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FOLDER TITLE:

HRC [Hillary Rodham Clinton] M-M-M [Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky] Fundraiser
9/20/94 [1]

2012-1004-S

ms520

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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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONTGOMERY COUNTY PRIMARY CARE INITIATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT CEREMONY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA
SEPTEMBER 20, 1994**

TALKING POINTS

- Acknowledgements: Congresswoman Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, Mr. Plato Marinakos (Pres. and CEO of Mercy Health Corporation).

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND PRIMARY CARE

- The Mercy/Montgomery County Women and Children's Health Services Program being announced today represents many of the President's goals on advancing women's health. Our shared vision and action is a sign of the progress we can make towards providing women and their families with better health care.
- Because women are the primary caretakers in our society, their physical, emotional and financial well-being not only affect the individual woman, but also those around her. That's why these clinics are so important to all of the citizens of Montgomery County.
- It makes no sense to pay for expensive treatments once a woman is acutely ill when we have the technology to diagnose an illness at an early, curable stage -- or when we have information available to provide the education necessary to prevent many illnesses. The services that will be provided at these three new clinics -- mammograms, immunizations, alcohol abuse prevention, stress reduction, to name just a few -- will save money, save time, save worrying and save lives.
- Women make up more than half the population of our nation. That's why establishing clinics such as those envisioned by Mercy Health Corporation and Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky are so critical. If we can address the special health needs of women in a primary and preventive care setting, we can lower costs and build stronger and happier families.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

- Ensuring that such services are available is just one part of what must be a broader national health care agenda. The right thing to do morally, economically, and socially is to ensure that everyone has access to affordable high quality care. That is why the President has fought so hard for health care reform. We must get to a point in this country

where every citizen is guaranteed health coverage -- including comprehensive benefits that can never be taken away.

- The President still believes that every American deserves health care coverage. And, according to all recent polls, so do the American people. Whatever path we follow to get there, we need to create a philosophy of preventive and primary care and a philosophy that asks all of us to take more responsibility for our own health and for our collective health as a nation.
- For his part, the President is pursuing an active agenda for advancing women's health with the energetic support of health care leaders like Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky. Last year, his administration became the first to establish a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health. This position is designed to redress the inequities in the health care system and in the conduct of research that has put the health of American women at risk, and to advance the health of women through research, education, prevention, and services.
- This administration has taken the leadership in setting the agenda and providing the momentum on advancing women's health. But as with most challenges facing our nation, the federal government cannot solve all of our problems alone. The kind of local leadership we see here in Montgomery County is what every community needs.

MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

- If there is one member of Congress who appreciates the importance of health, families, and particularly children, it is Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky. If you question her concern, just consider the eleven kids she has raised.
- Or look at her record. Her first successful legislative initiative was to increase funding for national breast and cervical cancer detection programs by \$35 million. She also co-sponsored the Family Medical Leave Bill which passed Congress in February 1993 and was signed into law by the President. Although a freshmen member of Congress, Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky has been a strong voice for families and women and an effective representative for this district.

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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FUNDRAISER FOR MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY
SEPTEMBER 20, 1994**

TALKING POINTS

- The political courage that Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky demonstrated during her first term in the House of Representatives helped to begin to end gridlock. It is rare for a freshman member to have the conviction and backbone to stand up for what is right.
- People here know what she has done for children and women. In Washington, she has already made her mark on the House of Representatives. Before she was even sworn in, she organized the freshman women, Republican and Democrat, to outline their top priorities, which included family and medical leave and Head Start.
- Marjorie has fought for her own legislative priorities during her first term. She has spent her time working for women and children, making sure that tough crime laws were passed and looking for practical solutions to our economic problems.
- Marjorie has always been a strong advocate of women's issues. She knows that helping women benefits families and society as a whole. Her first successful legislative initiative in the House of Representatives was to increase funding for national breast and cervical cancer detection programs. She helped ensure women's reproductive rights by co-sponsoring the Freedom of Choice Act and the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances.
- And with Marjorie's help, the President signed the Family and Medical Leave Act into law on February 5, 1993 -- protecting 2.1 million Pennsylvania workers. And Head Start funding increased by \$550 million, allowing 100,000 more kids to reap the benefits of early childhood education.
- Marjorie backed the Brady Bill and the Assault Weapons Ban. She worked hard to ensure passage of the Crime Bill, which mandates funds for prevention programs and more police officers on the streets.

