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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. speech	re: stump speech (5 pages)	n.d.	Personal Misfile
002. speech	re: stump speech (3 pages)	n.d.	Personal Misfile
003. memo	Jon-Christopher Bua to Senior Women Appointtees (1 page)	10/18/1994	Personal Misfile
004. speech	re: Stump speech (5 pages)	n.d.	Personal Misfile
005. speech	re: stump speech (3 pages)	n.d.	Personal Misfile
006. memo	Jon-Christopher Bua to Senior Women Appointtees (1 page)	10/18/1994	Personal Misfile
007. speech	re: Stump speech (3 pages)	n.d.	Personal Misfile
008. memo	Jon-Christopher Bua to Senior Women Appointtees (1 page)	10/18/1994	Personal Misfile

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Clinton Presidential Records
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FOLDER TITLE:

Putting People First

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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]

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HEADLINE CLINTON REPORT CARD
MR. PRESIDENT, IT'S TIME TO A TAKE MIDTERM EXAM
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file
Putting
People
First

CANDIDATES make promises, and officeholders often forget them. As a candidate, Bill Clinton made a list of promises in his speeches, in the presidential debates and, most of all, in his 232-page book, "Putting People First."

Now the president is halfway through his term, and the question is: Has he delivered?

That depends. The promises he has kept outnumber those broken outright. The jury is out on others. Many reforms, such as health care, welfare, lobbying, and campaign finance, died in Congress.

And in voters' minds, not all promises are equal.

By any objective standard, Clinton's first two years in office have been marked by many promises that were kept. But there also have been some high-profile promises that were compromised and others that were broken such as reneging on a middle-class tax cut and retreating from lifting the ban on gays in the military.

The standards used to rate the president were:

YES: Clear steps were taken to fulfill the promise.

NO: Clinton has taken no action or his proposals have fallen short.

PENDING: Action on a proposal that would fulfill a Clinton promise is pending.

Abortion

End the gag rule that restricts abortion counseling in federally funded clinics. YES: executive order in January 1993.

Permit federal research using aborted fetal tissue. YES: executive order in January 1993.

Name abortion-rights supporters to Supreme Court. YES: Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer.

Work to enact a Freedom of Choice Act. NO: no legislative action this year.

Support testing of RU-486, the French birth control pill. YES: executive order in January 1993.

AIDS

Appoint a federal AIDS policy coordinator. YES: He named

Kristine Gebbie in June 1993, but she resigned amid criticism. In November 1994, he named Patricia Fleming as director.

Lift the ban on travel and immigration to the United States for HIV-infected people. NO: Clinton signed legislation continuing the ban because it was part of legislation that advanced other priorities.

Increase funding for AIDS research, prevention, and treatment. YES: Funding up 30 percent.

Speed up the approval process for AIDS-related drugs. YES: The Food and Drug Administration accelerated approval in 1992 before Clinton was elected and is working on a document to guide drug companies on accelerated approval applications in an attempt to further streamline the process.

Support local efforts to make condoms available in schools. YES: Fleming advocates providing condoms to students.

Provide health coverage to all Americans with HIV. NO: Health-care reform legislation died in Congress in September.

Oppose mandatory HIV testing in federal programs such as the Foreign Service. YES: He and Fleming oppose any attempt at such testing.

Fully fund Ryan White Care Act to provide \$275 million to cities for AIDS treatment. YES: Budget includes \$633 million, an 83 percent increase.

Provide drug treatment on demand to stop the spread of HIV by intravenous drug users. Improve access to experimental therapies. Provide confidential or anonymous testing for AIDS or HIV, as well as AIDS counseling, for every American who wants it. Prohibit health plans from providing lower coverage for AIDS than other life-threatening illnesses. NO: Health-care reform legislation died.

Arms control

Ratify the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and the follow-on agreement of June 1992, START II. YES: START I has been ratified and entered into force on Dec. 5. Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin agreed at their Washington conference in September to push START II ratification in their legislatures in hope of bringing it into force by their spring meeting.

Try to achieve a comprehensive test ban treaty. PENDING: Negotiations are under way at Geneva. Meanwhile the United States, Britain, France, and Russia all observe unilateral moratoriums on nuclear tests.

Conclude a chemical-weapons convention banning such weapons production, stockpiling, or use. PENDING: Completed in September 1992 under President Bush, the convention was submitted to the Senate by Clinton in November 1993, where it awaits ratification.

Demand that other countries tighten their export laws regarding nuclear weapons. YES: The administration has strongly lobbied other

nuclear powers.

Budget deficit

Reduce the budget deficit by more than half in four years. NO: The budget deficit was \$276.3 billion, or 4.9 percent of gross domestic product, in fiscal 1992, when Clinton made his promise. This year the deficit is projected to fall to \$162 billion — a cut of 42 percent, leaving it at 3 percent of GDP. Over five years Clinton's budget policies are projected to leave the deficit at \$197 billion in fiscal 1997 — a cut of 29 percent from 1992 — and to equal 2.5 percent of GDP, just over half as much as 1992.

Enact a line-item veto. NO: Clinton and Republican leaders plan to push for this.

Bureaucracy

Cut 100,000 federal workers. YES: The federal government so far has been reduced by 98,000 positions, and the Clinton-Gore reinventing government proposal will cut nearly 175,000 more.

Children

Establish a children's tax credit. NO: But the earned-income tax credit in Clinton's budget will help millions of low-income families.

Fully fund Head Start and other preschool programs. NO: Clinton has proposed a 20 percent increase in Head Start funding, but it is not fully funded.

Provide more health care for low-income women and children. YES: The administration has expanded Medicaid coverage to more women and children, increased funding for breast cancer research, and reduced vaccination costs.

Fully fund the Women, Infants, and Children nutrition program. YES: Clinton's two budgets have included big increases, enabling the program to serve 7.2 million people. Full funding — serving 7.5 million — is expected in 1996.

Establish more rigorous standards for licensing child-care facilities. YES: Administration proposed a regulation to make it easier for states to set up standards on quality, health, and safety.

Crack down on deadbeat parents by using the Internal Revenue Service to collect child support and start a national deadbeat data bank. NO: Such provisions were included in Clinton's welfare reform plan, which didn't go anywhere in the last Congress. Administration officials say the plan will be reintroduced next year.

Cities

Set up a network of community development banks to provide small loans to low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners in inner cities. NO: Congress passed a much more limited Clinton plan to provide development aid to existing institutions.

Create enterprise zones in inner cities that would give tax and regulatory breaks to firms locating there and hiring local workers. YES: The budget includes money for nine empowerment zones and 95

enterprise communities.

Prevent redlining and require financial institutions to invest in their communities. YES: Clinton and his appointees have produced new regulations and endorsed legislation to punish redlining and encourage community investment.

Allow cities to redirect 15 percent of their federal aid to meet community needs. YES: The administration has taken several steps — granting 30 states waivers to shift money in welfare programs, signing an agreement with Oregon to give more flexibility in exchange for performance.

Civil rights, diversity

End the ban on gays and lesbians in the military. NO: Gays may legally serve under Clinton's compromise, but they may not declare their sexual orientation.

Support civil rights legislation for gays and lesbians, but exempt religious organizations. YES: The administration supported a bill prohibiting job discrimination that was introduced in July.

Lift damage caps for women, people with disabilities, and religious minorities in workplace discrimination cases. NO: The administration did support legislation that would have done that, but it failed in Congress.

Increase the number of women and minorities in top levels of government. YES: Clinton has appointed record numbers of women and minorities.

Crime and drugs

Put 100,000 more police officers on the streets through the national service plan. YES: In September, Clinton signed the crime bill, giving cities and states matching grants to hire police officers. Critics say it will provide far fewer than 100,000. The bill creates a police corps program offering scholarships for students who become cops.

Establish community boot camps to discipline first-time non-violent offenders. YES: The crime bill authorizes the spending.

Enact the Brady bill requiring a five-day waiting period to buy handguns. YES: Clinton signed it into law in November 1993.

Make schools eligible for assistance for metal detectors and security personnel. YES: Signed in March, the GOALS 2000 legislation provided \$900,000.

Make high-crime communities eligible for aid for proven anti-crime measures. YES: The crime bill authorizes such spending.

Ban assault rifles and limit access to multiple-round clips. YES: The crime bill bans the manufacture, sale, and possession of 19 types of semiautomatic weapons.

Stiffen penalties for white-collar crimes, including those against the environment. YES: The crime bill establishes penalties for insurance fraud and computer crimes. The EPA says it has cracked

down on enforcement: Fines are up; more cases were prosecuted.

Defense

Cut Pentagon spending by \$100 billion by the end of 1997. NO: Clinton's long-term defense plan unveiled in March 1993 aimed to cut \$123 billion by 1997, but last month he announced he wanted to restore \$25 billion to Pentagon spending. The GOP Congress intends to add more.

Cut U.S. troop levels in Europe to 75,000 to 100,000. YES: He is on track to pare U.S. forces in Europe to 100,000 by 1997.

Cut the number of Navy aircraft carriers to 10. NO: The current defense budget includes 12 carriers, down from 14, and will not pare the number to 10 until early in the next century.

Prohibit deployment of any massive space-based defense program, such as "Brilliant Pebbles." YES: Administration opposes this.

Disabilities

Expand long-term care choices for people with disabilities. NO: Clinton's health-care reform proposal, which didn't pass Congress, included money for home-based care as an alternative.

Increase special education, professional training, and job training for people with disabilities. YES: The past two budgets have contained big increases.

Education

Give every American the opportunity to borrow money for college. YES: The direct student loan program will be operating at 1,495 colleges in 1995-96, serving 2 million students.

Replace the student loan program with a National Service Trust Fund. Students could repay loans through community service or a portion of their income. YES: The National Service program started in September, but it serves only 20,000 of 8.3 million college students in its first year.

Give parents the right to choose the public schools their children attend. YES: The administration has supported public school choice for states and local districts and has provided money for charter schools, which frees schools from regulations and gives control to parents, teachers, and administrators, which could ultimately make more choices available.

Establish national standards and an examination system in core subjects. YES: In March, Clinton signed Goals 2000, which sets up a council to develop voluntary standards and tests.

Increase the high school graduation rate from 71 to 90 percent by the year 2000. PENDING: This is a target in GOALS 2000.

Increase Chapter One funding for schools with low-income students. YES: In fall 1994, Congress approved a formula that results in more funds going to districts with large concentrations of poor children. It was less than what the administration proposed.

Election reforms

Sign a bill requiring states to register people to vote when they apply for a driver's license. YES: Clinton signed law in May 1993.

Place voluntary spending caps on House and Senate campaigns and provide public financing to candidates who abide by the caps. NO: Campaign-finance reform legislation died in Congress in October 1994. Watchdog groups say Clinton didn't fight for it.

Cut the maximum political action committee contributions to a candidate from \$5,000 to \$1,000. NO: Clinton proposed increasing limits for congressional candidates, and campaign-finance legislation died.

Energy

Work to increase corporate average fuel economy standards from 27.5 miles per gallon to 40 mpg by year 2000 and 45 mpg by 2015. NO: Clinton took no such action. Instead, he and the Big Three automakers are undertaking a project to produce a new-generation auto that would be three times as fuel-efficient as today's vehicles. The administration is promoting use of alternative fuels _ natural gas and electricity.

Oppose increases in the federal gasoline tax. NO: Clinton's 1993 economic program imposed a 4.3 cent per gallon tax increase on transportation fuels.

Create a comprehensive federal agency energy-conservation program. YES: Clinton signed an executive order in 1993 setting aggressive energy-conservation goals for each federal agency.

Encourage car-pooling and mass transit with federal aid. YES: Highway fund legislation included money for both.

Environment

Resolve the spotted owl controversy in the Pacific Northwest, and preserve ancient forests there. YES: In July 1993 Clinton brokered a plan to resolve the dispute. Both sides sued, and the issue is now in federal court.

- * Prohibit drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. YES: No drilling has been allowed _ but Alaska Republicans are well-positioned in the new Congress to push the issue and intend to do so.

Reduce solid and toxic waste and air and water pollution. YES: The EPA has pushed hard for such results on many fronts, and Clinton has issued executive orders cutting waste by the federal government. However, his big legislative proposals that would do the most _ such as renewal of Superfund and the Clean Water Act _ did not clear Congress.

Reduce American and worldwide use of substances that destroy the ozone layer. YES: Clinton ordered a government phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals and put forth a plan promoting voluntary curbs on global warming. However, environmental activists fault Clinton for asking the Du Pont Co. to extend production of freon _

the main ozone-depleting chemical _ through 1995, one year longer than Du Pont had planned. Clinton's request was a favor to U.S. automakers.

Pass a new Clean Water Act with standards for runoff pollution. NO: Clinton proposed such terms. Congress did not renew act.

Permit no net loss of wetlands acreage. YES: In August 1993, the administration announced restrictions on wetlands development.

Acquire parklands and recreation sites. YES: Clinton increased spending on parklands and won congressional approval of the California Desert Protection Act, greatly expanding protected land in the West.

Mandate public reporting of toxic chemicals used and produced. YES: Clinton signed an executive order requiring federal facilities to report toxic emissions, and the EPA greatly expanded the list of toxic chemicals that companies must report.

Foreign aid

Provide more aid to Israel to help resettled Jews from the former Soviet Union. YES: Clinton is continuing on the five-year, \$10 billion loan program.

Expand food aid overseas to assist emerging democracies and developing nations. YES: Clinton expanded food aid in 1993 and the levels remained about the same in 1994, said officials at the Agency for International Development. They point to Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Mozambique.

Foreign policy

Tighten the economic embargo of Haiti. YES: In October 1993, Clinton sent ships to enforce a tighter U.N. embargo and froze financial assets of military leaders. The embargo was lifted in October after Haiti's military leaders left.

End the Bush administration's interdiction of Haitian boat people. NO: He continued policy.

Take stronger action to end ethnic strife in Bosnia. NO: While Clinton publicly advocated allied military force, European allies would not agree. In November 1994, the administration decided to drop talk of airstrikes and push for diplomacy to end the war.

Oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state. MOOT: because of Israeli-PLO accord.

Link continuation of trade breaks for China with improvements in political and human rights. NO: Administration delinked human rights and trade.

