx, New York. 1965-67.

Fellow in Comprehensive Care (considered as a residency). Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, Washington, DC. 1971.

Faculty Institute on Medical Care Teaching. University of Michigan, School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1972.

BOARD CERTIFICATION

American Board of Pediatrics. 1972.

American Board of Pediatrics. Recertified. 1983.

FACULTY APPOINTMENTS AND DATES

Instructor. Departments of Pediatrics and Community and Preventive Medicine. The Medical College of Pennsylvania. 1971-73.

Assistant Professor. Department of Community and Preventive Medicine. The Medical College of Pennsylvania. 1973-78.

Assistant Professor. Department of Pediatrics. The Medical College of Pennsylvania. 1973-80.

Associate Professor. Department of Community and Preventive Medicine. The Medical College of Pennsylvania. 1978-80.

Clinical Associate Professor. Department of Community and Preventive Medicine. The Medical College of Pennsylvania. 1980-87.

Clinical Associate Professor. Department of Pediatrics. Hahnemann University. 1980-87.

Clinical Professor. Department of Pediatrics. Hahnemann University. 1987-93.

Clinical Professor. Department of Pediatrics. University of Pennsylvania. 1993 to 1996.

Clinical Professor. Department of Pediatrics. MCP•Hahnemann School of Medicine. 1995 to present.

EMPLOYMENT

Private pediatric practice. Springfield, VA. 1967-70

Executive Director. The Learning Center (child day care program) of The Medical College of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, PA. 1971-75.

Health Coordinator for Southeastern Regional Day Care Programs. The Medical College of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, PA. 1973.

Director. The Health Advocacy Training Program. The Medical College of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, PA. 1973-79. (a program to improve health and safety in child day care programs in the 5-county region around Philadelphia by evaluating performance and providing training to a designated staff member)

Staff Pediatrician. Delaware Valley Medical Associates. Havertown and Broomall, PA. 1978-92.

Director, PA AAP Early Childhood Education Linkage System. Ardmore, Bryn Mawr and Rosemont, PA. 1989 to present. (a state-wide program to improve health and safety in child day care programs in Pennsylvania by providing technical assistance, linkage and training of health professionals and early care and education professionals).

Consultant to the National Center for Clinical Infant Programs. Washington, DC. 1989-94.

Primary Care Pediatrician. The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, PA. 1992-95.

Primary Care Pediatrician. St. Christopher's Hospital for Children. Philadelphia, PA. 1995 to present.

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Fairfax County Medical Society. 1987-70.

American Academy of Pediatrics. 1972 to present. (National, PA Chapter, and Section on Community Pediatrics)

Ambulatory Pediatric Association. 1972-82.
 National Association for the Education of Young Children. 1973 to present.
 Delaware Valley Association for the Education of Young Children. 1973 to present
 American Public Health Association. 1975-82, 1987 to present. (Section on Maternal and Child Health)
 Philadelphia County Medical Society. 1982 to present.
 Pennsylvania Medical Society. 1982 to present.
 American Society for Testing and Materials. 1988 to present.
 American School Health Association. 1989-90.

AWARDS, HONORS, & MEMBERSHIP IN HONORARY SOCIETIES

Phi Beta Kappa. University of Rochester. 1982.
 Student Research Prize. Western Reserve University. 1965.
 Award of Merit. Pennsylvania Public Health Association. 1980.
 Certificate of Merit. Speak Up for Children Program. American Academy of Pediatrics. 1980.
 Citation for Service As A Child Passenger Safety Advocate. American Academy of Pediatrics. 1983.
 Governor's Highway Safety Award For Occupant Restraint Program. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. 1984.
 Citation as a Child Advocate. Delaware Valley Association for the Education of Young Children. 1984.
 Award for Excellence in Early Childhood Development. Delaware Valley Association for the Education of Young Children. 1985.
 Award of the Pennsylvania Association of Child Care Agencies. 1985.
 Recognition of the Ministerio de Salud de Peru and special guest status awarded by the Municipalidad d Piura for pediatric care provided as a member of the Interplast Program in Piura, Peru, 1986.
 PA Pediatrician of the Year Award, 1988.
 Citation for Outstanding Service, American Academy of Pediatrics, 1988.
 U.S. Public Health Service Unit Commendation, 1991. (for service on the National Head Start Health Coordinators' Task Force 1998-90)
 Flashes of Brilliance - Gold Award for 1994, Brochures Category. The Academy for Health Services Marketing

PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE - AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Chairman of the Infant and Preschool Committee of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the AAP. 1973-82.
 Consultant to the Infant and Preschool Committee, later Early Childhood, Adoption and Dependent Care Committee of the AAP (national committee). 1976 to 1996.
 Project Director of the Pennsylvania Speak Up For Children Program of the AAP. 1979-80.
 Member of the Ad Hoc Committee on Child Passenger Safety of the Accident and Poison Prevention Committee (national committee). 1979-83.
 Member of the Communication and Public Information Committee of the AAP (national committee). 1979-81.
 Member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the AAP. 1980-82.
 Alternate Chapter Chairman, Pennsylvania Chapter of the AAP. 1982-84.
 Member of the Public Information Committee of the National Campaign (to fund the new national AAP home). 1983-85.
 District III (Mid-Atlantic Region) Representative to the Chapter Chairmen's Committee, 1983-86.
 President, Pennsylvania Chapter of the AAP. 1984-88.
 Liaison to the Child Care Action Campaign for the (national) American Academy of Pediatrics. 1984 to present.
 Vice-Chairman, Chapter Chairmen's Committee, (national AAP), 1985-86.
 Member of the Ad Hoc Committee to revise the Constitution and Bylaws of the (national) American Academy of Pediatrics. 1986.
 Member, Central Steering Committee of the AAP/APHA national standards for health and safety in out-of-home settings for children, 1987-92.

District III (Mid-Atlantic Region) Representative to the National Nominating Committee, American Academy of Pediatrics, 1988-91.

Liaison Representative of the AAP to the Head Start 25th Anniversary Silver Ribbon Panel (to set national goals for the future of Head Start) 1989.

Alternate District Chairperson, District III. 1990-94.

District Chairperson, District III (member of the Board of the national AAP). 1994 to present.

Co-Chair of the Central Steering Committee for the second edition of the National Standards for Health and Safety in Out-of-Home Child Care, a joint project of the American Academy of Pediatrics, American Public Health Association and the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of HHS, 1997-

ROLES IN OTHER LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Day Care Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania. 1972 to present

Secretary of the Association of Day Care Centers of Greater Philadelphia. 1972-73.

Chairman, Subcommittee on Health of Infants of the Committee to Recommend Regulations for Group Care of Infants for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. 1972-74.

Member of the Pennsylvania Child Care Advisory Committee. (Advisory to the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare). 1973-77.

Member of the EPSDT Subcommittee of the Pennsylvania Day Care Advisory Committee. 1976-77.

Chairman, Nutrition Subcommittee of the Pennsylvania Day Care Advisory Committee. 1976-77.

Member of the Pennsylvania International Year of the Child Committee. 1979.

Member of the Day Care Advisory Group for the Administration for Children, Youth and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1980-81.

Member of the Delaware County Citizens Advisory Council on Fire, and Burn Prevention. 1981-86.

Member of the Pennsylvania Family Day Care Providers Association. 1983 to present.

Member of the Board of the Child Care Action Campaign, 1984 to present.

Member of the Panel of Reviewers for the Child Care Information Service of the National Association for the Education of Young Children. 1985 to present.

Member of the Day Care Policy Advisory Committee of the PA Department of Public Welfare. 1987-89.

Member of the Board of Directors of the Delaware Valley Regional Poison Control Program. 1988-90.

Member of the French-American child care study team to bring lessons on child care to the U.S. from France. French/American Foundation. 1989.

Member of the National Resource Panel of the National Association for Family Day Care. 1989-92.

Member, PA Department of Health Advisory Board, (advisory to the Secretary of Health), 1989 to 1994.

Member, PA Governor's Advisory Council for Young Children, 1989-90.

Member, Board of Directors. The Children's Foundation, 1989-91.

Member, PA Governor's Commission for Children and Families; Co-Chair. Immunization Task Force and Child Health Committee, 1991-94.

Member, Board of PA Partnerships for Children; Co-Chair. Child Health Committee, 1991-92.

Member, Advisory Committee on Services for Families with Infants and Toddlers of the Administration for Children and Families, to the Secretary of the US Department of Health and Human Services, 1994.

CONSULTANTSHIPS, COLUMNIST & EDITORIAL POSITIONS

Speaker and Consultant for the Family Life Education Program in the Springfield, Keene Mill, Hunt Valley and Edsall Park Elementary Schools of Fairfax County, Virginia. 1967-70.

Member of the Speakers Bureau on Drug Abuse, Fairfax County, Virginia. 1967-70.

Consultant to the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare for health and safety in child day care programs. 1976-82.

Consultant to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services on federal day care regulation revision. 1978-80.

Member of the Child and Family Research Review Panel for the Administration for Children, Youth and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1978-81.