- As a freshman member, she was a leader in organizing a national discussion about entitlements. Through her efforts, the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlements was established. Marjorie also worked closely with the Postmaster General to get zip codes in eastern Montgomery County changed - and therefore lower the tax rate for many citizens who had been paying taxes as Philadelphia residents. She also introduced legislation to ensure the solvency of the Social Security system without raising taxes or cutting benefits.
- We need Marjorie to stay in Congress. Her vote on last year's budget is one example why. She voted for the President's budget knowing it was the right thing to do. And this year in Pennsylvania, more than 50,000 small businesses will receive a tax cut.
- If you want a contrast, look at her opponent. When Jon Fox was in the State House, he voted against the Family Medical Leave Law. He has flip-flopped on women's reproductive freedoms. Fox was endorsed by the National Rifle Association and was against the Crime Bill - he said it contained too much "pork". Now, if only Jon Fox had talked to the citizens he wants to represent about this pork. Police officers in Norristown say that suspected criminal activity is considerably slower when the midnight basketball program is in session.
- I have long admired Marjorie's work on behalf of children and families. We both share the joys and challenges of having teenagers. While I have often struggled to keep the delicate balance between my family and my career - Marjorie has had this same struggle, but while raising eleven children!
- It is essential that we keep people with courage, dedication and selflessness in Congress. It is for our children, your children and all the children of America that we must re-elect Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky to the House of Representatives.

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MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

FOR U.S. CONGRESS

94

Congresswoman Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky

Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky is the Congresswoman from Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District. Born on June 21, 1942, she is the first woman ever elected in her own right to the U.S. House of Representatives to represent Pennsylvania, and is the first Democrat elected to represent most of Montgomery County since World War I.

Upon arriving in Washington, she brought the bipartisan class of freshmen women together to outline four legislative priorities; a national family and medical leave policy (which was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Clinton on February 5, 1993); codification of Roe v. Wade; full-funding of Head Start; and the extension of our nation's sexual harassment laws to cover Congress itself.

Marjorie's first priority is to help the families of Montgomery County. In order to ensure that all the residents of the 13th Congressional District are well-served by their Representative, Marjorie, in early 1993, opened an office in Skippack. For the first time ever, the western areas of Montgomery County are being serviced by a full-time congressional office.

Marjorie also worked to help Montgomery County citizens from paying too much in car insurance rates and property taxes. For 25 years many zip codes in Montgomery County have been classified as Philadelphia, forcing Montgomery County residents to pay more in taxes. Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky worked closely with the Postmaster General and local officials to get those zip codes changed and to lower rates for many Eastern Montgomery County residents.

Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky has made deficit reduction a top priority. On December 13, 1993, she hosted an historic conference with President Clinton at Bryn Mawr College to discuss strategies for real deficit reduction. Marjorie was also a member of the bipartisan task force which crafted the Penny-Kasich Amendment to cut more than \$90 billion from the federal deficit. Although this amendment failed to pass the House last fall by just four votes, Marjorie is committed to revisiting legislation to reduce the deficit and has voted for over \$290 billion in spending cuts.

To ensure that a solvent social security system is in place for seniors and future generations, Marjorie recently introduced the "Social Security Solvency Acts of 1994." This legislation, composed of four separate bills, will make modest monetary adjustments to the Social Security System to ensure its solvency for years to come without raising taxes or cutting benefits.

- MORE -

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Paid for by Friends of Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky - Betty A. Klein, Treasurer

Marjorie has been an advocate of deregulation to stimulate economic growth. Believing more must be done to help small businesses, she is a co-sponsor of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1993, which would reduce paperwork required to comply with government regulations.

Marjorie believes our health care system needs to be reformed. She supports a health care plan that provides coverage for all Americans without penalizing small businesses or adding to the deficit. In addition, Marjorie has focused a great deal of attention on women's health needs. Marjorie's first successful legislative initiative was to increase funding for national breast and cervical cancer detection programs by \$35 million.

