

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	re: 1996 Campaign (4 pages)	08/23/1996	Personal Misfile
002. memo	re: 1996 Campaign (2 pages)	08/21/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 12094

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - Convention/Women's Caucus

2017-1164-S

rc2843

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]
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- 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]

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E

21-Aug-1996 05:56pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Darby Stott
Office of Press Secretary

SUBJECT: STATEMENT RE: WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY 1996

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 21, 1996

WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY, 1996

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Since America's earliest days, our citizens have engaged in a passionate struggle to create a Nation where all can enjoy the benefits of democracy in equal measure. In 1920, we took a great step toward that noble goal by declaring that the right to vote could not be denied on the basis of gender. This 76th anniversary of the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution gives us an opportunity to celebrate the advances made in empowering women to fully participate in the political, cultural, social, and economic life of our country.

At long last we are seeing the fruits of our efforts to establish a society made strong by its vast diversity -- a place where women not only make gains in traditionally male fields, but also use their talents and perspectives to enlarge the scope of public life. The extraordinary success of our female athletes at the Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta is one stirring example of this progress. Historically excluded from so many arenas, today's women are carrying a shining torch of hope for younger generations to follow.

Now the challenge is to keep the doors of opportunity open and to build on the changes begun by the ratification of the 19th Amendment. We must continue to encourage women to pursue elected office and to contribute to the civil discourse. Every American stands to gain when women and men of all backgrounds participate in the political process and exercise their right to vote. This is a right that we must never take for granted -- and a responsibility we must never shirk -- because it gives each of us a voice in our national debate and calls every citizen to join in the pursuit of our Nation's fundamental ideals.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1996, as Women's Equality Day. I call upon all Americans to reflect on both the struggles and

accomplishments of all women and to promote the observance of this day with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

13-Aug-1996 10:56am

TO: SHIPLEY_D
FROM: Bill Cronon

SUBJECT: ELIZA FARNHAM QUOTATION

David--

I spent some time looking for a quotation that might work for you, and believe that the best I've got to offer is probably the one below. I've given you much more text than you want in order that you can see the context of the passage I believe you might use, so don't be intimidated by the multiple screens that follow. My guess is that the passage(s) you'd want to use are in the three paragraphs just before the final paragraph.

What I've given you is the concluding few pages of Eliza W. Farnham's LIFE IN PRAIRIE LAND, originally published 1846, Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1988, pp 264-69. Farnham was a well-educated and highly literate 21 year-old woman (born in Rensselaerville, NY, in 1815) who moved to Illinois in 1836 to live with her sister for four and a half years. Like many northeastern women of her era, she was a reformer active in a number of important social causes: abolitionism, feminism, prison reform, and others. In 1846 she published this book about her experiences in Illinois, filled with telling observations and lively anecdotes.

The reason the text seems to me possibly appropriate for you is:

- * It's a wonderful peroration on the whole frontier experience of the prairies, written in rich nineteenth-century cadences that would be quite beautiful to read aloud; Clinton would be a master at reading this kind of prose;
- * It's specifically about the Illinois prairies;
- * It was published in 1846--precisely 150 years ago!--which for the midwestern prairies is actually better than 1896 if you're trying to give a sense of pioneer experience; by 1896, Illinois was a fully settled, even industrial landscape;
- * Finally, it's got all the tropes of democracy, freedom, hard work, abundant resources, American promise, etc., etc., that you could ever want to work with--you can pick and choose as you see fit.

The only possible problem I can think of is that it's high nineteenth-century prose and hence not very sound-bytey, but my

guess is that you can find 1-2 sentences that would do the work you want all the same. Those nineteenth-century folks knew what they were doing when it came to oral rhetoric, and as I've already said, Clinton would handle this kind of prose brilliantly. If you want me to supply more biographical material about Farnham, I can do so. I can also send or FAX a xerox of the text; the version I supply below is scanned and I think very accurate, but you might want to have hard copy just to make sure. Let me know your FAX number if you're interested.