Consultant. Select Panel for the Promotion of Child Health. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1979-80.

Health Editor of the Day Care and Early Education magazine of the Day Care Council of America. 1980-83.

Reviewer for Young Children (Journal of the National Association for the Education of Young Children.) 1980-88.

Author of bimonthly column "Health Update" for Exchange, a magazine for early childhood program administrators with national distribution. 1982 to present.

Consultant to the American Medical Association for the writing of a book on child care for working parents. 1983.

Reviewer for Pediatrics. 1984 to present.

Member of the Planning Committee for the Symposium of Infectious Diseases in Day Care: Management and Prevention. 1982-84.

Consulting Editor for Young Children and other publications of the National Association for the Education of Young Children. 1986-89

Member of the Ad Hoc Grant Application Review Panel, Maternal and Child Health Improvement Projects, HHS on Health Promotion in Child Care Settings, 1987.

Consultant to the national office of the American Red Cross to develop training curricula for child care personnel, 1987-90.

Member of the Board of Editorial Advisors of Pediatric News, 1988-94.

Consultant to the National Center for Clinical Infant Programs, 1989-94. (technical assistance project to the states of Florida, Illinois and Utah.)

Member of the Program Committee of the First International Conference on Child Day Care and Health. Centers for Disease Control, 1991 to 1994.

Chairperson of the Planning Committee for the Mid-Atlantic Regional Conference on Securing a Medical Home for Every Child. 1991-94.

Reviewer for Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, 1994 to 1995.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Fairfax County Hospital. Department of Pediatrics. Fairfax, Virginia. 1967-70.

Alexandria Hospital. Department of Pediatrics. Alexandria, Virginia. 1967-70.

Hospital of The Medical College of Pennsylvania. Department of Pediatrics. 1971-80.

Delaware County Memorial Hospital. Department of Pediatrics. 1980-92.

Hahnemann University Hospital. 1988-92.

The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. 1992 to 1995.

St. Christopher's Hospital for Children. 1995 to present.

Allegheny University Hospitals ♦ Hahnemann Division. 1995 to present.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(see separate pages)

Original Papers In (Pediatric) Peer-Reviewed Publications:

- Aronson, S. and Lepow, M. "The Effect of Repeated Mumps Skin Tests on Skin Sensitivity to Mumps Antigen," Pediatrics, 36:422, 1985.
- Aronson, J., Baumann, R., Aronson, S. "Students Select a Medical School," J. Med. Ed., 40:155, 1985.
- Aronson, S. "Comment on 'Organization of Day Care: Considerations Relating to Mental Health of Child and Family,'" in Year Book of Pediatrics ed. Sydney S. Gellis, M.D. Year Book Medical Publications, Inc. Chicago, IL 1974.
- Aronson, S. Comment on 'Slogans, Slots and Slander: Myth of Day Care Need' in Year Book of Pediatrics ed. Sydney S. Gellis, M.D. Year Book Medical Publications, Inc. Chicago, IL 1974.
- Aronson, S. and Alken, L. "The Impact of Program Evaluation and of Training Staff of Child Care Programs to be Advocates for Health and Safety" Pediatrics 65:318-325, 1980.
- Aronson, S. "Health Care Providers and Day Care" In Sharp, MC, Henderson, FW (eds) Day Care, Report of the Sixteenth Ross Roundtable on Critical Approaches to Common Pediatric Problems Columbus, Ohio: Ross Laboratories, 71-79, 1985.
- Osterholm, M., Klein, J., Aronson, S., Pickering, L. "Introduction to Infectious Diseases in Child Day Care: Management and Prevention" Reviews of Infectious Diseases 8:513, 1986.
- Kendall, E., Aronson, S., Goldberg, S. and Smith, H. "Training for Child Day Care Staff and for Licensing and Regulatory Personnel in the Prevention of Disease Transmission" Reviews of Infectious Diseases 8:651-656, 1986.
- Smith, H. and Aronson, S. "Organizational Approach to Medication Administration in Day Care" Reviews of Infectious Diseases 8:657-659, 1986.
- Aronson, S. and Osterholm, M. "Infectious Diseases in Child Day Care: Management and Prevention. Summary of the Symposium and Recommendations" Reviews of Infectious Diseases 8:672-679, 1986.
- Aronson, S. and Gilsdorf, J. "Prevention and Management of Infectious Diseases in Day Care" Pediatrics in Review 7:259-268, 1986.
- Aronson, S. "Child Care and the Pediatrician" Pediatrics in Review 10:277-286, 1989.
- Aronson, S. "Political and Social Aspects of Child Day Care" Seminars in Pediatric Infectious Diseases, 1:195-203, 1990.
- Aronson, S. "Role of the Pediatrician in Setting and Using Standards for Child Care" Pediatrics 91:239-243, 1993.
- Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption, and Dependent Care of the American Academy of Pediatrics. (Susan Aronson, statement author and consultant to the committee) "The Pediatrician's Role in Promoting the Health of Patients in Early Childhood Education and/or Child Care Programs" Pediatrics 92:489-492, 1993.
- Aronson, S. "The Science Behind the American Public Health Association/American Academy of Pediatrics National Health and Safety Guidelines for Child Care Programs" In Supplement to Pediatrics. Proceedings of the International Conference on Child Day Care Health: Science, Prevention, and Practice. 94:1101-4, 1994.
- Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption, and Dependent Care of the American Academy of Pediatrics. (Susan Aronson, consultant to the committee) "The Application of Health and Safety Guidelines to Out-of-Home Child Care Programs" Pediatrics 93:1016 and 1017, 1994.
- Aronson, S. "Private Sector Primary Care Practitioner Issues and Needs" in Proceedings from the Workshop on Assessment and Development of Primary Care for Children and Youth, An Agenda in Health Care Reform. Child and Adolescent Health Policy Center at The Johns Hopkins University. 1995.