Support Israeli military advantage over Arab neighbors. YES: As recently as October, Secretary of State Warren Christopher committed the United States to maintaining Israel's advantage.

Insist on full accounting of all POWs and MIAs before normalizing relations with Vietnam. YES: In February, Clinton lifted the trade embargo but did not restore diplomatic relations, saying there needed

to be more answers.

Health care

Require employers to provide health insurance for employees. Cap national spending to control costs. Guarantee to all a basic benefits package that includes ambulatory physician care, inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, and basic mental health services. Expand government spending on long-term care for the elderly and disabled. Prohibit insurance companies from denying coverage to individuals with preexisting conditions. Require insurance companies to spread risks among small businesses in a community. Establish one claim form to be used by all insurance companies. NO: reform legislation died in Congress.

Require businesses with more than 50 workers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid "family leave." YES: Signed into law in February.

Housing

Permanently extend the tax credit for developers who build low-income housing. YES: Signed into law as part of the tax package in August 1993.

Transfer 10 percent of government-controlled housing to community groups to house the homeless. YES: Clinton is continuing the practice.

Use housing at closed military bases for the homeless. YES.

Hold a housing and homeless summit with urban leaders. NO: Clinton has not held a summit. A top HUD official has met with local leaders around the country.

Immigration

Allow Haitian refugees to make a case for political asylum in the United States. YES: INS is allowing them to make the case.

Permit 50,000 refugees from the former Soviet Union to be resettled in the United States each year. YES: The administration is continuing that practice.

Reduce backlogs for visa approvals for family members. NO: Clinton has proposed no legislation to change this.

Strengthen border patrols. YES: The crime bill authorizes spending \$1.2 billion from 1995 to 1998 to strengthen border patrols, including adding 4,000 agents.

Labor

Increase the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation. NO: It was never proposed and is unrealistic now, given the new Republican Congress.

Enact legislation forbidding companies from permanently replacing striking workers. NO: Legislation was blocked in Congress.

Provide extended unemployment benefits to workers during recession. YES: Clinton signed such legislation in fall 1993.

Medicare, Social Security

Require recipients with incomes above \$125,000 to pay more for

Medicare Part B premiums. NO: Was included in health-care reform plan, which died.

Lift the Social Security earnings test limitation. NO.

Space

Deemphasize defense-oriented space initiatives. YES: Clinton budgets have cut spending on ballistic missile systems, although spending on other space-related programs in the defense budget has remained constant.

Support completion of the space station Freedom. YES: Clinton, Vice President Al Gore, and others lobbied to support for it.

Tax cuts

Give middle-class taxpayers a choice between a children's tax credit or significant reduction of their income tax rate. NO: Clinton delivered neither, but says he hopes to offer some such tax break in 1995, as do House Republicans.

Expand the earned income tax credit so no full-time worker with a family is below the poverty level. YES: Clinton won a major expansion, lifting the income of more than 15 million families.

Provide a targeted investment tax credit for business to encourage investment in new plant and equipment. NO: Clinton proposed one in 1993 as part of his defeated "stimulus" plan.

Provide a 50 percent capital-gains exclusion for long-term investments in new small businesses. YES: This was included in Clinton's 1993 economic program.

Create greater tax incentives for renewable energy use. NO.

Tax increases

Create a 36 percent tax bracket for families with adjusted gross incomes above \$200,000. YES: Included in the budget.

Increase the alternative minimum tax for individuals. YES: Included in the budget.

Impose a 10 percent surtax on taxable income in excess of \$1 million. YES: Budget applies surtax above \$250,000.

Cap corporate deduction for salaries of chief executive officers at \$1 million. YES: in the budget.

End incentives for opening plants overseas. YES: The budget tightens tax loopholes for overseas investments/earnings.

Increase fines and taxes for corporate polluters by \$10.1 billion over four years. NO.

Raise \$400 million over four years by ending the tax deduction for lobbying expenses. YES: Budget eliminates deduction. Savings have yet to be seen.

Restrict tax deductions for bonuses to top executives unless bonuses are also given to other employees. NO.

Restrict deductions for "golden parachute" payments to top executives. NO.

Trade

Support North American Free Trade Agreement, but work to improve its terms for protecting workers and the environment. YES: After a slow start, Clinton pushed NAFTA through Congress in November 1993 with deals on workers and the environment.

Move to open markets closed to U.S. goods. YES: Clinton has been pushing other world leaders, most notably in Japan and China.

Training

Require businesses to spend 1.5 percent of their payroll for continuing education and training. NO: Clinton abandoned this.

Develop a national apprentice-type program for teenagers who do not want to go to college, to give them skills for high-wage jobs. YES: Clinton's School-to-Work Opportunities program passed in May 1994 and includes such terms.

Establish programs to help disadvantaged parents work with their children. YES: In August 1993 Clinton signed into law the Family Preservation Services program, providing counseling and other services.

Transportation

Create a "Rebuild America" fund to spend \$20 billion a year on transportation, a national information network, environmental technology, and defense conversion. YES: Budget includes increased spending on highways, the national information highway, and defense conversion.

Spend more on "intelligent vehicle" and roadway technology to reduce traffic. YES: The budget includes increased funding.

Allow a greater share of transportation funds to go to mass-transit and light rail systems. YES: The budget includes a 21 percent increase in spending.

Emphasize repairs of highways over the building of new ones. YES: Clinton has continued to endorse emphasis on repairs.

Veterans

Oppose serving non-veterans in VA hospitals. YES: Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown has reiterated this position.

Fund mental health programs for post-traumatic stress syndrome and similar illnesses. YES: Funding increased \$12 million.

Welfare

Offer increased education and training for welfare recipients, then require them to take public or private jobs after two years. NO: Welfare-reform plan didn't go anywhere, but the administration plans to resubmit it.

Enable low-income Americans to set up Individual Development Accounts to save money for education, home ownership, and retirement. NO: welfare-reform plan didn't go anywhere, but the administration plans to resubmit it.

Angie Cannon and Robert A. Rankin report from Washington for Knight-Ridder Newspapers.

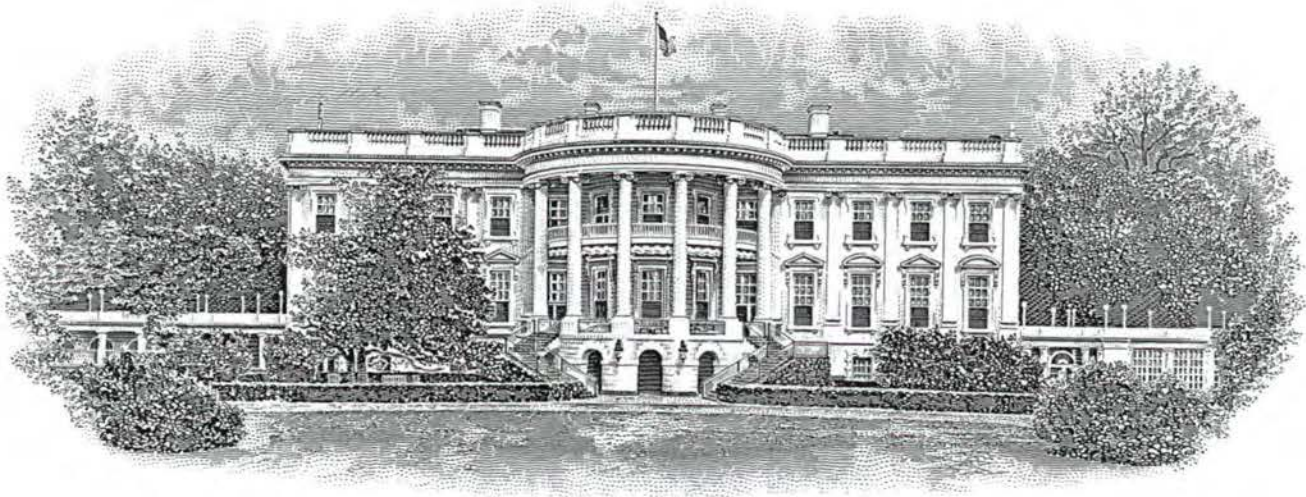


TO MELANNE —
FROM KARENGUSS

updated (as of 11/9/94)
version of accomplishments
for ♀ document

• included in
packet

The White House



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

***"Never before have American women had so many options
-- or been asked to make such difficult choices.
It's time not only to make women full partners in government,
but to make government work for women."***

-- William Jefferson Clinton and Albert Gore, Putting People First

The President and his Administration have made an unprecedented commitment to empowering women through greater economic security, more workplace flexibility, and more emphasis on children and families and on women's health and safety. The Administration has invested in the economic and personal security of women through the President's economic plan, the Family and Medical Leave Law, the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Brady Law, and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. They have advanced women's rights through a series of executive and legislative actions that allow women the freedom to make their own reproductive decisions and to do so safely, with accurate information and without obstruction. They have put women's health concerns at the top of the medical research agenda by dramatically increasing the government's commitment to research cures for breast cancer, ovarian cancer, and osteoporosis. Finally, the Administration has changed the face of governing by giving women a greater voice in all branches of the federal government, including Cabinet-level posts never before held by women.

What does all this really mean for women?

1. It means that two million women are working in jobs created since President Clinton took office.
2. It means that millions more single working mothers will get a tax break to help their earnings go farther.
3. It means that a medical research team with promising breakthroughs in breast cancer detection and treatment will get the funding they need.
4. It means that for the first time, mothers, regardless of family income, will be able to get their children the vaccines they need.
5. It means that a woman who wants to take time off from work to care for an ailing parent or child can do so...and know her job will be there when she gets back.
6. It means that mothers of almost 800,000 children will now get help through HeadStart, and more than 5 million children will now get nutritional assistance through the WIC program.
7. It means that young women studying science and engineering will have new career opportunities denied them in the past.
8. It means that women unsure of how to deal with an unintended pregnancy will be able to get professional advice and counsel and will know that the option of abortion is safe and legal. It also means that couples looking to adopt will soon be able to do so with less difficulty and red tape.
9. It means that women will be able to register to vote at the motor vehicle registry, through the mail, at social service offices and elsewhere -- to make it as easy as possible to exercise their right to shape our political future.
10. It means that the history books young girls read will now include leadership figures like Janet Reno, Alice Rivlin, Donna Shalala, Madeleine Albright, Ruth Bader Ginsberg, and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

A prominent feature of the presidencies of Presidents Reagan and Bush was their attack on reproductive choice, both at home and around the world. At the same time, these Republican administrations opposed attempts to improve access to the democratic process for millions of Americans, including the close to one-third of American women who are not registered to vote.

Reproductive Health – The President continues to protect the right of American women to make their own reproductive choices. He repealed the "Gag Rule" that restricted abortion counseling at federally funded family planning clinics; revoked the import ban on RU-486; reversed the ban on abortion services at military hospitals; repealed the Mexico City policy that banned funding to international organizations that promoted comprehensive family planning; strengthened support for international family planning and reproductive health initiatives; and signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act to ensure that women and their doctors can enter clinics without fearing intimidation and violence. The Department of Health and Human Services implemented a change to the Hyde Amendment obligating states to pay for abortions for poor women whose pregnancies result from rape or incest, or endanger the life of the mother.

Empowerment of Women – The United States delegation to the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, led by Vice President Gore, successfully advocated a global approach to improving the status of women and stabilizing the world's population. The United States forged a partnership with more than 150 nations around a program of action that promotes gender equality, reproductive health, and universally recognized human rights that apply to reproduction and recognizes the importance of addressing the threat posed to women's health by unsafe abortions. The conference emphasized the necessity not only of increased access to contraceptives, but also of sustainable economic development, a reduction in child and maternal mortality, and the empowerment of women through increased educational and economic opportunities.

Motor Voter – President Clinton signed the National Voter Registration Act, which makes it easier and more flexible for citizens to register to vote. This will enfranchise women -- who comprise 52% of the population -- by making it easier for women who are on welfare, homebound, or simply unable to build in extra time between work and family, to register to vote through the mail, at motor vehicle registries, unemployment offices, vocational rehabilitation agencies, and welfare offices. These programs will give an additional 65 million Americans, including tens of millions of women who have been left out of the democratic process, a way to make their voices heard.

Women in the Military – "You're too old, you can't see, and you're a woman." That's what Hillary Rodham Clinton was told in 1975 by a Marine Corps recruiter when she inquired into joining the Corps. Today, opportunities for women in the military have been expanded dramatically. Under the Clinton Administration, combat aircraft and surface warships have been opened to women and the criteria used to bar women from ground combat positions has been redefined, giving women access to 259,000 previously male-only positions. In the past few months, the U.S.S. Eisenhower became the Navy's first permanently coed combat ship and the Army approved a plan to include women soldiers in the prestigious Old Guard,

responsible for guarding the Tomb of the Unknowns and for greeting visiting heads of state.

WOMEN APPOINTEES

President Clinton pledged to appoint an Administration that "looked like America." As the *Baltimore Sun* noted in an editorial, he has delivered on that promise "more fully than even he could have predicted. No Administration has ever produced such diversity."

Overall Administration Appointments – 46 percent of President Clinton's appointees have been women -- by far the highest percentage of any Administration in history. Women hold 30 percent of top-level appointments, with African-American women accounting for 5 percent of them.

In addition to the sheer numbers of women appointed by President Clinton, there have been a number of women appointed to Cabinet-level posts never before occupied by women, including Attorney General Janet Reno, Council of Economic Advisors Chair Laura D'Andrea Tyson, and OMB Director-designate Alice Rivlin.

Women populate the ranks of the sub-cabinet as well. At the Department of Justice, for example, the Deputy Attorney General and 7 of the 11 Assistant Attorneys General are women.

Judicial Selection Record – Of the Clinton Administration's 143 nominations to the federal bench, 44 are women. 58% of all the judicial nominees are women and minorities. At this point in previous administrations, the number of women who had been nominated was dramatically lower: President Bush had nominated 8 women, President Reagan had nominated 4, and President Carter had nominated 6. Before President Clinton took office, one of every five active federal judges was a woman or a racial minority; as of July 1 of this year, the number had increased to one of four.