Tough on crime, Marjorie was a co-sponsor of the recently passed Brady Bill and supported a ban of 19 different types of semi-automatic assault weapons. She also supported the Crime Bill before Congress which will add a hundred thousand new police officers to the streets.

As a co-sponsor of the Civil Rights Act of 1993, Marjorie advocates full civil rights for every American regardless of race, gender, religion, creed or sexual orientation. A strong supporter of women's reproductive freedom, Marjorie is a co-sponsor of the Freedom of Choice Act and fought to overturn the restrictive Hyde Amendment.

On education, Marjorie co-sponsored legislative proposals which focus on improving educational programming and, ultimately, our children's future. These bills include: the National Service Act, that helps students pay for their college education through community service and the Gender Equity Act in Education, which will ensure that girls and young women have the same educational opportunities afforded their male peers.

A strong advocate for protecting our environment, Marjorie is a co-sponsor of a national bottle bill and a moratorium on the construction of new solid waste incinerators. In addition, she led the fight to keep substandard oil from Venezuela out of American markets...oil that would pollute our environment and threaten our businesses. She led a coalition of oil companies and environmentalists to the doors of the Environmental Protection Agency and the White House and to date has successfully prevented this dirtier oil from entering our shores.

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SHOWDOWN IN THE 13TH...

Mezvinsky: More to record than one vote

By LARRY WHEELER
Gannett News Service

5-6-94

The Reporter

WASHINGTON — Although her Republican opponents predictably disagree, Rep. Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky and her supporters emphasize there is more to her first term than the controversial vote she cast for President Clinton's five-year budget plan.

In almost 16 months on Capitol Hill, the Montgomery County Democrat points out that she has been a tireless advocate for women's issues, children's rights and legislation to reduce federal spending.

Her Washington and 13th Congressional District offices, she said, have helped thousands of constituents with problems ranging from Social Security checks to getting students appointed to one of the military service academies.

And there is more to come in the next few months, the 51-year-old Democrat promised.

"We've made some significant progress in some very tough areas," Margolies-Mezvinsky said.

"We've done a tremendous amount — especially in the entitlements area — to redefine what it means and to get people talking about it."

Entitlements are the expensive federal social welfare programs that many say are the key to reducing the federal budget deficit.

"We've just got to bring this deficit down; we can't sock our kids with this," said Margolies-Mezvinsky, who has mothered 11 children — "adopted, step, sponsored and homemade."

Republican candidates who want her job are fond of telling voters Margolies-Mezvinsky is

Primary '94
MAY 10

little more than a died-in-the-wool liberal — a message tailor-made for a congressional district where Republicans enjoy a 2-to-1 registration advantage. But some of her votes seem to be anything but liberal.

Recently, for instance, the former TV broadcaster cast a series of votes in favor of expanding use of the death penalty. And she has racked up a consistent record of voting to reduce federal spending. She backed a measure that would have cut spending by some \$26 billion over the next five years.

Also worth noting is the fact that Margolies-Mezvinsky has

Last in a series of articles profiling candidates seeking the nomination for the 13th Congressional District seat, Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky is unopposed in the May 10 Democratic primary election.

been a high-profile member of the reform-minded House freshman class — the largest such group to be sworn in since just after World War II. As one of 24 female lawmakers elected in the "Year of the Woman," she received tremendous media attention as a symbol of change for an institution whose reputation had reached new depths in public opinion polls.

While there is no escaping the vote she cast in August that enabled President Clinton's budget package to pass, supporters say Margolies-Mezvinsky should be recognized for her bravery rather

than pilloried for taking such a position.

"That was a courageous act," said former Rep. Tony Coelho, former House majority whip who is now a New York investment banker and Clinton administration adviser. "Nobody is talking about the courage it took to do this."

"There were a lot of white males with safe districts who sat there and let her sacrifice herself," the long-time California Democrat said.

Margolies-Mezvinsky knew that voting for the Clinton plan would be unpopular back home, yet she did it. Many analysts have argued that had Clinton's budget proposal failed, the young administration likely would have foundered.