Books and Chapters in Books (including Editor of Books):

- Aronson, S. "Health Consultation in Child Care" Child Care: A Comprehensive Guide Vol. II, Chapter 8, ed Steveanne A. Fink, Ph.D., Human Science Press, New York, 1976.
- Aronson, S. and Nelson, H. Health Power, a Guide to the Health Component of Early Childhood Programs Westinghouse Health Systems, 1978.
- Osterholm, M., Aronson, S., Klein, J., and Pickering, L., guest editors of "Infectious Diseases in Child Day Care: Management and Prevention" Reviews of Infectious Diseases Vol 8, No 4, July/Aug, 1986.
- Osterholm, M., Aronson, S., Klein, J., and Pickering, L., ed. Infectious Diseases in Child Day Care: Management and Prevention University of Chicago Press. 1987.
- Aronson, S. "Health and Safety in Child Care" in Psychosocial Issues in Day Care ed. Chehrazi, Shahla S. American Psychiatric Press, Washington, DC, 1990.
- Aronson, S. Health and Safety in Child Care. HarperCollins Publishers, New York, NY, 1991.
- American Academy of Pediatrics. Caring for Your Baby and Young Child, Birth to Age 5 ed. Steven Shelov. Author, chapter 14, "Part-time Care for Your Child" Bantam Books, New York, NY, 1991.
- Aronson, S. "Child Care and Early Education Programs" in Primary Pediatric Care, 3rd edition. Editor Robert A. Hoekelman. Mosby-Year Book, Inc. 1996.

Early Childhood Education Peer-Reviewed Publications:

- Aronson, S. "The Health Component of the Child Care Program" Conference Readings for the National Infant Day Care Conference Summit, NJ, 1980.
- Aronson, S. "The Impact of New Federal Health Service Requirements on Day Care" Day Care and Early Education 8;14-25, 45 Winter, 1980.
- Aronson, S. "Health and Safety in the Child Care Program - An Update" Caring for Infants and Toddlers ed. Lurie, Robert. Child Care Information Exchange, Redmond, WA, 1982.
- Aronson, Susan "Injuries in Child Care" Current Issues in Day Care ed. Thomas, Carol. Oryx Press. 79, 80, 1988.
- Aronson, S. "Maintaining Health in Child Care Settings" in Group Care for Young Children ed. Gunzenhauzer, N. and Caldwell, B. Johnson & Johnson Pediatric Round Table #12, pp. 137-146, 1986.
- Aronson, S. "Maintaining Health in Child Care Settings" in Group Care for Children ed. Caldwell, Bettye M., Johnson & Johnson Baby Products Co., pp. 163-173, 1987.
- Aronson, S. "Early Childhood Immunization Dose Count Table" in FYI, Young Children, p.19, September, 1991.

Abstracts

- Aronson, S. (abstract) "Health Advocacy in Child Care," Ambulatory Pediatric Association, May, 1974.
- Aronson, S. (abstract) "Training Child Day Care Workers to be Health Advocates" Ambulatory Pediatric Association, 1977.
- Aronson, S. (abstract) "Training Child Care Workers to be Health Advocates" Toward a National Health Policy Program October/November, 1977.