The Alliance for Justice reported that federal judicial appointments in 1993 demonstrated "unparalleled diversity." And the quality and professionalism of these nominees prove that excellence and diversity are not mutually exclusive goals. The proportion of the Clinton Administration's judicial nominees who received the American Bar Association's highest rating exceeded that of the past three administrations

JOB SECURITY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

When President Clinton took office, the country faced major economic challenges, including rising federal deficits, a jobless recovery, and a legacy of more than a decade of underinvestment. Female heads of households, an ever-increasing portion of the labor force, were particularly hard hit by worsening economic conditions and decreasing workplace-based benefits. Entrepreneurial women were hindered by the weak economy and by other barriers to their success.

Economic Growth and Job Creation – The President's economic plan is putting our economic house back in order. Over 4.6 million jobs have been created in the first 20 months of this Administration. The President's plan is reducing the deficit at a rate of nearly \$700 billion over 5 years. Women have contributed nearly half (49%) of the net job creation since January 1993 -- over 2 million new jobs. 88% of these new jobs have been in the private sector. In the economic recovery as a whole, the employment growth of women has outpaced that of men.

EITC – The Earned Income Tax Credit, dramatically increased as part of the President's economic plan, will make work pay for over 15 million families and households making up to \$27,000. A majority of the beneficiaries of this tax credit are female workers and their families. For working mothers with minimum wage jobs, the increased EITC is the equivalent of up to a 40% pay raise.

Working Women – The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor surveyed over a quarter of a million working women to learn more about their experiences in the workplace. The Department of Labor is now developing initiatives to encourage the private sector to respond to the needs identified by the survey participants -- an increase in pay and benefits, assistance in balancing work and family, more job training opportunities, and an end to discrimination. President Clinton has directed the heads of the executive branch agencies to expand opportunities for flexible family-friendly work arrangements within each agency, including job sharing, career part-time employment, alternative work schedules, telecommuting, and satellite work locations.

Greater Technical Assistance to Women-Owned Businesses – Along with its plan to revitalize the economy as a whole, the Clinton Administration has encouraged the formation and development of women-owned businesses. The SBA is creating a women's mentoring program at sites around the country, where women business owners join together to share information and network. They have created resource guides that include information about technical assistance and loan resources in every state.

Access to Capital for Women-Owned Businesses – The Small Business Administration (SBA) has taken several steps to increase the capital available to women-owned firms. The SBA has established goals for dramatically expanding lending to women-owned businesses, increasing the number of loans to women from 3,880 in 1993 to 7,211 in 1994. These efforts complement SBA's innovative "prequalification pilot program," under which SBA certifies that a woman business owner is eligible for a federally guaranteed loan *before* she selects a lender--increasing lending to women-owned businesses and reducing the paperwork involved in such borrowing. The SBA's new "LowDoc" loan program allows prospective borrowers to get loans without paperwork hassles or long waits for approval, relying on their character and

credit history. Early results indicate that women are getting over 30 percent of these loans.

Expanding Procurement Opportunities for Women-Owned Businesses – The Administration has worked closely with congressional leaders to ensure that a goal for procurement contracts with women-owned business was included in the recent procurement-reform bill. This goal represents a several-fold increase in contracting opportunities for women-owned businesses. The SBA has established a pilot project to bring together business groups and select government agencies to increase contracting with women-owned firms.

FIGHTING CRIME, INCREASING SAFETY AND SECURITY

Perhaps no issue grips American women more than the fear of crime and gun violence. In a typical year, 2.5 million American women 12 years old and older are raped, robbed or assaulted, or are the victim of a threatened or attempted violent crime. Two-thirds of these attacks are committed by someone the victim knows.

Safer Streets – Thanks to President Clinton's leadership, the Brady Law and The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the products of more than six years of bipartisan efforts to take back our streets and increase the safety and security of American women and their families, are finally the law of the land. In addition to imposing a waiting period for handgun purchases, adding 100,000 more police to our streets, stiffening penalties for criminals, and banning military-style assault weapons, the crime bill invests heavily in increasing the personal security of women.

Violence Against Women Grants – Nearly \$1 billion dollars will be invested to support police and prosecutor efforts, as well as victims services, in cases involving sexual violence or domestic abuse, and for programs that strengthen enforcement.

Domestic Violence – The crime bill also triples funding for battered women's shelters, to a total of \$325 million. Spouse abusers who cross state lines to continue their abuse will face federal penalties, and each state will be required to enforce "stay-away" orders issued by another state.

Registration of Sexually Violent Offenders – It requires prison officials to notify state agencies when sexually violent predators are released from prison, and it requires states to register these individuals for the ten years following their release.

Repeat Sex Offenders – The crime bill doubles the maximum term of imprisonment for repeat sex offenders convicted of Federal sex crimes.

Victims of Crime – It allows victims of Federal violent and sex crimes to speak at the sentencing of their assailants. It strengthens requirements for sex offenders and child molesters to pay restitution to their victims, and improves other victim-assistance programs.

Civil Rights Protections – For the first time, victims of felonies motivated by gender bias have the option of filing civil rights actions to obtain redress for such crimes.

Rape Shield – The crime bill extends rape shield law protections beyond sexual assault cases to civil cases and to all criminal cases, barring embarrassing and irrelevant inquiries into victims' sexual histories at trial.

HEALTH CARE

Women are society's caregivers, responsible not only for their own health but also for the health of their children, spouses and parents. Despite being the biggest consumers of health care services, women have a harder time getting health coverage than men. And those lucky enough to have insurance at all pay more; women ages 15 to 44 pay 68 percent more out-of-pocket for health care than their male counterparts.

At the same time, women are increasingly at risk for some of our most deadly diseases. For example, the incidence of AIDS is increasing at a faster rate among women than men. The lifetime risk of developing breast cancer has risen from 1 in 20 women twenty years ago to 1 in every 8 today. The Clinton Administration has launched a variety of programs to improve women's health and to solve the nation's health care crisis.

Increased Funding for Breast Cancer Research and Prevention – Since President Clinton took office, federal funding for breast cancer research and prevention has increased substantially -- totaling \$650 million for programs under the auspices of the Department of Health and Human Services in fiscal year 1994 alone. This figure does not include an additional \$240 million distributed by the Department of Defense to fund more than 430 research and training programs; the fiscal year 1995 budget includes another \$150 million to be awarded by this department. In addition, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer provides a blueprint for a partnership between government and the private sector to work to prevent, diagnose, treat and ultimately eradicate breast cancer.

The Health Security Act – President Clinton introduced his Health Security Act to guarantee affordable, secure health insurance to every American. The legislation covered a range of benefits that are essential for women -- preventive measures including mammograms and Pap smears, reproductive services, prescription drugs and prenatal care -- and invested in a new federal long-term care program. The President will continue to fight for this national priority, and the First Lady will continue to be a strong advocate and spokesperson for the need for health care reform.

Women's Health Initiative – The Administration launched the largest clinical research study ever conducted on either men or women to examine the major causes of death, disability and frailty in post-menopausal women: heart disease, breast and colon cancer, and osteoporosis. An emphasis on including minority women at each clinical site is a major component of the study.

Increased Commitment to Combatting AIDS – The President created the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development, charged with expediting the search for new treatments for AIDS and HIV; increased funding for the Ryan White CARE Act for outpatient AIDS care; increased the National Institutes of Health's spending for AIDS research; and increased funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The National Institutes of Health has conducted research studies demonstrating the effectiveness of AZT treatment in reducing dramatically the transmission of HIV infection from pregnant mothers to newborns, has increased significantly the number of women participating in AIDS clinical trials and the number of epidemiological studies of HIV in women, and has begun exploring woman-controlled barrier methods for preventing transmission of HIV.

TAKING CARE OF OUR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Despite widespread support in Congress, the Family and Medical Leave Act was not enacted during the Reagan or Bush Administrations. Presidents Reagan and Bush talked about "family values," but it is the Clinton Administration that has taken action to help preserve families and encourage the values that keep them strong.

Family and Medical Leave – Under the Clinton Administration, American workers are no longer forced to choose between their job and their family at times of crisis. The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for an infant or a loved one without losing their job.

Family Preservation Act – The President's economic plan included a billion-dollar program that supports at-risk families in the areas of literacy, childhood education, child abuse prevention and other support services to help strengthen families and intervene before they break down.

Child Support Enforcement – The President introduced the Work and Responsibility Act, which includes the toughest child support enforcement laws ever proposed and would double federal child support collections by the year 2000. Individuals shirking their child support payment responsibilities could have their wages garnisheed, their drivers license revoked, and be tracked down across state lines.

Encouraging Work Over Welfare Dependency – The Work and Responsibility Act includes a national campaign against teen pregnancy and measures that would empower young mothers through child care, education, training, job placement services, and the employment opportunities they need to get off welfare. In addition, the proposal increases funding for programs that provide child care for the families of the working poor. By the year 2000, one million people who would otherwise be on welfare will be part of our nation's workforce.

Immunization Plan – President Clinton acted upon the importance of disease prevention for our nation's children by sponsoring and signing the comprehensive Child Immunization Plan, insuring that children, regardless of family income, will be vaccinated against disease.

WIC– The Women , Infants and Children Program (WIC) was put on a full-funding path so that by the end of 1996, all eligible children between the ages of one and four will be served. That means that an additional two million children will have access to the WIC program, a nutrition program that serves pregnant and post-partum women and their children.

HeadStart – The President's dramatic increase of HeadStart funding will allow almost 800,000 children to participate in this preschool education program next year, up from 621,000 in 1992.

End Adoption Discrimination and Delays – Legislation passed as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization prevents discrimination against interracial adoptions and reduces the time children have to wait in foster care.

EDUCATION

The percentage of American women 25 and over who have at least a high school education increased substantially between 1970 and 1990, particularly among black women. However, although equal access to education has always been a foundation of women's struggle for equality, access alone is not enough. As studies by the American Association of University Women, the Department of Education and others have shown, as we educate girls and women, we must examine what subjects they learn and how they learn them, and how they are treated in the classroom by their teachers and peers. The Clinton Administration's education initiatives increase women's involvement in education and will improve their academic success and professional opportunities.

Women's Educational Equity Act – Demonstrating the commitment of the Clinton Administration to equality in education, funding for the WEEA increased 100% from fiscal year 1994 to fiscal year 1995. The WEEA provides educational materials and helps train teachers to be more sensitive to gender equity in the classroom and to ensure equal access to quality education programs for all women and girls. It also includes special efforts aimed at women and girls who suffer from multiple forms of discrimination, including race, ethnic origin and disability discrimination.

Goals 2000 – The Goals 2000: Educate America Act sets national education goals and gives resources to states and communities to implement comprehensive education reforms. Because women continue to fall behind in math and science -- and as a result lack access to high-paying, high-skill jobs -- one of the national education goals seeks to increase the number of women and minorities who complete degrees in math, science and engineering.

Student Loan Reform – The Federal Direct Student Loan Program increases access to higher education by giving millions of students the opportunity to take advantage of lower-cost loans and better repayment terms. The Income Contingent Loan Repayment program will allow women who have received a student loan to leave their jobs -- for example, to raise a family -- without the penalty of loan default.

AmeriCorps – One of the most important accomplishments of the Clinton Administration, this program will inspire our young citizens and provide them with opportunities to serve their communities. National Service also helps students further their education; those who want to contribute to their communities through public service in AmeriCorps can receive college tuition assistance.

The School-to-Work Opportunities Act – This legislation invests in training and education programs to prepare students for further education and for high-skill, high-wage jobs. Through work-based and school-based experiences, women and girls are exposed to a variety of occupations traditionally dominated by men.

Increasing Parental Involvement – Strong Families, Strong Schools is a national initiative that encourages and supports efforts by families to take a more active role in their children's learning and that encourages businesses to allow employees to participate more fully in their children's schooling.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For too long, many girls interested in a career in science abandoned this goal while still in school, hampered by the biases against girls that persist in our nation's classrooms and discouraged by the dearth of female role models. For too long, those women who did become scientists were confronted by an impenetrable "old boys network" in the scientific community. And for too long, an promising area of medical research was blocked despite its potential for helping and healing millions of Americans afflicted with heretofore intractable diseases.

National Science and Technology Policy – The Clinton Administration has appointed female scientists to top-level government research positions and has created a national science and technology policy that will encourage women and underrepresented minorities to pursue careers in the sciences and promote gender equity within the profession.

Removal of the Fetal Tissue Research Ban – On his first day in office, President Clinton ended a five-year moratorium on federal funding of human fetal tissue transplantation research. This research has important therapeutic implications for diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinsons.

Breast Cancer Detection Technology – The Public Health Service's Office on Women's Health (OWH) and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) have initiated an exploration into applying imaging technology used by the defense, space, and computer graphics industries to the early detection of breast cancer. OWH and NCI will facilitate collaborations among those involved in imaging technology in government, academia and industry to further the development of this potentially life-saving application.

COMMUNICATING OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

The Administration has made importance progress in areas dealing with women, the economy, crime, children and families, and health. We need to be sure that the American people are aware of that progress. With only a short time left before this election, there are still a number of ways you can communicate OUR progress.

In doing so it is important for all federal employees to recognize that speeches and materials that discuss this Administration's policies, programs, legislative agenda and successes in this regard, are not political in nature for the purposes of the Hatch Act Amendments. Rather, such statements are the official business of the government and properly may be discussed and disseminated to the public.

There are a number of ways in which you can help tell the story of the Clinton Administration's successes. You can:

- Take advantage of your already scheduled appearances to spread the word about this Administration's accomplishments;
- Look for new opportunities to make appearances, using your own and other networks;
- Link up with local leaders who you know, particularly in targeted communities, and be sure that they have the information they need to get the message out about the accomplishments of this Administration. They, in turn, can do radio appearances and write letters-to-the-editor;
- Acting within the guidelines of the Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1993, you can volunteer for the DNC's Speakers Bureau which can schedule you for radio shows and/or speeches. The Director of that Bureau is Jon-Christopher Bua and he can be reached at 488-5062.

If you have questions or need help, please call Doris Matsui, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Public Liaison, Office of Public Liaison, 456-2930.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

POLITICAL ACTIVITY BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNDER THE NEW HATCH ACT REGULATIONS

The Office of Personnel Management recently issued regulations implementing the Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1993 (the Amendments). The Amendments are designed to provide most federal employees with greater opportunities to participate in the political process in a manner that is consistent with federal employment. The discussion below is a synopsis of the regulations found at 5 C.F.R. Part 734. If you are a federal employee, you always should consult your agency ethics official to address particular questions you may have.