"I am willing to take all the blame for that vote if you will give me half the credit," said Margolies-Mezvinsky. "Look at what was happening when the vote was taken. We were losing 10,000 jobs a month. We're now adding 100,000 jobs a month and consumer confidence is up."

There was another, compelling reason to vote for the Clinton plan, Margolies-Mezvinsky said.

"For me, that vote had as much to do with movement in the right direction as it had with anything else. It had to do with ending gridlock and making sure we get on with it," she said.

With all the political — and at times personal — heat Margolies-Mezvinsky has taken for that vote, it is a wonder she wants to return to Capitol Hill next year at all.

"It was the right thing to do," she said. "I'm hearing that more and more from people in the district."



"We've made some significant progress in some very tough areas. We've done a tremendous amount — especially in the entitlements area — to redefine what it means and to get people talking about it."

— Marjorie
Margolies-Mezvinsky

Campaign '94 *INQUIRER 12 MAY 94 P.31*

Fox victory may help Margolies-Mezvinsky

Observers said he may be the best foe for her. She's beaten him before. Still, he's shed some baggage.

By Rich Heidorn Jr.
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

After breezing to victory in Montgomery County's Republican primary Tuesday, County Commissioner Jon D. Fox is once again within reach of his dream of serving in Congress.

But it's a little early to be calling the movers.

Republicans do outnumber Democrats, 2-1, in the district. And the Democratic incumbent, Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, who defeated Fox for the seat two years ago, has alienated many of her constituents by voting for President Clinton's 1992 budget plan after promising for weeks to oppose it.

And this time around, Fox won't

have to shake off the weight of a recession and an unpopular Republican president named George Bush.

But his performance at the polls Tuesday demonstrated that he still has considerable work ahead of him.

Fox "shouldn't be feeling real good this morning when two out of three Republicans voted against him," said one veteran Republican leader, who asked not to be identified.

Although he won comfortably in a five-candidate field, Fox captured only 36 percent of the vote.

Fox's nomination, independent observers and some Republicans said yesterday, was perhaps the best possible scenario for Margolies-Mezvinsky's (still perilous) re-election.

See FOX on B10

U.S. House, Suburban

7th District

(100% of the vote)

Democratic

Theresa S. Mallory 7,536
Sai 12,346

Republican

Deborah Lafountain 14,512
Curt Weldon 58,709

13th District

(100% of the vote)

Republican

Michael J. Becker 10,671
Jon D. Fox 24,889
Ellen Harley 16,860
Gayle Michael 3,388
John J. Murray 12,753

16th District

(100% of the vote)

Democratic

Bill Chertok 13,364
Donald Tony Hadley 2,608
Incumbent

Fox's win may help his rival

FOX from B1

chances.

"Marjorie ... had very sweet dreams" Tuesday night, said David Buffington, editor of the Pennsylvania Report, a political newsletter published in Harrisburg. "It's not a look [for her] by any stretch of the imagination, but she's already proven she can beat him."

Buffington said State Rep. Ellen Harley, who ran second to Fox on Tuesday, would have provided a better matchup against Margolies-Mezvinsky, because Harley could have recaptured moderate Republican women who defected to Margolies-Mezvinsky two years ago.

And several observers, Buffington included, expressed the view that Fox was lucky to have had four other candidates in the GOP primary to split the non-Fox vote.

Nearly 13,000 people, far more than Fox's margin of victory over Harley, voted for businessman John J. Murray, an unknown who mortgaged his home to mount a \$300,000 media blitz. Gayle Michael of Bala Cynwyd took more than 3,000 votes.

Towamencin Supervisor Michael J. Becker, a staunchly anti-abortion candidate, took nearly 11,000 votes. (Although Murray opposes abortion, he avoided the issue in his ads and campaign pamphlets.)

Harley's campaign manager, Allen



Dick McGrath (left) talked with candidate Jon D. Fox at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, in Abington, election night while awaiting returns in the GOP congressional race. Fox won with 36 percent of the

Raymond, said Harley failed both to establish sufficient name recognition in the 13th District and to convince enough voters that she had a better chance than Fox of beating Margolies-Mezvinsky.