Reviews, Policy Statements:

- Aronson, S. "The Challenge of Day Care: A Book Review" Clinical Pediatrics 16:1046, 1977.
- Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption and Dependent Care, (Susan Aronson, MD, consultant) "The Pediatrician's Role in Promoting the Health of a Patient in Day Care" Pediatrics 74:157, 158, 1984.

- Aronson, S. "Recommendations for Care of Children in Special Circumstances, Children in Day Care" In Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, The Red Book American Academy of Pediatrics. pp. 54-61, 1986, pp.61, 62, 1988.
- Aronson, S. "Summary Comments" In Health of Children in Day Care, Public Health Profiles P. Schloesser, Proj. Director. Kansas Department of Health and Environment, 1986.
- National Association for the Education of Young Children, Healthy Young Children, ed. Kendrick, Kaufmann, and Messenger. Primary reviewer, Susan S. Aronson, MD. National Association for the Education of Young Children, Washington, D.C., 1st ed. 1988, 2nd ed. 1991.

Papers/Chapters in Federal Publications:

- Aronson, S. and Pizzo, P. "Health and Safety Issues In Day Care" a concept paper prepared for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as a part of the study of the appropriateness of the Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements. (Available from ERIC) September, 1976.
- Aronson, S. "Health Component of Day Care" Parents, Children and Continuity Conference, HEW-105-76-1158, 1977.
- Aronson, S. and Pizzo, P. "Health and Safety Issues in Day Care" Policy Issues in Day Care: Summaries of 21 Papers HEW, November, 1977.
- Aronson, S. "The Health Needs of Infants and Children Under 12" Better Health for Our Children: A National Strategy Vol IV, US Dept. Health and Human Services, PHS, DHHS Publication No. 79-55071, 1981.

Device:

- Aronson, S. Immunization Dose Counter. A device to check children's immunization records for timely and complete immunization. Published by Merck Vaccine, Inc. 240,000 distributed nationally by the American Academy of Pediatrics and the National Association for the Education of Young Children, 1992. Revised, 1994, 1996.

Magazine Articles:

- Aronson, S. "Health Issues in Infant Care" Voice for Children, 8:10:20, 1975.
- Aronson, S. "Health Advocacy Training Project" Advocacy for Children, Summer, 1975.
- Aronson, S. "Health Advocacy a need, a concept, a model" Children Today January/February, 1975.
- Aronson, S. "Health Advocates" Report on Preschool Education, June, 1977.
- Aronson, S. "Safety in Toys" Voice for Children, January, 1978.
- Aronson, S. "The Challenge of Day Care" Young Children, March, 1978.
- Aronson, S. "Health Assessment" Voice for Children, June, 1979.
- Aronson, S. "Commentary on the Hepatitis Outbreaks Reported In Day Care Centers" Child Care Information Exchange September, 1980.
- Aronson, S. "Infection and Day Care" Child Care Information Exchange 30:10-14, 1983.
- Aronson, S. "Playground Safety: An Ongoing Challenge" Child Care Information Exchange 31:32-35, 1983.
- Aronson, S. "Teaching Children to be Safe" Child Care Information Exchange 32:26-29, 1983.
- Aronson, S. "Injuries in Child Care" Young Children 38:19,20, 1983.
- Aronson, S. "Health Policies and Procedures" Child Care Information Exchange 33:14-16, 1983.
- Aronson, S. "How Sick is Sick?" Child Care Information Exchange 34:22-24, 1983.
- Aronson, S. "What Routine Health Care Should Every Child Receive?" Child Care Information Exchange 35:12-14, 1984.
- Aronson, S. "Why is Adult Health an Issue for Day Care?" Child Care Information Exchange 36:26-28, 1984.
- Aronson, S. "A Safe Ride for Kids" Child Care Information Exchange 37:5-8, 1984.