It is important for all federal employees to recognize that speeches and materials that discuss this Administration's policies, programs, legislative agenda and successes in this regard, are not political in nature for the purposes of the Hatch Act Amendments. Rather, such statements are the official business of the government and properly may be discussed and disseminated to the public. Political activity is activity designed to further the partisan aims of a political party or individual, for example, political fundraising speeches or campaigning for specific partisan candidates for elective office.

Permissible Political Activity

Most federal employees, when acting consistent with the parameters outlined later in this document, may by law engage political activity, including:

- o direct, manage or work on political campaigns;
- o participate in meetings, briefings, or gatherings to assist campaigns or to discuss national or state party goals;
- o hold national or state party office or run as a delegate for a party's National Convention;
- o be the featured speaker or honored guest at fundraisers, political campaign events and national or state party events; and,
- o allow their name to be used on a fundraising invitation as "Special Guest" or "Honored Guest" or "Guest Speaker," but not their official title (other than "The Honorable," if appropriate).

There are some important parameters, however, most federal employees must observe when engaging in political activity. In particular, they may not engage in the above described activities:

1. during agency duty hours or while representing the United States in an official capacity;
2. while in a federal building (*i.e.*, an employee may not engage in political activity in their office);
3. while wearing a government uniform or insignia of the government; and,
4. while using a government owned or leased vehicle.

Federal employees who are appointed by the President with Senate confirmation (and have nation-wide responsibility for the administration of federal law) or who are employed in the Executive Office of the President, are not subject to the four restrictions identified above, provided that costs associated with the political activity are not paid from federal dollars. These employees therefore may engage in political activity during business hours and in a federal building. Federal employees should, however, consult their agency to ensure it does not have other restrictions that might limit their freedom to engage in political activity (particularly the Departments of State, Justice and Defense).

Prohibited Political Activity for All Employees

All federal employees, without regard to position (except the President and Vice President) may not:

- o solicit, receive or accept political contributions (including cash or services if provided by a business or corporation);
- o host a fundraiser in their home;
- o solicit or accept uncompensated volunteer services from a subordinate;
- o allow their title, or authority associated with their official position, to be used in connection with political fundraising activities;
- o solicit or discourage the participation in any political activity of any person who: a) has a grant, license, contract, permit, ruling or certificate pending before their employing office, or b) is the

subject of an on-going audit, investigation or enforcement action by their employing agency; or,

- o run for partisan federal, state or local elective office.

Federal employees also may not use government resources (e.g., equipment, supplies, agency stationary, or other resources) to engage in political activity.

Federal employees travelling to engage in political activity (i.e., to speak at a political fundraiser) may not use federal funds; rather, the political entity on whose behalf the travel is incurred should pay the costs associated with their travel.

Officials Restricted from Engaging in Political Activity

Federal employees at certain agencies or in certain positions, with the exception of those employees at these agencies who are appointed by the President with Senate confirmation, continue to be subject to the old Hatch Act rules which prohibit them from engaging in political activity.

The agencies include:

Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Election Commission
United States Secret Service	Central Intelligence Agency
National Security Agency	Office of Special Counsel
Merit Systems Protection Board	National Security Council
Defense Intelligence Agency	Criminal Division (Justice)
Investigative Programs (Customs)	Off. of Law Enf. (ATF)

The positions include:

Career SES personnel	Administrative Law Judges
Contract Appeals Board Members	

While these employees may not engage in the activities described above, they may, like all federal employees, engage in the following activities (which are not considered to be political activities):

- o register as a member of a political party and vote;
- o attend a political convention, rally, fundraising event;
- o make financial contributions to a party or candidate campaign committee;

- o express an opinion on political subjects (provided it is not done in concert with a political party or a candidate for partisan office); and,
- o sign a political petition in their individual capacity.

Again, federal employees always should confer with their Designated Agency Ethics Official if they have any questions about the rules governing political activity.

SENIOR WOMEN APPOINTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to get a better understanding of who we are and how we can help each other please fill out the following information and return it at soon as possible to:

Doris Matsui
Deputy Assistant to the President
Deputy Director of Public Liaison
Room 122 OEOB

or fax it to her attention at 202/456-6218.

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

AGENCY: _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

CITY & STATE OF ORIGIN: _____

WHAT ORGANIZATIONS DO YOU BELONG TO? (Professional, Academic, Social) _____

WHAT CONSTITUENCIES DO YOU WORK WITH ON A REGULAR BASIS?

DO YOU HAVE ANY REGULAR CONTACT WITH WOMEN LEGISLATORS (STATE OR LOCAL)? IF SO, PLEASE LIST. _____

IF YOU WOULD NOT MIND, PLEASE FURNISH US WITH YOUR HOME ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER. THIS IS FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY.

Address _____

Phone: _____

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. speech	re: stump speech (5 pages)	n.d.	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 10256

FOLDER TITLE:

Putting People First

2013-0534-S

rc1682

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. speech	re: stump speech (3 pages)	n.d.	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 10256

FOLDER TITLE:

Putting People First

2013-0534-S

rc1682

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	Jon-Christopher Bua to Senior Women Appointtees (1 page)	10/18/1994	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 10256

FOLDER TITLE:

Putting People First

2013-0534-S

rc1682

RESTRICTION CODES

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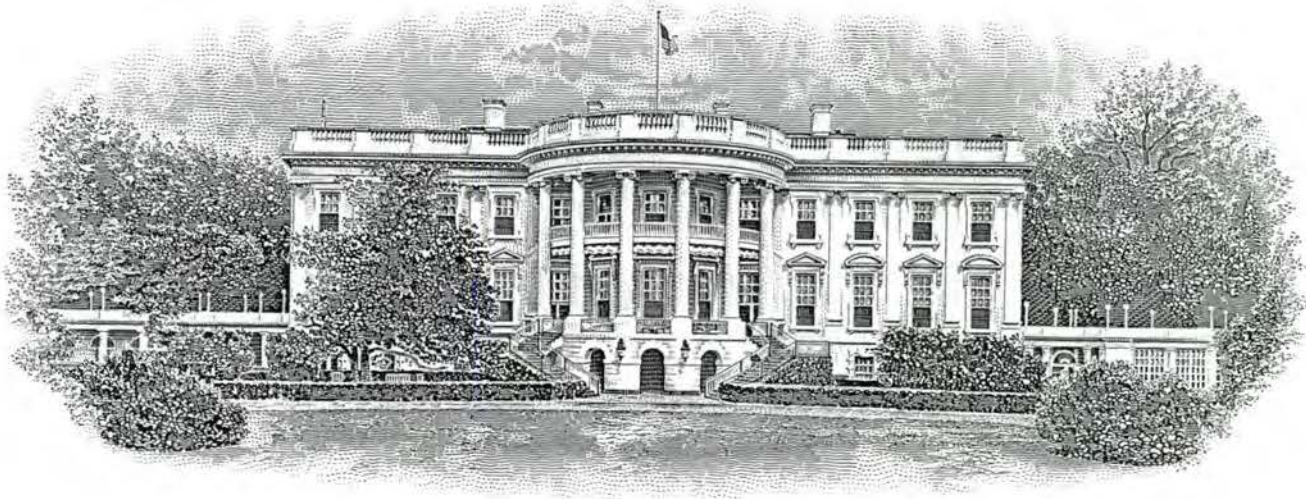
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The White House



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

***"Never before have American women had so many options
-- or been asked to make such difficult choices.
It's time not only to make women full partners in government,
but to make government work for women."***

-- William Jefferson Clinton and Albert Gore, Putting People First

The President and his Administration have made an unprecedented commitment to empowering women through greater economic security, more workplace flexibility, and more emphasis on children and families and on women's health and safety. The Administration has invested in the economic and personal security of women through the President's economic plan, the Family and Medical Leave Law, the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Brady Law, and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. They have advanced women's rights through a series of executive and legislative actions that allow women the freedom to make their own reproductive decisions and to do so safely, with accurate information and without obstruction. They have put women's health concerns at the top of the medical research agenda by dramatically increasing the government's commitment to research cures for breast cancer, ovarian cancer, and osteoporosis. Finally, the Administration has changed the face of governing by giving women a greater voice in all branches of the federal government, including Cabinet-level posts never before held by women.

What does all this really mean for women?

1. It means that two million women are working in jobs created since President Clinton took office.
2. It means that millions more single working mothers will get a tax break to help their earnings go farther.
3. It means that a medical research team with promising breakthroughs in breast cancer detection and treatment will get the funding they need.
4. It means that for the first time, mothers, regardless of family income, will be able to get their children the vaccines they need.
5. It means that a woman who wants to take time off from work to care for an ailing parent or child can do so...and know her job will be there when she gets back.
6. It means that mothers of almost 800,000 children will now get help through HeadStart, and more than 5 million children will now get nutritional assistance through the WIC program.
7. It means that young women studying science and engineering will have new career opportunities denied them in the past.
8. It means that women unsure of how to deal with an unintended pregnancy will be able to get professional advice and counsel and will know that the option of abortion is safe and legal. It also means that couples looking to adopt will soon be able to do so with less difficulty and red tape.
9. It means that women will be able to register to vote at the motor vehicle registry, through the mail, at social service offices and elsewhere -- to make it as easy as possible to exercise their right to shape our political future.
10. It means that the history books young girls read will now include leadership figures like Janet Reno, Alice Rivlin, Donna Shalala, Madeleine Albright, Ruth Bader Ginsberg, and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

A prominent feature of the presidencies of Presidents Reagan and Bush was their attack on reproductive choice, both at home and around the world. At the same time, these Republican administrations opposed attempts to improve access to the democratic process for millions of Americans, including the close to one-third of American women who are not registered to vote.

Reproductive Health – The President continues to protect the right of American women to make their own reproductive choices. He repealed the "Gag Rule" that restricted abortion counseling at federally funded family planning clinics; revoked the import ban on RU-486; reversed the ban on abortion services at military hospitals; repealed the Mexico City policy that banned funding to international organizations that promoted comprehensive family planning; strengthened support for international family planning and reproductive health initiatives; and signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act to ensure that women and their doctors can enter clinics without fearing intimidation and violence. The Department of Health and Human Services implemented a change to the Hyde Amendment obligating states to pay for abortions for poor women whose pregnancies result from rape or incest, or endanger the life of the mother.

Empowerment of Women – The United States delegation to the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, led by Vice President Gore, successfully advocated a global approach to improving the status of women and stabilizing the world's population. The United States forged a partnership with more than 150 nations around a program of action that promotes gender equality, reproductive health, and universally recognized human rights that apply to reproduction and recognizes the importance of addressing the threat posed to women's health by unsafe abortions. The conference emphasized the necessity not only of increased access to contraceptives, but also of sustainable economic development, a reduction in child and maternal mortality, and the empowerment of women through increased educational and economic opportunities.

Motor Voter – President Clinton signed the National Voter Registration Act, which makes it easier and more flexible for citizens to register to vote. This will enfranchise women -- who comprise 52% of the population -- by making it easier for women who are on welfare, homebound, or simply unable to build in extra time between work and family, to register to vote through the mail, at motor vehicle registries, unemployment offices, vocational rehabilitation agencies, and welfare offices. These programs will give an additional 65 million Americans, including tens of millions of women who have been left out of the democratic process, a way to make their voices heard.

Women in the Military – "You're too old, you can't see, and you're a woman." That's what Hillary Rodham Clinton was told in 1975 by a Marine Corps recruiter when she inquired into joining the Corps. Today, opportunities for women in the military have been expanded dramatically. Under the Clinton Administration, combat aircraft and surface warships have been opened to women and the criteria used to bar women from ground combat positions has been redefined, giving women access to 259,000 previously male-only positions. In the past few months, the U.S.S. Eisenhower became the Navy's first permanently coed combat ship and the Army approved a plan to include women soldiers in the prestigious Old Guard,

responsible for guarding the Tomb of the Unknowns and for greeting visiting heads of state.

WOMEN APPOINTEES

President Clinton pledged to appoint an Administration that "looked like America." As the *Baltimore Sun* noted in an editorial, he has delivered on that promise "more fully than even he could have predicted. No Administration has ever produced such diversity."

Overall Administration Appointments - 46 percent of President Clinton's appointees have been women -- by far the highest percentage of any Administration in history. Women hold 30 percent of top-level appointments, with African-American women accounting for 5 percent of them.

In addition to the sheer numbers of women appointed by President Clinton, there have been a number of women appointed to Cabinet-level posts never before occupied by women, including Attorney General Janet Reno, Council of Economic Advisors Chair Laura D'Andrea Tyson, and OMB Director-designate Alice Rivlin.

Women populate the ranks of the sub-cabinet as well. At the Department of Justice, for example, the Deputy Attorney General and 7 of the 11 Assistant Attorneys General are women.

Judicial Selection Record - Of the Clinton Administration's 143 nominations to the federal bench, 44 are women. 58% of all the judicial nominees are women and minorities. At this point in previous administrations, the number of women who had been nominated was dramatically lower: President Bush had nominated 8 women, President Reagan had nominated 4, and President Carter had nominated 6. Before President Clinton took office, one of every five active federal judges was a woman or a racial minority; as of July 1 of this year, the number had increased to one of four.

The Alliance for Justice reported that federal judicial appointments in 1993 demonstrated "unparalleled diversity." And the quality and professionalism of these nominees prove that excellence and diversity are not mutually exclusive goals. The proportion of the Clinton Administration's judicial nominees who received the American Bar Association's highest rating exceeded that of the past three administrations

JOB SECURITY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

When President Clinton took office, the country faced major economic challenges, including rising federal deficits, a jobless recovery, and a legacy of more than a decade of underinvestment. Female heads of households, an ever-increasing portion of the labor force, were particularly hard hit by worsening economic conditions and decreasing workplace-based benefits. Entrepreneurial women were hindered by the weak economy and by other barriers to their success.

Economic Growth and Job Creation – The President's economic plan is putting our economic house back in order. Over 4.6 million jobs have been created in the first 20 months of this Administration. The President's plan is reducing the deficit at a rate of nearly \$700 billion over 5 years. Women have contributed nearly half (49%) of the net job creation since January 1993 -- over 2 million new jobs. 88% of these new jobs have been in the private sector. In the economic recovery as a whole, the employment growth of women has outpaced that of men.