I'm curious to know what you think! Did I come close?

Bill

Eliza W. Farnham, *LIFE IN PRAIRIE LAND*, (originally published 1846), Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1988, 264-69.

But here is Mont Joliet with its fair proportioned valley, and swift running stream the theatre where the good French pere planted the first cross ever reared in these sublime solitudes. The tale is longer than I can tell, but it is a beautiful one beautiful in its exhibition of exalted virtue, and its connexion with this lovely spot. It is one of the most glowing of those old legends that enrich the past. The past in the prairie land! What romance, what mystery, what uncounted volumes of thrilling interest sleep in its mighty bosom! Into these majestic solitudes, ages ago, came the wandering trapper and the solitary, self-sacrificing missionary. Here they lived, alone and humbly, among the proud sovereigns of the land. Their rude cabins were constructed beneath the forests that bordered the streams, and there, upon the margin of the still waters, the former sprung his trap, and the latter, clad in his long, coarse gown, the symbol of his faith and calling pendent at his girdle, preached, for the first time in these vast domains of nature, the doctrines of the Cross.

Seasons came and went; tender spring, glowing summer, ripening autumn, stern winter; and in them all was wondrous beauty or impressive majesty! From fort to solitary fort they floated on streams, thousands of miles in length, winding their lazy ways through a country unparalleled in fertility, beauty, and grandeur. Forests, magnificent in their richness, sublime in their loveliness, hung upon the margins of these rivers, their dense foliage peopled with myriads of gay, glancing birds, their dark mazes occasionally threaded by the startling catamount and panther! Passed these! and plains, not less impressive in their vastness, stretched out before the eyes of the voyageur, dotted with countless herds of the buffalo, the elk, the deer, and the antelope, feeding upon their peaceful bosoms. The gaunt wolf, stealing silently among them, hiding by day, and sending his dismal howl into the silent hours of night, added a striking feature to the strange joyousness of such wanderings.

Nor were these journeys less impressive when undertaken by land. Their way from post to post lay in the narrow trail which the Indian had trod from time immemorial. Day after day they wandered over these plains, and night after night slept upon their bosoms,

beneath soft skies and gentle winds. Sunset and twilight, such as Italy would boast, ushered in their slumbers; and the grouse, with his mournful matin song, aroused them with the dawn, and sent them on their way with hearts swelling in unison with the world-wide peace and joy of nature!

What marvel, if they never wearied with telling the wonders of their new home? What marvel, if they spread its fame to far lands, and were content to die, away in its deep solitudes? What marvel was all this? Streams, whose course was equal to a quarter of the diameter of the globe, were stretched around them; storms, whose fearful wrath made the firm earth tremble, gathered and burst over them; sunshine and winds, birds and animals, flowers and fruits, such as only the fairest regions of the old world would return to unsparing labor, were here spread over half a continent! What marvel, if, amid these, they felt that language was too poor for their emotions, that fable could not exaggerate them?

Amid this magnificence they lived--alone with the "untutored Indian," sole lord and sovereign of it all. And wild and free was their life, with its abundance--its great untried resources--its boundless variety. One may well conceive that, with minds such as they possessed, it was the realization of their highest ideal. But it was destined to vanish! The second era of civilization dawned over these majestic realms, and its light dispelled their dream.

While the streams were yet untroubled by the impetuous steamer, and the beaver and otter dwelt unscared in their early homes; while the forest tracts were yet dark with the unbroken foliage, and wide plains, over which ages were destined to roll before plow or spade should mar their beauty, lay spread around them; came softly, one by one, the white-topped waggon of the early emigrants. They had left the dense forests of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the undulating hills of Kentucky, and the old homes of Virginia, for the new and more hopeful country which adventurers assured them lay beyond. Before them the Indian would retreat, and his white friend must follow. The bond that linked him to his kind was between him and the red man. He had lived in his lodge, shared his hospitality, smoked his pipe, united in his hunts, scalped his enemies, and cemented still more strongly their bond of union, by marrying his daughters. What had he in common with the cultivator of the soil, though wearing a skin of the same color? What had he not in common with those who retired to make way for him?