- Aronson, S. "Summer Safety and First Aid" Child Care Information Exchange 38:13-15, 1984.
- Aronson, S. "To Worry or Not About Infectious Diseases in Day Care" Child Care Action News Vol 1, No. 5, Sept/Oct, 1984.
- Aronson, S. "Health and Safety Training for Child Care Workers" Child Care Information Exchange 39:25-28, 1984.
- Aronson, S. and Osterholm, M. "Prevention and Management of Infectious Diseases in Child Care" Child Care Information Exchange 40:8-14, 1984.
- Aronson, S. "Injuries in Child Care" Administering Programs for Young Children ed. Brown, J. National Association for the Education of Young Children, 1985.
- Aronson, S. and Smith, H. "Medication Administration in Child Care" Child Care Information Exchange 41:27-29, 1985.
- Aronson, S. "Infant Feeding in Child Care" Child Care Information Exchange 42:22-25, 1985.
- Aronson, S. "What to Do About Rashes" Child Care Information Exchange 43:26-28, 1985.
- Aronson, S. "The DTP Story" Child Care Information Exchange 44:31-32, 1985.
- Aronson, S. "How to Reduce Allergic Problems" Child Care Information Exchange 45:29-30, 1985.
- Aronson, S. "Nutrition for Toddlers" Child Care Information Exchange 46:13-15, 1985.
- Aronson, S. "Child Care for Children with Chronic Illness" Child Care Information Exchange 47:14-16, 1986.
- Aronson, S. "Health and Safety in Day Care" Ecumenical Child Care Newsletter IV:2 March/April, 1986.
- Aronson, S. "Pets in Child Care Settings" Child Care Information Exchange 48:35-37, 1986.
- Aronson, S. "Exclusion Criteria for Ill Children in Child Care" Child Care Information Exchange 49:13-16, 1986.
- Aronson, S. "Priorities for Health and Safety in Child Care" Child Care Information Exchange 50:14-18, 1986.
- Aronson, S. "Do Children Need Vitamins?" Child Care Information Exchange 51:33-35, 1986.
- Aronson, S. "Lice - No Cause for Hysteria" Child Care Information Exchange 52:17-19, 1986.
- Aronson, S. "Foot Problems of Young Children" Child Care Information Exchange 53:23, 24, 1987.
- Aronson, S. "Health Concerns for Caregivers - Infectious Diseases and Job Stresses" Child Care Information Exchange 54:33-37, 1987.
- Aronson, S. "Coping with the Physical Requirements of Caregiving" Child Care Information Exchange 55:39-40, 1987.
- Aronson, S. "Care of Ill Children in Child Care Programs" Child Care Information Exchange 56:33-38, 1987.
- Aronson, S. "Health Consultants-Need, Selection, and Use" Exchange 57:21-24, 1987.
- Aronson, S. "Aids and Child Care Programs" Exchange 58:35-39, 1987.
- Aronson, S. "CMV and Child Care Programs" Exchange 59:25-28, 1988.
- Aronson, S. "Development of New National Child Care Health Standards" Exchange 60:17-20, 1988.
- Aronson, S. "Safe, Fun Playgrounds" Exchange 61:35-40, 1988.
- Aronson, S. "Chemical Hazards in Child Care" Exchange 62:33-37, 1988.
- Aronson, S. "Preventing Heart Disease Begins in Childhood" Exchange 63:41-43, 1988.
- Aronson, S. Book Review of "Developing Safety Skills with the Young Child" Young Children, September, 1988.
- Aronson, S. "Teaching Healthy Habits to Children" Exchange 64:37-39, 1988.
- Aronson, S. "Ask Dr. Sue" regular column in Exchange from February, 1989 to present.
- Aronson, S. "Promoting Children's Health and Safety Through Child Care" ChildCare ActionNews 8:1,6,7, December, 1991.
- Aronson, S. "Healthy Standards" ChildCare ActionNews 9:5, May/June, 1992.

personal/resume97.doc

Susan S. Aronson, MD, FAAP
805 Moreno Road
Narberth, PA 19072
phone: 610/884-3923 fax: 610/884-3924
e-mail: SueAronson@pol.net

Fax

To: Noa Meyer	From: Susan S. Aronson, MD, FAAP
Fax: 202/458-8244	Pages: 7, including cover
Phone: 202/458-2787	Date: October 19, 1997
Re: outline of remarks for 10/23/97	CC: Janis Guernsey, AAP Washington Office

☐ Urgent ☒ For Review ☒ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

• **Comments:** I returned home late yesterday and put this draft together today. I realize that there is too much material to cover in a 5 minute presentation and will select highlights to present orally. If you have suggestions about how the material should be edited or presented, please call and leave word on my voice mail at my home. (I will be seeing patients all day tomorrow and will try to check my voice mail when I get home.) If you need to reach me during the day, call me on my beeper: 215/383-2704. I can be reached by beeper when I am in Philadelphia.

By Cc, I am sending a copy to Janis Guernsey in the Academy of Pediatrics Washington, DC office so she can give me her comments too.

*Cc Teray Bowman
Marti Phall
Laura And
Scott Allen*

The White House Conference on Child Care

**10/19/97 Draft of Remarks Prepared by
Susan S. Aronson, MD, FAAP
Clinical Professor of Pediatrics
Consultant on Health and Safety in Child Care
Member of the Board of the American Academy of Pediatrics**

I speak to you as a pediatrician, an advocate for children, a working mother who was challenged to find good child care when my children were young, and now, as a grandmother of a toddler in a child care center.