EITC – The Earned Income Tax Credit, dramatically increased as part of the President's economic plan, will make work pay for over 15 million families and households making up to \$27,000. A majority of the beneficiaries of this tax credit are female workers and their families. For working mothers with minimum wage jobs, the increased EITC is the equivalent of up to a 40% pay raise.

Working Women – The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor surveyed over a quarter of a million working women to learn more about their experiences in the workplace. The Department of Labor is now developing initiatives to encourage the private sector to respond to the needs identified by the survey participants -- an increase in pay and benefits, assistance in balancing work and family, more job training opportunities, and an end to discrimination. President Clinton has directed the heads of the executive branch agencies to expand opportunities for flexible family-friendly work arrangements within each agency, including job sharing, career part-time employment, alternative work schedules, telecommuting, and satellite work locations.

Greater Technical Assistance to Women-Owned Businesses – Along with its plan to revitalize the economy as a whole, the Clinton Administration has encouraged the formation and development of women-owned businesses. The SBA is creating a women's mentoring program at sites around the country, where women business owners join together to share information and network. They have created resource guides that include information about technical assistance and loan resources in every state.

Access to Capital for Women-Owned Businesses – The Small Business Administration (SBA) has taken several steps to increase the capital available to women-owned firms. The SBA has established goals for dramatically expanding lending to women-owned businesses, increasing the number of loans to women from 3,880 in 1993 to 7,211 in 1994. These efforts complement SBA's innovative "prequalification pilot program," under which SBA certifies that a woman business owner is eligible for a federally guaranteed loan *before* she selects a lender--increasing lending to women-owned businesses and reducing the paperwork involved in such borrowing. The SBA's new "LowDoc" loan program allows prospective borrowers to get loans without paperwork hassles or long waits for approval, relying on their character and

credit history. Early results indicate that women are getting over 30 percent of these loans.

Expanding Procurement Opportunities for Women-Owned Businesses – The Administration has worked closely with congressional leaders to ensure that a goal for procurement contracts with women-owned business was included in the recent procurement-reform bill. This goal represents a several-fold increase in contracting opportunities for women-owned businesses. The SBA has established a pilot project to bring together business groups and select government agencies to increase contracting with women-owned firms.

FIGHTING CRIME, INCREASING SAFETY AND SECURITY

Perhaps no issue grips American women more than the fear of crime and gun violence. In a typical year, 2.5 million American women 12 years old and older are raped, robbed or assaulted, or are the victim of a threatened or attempted violent crime. Two-thirds of these attacks are committed by someone the victim knows.

Safer Streets – Thanks to President Clinton's leadership, the Brady Law and The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the products of more than six years of bipartisan efforts to take back our streets and increase the safety and security of American women and their families, are finally the law of the land. In addition to imposing a waiting period for handgun purchases, adding 100,000 more police to our streets, stiffening penalties for criminals, and banning military-style assault weapons, the crime bill invests heavily in increasing the personal security of women.

Violence Against Women Grants – Nearly \$1 billion dollars will be invested to support police and prosecutor efforts, as well as victims services, in cases involving sexual violence or domestic abuse, and for programs that strengthen enforcement.

Domestic Violence – The crime bill also triples funding for battered women's shelters, to a total of \$325 million. Spouse abusers who cross state lines to continue their abuse will face federal penalties, and each state will be required to enforce "stay-away" orders issued by another state.

Registration of Sexually Violent Offenders – It requires prison officials to notify state agencies when sexually violent predators are released from prison, and it requires states to register these individuals for the ten years following their release.

Repeat Sex Offenders – The crime bill doubles the maximum term of imprisonment for repeat sex offenders convicted of Federal sex crimes.

Victims of Crime – It allows victims of Federal violent and sex crimes to speak at the sentencing of their assailants. It strengthens requirements for sex offenders and child molesters to pay restitution to their victims, and improves other victim-assistance programs.

Civil Rights Protections – For the first time, victims of felonies motivated by gender bias have the option of filing civil rights actions to obtain redress for such crimes.

Rape Shield – The crime bill extends rape shield law protections beyond sexual assault cases to civil cases and to all criminal cases, barring embarrassing and irrelevant inquiries into victims' sexual histories at trial.

HEALTH CARE

Women are society's caregivers, responsible not only for their own health but also for the health of their children, spouses and parents. Despite being the biggest consumers of health care services, women have a harder time getting health coverage than men. And those lucky enough to have insurance at all pay more; women ages 15 to 44 pay 68 percent more out-of-pocket for health care than their male counterparts.

At the same time, women are increasingly at risk for some of our most deadly diseases. For example, the incidence of AIDS is increasing at a faster rate among women than men. The lifetime risk of developing breast cancer has risen from 1 in 20 women twenty years ago to 1 in every 8 today. The Clinton Administration has launched a variety of programs to improve women's health and to solve the nation's health care crisis.

Increased Funding for Breast Cancer Research and Prevention – Since President Clinton took office, federal funding for breast cancer research and prevention has increased substantially -- totaling \$650 million for programs under the auspices of the Department of Health and Human Services in fiscal year 1994 alone. This figure does not include an additional \$240 million distributed by the Department of Defense to fund more than 430 research and training programs; the fiscal year 1995 budget includes another \$150 million to be awarded by this department. In addition, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer provides a blueprint for a partnership between government and the private sector to work to prevent, diagnose, treat and ultimately eradicate breast cancer.

The Health Security Act – President Clinton introduced his Health Security Act to guarantee affordable, secure health insurance to every American. The legislation covered a range of benefits that are essential for women -- preventive measures including mammograms and Pap smears, reproductive services, prescription drugs and prenatal care -- and invested in a new federal long-term care program. The President will continue to fight for this national priority, and the First Lady will continue to be a strong advocate and spokesperson for the need for health care reform.

Women's Health Initiative – The Administration launched the largest clinical research study ever conducted on either men or women to examine the major causes of death, disability and frailty in post-menopausal women: heart disease, breast and colon cancer, and osteoporosis. An emphasis on including minority women at each clinical site is a major component of the study.

Increased Commitment to Combatting AIDS – The President created the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development, charged with expediting the search for new treatments for AIDS and HIV; increased funding for the Ryan White CARE Act for outpatient AIDS care; increased the National Institutes of Health's spending for AIDS research; and increased funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The National Institutes of Health has conducted research studies demonstrating the effectiveness of AZT treatment in reducing dramatically the transmission of HIV infection from pregnant mothers to newborns, has increased significantly the number of women participating in AIDS clinical trials and the number of epidemiological studies of HIV in women, and has begun exploring woman-controlled barrier methods for preventing transmission of HIV.

TAKING CARE OF OUR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Despite widespread support in Congress, the Family and Medical Leave Act was not enacted during the Reagan or Bush Administrations. Presidents Reagan and Bush talked about "family values," but it is the Clinton Administration that has taken action to help preserve families and encourage the values that keep them strong.

Family and Medical Leave – Under the Clinton Administration, American workers are no longer forced to choose between their job and their family at times of crisis. The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for an infant or a loved one without losing their job.

Family Preservation Act – The President's economic plan included a billion-dollar program that supports at-risk families in the areas of literacy, childhood education, child abuse prevention and other support services to help strengthen families and intervene before they break down.

Child Support Enforcement – The President introduced the Work and Responsibility Act, which includes the toughest child support enforcement laws ever proposed and would double federal child support collections by the year 2000. Individuals shirking their child support payment responsibilities could have their wages garnisheed, their drivers license revoked, and be tracked down across state lines.

Encouraging Work Over Welfare Dependency – The Work and Responsibility Act includes a national campaign against teen pregnancy and measures that would empower young mothers through child care, education, training, job placement services, and the employment opportunities they need to get off welfare. In addition, the proposal increases funding for programs that provide child care for the families of the working poor. By the year 2000, one million people who would otherwise be on welfare will be part of our nation's workforce.

Immunization Plan – President Clinton acted upon the importance of disease prevention for our nation's children by sponsoring and signing the comprehensive Child Immunization Plan, insuring that children, regardless of family income, will be vaccinated against disease.

WIC– The Women , Infants and Children Program (WIC) was put on a full-funding path so that by the end of 1996, all eligible children between the ages of one and four will be served. That means that an additional two million children will have access to the WIC program, a nutrition program that serves pregnant and post-partum women and their children.

HeadStart – The President's dramatic increase of HeadStart funding will allow almost 800,000 children to participate in this preschool education program next year, up from 621,000 in 1992.

End Adoption Discrimination and Delays – Legislation passed as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization prevents discrimination against interracial adoptions and reduces the time children have to wait in foster care.

EDUCATION

The percentage of American women 25 and over who have at least a high school education increased substantially between 1970 and 1990, particularly among black women. However, although equal access to education has always been a foundation of women's struggle for equality, access alone is not enough. As studies by the American Association of University Women, the Department of Education and others have shown, as we educate girls and women, we must examine what subjects they learn and how they learn them, and how they are treated in the classroom by their teachers and peers. The Clinton Administration's education initiatives increase women's involvement in education and will improve their academic success and professional opportunities.

Women's Educational Equity Act – Demonstrating the commitment of the Clinton Administration to equality in education, funding for the WEEA increased 100% from fiscal year 1994 to fiscal year 1995. The WEEA provides educational materials and helps train teachers to be more sensitive to gender equity in the classroom and to ensure equal access to quality education programs for all women and girls. It also includes special efforts aimed at women and girls who suffer from multiple forms of discrimination, including race, ethnic origin and disability discrimination.

Goals 2000 – The Goals 2000: Educate America Act sets national education goals and gives resources to states and communities to implement comprehensive education reforms. Because women continue to fall behind in math and science -- and as a result lack access to high-paying, high-skill jobs -- one of the national education goals seeks to increase the number of women and minorities who complete degrees in math, science and engineering.

Student Loan Reform – The Federal Direct Student Loan Program increases access to higher education by giving millions of students the opportunity to take advantage of lower-cost loans and better repayment terms. The Income Contingent Loan Repayment program will allow women who have received a student loan to leave their jobs -- for example, to raise a family -- without the penalty of loan default.

AmeriCorps – One of the most important accomplishments of the Clinton Administration, this program will inspire our young citizens and provide them with opportunities to serve their communities. National Service also helps students further their education; those who want to contribute to their communities through public service in AmeriCorps can receive college tuition assistance.

The School-to-Work Opportunities Act – This legislation invests in training and education programs to prepare students for further education and for high-skill, high-wage jobs. Through work-based and school-based experiences, women and girls are exposed to a variety of occupations traditionally dominated by men.

Increasing Parental Involvement – Strong Families, Strong Schools is a national initiative that encourages and supports efforts by families to take a more active role in their children's learning and that encourages businesses to allow employees to participate more fully in their children's schooling.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For too long, many girls interested in a career in science abandoned this goal while still in school, hampered by the biases against girls that persist in our nation's classrooms and discouraged by the dearth of female role models. For too long, those women who did become scientists were confronted by an impenetrable "old boys network" in the scientific community. And for too long, an promising area of medical research was blocked despite its potential for helping and healing millions of Americans afflicted with heretofore intractable diseases.

National Science and Technology Policy - The Clinton Administration has appointed female scientists to top-level government research positions and has created a national science and technology policy that will encourage women and underrepresented minorities to pursue careers in the sciences and promote gender equity within the profession.

Removal of the Fetal Tissue Research Ban - On his first day in office, President Clinton ended a five-year moratorium on federal funding of human fetal tissue transplantation research. This research has important therapeutic implications for diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinsons.

Breast Cancer Detection Technology - The Public Health Service's Office on Women's Health (OWH) and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) have initiated an exploration into applying imaging technology used by the defense, space, and computer graphics industries to the early detection of breast cancer. OWH and NCI will facilitate collaborations among those involved in imaging technology in government, academia and industry to further the development of this potentially life-saving application.

COMMUNICATING OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

The Administration has made importance progress in areas dealing with women, the economy, crime, children and families, and health. We need to be sure that the American people are aware of that progress. With only a short time left before this election, there are still a number of ways you can communicate OUR progress.

In doing so it is important for all federal employees to recognize that speeches and materials that discuss this Administration's policies, programs, legislative agenda and successes in this regard, are not political in nature for the purposes of the Hatch Act Amendments. Rather, such statements are the official business of the government and properly may be discussed and disseminated to the public.

There are a number of ways in which you can help tell the story of the Clinton Administration's successes. You can:

- Take advantage of your already scheduled appearances to spread the word about this Administration's accomplishments;
- Look for new opportunities to make appearances, using your own and other networks;
- Link up with local leaders who you know, particularly in targeted communities, and be sure that they have the information they need to get the message out about the accomplishments of this Administration. They, in turn, can do radio appearances and write letters-to-the-editor;
- Acting within the guidelines of the Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1993, you can volunteer for the DNC's Speakers Bureau which can schedule you for radio shows and/or speeches. The Director of that Bureau is Jon-Christopher Bua and he can be reached at 488-5062.

If you have questions or need help, please call Doris Matsui, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Public Liaison, Office of Public Liaison, 456-2930.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

POLITICAL ACTIVITY BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNDER THE NEW HATCH ACT REGULATIONS

The Office of Personnel Management recently issued regulations implementing the Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1993 (the Amendments). The Amendments are designed to provide most federal employees with greater opportunities to participate in the political process in a manner that is consistent with federal employment. The discussion below is a synopsis of the regulations found at 5 C.F.R. Part 734. If you are a federal employee, you always should consult your agency ethics official to address particular questions you may have.

It is important for all federal employees to recognize that speeches and materials that discuss this Administration's policies, programs, legislative agenda and successes in this regard, are not political in nature for the purposes of the Hatch Act Amendments. Rather, such statements are the official business of the government and properly may be discussed and disseminated to the public. Political activity is activity designed to further the partisan aims of a political party or individual, for example, political fundraising speeches or campaigning for specific partisan candidates for elective office.