Here nature would be herself no longer. All her former aspect would fade away beneath the despoiling hand that labor would lay upon her charms; and they must flee to other regions where the spoilers had not come; their old haunts by stream and woodside were forsaken; the smoke no longer ascended from their solitary forts and villages; the rank grass overgrew their well worn trails, and the solitude of their familiar places was deepened by every object which showed that man had been there and departed.

Slowly, and with many regrets and painful yearnings toward the land which time and association had so much endeared, they wended their way to the yet unbroken realms between them and the setting sun.

Scarcely less a distinct race than these, were their successors. Their former lives--exposed as some of them had been by contiguity to savage neighbors, reared as others were in dependence upon slave labor, and accustomed as all were to the plain subsistence afforded by only partial industry--had begotten in them a love of ease, an unrestrained freedom which the new country was well calculated to foster.

To labor with the steady perseverance which anticipates its reward--to toil for the grain. which, slow in accumulating, smiles only on the later years of life, was not their mission. Why should freemen do this, when nature was inviting them by such pomp and fascination, to come abroad with her, and enjoy every passing hour. The first settler could not live far from her; a rude cabin and a single field were all that he could brook of separation; more than these were burthensome to the spirit, and reduced freemen to slaves; more was unnecessary in his new condition. We have already beheld him living thus, content as if palaces rose around him. But a dark shadow soon fell upon his home. Files of earnest men, with hard hands and severe, calculating faces, pressed toward it from the east. Tales of its beauty, its grandeur, its freedom, its wondrous fertility, have reached their far firesides and rocky fields; and they are pressing forward to see if such things really are. When their eyes rest upon the glorious plains and gigantic forests, they exclaim, "This was no dream! Here is all that we looked for, and more than can be described! We will build our homes here."

They sat down beside the second son of nature. They fenced the plain adjacent to his field; they built a cabin, more finished than his; its smoke was continually ascending before him; their axe was heard in the neighboring grove, and the brave old trees, that had tossed their arms in the storms of ages, fell and were piled into lofty barns, that were visible wherever he went. If he chased the deer or hunted the grouse, or was returning from a visit to a neighboring settlement, there they stood, the first objects that greeted his vision; a blight upon the fair scene whose free aspect he had never thus marred. They struck his sight unpleasantly. He liked not these crowded ways of living, nor the busy sounds that floated with the morning light from his neighbor's home, nor his earnest toil in field and wood, nor his large crops, nor anything, in short, pertaining to his toilsome life. The country was less pleasant than it used to be, when there were no buildings, no fences, no living things in sight but his own and nature's.

He begins now to contemplate the possibility of following those who fled before him, and even while he is doing it, comes his neighbor's friend or brother, and proposes to bargain with him for his cabin and field! Now indeed, it is time for him to betake himself to a land of liberty. When the Yankees, not content with curtailing his freedom, his very breath of life--not content with crowding around him, and making a prison of his home, come and ask for that home itself--there is no longer any alternative. Everything admonishes him that the time of his departure has come! He therefore gathers his few worldly goods, and these, except his horses and rifle, are more than he wishes they were, and turns from his deserted hearthside to seek a more congenial spot, where industry and trade have not yet despoiled the fair

earth, or crowded it with busy, thriving homes.

And now in his place succeeds a permanent population. His old haunts and pleasant ways are trodden by men, who, while they cast a careless eye upon the flying deer, count the resources of every acre which he scorns.

Broad farms open as by magic on the blooming plain; stately houses take the place of the solitary cabin; and industry, that counts her gains, has stretched her transforming arm over all the fair land. The wild, the free, the mysterious, are fading beneath her touch. But a power is growing up where they vanish, before whose might a continent may tremble. Who shall define the limits of its growth? Who shall conceive what intelligence and moral purpose may do, when they seize upon resources such as these, wherewith to consummate their energies.