Health and Safety is an Essential Component of Child Care

Government has a duty to preserve, protect and promote the potential of young children for the future of society. Newly publicized research on the development of the brain shows that nurturing, brain stimulation and body care in a safe and healthy environment are critical during a child's early life.

HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES IN CHILD CARE

Avoiding Harm:

- preventing infections
- preventing injury

Promoting Health:

- Child care is a point of access to children to link them with preventive health care in a "medical home"
- to learn behavior for a lifetime of good health

Avoiding Harm by Preventing Infections - Group care increases the risk of shared infections, but immunization and hygiene are effective control measures.

- Children in regulated child care settings have higher levels of immunization than those in the general population. Most states require some documentation of immunization for children in child care. Requiring immunization of children in child care gets vaccine to children when it can do the most good — at the age when they are most vulnerable to vaccine-preventable disease. We have a universal requirement for immunization of children attending regular school.

RECOMMENDATION: There should be a federal requirement for immunization according to the nationally recommended schedule as a condition of attendance in federally subsidized group care. (The nationally recommended schedule is approved annually by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice of the Centers for Disease Control, the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of Family Physicians.)

- **Good hygiene** prevents the spread of infection in child care. We must teach caregivers and children when and how to wash their hands so they don't feed each other the germs gathered from the surfaces they touch. Child care offers many opportunities for the spread of germs: diapering, assistance in using the toilet, nose-wiping, body-to-body contact and lots of meals and snacks. Hand washing and disinfecting of contaminated surfaces reduces the number of germs.

RECOMMENDATION: Child care regulations should require that facilities have running water and soap in the right places, and sufficient numbers of caregivers so there is time for hand washing and cleaning of surfaces before disease spreads. Every child care group should have a sink. Caregivers should receive training and evaluation on hygiene routines that prevent disease.

Avoiding Harm by Preventing Injuries

Regulated child care centers are safer than the child's own home. Children are injured less often per hour of contact in such child care centers than those who receive care only in their own homes. This is not so for family child care homes where children have an increased rate of injury per hour of contact than in their own homes.

RECOMMENDATION: All federally subsidized child care facilities should be inspected for significant hazards, including home-based care.

Most injuries are preventable. Here are some examples of measures to take to reduce injury associated with child care:

- The largest number of severe injuries that occur while young children are in child care is the result of falls from climbing equipment that is mounted over hard surfaces. Impact-absorbing materials and lower-height of play equipment can prevent these injuries. Installation of impact-absorbing materials can be costly, but death and disability costs much more.

RECOMMENDATION: Develop low-cost loans and partnerships with the corporate community to finance facility modifications that avoid the highest risk problems. Surfacing under climbing equipment both indoors and on the playground should have top priority (along with installation of sinks) among facility improvements.

- Transportation to and from child care exposes children to significant risk from motor vehicle injury. Appropriate use of car seats and seat belts can prevent many of these injuries. Child care is a place where parents can learn how to transport their children safely.

RECOMMENDATION: Expand current programs of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to increase teaching and enforcement of correct use of seat restraints for the child care population.

- Many injury prevention measures are inexpensive. Finger-pinching in doors is a less serious, but common injury in child care. The solution is not expensive. Almost a decade ago, during a study of French child care, The First Lady and I were members of a team who observed finger-pinch preventing rubber gaskets installed on every door in child care centers. Australia uses them too. The material is attached with screws onto the door and frame to cover the gap between the hinges and make a forgiving closing edge of the door.
- Many child care buildings are old and full of lead and asbestos. We discover the problem when a child has a high lead level. HUD funds for environmental lead detection and abatement are available to reduce lead in an individual home, but there is no federal program for lead detection and abatement in child care facilities.

RECOMMENDATION: Legislate and finance enforcement of safety codes for buildings where young children receive care. Building codes should address the needs of babies and young children when they are users of a facility, just as they address the needs of individuals with disabilities. Further, we must provide training about low-cost injury prevention measures to inspectors and providers of child care services.

Promoting Health

Widespread use of child care offers unique opportunities to promote the health of children. I have already mentioned that children in group care are better immunized than the population as a whole. Child care attendance offers opportunities to help parents learn about raising their children at the time when they have the least experience with the complex tasks involved. Health risks are most pressing when children are very young. Ironically, we have school nurses

in most school settings for older children, while the majority of child care facilities operate with no health professionals at all.

When child care programs check whether children are up-to-date with routine check-ups, they find and help connect children to preventive medical services. Vision screening at age 3 detects a common condition that if untreated, leads to blindness in one eye. Early hearing screening prevents disabling language delays. Child care programs can check that kids got their vision and hearing screening done.