Permissible Political Activity

Most federal employees, when acting consistent with the parameters outlined later in this document, may by law engage political activity, including:

- o direct, manage or work on political campaigns;
- o participate in meetings, briefings, or gatherings to assist campaigns or to discuss national or state party goals;
- o hold national or state party office or run as a delegate for a party's National Convention;
- o be the featured speaker or honored guest at fundraisers, political campaign events and national or state party events; and,
- o allow their name to be used on a fundraising invitation as "Special Guest" or "Honored Guest" or "Guest Speaker," but not their official title (other than "The Honorable," if appropriate).

There are some important parameters, however, most federal employees must observe when engaging in political activity. In particular, they may not engage in the above described activities:

1. during agency duty hours or while representing the United States in an official capacity;
2. while in a federal building (i.e., an employee may not engage in political activity in their office);
3. while wearing a government uniform or insignia of the government; and,
4. while using a government owned or leased vehicle.

Federal employees who are appointed by the President with Senate confirmation (and have nation-wide responsibility for the administration of federal law) or who are employed in the Executive Office of the President, are not subject to the four restrictions identified above, provided that costs associated with the political activity are not paid from federal dollars. These employees therefore may engage in political activity during business hours and in a federal building. Federal employees should, however, consult their agency to ensure it does not have other restrictions that might limit their freedom to engage in political activity (particularly the Departments of State, Justice and Defense).

Prohibited Political Activity for All Employees

All federal employees, without regard to position (except the President and Vice President) may not:

- o solicit, receive or accept political contributions (including cash or services if provided by a business or corporation);
- o host a fundraiser in their home;
- o solicit or accept uncompensated volunteer services from a subordinate;
- o allow their title, or authority associated with their official position, to be used in connection with political fundraising activities;
- o solicit or discourage the participation in any political activity of any person who: a) has a grant, license, contract, permit, ruling or certificate pending before their employing office, or b) is the

subject of an on-going audit, investigation or enforcement action by their employing agency; or,

- o run for partisan federal, state or local elective office.

Federal employees also may not use government resources (e.g., equipment, supplies, agency stationary, or other resources) to engage in political activity.

Federal employees travelling to engage in political activity (i.e., to speak at a political fundraiser) may not use federal funds; rather, the political entity on whose behalf the travel is incurred should pay the costs associated with their travel.

Officials Restricted from Engaging in Political Activity

Federal employees at certain agencies or in certain positions, with the exception of those employees at these agencies who are appointed by the President with Senate confirmation, continue to be subject to the old Hatch Act rules which prohibit them from engaging in political activity.

The agencies include:

Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Election Commission
United States Secret Service	Central Intelligence Agency
National Security Agency	Office of Special Counsel
Merit Systems Protection Board	National Security Council
Defense Intelligence Agency	Criminal Division (Justice)
Investigative Programs (Customs)	Off. of Law Enf. (ATF)

The positions include:

Career SES personnel	Administrative Law Judges
Contract Appeals Board Members	

While these employees may not engage in the activities described above, they may, like all federal employees, engage in the following activities (which are not considered to be political activities):

- o register as a member of a political party and vote;
- o attend a political convention, rally, fundraising event;
- o make financial contributions to a party or candidate campaign committee;

- o express an opinion on political subjects (provided it is not done in concert with a political party or a candidate for partisan office); and,
- o sign a political petition in their individual capacity.

Again, federal employees always should confer with their Designated Agency Ethics Official if they have any questions about the rules governing political activity.

SENIOR WOMEN APPOINTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to get a better understanding of who we are and how we can help each other please fill out the following information and return it at soon as possible to:

Doris Matsui
Deputy Assistant to the President
Deputy Director of Public Liaison
Room 122 OEOB

or fax it to her attention at 202/456-6218.

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

AGENCY: _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

CITY & STATE OF ORIGIN: _____

WHAT ORGANIZATIONS DO YOU BELONG TO? (Professional, Academic, Social) _____

WHAT CONSTITUENCIES DO YOU WORK WITH ON A REGULAR BASIS?

DO YOU HAVE ANY REGULAR CONTACT WITH WOMEN LEGISLATORS (STATE OR LOCAL)? IF SO, PLEASE LIST. _____

IF YOU WOULD NOT MIND, PLEASE FURNISH US WITH YOUR HOME ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER. THIS IS FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY.

Address _____

Phone: _____

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. speech	re: Stump speech (5 pages)	n.d.	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 10256

FOLDER TITLE:

Putting People First

2013-0534-S

rc1682

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. speech	re: stump speech (3 pages)	n.d.	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 10256

FOLDER TITLE:

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2013-0534-S

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. memo	Jon-Christopher Bua to Senior Women Appointtees (1 page)	10/18/1994	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 10256

FOLDER TITLE:

Putting People First

2013-0534-S

rc1682

RESTRICTION CODES

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STUMP SPEECH FOR SURROGATES AND INTRODUCTORY SPEAKERS

I want to talk about our choice in this election. A choice between two sides that couldn't be further apart: between those who want to turn this country around, and those who want to turn back.

Just a few years ago, we had a White House that talked a good game, but sat on the sidelines and watched as our problems grew worse. They gave us rising deficits; meaner streets; hard times for women and children; pink slips for the middle class and tax breaks for the wealthy.

Every time we demanded that someone turn this country around, they would turn away.

But we came in to move things forward. To face America's problems. And to make Washington work again for ordinary people.

Democrats began work on the toughest issues that twelve years of Republican administrations wouldn't or couldn't do: putting our economic house in order, attacking crime, and helping Americans make better lives for themselves.

We have a long way to go, but we're making progress. We've seen some tough fights. And we're bound to see some more, because the people who don't want to see problems fixed have fought us every step of the way.

For years, the other side had no economic strategy for America's future. We Democrats put forward an economic plan. They tried to stop it. Newt Gingrich, like many Republican naysayers in Congress, said it would ruin the economy. But the result is that we've created more than 4,300,000 new American jobs so far -- almost all of them in the private sector.

We have more work to do, but we've made a good start.

For years, the other side complained about the deficit, but made it soar. Democrats are cutting the deficit by 255 billion dollars. The others tried to stop it. But now the deficit is going down for the first three years in a row since Harry Truman was President.

We have more work to do, but we've made a good start.

For years, the other side complained about government, but they actually made the bureaucracy grow. Democrats are cutting the bureaucracy by more than a quarter-of-a-million slots. They tried to stop us, but now the federal workforce is shrinking to the smallest size since John F. Kennedy was in the White House.

We have more work to do, but we've made a good start.

For years, they gave tax breaks to the wealthy, then tried to stop us when Democrats cut taxes for 90 percent of America's small businesses and 15 million families who work full time.

We have more work to do, but that's a mighty good start. Because, after years of irresponsibility and evasion, we're doing everything we can to make Washington work again for ordinary people.

When the other side had the White House, they let the Brady Bill languish in Congress. We fought hard for it. We took on the NRA, a lobby with a long-time grip on Washington, and we won!

Democrats won passage of the crime bill, three-strikes-and-you're-out, more cops on the street, and a ban on assault weapons. We're fighting on the side of every law enforcement organization in America, the people on the front lines in the fight against crime.

But when someone asked Republican Senator Phil Gramm if he felt comfortable blocking the crime bill, he said, "Not since Br'er Rabbit and the briar patch has anybody been as comfortable as we are."

They wanted to kill the crime bill while we have 11-year-old children killing children in our streets. And Phil Gramm says he feels as comfortable as a bunny.

When the other side had the White House, they turned their backs on women and children. They would not support the Family and Medical Leave Act and they instituted the "gag rule," which prevented doctors from telling women in family planning clinics all their options.

Someone ought to tell these people to stop living in the land of make-believe and get back to the real world.

The real world is where people worry about their future and what kind of lives their children will lead. That's why we're fighting to give more Americans a better chance at a good education. We want all families to be able to achieve the dream of sending their kids to college and having their children live a better life than their own. We changed college loans so graduates don't have to pay them off all at once at an interest rate few of us can afford.

All through the 1980s, the cost of college shot through the roof while conditions in some of our communities fell through the floor. We came up with a national service corps that puts young people to work on our problems so they can earn their way to college.

All these efforts say a lot about who Democrats are and how we see our country. We don't say government can solve every problem. We say people have a responsibility to do their part. And we know people need the tools to make a difference on their own and by working together.

Most Americans go to work in the morning hoping to do a decent job. And most of us look forward to a day when we can do something more important than what we did the day before.

But, last year, Bob Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate, said, "Every day I come to work, I feel...maybe we can stop something."

Imagine if an auto worker went to work hoping to throw a monkey wrench into the assembly line. Imagine if an umpire for Major League Baseball went to work, just dying to trip a runner as he heads around third for home. We've got people like that in Washington, who want to keep us from going forward at every turn.

Harry Truman used to say that any jackass can knock down a barn. Thank heavens we have a President in the White House who wants to build this country up.

The choice is clear. America has a choice between Democrats who want to face real problems -- and Republicans who want to run away from them. Those who work for the good of their country -- and those who just work for the good of their party.

As Franklin Roosevelt would say, don't let the other side clip the wings of the American eagle to feather their own nest.

When FDR tried to change this country and lift America out of the Depression, the old guard in Washington tried to stop him from doing it, too. Almost everyone in America wanted to fix the problems, except for a few on the other side.

Back then, the obstructionists were named "Martin and Barton and Fish." Today, their names are Gingrich and Gramm and Dole.

When Democrats started cleaning up years of debris from their economic mess, who tried to stand in the way?

Gingrich and Gramm and Dole.

When Democrats fought for the crime bill to fight the crime in our communities, who tried to stand in the way?

Gingrich and Gramm and Dole.

When Democrats reformed college loans to make them more affordable and accessible to the middle class, who tried to stand

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in the way?

That's right: Gingrich and Gramm and Dole. (Sounds like three undertakers at a funeral home.)

One member of their team even said, "We've killed health reform. Now, we've got to make sure our fingerprints are not on it."

These people would rather embarrass the President of the United States than do the hard work of helping our country.

I'm proud to say that we Democrats are facing the real problems. We're taking on the tough challenges. We're going to keep fighting to bring change to Washington, and we're not going to turn back now.

Last month, however, 300 Republican politicians gathered on the steps of Congress to sign what they call a "Contract with America."

With an election around the corner, they had to come up with something. But they looked ahead to all the challenges we Americans face, and they didn't have any answers.

So, what did they do? They went back into their dusty, old attic, full of tired ideas from the 1980s: Tax breaks for the wealthy. Paid for by billions of dollars in debt. Reinstated the "gag rule." Cuts in Medicare for the elderly. Cuts in veterans' benefits. And they call it a "Contract with America."

It's more like a Contract on America. A contract on fiscal responsibility. A contract on older Americans. A contract on the middle class. A contract on women. A contract on change, on progress, on moving America forward. A contract on turning this country around.

In the days of Teddy Roosevelt, the letters "G.O.P." stood for "Grand Old Party." Today, they stand for "grumpy old program."

But America rejected that program once before, and we'll reject that old program again.

It's time to stand up for turning this country around. For moving America forward.

For putting our economic house in order. For giving our people the tools to fight crime in their communities. For helping our people find the chance to get ahead. For assuming the awesome responsibility of preparing America to compete and win in the new global economy.

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It's time to stand up for leaders who aren't stuck in the failed, old ways of the past. For leaders who believe in the promise of America, in moving America forward and turning this country around.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm proud to stand up for...

STUMP SPEECH FOR SURROGATES ON ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR WOMEN

THE RESULTS OF THE 1994 ELECTION WILL MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE FOR WOMEN AND OUR FAMILIES

Because women are concerned about issues like jobs and economic security, about the need to meet our responsibilities at work and at home, about being safe from violent crime, making sure that women's health gets the attention it deserves, and that our families get the health care we need -- this election is important to us. Here are some examples of the questions that are at stake in 1994:

WILL NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES CONTINUE TO GO FORWARD - OR BACK?

Economics is the key for every family's security. Just two years ago, our country faced rising federal deficits and fewer job opportunities. Today we have begun to turn the economy around. The federal deficit is lower and private sector jobs have increased. More private sector jobs have been created in less than two years of President Clinton's administration than in all four years of his predecessor.

In addition to jobs created, the Clinton policies enable millions of middle class families to keep more of what they make. The Earned Income Tax Credit will lower taxes for more than 15 million hard working, lower income households. That tax credit is even more important to working women, who are more likely to be lower paid.

Women business owners are also getting a break. The Small Business Administration has changed its rules and simplified the paperwork to make more assistance available to more women business owners.

In contrast to this record, Republican candidates for Congress have announced their economic policy is to go backward - back to the days of more tax breaks for the wealthy and increased military spending. We can't afford to go back!

WILL WE BE ABLE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF OUR FAMILIES?

Today's families are squeezed for time as well as money. The very first bill signed by President Clinton was the Family and Medical Leave Act, which ensures reasonable job protection to workers trying to meet their responsibilities to children and elderly relatives.

Our children need a good education. From Head Start to Higher Ed, this administration takes education seriously. That's why we passed the Federal Direct Student Loan Reform, which makes low cost college loans more accessible, the National Service Act, so young people can earn early college tuition by community service; the Women's Educational Equity Act, to overcome gender bias in schools; and Goals 2000, which sets national education goals and works with local communities to reach the.

What can our families expect from Republicans? Here's one clue: Every single member of the Republican leadership in Congress voted against the Family and Medical leave Act.

WILL WE BE SAFE IN OUR HOMES, ON THE STREETS, IN OUR COMMUNITIES?

Finally we have a President and Congress brave enough to take on the National Rifle Association! With President Clinton's leadership, Congress passed the Brady Bill, which imposes a waiting period for handgun purchases and a ban on military style assault weapons.

Violence against women is a serious problem. The Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 includes several very important sections dealing with domestic violence, registration of sexually violent offenders and tougher punishment for repeat sex offenders.

Now the NRA is working with the Republican Party to punish lawmakers who voted to stop the violence. Every member of the national Republican leadership voted against the Brady Bill and the Crime Bill! That's why the NRA wants them to win.

WILL WOMEN'S HEALTH GET THE ATTENTION IT DESERVES?

Whatever other jobs we have, women are the caregivers in our society, responsible for our own health care and that of our families. But too often, our health care was left behind. Issues of women's health were overlooked by the medical establishment. The incidence of breast cancer among women has soared, while our reproductive health was turned into a political battleground.