Lands, boundless in extent, exhaustless in fertility, lying under every variety of climate from the tropical to the arctic; accessible in all their parts by continuous water-courses of magnitude unparalleled on the globe, containing so much to stimulate the nobler faculties and gratify the senses; so much that is calculated to induce a high state of physical development and fine perceptions of the beautiful, the grand, and the true; lands whose primeval glory, when it shall have become ancient, will form the theme of the poet and glow on the page of the historian; though too feebly sung and written to convey to future ages what the present feels. It must be the theatre of a life larger than human prophecy can foretell!

When the tide of intelligence shall have swept from the green barrier on the east, to the bald, heaven-reared wall that stretches along the west, and from the northern lakes to the gulf; when the remote tributaries of the great streams shall have become the commercial channels of the vast regions which they drain; and territories equal in extent to empires renowned in history, and surpassing the gardens of the old world in fertility, shall be overspread by a free brotherhood, united as to the great purposes of life, and pursuing them under a liberal and fostering policy--then will be presented the phenomenon of a life, of which we can have now but a faint conception. The pent-up, famishing legions of Europe may find room and abundance here, when they shall have burst the fetters that bind them there! And here may future tyrants behold how great, and good, and strong, is man when left to govern himself; free from want, from oppression, from ignorance, from fear!

But we are departing from prairie land! The bright waters of Lake Michigan dance around our steamer. Blue and dim in the distance, fades the mellow-tinted shore, its long faint outline trembling in the golden haze of the Indian summer! Farewell! land of majestic rivers and flowering plains--of fearful storms and genial sunshine--of strong life and glowing beauty! Glorious in thy youth--great in thy maturity--mighty in thy age--thou shalt yet rival the eastern lands of heroism and song, in the worship and affection of man! Thy free plains and far-reaching streams shall be the theatre of a power and intelligence never yet witnessed! Thy countless acres shall glow with checkered beauty and hum with busy life, when the generations of those who love thee now, sleep in thy peaceful bosom! Land of the silent past

and stirring future, farewell!

Bill Cronon

Director, L&S Honors Program
Frederick Jackson Turner Professor of History, Geography, & Environmental
Studies

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RFC-822-headers:

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)

by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-4 #6879) id <01I883M296KG001A6O@PMDf.EOP.GOV> for
SHIPLEY_D@a1.eop.gov; Tue, 13 Aug 1996 10:56:27 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from vms2.macc.wisc.edu by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.0-7 #6879)

id <01I8837I9UPM00007K@STORM.EOP.GOV> for SHIPLEY_D@A1.EOP.GOV; Tue,
13 Aug 1996 10:55:23 -0700 (MST)

Received: from VMsmaill by vms2.macc.wisc.edu; Tue, 13 Aug 1996 08:25 -0500 (CDT)

X-VMS-To: IN%"shipley_d@a1.eop.gov",CRONONW

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lissa

FR: Leslie

RE: Eleanor Roosevelt at convention, Part II

DA: August 20, 1996

Source: Goodwin, Doris Kearns. No Ordinary Time: Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt: The Home Front in World War II, 1994.

1940:

Chicago convention. The author provides additional information about the turbulent circumstances leading up to this event. The primary issue was whether or not FDR should seek an unprecedented third term, and many Democrats were split over it. Farley, who had run the previous campaigns and served as Postmaster General, actually declared himself a candidate in response to this debate. FDR issued an ambiguous statement to be read at the end of Senator Alben Barkley's keynote address that neither explicitly accepted or rejected the idea of running again. The consequence was that the entire assembly rallied behind FDR, and the decision was made. The following day (Wednesday) the mood at the convention got worse as the delegates not only opposed Agriculture Secretary Wallace's VP nomination, but also felt that the statement issued the previous evening had been a deliberate manipulation of them. FDR approved getting his wife (who was up at Hyde Park at the time, while he was in Washington) to go speak, but had Frances Perkins ask her. Mrs. Roosevelt agreed only after consulting her husband. She was set to speak Thursday evening around 10:30 pm, but had to sit first through the grueling VP nomination speeches, at which Wallace was booed and heckled in a deafening row (Mrs. Roosevelt sat right next to Mrs. Wallace). FDR, listening in Washington, was so upset that he drafted a speech declining the Democratic nomination. At the last minute, Frances Perkins and Lorena Hickok wanted to call off Mrs. Roosevelt's speech.

She did speak, and succeeded in overcoming the crippling partisan divisions. When she got up to talk, Goodwin writes that "the delegates were totally out of control, surging madly up and down the aisles, yelling and screaming. Surely this was not the moment to make history by inviting the wife of a presidential nominee, for the first time ever, to address a major political party conclave." She thanked Farley and delivered the famous quote (and source of DKG's title!): "'This is no ordinary time, no time for weighing anything except what we can best do for the country as a whole.'" Her speech transformed the mood and goals of the assembly. "Trivial hurts and jealousies subsided as the delegates recalled why they had chosen Roosevelt in the first place" (p. 133). The President delivered his acceptance speech from the White House radio broadcast basement and called his wife in Chicago to thank her for her speech. It was the first time a first lady had spoken to a political convention (p. 127).

1944:

Both Roosevelts had travelled to San Diego when the convention was going on in Chicago. The President was taking a train up to Oceanside to inspect a marine unit and delivered his acceptance speech (again, broadcast to the convention) from the observation car of the train. His speech, enumerating the goals of peace, international organization and economic growth, was well received. Mrs. Roosevelt gone to Los Angeles to fly back to Washington.

MEMORANDUM

To: HRC
Fr: Sabrina Corlette
Re: Smithsonian exhibit: "From Parlor to Politics 1890-1925"
Da: August 21, 1996

I spoke with one of the curators of the exhibit. Unfortunately, they ran out of brochures and had no funds to print any more. They are scouring their office for any leftovers. In the meantime, I went to see it last week and the following is taken from my notes.

The Smithsonian exhibit, "From Parlor to Politics 1890-1925," is set up in several large rooms in the American History Museum. It is a montage of pictures, film reels, original documents, and full-scale displays of women coming together in city streets, living room parlors, tenement kitchens, and settlement houses. Each display highlights an important issue of the era: temperance, suffrage, urban public health, and labor reform, to name just a few examples.

This is a cursory description of what I learned at the Smithsonian exhibit on women and politics during the Progressive era. It is in two parts: 1) an overview of the exhibit as a whole; and 2) a more detailed look at the Jane Addams and Hull House piece.

I. From Parlor to Politics 1890-1925

Around the end of the 19th century, middle- and upper-class women became increasingly involved in public life. They mobilized around issues such as immigration, alcoholism, war, labor conditions, child labor and urban public health.

Many women's clubs began as informal charitable, social or literary organizations. But they soon evolved into politically active groups, calling for a range of community improvements. From the temperance crusade to the home economics movement to suffrage societies, women's trade unions and consumer leagues, women began to build powerful national coalitions. These groups successfully effected change on a wide range of issues at the local, state and national level. By 1915, there were 3 million women in clubs, organized under such umbrella groups as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Association of Colored Women, and the National Council of Jewish Women.

Temperance

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was the largest

women's organization in the 19th century. Calling alcohol and alcoholism a threat to the home and family, this group and others like it lobbied successfully for passage of the 19th Amendment, or "Prohibition." The leader of the WCTU was Frances Willard.

The Home Economics Movement

Organizations such as the American Home Economics Association (est. 1908 by MIT Professor Ellen Richards) lobbied to elevate women's work in the home to the status of a profession. They sought to demonstrate that through their day-to-day work as housewives and mothers, women acted as doctors, chemists, chefs, bakers, and gardeners (just to name a few examples).