Child care providers can teach life-long healthy behaviors such as dental hygiene and hand washing. In group care, children can learn to choose nutritious foods, to balance periods of stress and relaxation, and to use appropriate, non-violent outlets for anger.

RECOMMENDATION: Expand good federal initiatives:

Head Start Health Component: I learned about the health component of early education programs when I worked as a Head Start Health Consultant during my residency. Over the years, I have helped improve the national **Head Start Health Performance Standards**. Head Start has led the way and can do more to model health and safety in child care at the national, regional and local level. Head Start has been and should expand its role as a change agent for early childhood in our nation's communities.

The Healthy Child Care America Campaign: During the Clinton Administration, the Administration for Children and Families and the Maternal and Child Health Bureau launched the Healthy Child Care America Campaign. This campaign has publicized the goals of safe and healthy child care, and financed state-by-state initiatives to implement those goals. The campaign's collaboration among ACF, MCHB and the American Academy of Pediatrics links government agencies, health professionals and early childhood educators to promote successful health and safety strategies. Calls for help are welcome at the toll-free number for Healthy Child Care America: 888/227-5409. You can reach the campaign through the Academy's Internet web page too: <http://www.aap.org>.

Much of the recent work to improve health and safety is based on the joint publication of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Public Health Association called ***Caring for Our Children, National Health and Safety Performance Standards - Guidelines for Out-of-home Child Care***. Production, distribution and revision of these guidelines has been a vital tool provided by MCHB to regulators, early childhood professionals, health professionals and trainers. To help set priorities for implementation, MCHB also funded the publication of a subset of the standards

that have highest priority for the prevention of death, disability and disease -- called "**Stepping Stones**." The publications draw together the best research and expert opinion to inform those who work in child care. Another MCHB-funded project, the National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care, put *Caring for Our Children* and *Stepping Stones* on the Internet. The web address is <http://www.nrc.uchsc.edu>.

RECOMMENDATION: Continue support for and expand access to information with viable links for all child care providers, trainers and consultants. All types of caregivers, even those who provide care in the child's own home, should have access to technical assistance. Home-based child care needs home visitors to avoid isolation, neglect and abuse. Centers and homes should have health consultants -- nurses linked to Resource and Referral Agencies, as outreach workers from Managed Care Organizations and other health institutions, or from school health programs. We are doing all we can with volunteers, but systematic involvement will come only if health and safety consultation and training are a requirement. Expand the impact of technology by helping more child care providers to obtain and use computers. Even cast-offs computers from local industries and schools would help.

Suggested Questions:

1. How can we build on existing efforts to link health professionals and child care providers?
 - Designate funding for quality improvement in health and safety in child care to encourage states to establish and maintain programs such as those now operating in California, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. These programs use state funds to improve health and safety in child care by linking health and child care professionals at the local community level. In Pennsylvania, MCHB funding fills in the gaps between categorical sources so the entire state population of children in all types of early childhood programs can benefit.
 - Continue and expand the Healthy Child Care America campaign. Through widespread education about what will keep children safe and healthy, engage parents, child care professionals, health professionals, legislators, regulators, and the corporate sector in reaching for a common set of goals.
2. How can child care providers safely handle children with special health needs and disabilities?

- Over 7 % of children have asthma. Under ADA, we expect caregivers to safely care for children with this chronic illness, with food allergy, developmental and behavioral problems, epilepsy and diabetes. We must provide mechanisms for health professionals to educate child care providers as well as parents by compensating them for the work involved.
 - We need to develop methods to compensate health professionals who work with child care providers and to protect them from the liability exposure specifically excluded from most medical professional insurance policies.
 - Health professionals need training to learn how to function effectively as consultants to child care providers. The American Academy of Pediatrics pledges to help in this task and is working on tools and curricula in collaboration with leading nursing organizations.
3. How do we do a better job of assuring that child care in this nation is safe and healthy in all settings?
- We need a systematic approach. Routinely encourage states, accrediting organizations and funding agencies to use the national health and safety guidelines to define expected performance. Next, establish and provide sufficient funding for an inspection system which reliably and continuously gathers data on how well child care providers are meeting the expectations. Use the data on actual performance to design interventions to correct demonstrated deficiencies. Then, use the data from the ongoing surveillance system to select the interventions that work and funnel the resources to the most effective improvement strategies.
 - Dedicate resources to the ongoing education of everyone involved in child care at all levels. Require that states spend a specific portion of federal service dollars on training for regulators, providers, consultants and parents to improve the quality of child care.