We have increased funding for breast cancer research and prevention; and launched the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer to work toward prevention, treatment and someday the eradication of breast cancer. The Women's Health Initiative is the largest clinical research study ever; and more research is underway to deal with ovarian cancer and osteoporosis.

President Clinton ended the political attacks on women's reproductive health care, trusting women to make their own private decisions. He repealed the gag rule, which prevented doctors from telling women in family planning clinics all their options, and signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Bill, which

protects clinics from bullies and terrorists.

By making health care a major priority for his administration, President Clinton moved this important issue to the top of our national agenda. One year was too little time to pass the Health Security Act, but we began the effort to make affordable health insurance coverage available to all. The President will continue to fight for health care reform, and Hillary Rodham Clinton will continue to be our advocate and spokesperson.

We know that most Republicans in Congress opposed every effort at health care reform. What else did they do about women's health? Nine out of 10 Republican leaders voted against the Clinic Access Bill -- voted against protecting women and health care providers from violence. And hidden in the fine print of the Republican "Contract" is an attempt to bring back the gage rule on health care providers!

WILL WOMEN'S VOICES BE HEARD IN OUR GOVERNMENT -- AND WILL WE MATTER?

Here are some of the women who are making history -- and making policy in the Clinton Administration, with more women serving at higher levels of our government than ever before: Attorney General Janet Reno; Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala; Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary; Office of Management and Budget Director-designate Alice Rivlin; Ambassador to the United Nations Madeline Albright; Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors Laura D'Andrea Tyson.

Working together with leaders like Senators Barbara Mikulski, Barbara Boxer, Dianne Feinstein, Patty Murray, and Carol Moseley-Braun, these women have thrown open the doors to the Old Boys Club. That means that the issues important to us are now decided by a government in which we are included; and that the role models for our daughters include a new generation of leaders.

WOMEN HAVE A LOT AT STAKE IN THIS ELECTION. OUR VOTES WILL DETERMINE WHETHER WE HAVE A GOVERNMENT THAT TAKES US SERIOUSLY - OR TAKES US BACK.

DEMOCRATIC ★ NATIONAL ★ COMMITTEE

David Wilhelm, Chairman

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senior Women Appointees
FR: Jon-Christopher Bua
RE: DNC Speakers Bureau/ Coordination with Administration Appointees
DA: 10/18/94

The DNC Speakers Bureau is now offering its services to schedule Administration appointees to speak on behalf of the President's successful agenda on local and national radio and on television.

We hope that you might take this opportunity to participate in targeted events occurring in the weeks before the November elections, and in the upcoming months leading to the 96' reelection campaign.

Please call me at your earliest convenience, as we will require the names and telephone numbers of each of your personal schedulers to facilitate our scheduling activities.

We look forward to working with you.

Jon-Christopher Bua
Director, Democratic National Committee, Speakers Bureau
Phone (202) 488 5062
Fax (202) 488 5081



The White House



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

***"Never before have American women had so many options
-- or been asked to make such difficult choices.
It's time not only to make women full partners in government,
but to make government work for women."***

-- William Jefferson Clinton and Albert Gore, Putting People First

The President and his Administration have made an unprecedented commitment to empowering women through greater economic security, more workplace flexibility, and more emphasis on children and families and on women's health and safety. The Administration has invested in the economic and personal security of women through the President's economic plan, the Family and Medical Leave Law, the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Brady Law, and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. They have advanced women's rights through a series of executive and legislative actions that allow women the freedom to make their own reproductive decisions and to do so safely, with accurate information and without obstruction. They have put women's health concerns at the top of the medical research agenda by dramatically increasing the government's commitment to research cures for breast cancer, ovarian cancer, and osteoporosis. Finally, the Administration has changed the face of governing by giving women a greater voice in all branches of the federal government, including Cabinet-level posts never before held by women.

What does all this really mean for women?

1. It means that two million women are working in jobs created since President Clinton took office.
2. It means that millions more single working mothers will get a tax break to help their earnings go farther.
3. It means that a medical research team with promising breakthroughs in breast cancer detection and treatment will get the funding they need.
4. It means that for the first time, mothers, regardless of family income, will be able to get their children the vaccines they need.
5. It means that a woman who wants to take time off from work to care for an ailing parent or child can do so...and know her job will be there when she gets back.
6. It means that mothers of almost 800,000 children will now get help through HeadStart, and more than 5 million children will now get nutritional assistance through the WIC program.
7. It means that young women studying science and engineering will have new career opportunities denied them in the past.
8. It means that women unsure of how to deal with an unintended pregnancy will be able to get professional advice and counsel and will know that the option of abortion is safe and legal. It also means that couples looking to adopt will soon be able to do so with less difficulty and red tape.
9. It means that women will be able to register to vote at the motor vehicle registry, through the mail, at social service offices and elsewhere -- to make it as easy as possible to exercise their right to shape our political future.
10. It means that the history books young girls read will now include leadership figures like Janet Reno, Alice Rivlin, Donna Shalala, Madeleine Albright, Ruth Bader Ginsberg, and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

A prominent feature of the presidencies of Presidents Reagan and Bush was their attack on reproductive choice, both at home and around the world. At the same time, these Republican administrations opposed attempts to improve access to the democratic process for millions of Americans, including the close to one-third of American women who are not registered to vote.

Reproductive Health – The President continues to protect the right of American women to make their own reproductive choices. He repealed the "Gag Rule" that restricted abortion counseling at federally funded family planning clinics; revoked the import ban on RU-486; reversed the ban on abortion services at military hospitals; repealed the Mexico City policy that banned funding to international organizations that promoted comprehensive family planning; strengthened support for international family planning and reproductive health initiatives; and signed the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act to ensure that women and their doctors can enter clinics without fearing intimidation and violence. The Department of Health and Human Services implemented a change to the Hyde Amendment obligating states to pay for abortions for poor women whose pregnancies result from rape or incest, or endanger the life of the mother.

Empowerment of Women – The United States delegation to the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, led by Vice President Gore, successfully advocated a global approach to improving the status of women and stabilizing the world's population. The United States forged a partnership with more than 150 nations around a program of action that promotes gender equality, reproductive health, and universally recognized human rights that apply to reproduction and recognizes the importance of addressing the threat posed to women's health by unsafe abortions. The conference emphasized the necessity not only of increased access to contraceptives, but also of sustainable economic development, a reduction in child and maternal mortality, and the empowerment of women through increased educational and economic opportunities.

Motor Voter – President Clinton signed the National Voter Registration Act, which makes it easier and more flexible for citizens to register to vote. This will enfranchise women -- who comprise 52% of the population -- by making it easier for women who are on welfare, homebound, or simply unable to build in extra time between work and family, to register to vote through the mail, at motor vehicle registries, unemployment offices, vocational rehabilitation agencies, and welfare offices. These programs will give an additional 65 million Americans, including tens of millions of women who have been left out of the democratic process, a way to make their voices heard.

Women in the Military – "You're too old, you can't see, and you're a woman." That's what Hillary Rodham Clinton was told in 1975 by a Marine Corps recruiter when she inquired into joining the Corps. Today, opportunities for women in the military have been expanded dramatically. Under the Clinton Administration, combat aircraft and surface warships have been opened to women and the criteria used to bar women from ground combat positions has been redefined, giving women access to 259,000 previously male-only positions. In the past few months, the U.S.S. Eisenhower became the Navy's first permanently coed combat ship and the Army approved a plan to include women soldiers in the prestigious Old Guard,

responsible for guarding the Tomb of the Unknowns and for greeting visiting heads of state.

WOMEN APPOINTEES

President Clinton pledged to appoint an Administration that "looked like America." As the *Baltimore Sun* noted in an editorial, he has delivered on that promise "more fully than even he could have predicted. No Administration has ever produced such diversity."

Overall Administration Appointments -- 46 percent of President Clinton's appointees have been women -- by far the highest percentage of any Administration in history. Women hold 30 percent of top-level appointments, with African-American women accounting for 5 percent of them.

In addition to the sheer numbers of women appointed by President Clinton, there have been a number of women appointed to Cabinet-level posts never before occupied by women, including Attorney General Janet Reno, Council of Economic Advisors Chair Laura D'Andrea Tyson, and OMB Director-designate Alice Rivlin.

Women populate the ranks of the sub-cabinet as well. At the Department of Justice, for example, the Deputy Attorney General and 7 of the 11 Assistant Attorneys General are women.

Judicial Selection Record -- Of the Clinton Administration's 143 nominations to the federal bench, 44 are women. 58% of all the judicial nominees are women and minorities. At this point in previous administrations, the number of women who had been nominated was dramatically lower: President Bush had nominated 8 women, President Reagan had nominated 4, and President Carter had nominated 6. Before President Clinton took office, one of every five active federal judges was a woman or a racial minority; as of July 1 of this year, the number had increased to one of four.

The Alliance for Justice reported that federal judicial appointments in 1993 demonstrated "unparalleled diversity." And the quality and professionalism of these nominees prove that excellence and diversity are not mutually exclusive goals. The proportion of the Clinton Administration's judicial nominees who received the American Bar Association's highest rating exceeded that of the past three administrations

JOB SECURITY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

When President Clinton took office, the country faced major economic challenges, including rising federal deficits, a jobless recovery, and a legacy of more than a decade of underinvestment. Female heads of households, an ever-increasing portion of the labor force, were particularly hard hit by worsening economic conditions and decreasing workplace-based benefits. Entrepreneurial women were hindered by the weak economy and by other barriers to their success.

Economic Growth and Job Creation – The President's economic plan is putting our economic house back in order. Over 4.6 million jobs have been created in the first 20 months of this Administration. The President's plan is reducing the deficit at a rate of nearly \$700 billion over 5 years. Women have contributed nearly half (49%) of the net job creation since January 1993 -- over 2 million new jobs. 88% of these new jobs have been in the private sector. In the economic recovery as a whole, the employment growth of women has outpaced that of men.

EITC – The Earned Income Tax Credit, dramatically increased as part of the President's economic plan, will make work pay for over 15 million families and households making up to \$27,000. A majority of the beneficiaries of this tax credit are female workers and their families. For working mothers with minimum wage jobs, the increased EITC is the equivalent of up to a 40% pay raise.

Working Women – The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor surveyed over a quarter of a million working women to learn more about their experiences in the workplace. The Department of Labor is now developing initiatives to encourage the private sector to respond to the needs identified by the survey participants -- an increase in pay and benefits, assistance in balancing work and family, more job training opportunities, and an end to discrimination. President Clinton has directed the heads of the executive branch agencies to expand opportunities for flexible family-friendly work arrangements within each agency, including job sharing, career part-time employment, alternative work schedules, telecommuting, and satellite work locations.

Greater Technical Assistance to Women-Owned Businesses – Along with its plan to revitalize the economy as a whole, the Clinton Administration has encouraged the formation and development of women-owned businesses. The SBA is creating a women's mentoring program at sites around the country, where women business owners join together to share information and network. They have created resource guides that include information about technical assistance and loan resources in every state.

Access to Capital for Women-Owned Businesses – The Small Business Administration (SBA) has taken several steps to increase the capital available to women-owned firms. The SBA has established goals for dramatically expanding lending to women-owned businesses, increasing the number of loans to women from 3,880 in 1993 to 7,211 in 1994. These efforts complement SBA's innovative "prequalification pilot program," under which SBA certifies that a woman business owner is eligible for a federally guaranteed loan *before* she selects a lender--increasing lending to women-owned businesses and reducing the paperwork involved in such borrowing. The SBA's new "LowDoc" loan program allows prospective borrowers to get loans without paperwork hassles or long waits for approval, relying on their character and

credit history. Early results indicate that women are getting over 30 percent of these loans.

Expanding Procurement Opportunities for Women-Owned Businesses – The Administration has worked closely with congressional leaders to ensure that a goal for procurement contracts with women-owned business was included in the recent procurement-reform bill. This goal represents a several-fold increase in contracting opportunities for women-owned businesses. The SBA has established a pilot project to bring together business groups and select government agencies to increase contracting with women-owned firms.

FIGHTING CRIME, INCREASING SAFETY AND SECURITY

Perhaps no issue grips American women more than the fear of crime and gun violence. In a typical year, 2.5 million American women 12 years old and older are raped, robbed or assaulted, or are the victim of a threatened or attempted violent crime. Two-thirds of these attacks are committed by someone the victim knows.

Safer Streets – Thanks to President Clinton's leadership, the Brady Law and The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the products of more than six years of bipartisan efforts to take back our streets and increase the safety and security of American women and their families, are finally the law of the land. In addition to imposing a waiting period for handgun purchases, adding 100,000 more police to our streets, stiffening penalties for criminals, and banning military-style assault weapons, the crime bill invests heavily in increasing the personal security of women.

Violence Against Women Grants – Nearly \$1 billion dollars will be invested to support police and prosecutor efforts, as well as victims services, in cases involving sexual violence or domestic abuse, and for programs that strengthen enforcement.

Domestic Violence – The crime bill also triples funding for battered women's shelters, to a total of \$325 million. Spouse abusers who cross state lines to continue their abuse will face federal penalties, and each state will be required to enforce "stay-away" orders issued by another state.

Registration of Sexually Violent Offenders – It requires prison officials to notify state agencies when sexually violent predators are released from prison, and it requires states to register these individuals for the ten years following their release.

Repeat Sex Offenders – The crime bill doubles the maximum term of imprisonment for repeat sex offenders convicted of Federal sex crimes.

Victims of Crime – It allows victims of Federal violent and sex crimes to speak at the sentencing of their assailants. It strengthens requirements for sex offenders and child molesters to pay restitution to their victims, and improves other victim-assistance programs.

Civil Rights Protections – For the first time, victims of felonies motivated by gender bias have the option of filing civil rights actions to obtain redress for such crimes.

Rape Shield – The crime bill extends rape shield law protections beyond sexual assault cases to civil cases and to all criminal cases, barring embarrassing and irrelevant inquiries into victims' sexual histories at trial.

HEALTH CARE

Women are society's caregivers, responsible not only for their own health but also for the health of their children, spouses and parents. Despite being the biggest consumers of health care services, women have a harder time getting health coverage than men. And those lucky enough to have insurance at all pay more; women ages 15 to 44 pay 68 percent more out-of-pocket for health care than their male counterparts.