Urban Public Health

With the influx of immigrants in the late 19th and early 20th century, urban areas (ie Chicago) housed a large population of people in cramped and unsanitary tenements. According to one historian, the average 3-bedroom apartment in one of these tenements housed 10 to 20 people at a time.

When they heard about or saw these conditions, many women worked to change them. It was women who pioneered and financed kindergartens and playgrounds at the turn of the century, and lobbied for them to be included in public schools.

It was also women who created the profession of Public Health Nursing, establishing the principle that health was a basic right.

For example, at the turn of the century, milk could be bought in pure and not-so-pure varieties. Most immigrants could not afford the pure milk, which was very expensive, so they jeopardized the lives of their babies with often-contaminated milk. In Chicago, a group called the "Milk Ladies" bought and gave out pure milk to tenement residents at milk distribution stations. They also pressured dairy owners to make pure milk available at low cost to tenement residents.

Labor Conditions

Although more and more women were working outside the home at the turn of the century, they were excluded from most labor unions. In part catalyzed by the notorious Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire, many formed their own. The National Women's Trade Union League, led by Margaret Dreier Robins, sought better conditions, shorter hours and higher pay for women workers. Florence Kelley's National Consumer's League organized women's consumer power by urging women to buy from "approved"

manufacturers who treated their workers fairly.

Miscellaneous

The exhibit also featured layouts on the experiences of black women, suffrage, the movement for world peace during World War I, and efforts to end child labor. If you would like me to follow up with research on any of these issues, please let me know.

II. Jane Addams and Hull House

This part of the exhibit was set aside from the rest. Descriptions, photographs and mementos from life at Hull House were displayed in rooms designed to look like the inside of a house (faux hardwood floors, windows, curtains, mantelpieces, etc.)

Jane Addams (1860-1935) and Ellen Gates Starr (1859-1940) established Hull House in a poor immigrant neighborhood in Chicago in 1889. Addams thought urban problems could be solved by creating a sense of community through settlement houses or "neighborhood households." She conceived of Hull House after a trip to Europe, where she visited a university settlement in England and became infused with the European spirit of social reform.

Under Addams' leadership, the Hull House community spurred community action on problems such as child labor, women's labor, public health, urban living and the juvenile justice system. In addition, Hull House inspired the creation of the Women's and Children's bureaus at the Department of Labor.

A small building built in a neighborhood with few schools, dirty streets and poor sanitation, roads and lighting, Hull House expanded over the years to a large complex with a nursery, kindergarten, coffee house, gymnasium, children's space, dining hall, boy's club, a school for home economics and housekeeping and a book bindery. There was also a music school established in 1893 at whose concerts Benny Goodman first performed and made a name for himself.

But Hull House served as more than just a space for classes, clubs and meetings. It brought together a wide range of people supporting various movements and reforms. Residents and visitors included Russian and Polish Jews, Italian, German, Greek, Irish, Bohemian and French Canadian immigrants. Hull House was a hotbed of activism for causes such as the eight-hour work day, factory inspection laws, reform of city government, and improved health

services. The kindergarten and playground established for workers' children were forerunners of the modern day care center. Hull House did not accept donations from businesses who exploited their workers.

Hull House bred numerous imitators, including Denison House in Boston, the Locust Street Settlement in Hampton, VA, and the Calhoun School in Alabama. Jane Addams was one of the founders of the NAACP, ACLU and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and served as President of the Women's Peace Party. In 1931 she became the first American woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

NOTE: I am currently doing more extensive research on Jane Addams and the settlement house movement in preparation for your remarks in Chicago. If you would like additional information on the Smithsonian exhibit or on any particular issue, please let me know.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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002. memo	re: 1996 Campaign (2 pages)	08/21/1996	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 12094

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - Convention/Women's Caucus

2017-1164-S

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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]

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]