At the same time, women are increasingly at risk for some of our most deadly diseases. For example, the incidence of AIDS is increasing at a faster rate among women than men. The lifetime risk of developing breast cancer has risen from 1 in 20 women twenty years ago to 1 in every 8 today. The Clinton Administration has launched a variety of programs to improve women's health and to solve the nation's health care crisis.

Increased Funding for Breast Cancer Research and Prevention – Since President Clinton took office, federal funding for breast cancer research and prevention has increased substantially -- totaling \$650 million for programs under the auspices of the Department of Health and Human Services in fiscal year 1994 alone. This figure does not include an additional \$240 million distributed by the Department of Defense to fund more than 430 research and training programs; the fiscal year 1995 budget includes another \$150 million to be awarded by this department. In addition, the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer provides a blueprint for a partnership between government and the private sector to work to prevent, diagnose, treat and ultimately eradicate breast cancer.

The Health Security Act – President Clinton introduced his Health Security Act to guarantee affordable, secure health insurance to every American. The legislation covered a range of benefits that are essential for women -- preventive measures including mammograms and Pap smears, reproductive services, prescription drugs and prenatal care -- and invested in a new federal long-term care program. The President will continue to fight for this national priority, and the First Lady will continue to be a strong advocate and spokesperson for the need for health care reform.

Women's Health Initiative – The Administration launched the largest clinical research study ever conducted on either men or women to examine the major causes of death, disability and frailty in post-menopausal women: heart disease, breast and colon cancer, and osteoporosis. An emphasis on including minority women at each clinical site is a major component of the study.

Increased Commitment to Combatting AIDS – The President created the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development, charged with expediting the search for new treatments for AIDS and HIV; increased funding for the Ryan White CARE Act for outpatient AIDS care; increased the National Institutes of Health's spending for AIDS research; and increased funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The National Institutes of Health has conducted research studies demonstrating the effectiveness of AZT treatment in reducing dramatically the transmission of HIV infection from pregnant mothers to newborns, has increased significantly the number of women participating in AIDS clinical trials and the number of epidemiological studies of HIV in women, and has begun exploring woman-controlled barrier methods for preventing transmission of HIV.

TAKING CARE OF OUR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Despite widespread support in Congress, the Family and Medical Leave Act was not enacted during the Reagan or Bush Administrations. Presidents Reagan and Bush talked about "family values," but it is the Clinton Administration that has taken action to help preserve families and encourage the values that keep them strong.

Family and Medical Leave – Under the Clinton Administration, American workers are no longer forced to choose between their job and their family at times of crisis. The Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for an infant or a loved one without losing their job.

Family Preservation Act – The President's economic plan included a billion-dollar program that supports at-risk families in the areas of literacy, childhood education, child abuse prevention and other support services to help strengthen families and intervene before they break down.

Child Support Enforcement – The President introduced the Work and Responsibility Act, which includes the toughest child support enforcement laws ever proposed and would double federal child support collections by the year 2000. Individuals shirking their child support payment responsibilities could have their wages garnisheed, their drivers license revoked, and be tracked down across state lines.

Encouraging Work Over Welfare Dependency – The Work and Responsibility Act includes a national campaign against teen pregnancy and measures that would empower young mothers through child care, education, training, job placement services, and the employment opportunities they need to get off welfare. In addition, the proposal increases funding for programs that provide child care for the families of the working poor. By the year 2000, one million people who would otherwise be on welfare will be part of our nation's workforce.

Immunization Plan – President Clinton acted upon the importance of disease prevention for our nation's children by sponsoring and signing the comprehensive Child Immunization Plan, insuring that children, regardless of family income, will be vaccinated against disease.

WIC– The Women , Infants and Children Program (WIC) was put on a full-funding path so that by the end of 1996, all eligible children between the ages of one and four will be served. That means that an additional two million children will have access to the WIC program, a nutrition program that serves pregnant and post-partum women and their children.

HeadStart – The President's dramatic increase of HeadStart funding will allow almost 800,000 children to participate in this preschool education program next year, up from 621,000 in 1992.

End Adoption Discrimination and Delays – Legislation passed as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization prevents discrimination against interracial adoptions and reduces the time children have to wait in foster care.

EDUCATION

The percentage of American women 25 and over who have at least a high school education increased substantially between 1970 and 1990, particularly among black women. However, although equal access to education has always been a foundation of women's struggle for equality, access alone is not enough. As studies by the American Association of University Women, the Department of Education and others have shown, as we educate girls and women, we must examine what subjects they learn and how they learn them, and how they are treated in the classroom by their teachers and peers. The Clinton Administration's education initiatives increase women's involvement in education and will improve their academic success and professional opportunities.

Women's Educational Equity Act – Demonstrating the commitment of the Clinton Administration to equality in education, funding for the WEEA increased 100% from fiscal year 1994 to fiscal year 1995. The WEEA provides educational materials and helps train teachers to be more sensitive to gender equity in the classroom and to ensure equal access to quality education programs for all women and girls. It also includes special efforts aimed at women and girls who suffer from multiple forms of discrimination, including race, ethnic origin and disability discrimination.

Goals 2000 – The Goals 2000: Educate America Act sets national education goals and gives resources to states and communities to implement comprehensive education reforms. Because women continue to fall behind in math and science -- and as a result lack access to high-paying, high-skill jobs -- one of the national education goals seeks to increase the number of women and minorities who complete degrees in math, science and engineering.

Student Loan Reform – The Federal Direct Student Loan Program increases access to higher education by giving millions of students the opportunity to take advantage of lower-cost loans and better repayment terms. The Income Contingent Loan Repayment program will allow women who have received a student loan to leave their jobs -- for example, to raise a family -- without the penalty of loan default.

AmeriCorps – One of the most important accomplishments of the Clinton Administration, this program will inspire our young citizens and provide them with opportunities to serve their communities. National Service also helps students further their education; those who want to contribute to their communities through public service in AmeriCorps can receive college tuition assistance.

The School-to-Work Opportunities Act – This legislation invests in training and education programs to prepare students for further education and for high-skill, high-wage jobs. Through work-based and school-based experiences, women and girls are exposed to a variety of occupations traditionally dominated by men.

Increasing Parental Involvement – Strong Families, Strong Schools is a national initiative that encourages and supports efforts by families to take a more active role in their children's learning and that encourages businesses to allow employees to participate more fully in their children's schooling.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For too long, many girls interested in a career in science abandoned this goal while still in school, hampered by the biases against girls that persist in our nation's classrooms and discouraged by the dearth of female role models. For too long, those women who did become scientists were confronted by an impenetrable "old boys network" in the scientific community. And for too long, an promising area of medical research was blocked despite its potential for helping and healing millions of Americans afflicted with heretofore intractable diseases.

National Science and Technology Policy – The Clinton Administration has appointed female scientists to top-level government research positions and has created a national science and technology policy that will encourage women and underrepresented minorities to pursue careers in the sciences and promote gender equity within the profession.

Removal of the Fetal Tissue Research Ban – On his first day in office, President Clinton ended a five-year moratorium on federal funding of human fetal tissue transplantation research. This research has important therapeutic implications for diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinsons.

Breast Cancer Detection Technology – The Public Health Service's Office on Women's Health (OWH) and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) have initiated an exploration into applying imaging technology used by the defense, space, and computer graphics industries to the early detection of breast cancer. OWH and NCI will facilitate collaborations among those involved in imaging technology in government, academia and industry to further the development of this potentially life-saving application.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. speech	re: Stump speech (3 pages)	n.d.	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
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OA/Box Number: 10256

FOLDER TITLE:

Putting People First

2013-0534-S

rc1682

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]

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. memo	Jon-Christopher Bua to Senior Women Appointtees (1 page)	10/18/1994	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 10256

FOLDER TITLE:

Putting People First

2013-0534-S

rc1682

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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COMMUNICATING OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

The Administration has made importance progress in areas dealing with women, the economy, crime, children and families, and health. We need to be sure that the American people are aware of that progress. With only a short time left before this election, there are still a number of ways you can communicate OUR progress.

In doing so it is important for all federal employees to recognize that speeches and materials that discuss this Administration's policies, programs, legislative agenda and successes in this regard, are not political in nature for the purposes of the Hatch Act Amendments. Rather, such statements are the official business of the government and properly may be discussed and disseminated to the public.

There are a number of ways in which you can help tell the story of the Clinton Administration's successes. You can:

- Take advantage of your already scheduled appearances to spread the word about this Administration's accomplishments;
- Look for new opportunities to make appearances, using your own and other networks;
- Link up with local leaders who you know, particularly in targeted communities, and be sure that they have the information they need to get the message out about the accomplishments of this Administration. They, in turn, can do radio appearances and write letters-to-the-editor;
- Acting within the guidelines of the Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1993, you can volunteer for the DNC's Speakers Bureau, which can schedule you for radio shows and/or speeches. The Director of that Bureau is Jon-Christopher Bua and he can be reached at 488-5062.

If you have questions or need help, please call Doris Matsui, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Public Liaison, Office of Public Liaison, 456-2930.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

POLITICAL ACTIVITY BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNDER THE NEW HATCH ACT REGULATIONS

The Office of Personnel Management recently issued regulations implementing the Hatch Act Reform Amendments of 1993 (the Amendments). The Amendments are designed to provide most federal employees with greater opportunities to participate in the political process in a manner that is consistent with federal employment. The discussion below is a synopsis of the regulations found at 5 C.F.R. Part 734. If you are a federal employee, you always should consult your agency ethics official to address particular questions you may have.

It is important for all federal employees to recognize that speeches and materials that discuss this Administration's policies, programs, legislative agenda and successes in this regard, are not political in nature for the purposes of the Hatch Act Amendments. Rather, such statements are the official business of the government and properly may be discussed and disseminated to the public. Political activity is activity designed to further the partisan aims of a political party or individual, for example, political fundraising speeches or campaigning for specific partisan candidates for elective office.

Permissible Political Activity

Most federal employees, when acting consistent with the parameters outlined later in this document, may by law engage political activity, including:

- o direct, manage or work on political campaigns;
- o participate in meetings, briefings, or gatherings to assist campaigns or to discuss national or state party goals;
- o hold national or state party office or run as a delegate for a party's National Convention;
- o be the featured speaker or honored guest at fundraisers, political campaign events and national or state party events; and,
- o allow their name to be used on a fundraising invitation as "Special Guest" or "Honored Guest" or "Guest Speaker," but not their official title (other than "The Honorable," if appropriate).

There are some important parameters, however, most federal employees must observe when engaging in political activity. In particular, they may not engage in the above described activities:

1. during agency duty hours or while representing the United States in an official capacity;
2. while in a federal building (*i.e.*, an employee may not engage in political activity in their office);
3. while wearing a government uniform or insignia of the government; and,
4. while using a government owned or leased vehicle.

Federal employees who are appointed by the President with Senate confirmation (and have nation-wide responsibility for the administration of federal law) or who are employed in the Executive Office of the President, are not subject to the four restrictions identified above, provided that costs associated with the political activity are not paid from federal dollars. These employees therefore may engage in political activity during business hours and in a federal building. Federal employees should, however, consult their agency to ensure it does not have other restrictions that might limit their freedom to engage in political activity (particularly the Departments of State, Justice and Defense).

Prohibited Political Activity for All Employees

All federal employees, without regard to position (except the President and Vice President) may not:

- o solicit, receive or accept political contributions (including cash or services if provided by a business or corporation);
- o host a fundraiser in their home;
- o solicit or accept uncompensated volunteer services from a subordinate;
- o allow their title, or authority associated with their official position, to be used in connection with political fundraising activities;
- o solicit or discourage the participation in any political activity of any person who: a) has a grant, license, contract, permit, ruling or certificate pending before their employing office, or b) is the

subject of an on-going audit, investigation or enforcement action by their employing agency; or,

- o run for partisan federal, state or local elective office.

Federal employees also may not use government resources (e.g., equipment, supplies, agency stationary, or other resources) to engage in political activity.

Federal employees travelling to engage in political activity (i.e., to speak at a political fundraiser) may not use federal funds; rather, the political entity on whose behalf the travel is incurred should pay the costs associated with their travel.

Officials Restricted from Engaging in Political Activity

Federal employees at certain agencies or in certain positions, with the exception of those employees at these agencies who are appointed by the President with Senate confirmation, continue to be subject to the old Hatch Act rules which prohibit them from engaging in political activity.

The agencies include:

Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Election Commission
United States Secret Service	Central Intelligence Agency
National Security Agency	Office of Special Counsel
Merit Systems Protection Board	National Security Council
Defense Intelligence Agency	Criminal Division (Justice)
Investigative Programs (Customs)	Off. of Law Enf. (ATF)

The positions include:

Career SES personnel	Administrative Law Judges
Contract Appeals Board Members	

While these employees may not engage in the activities described above, they may, like all federal employees, engage in the following activities (which are not considered to be political activities):

- o register as a member of a political party and vote;
- o attend a political convention, rally, fundraising event;
- o make financial contributions to a party or candidate campaign committee;

- o express an opinion on political subjects (provided it is not done in concert with a political party or a candidate for partisan office); and,
- o sign a political petition in their individual capacity.

Again, federal employees always should confer with their Designated Agency Ethics Official if they have any questions about the rules governing political activity.

SENIOR WOMEN APPOINTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to get a better understanding of who we are and how we can help each other please fill out the following information and return it at soon as possible to:

Doris Matsui
Deputy Assistant to the President
Deputy Director of Public Liaison
Room 122 OEOB

or fax it to her attention at 202/456-6218.

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

AGENCY: _____

PHONE: _____ FAX: _____

CITY & STATE OF ORIGIN: _____

WHAT ORGANIZATIONS DO YOU BELONG TO? (Professional, Academic, Social) _____

WHAT CONSTITUENCIES DO YOU WORK WITH ON A REGULAR BASIS?

DO YOU HAVE ANY REGULAR CONTACT WITH WOMEN LEGISLATORS (STATE OR LOCAL)? IF SO, PLEASE LIST. _____

IF YOU WOULD NOT MIND, PLEASE FURNISH US WITH YOUR HOME ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER. THIS IS FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY.

Address _____

Phone: _____