Raymond said he would have liked to make better use of Fox's proposal, made in a 1992 TV interview, for increased taxes on the affluent. The taxes were similar to those included in the tax bill Margolies-Mezvinsky voted for.

By the time the Harley campaign learned of the comments, Raymond had already spent most of his ad budget.

Margolies-Mezvinsky said Tuesday night that she would use Fox's comment to blunt his criticism of her tax vote. "We have the tapes of this," she said.

Fox acknowledged the statement but said he quickly repudiated the idea. He

said he would remind voters of his vote last year as county commissioner to reduce real estate taxes 3.3 percent.

"The fact remains, actions speak louder than words," he said in an interview yesterday. "There's only one candidate running ... who's ever voted to reduce taxes."

Fox said the Republicans who opposed him in the primary would unite with him now because of their disdain for Margolies-Mezvinsky. He said that he spoke to all of his challengers except Murray yesterday and that all pledged their support.

Randall Miller, who teaches history and politics at St. Joseph's University, compared Margolies-Mezvinsky to former New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio, who was defeated for reelection last year after he broke a no-tax pledge.

Margolies-Mezvinsky said she would defend the Clinton budget as having

spurred the current economic recovery and created a million jobs. Miller said that link, unlike the one between her vote and higher taxes, is "not demonstrable."

Miller sees two key questions in the fall election: "The extent to which Margolies-Mezvinsky can shed the identification she has as being a flunky for Bill Clinton because he caved in on the budget vote, and the extent to which she can appeal to Republican women."

For Fox, Miller said, the challenge is to get Republican women to identify themselves as Republicans and to convince them that Margolies-Mezvinsky's capture of the seat three years ago was "a violation of Republican tradition."

Also contributing to this article: correspondent Jere Downs.

Fox says he won't let voters forget Mezvinsky's tax vote

The Morning Call 9-21-94

AMBLER (AP) — To supporters of U.S. Rep. Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, her deciding vote to pass President Clinton's tax-hiking, deficit-reducing budget was an act of courage.

To opponents, it was political suicide at best, treason at worst. After all, the freshman Democrat had made a campaign pledge to try to hold the line on taxes and had said for weeks before last summer's vote she opposed the Clinton plan.

Which viewpoint prevails will be decided by voters of this affluent suburban Philadelphia district in a Nov. 8 election that promises to be among the nation's most hotly contested and closely watched.

Republican challenger Jon D. Fox, whom she defeated in 1992 by 1,373 votes, plans to make integrity and trust as big a campaign issue as taxes, crime and health care.

"They won't forget what she said," Fox said. "They won't forget what she did."

Lee D. Husted of the Libertarian Party and independent candidate Frank W. Szabo also are running.

Republicans hold a 2 to 1 registration advantage over Democrats in the 13th Congressional District, which covers most of Montgomery County. Mezvinsky, a former television reporter, was the first Democrat elected to that seat in some 60 years.

Because of the backlash she received over the budget vote, Republicans see the race as a golden opportunity to chip away at Democrats' 256-178 advantage in the House, said Dan Leonard, spokesman for the National Republican Congressional Committee.

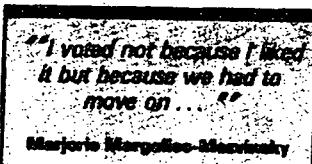
But Fox, a Montgomery County

Critics consider him a career politician who jumps from one office to another without staying long enough to learn the ropes.

Fox's bid for Congress in 1992 was his third race in as many years. He had won a four-year commissioner's seat in 1991 and had been re-elected to a fourth, two-year term as state representative a year earlier.

"He's trying to climb as fast as he can," said David McFarland, a voter who owns a bicycle repair shop in Ambler. "What's he going to run for next, governor?"

McFarland, a Republican who voted for Mezvinsky in 1992, expects



she'll get his support again. He said he believed Mezvinsky did what she thought was right in voting for Clinton's budget.

"She had her reasons — what they were, that's up to her," McFarland said. "I wouldn't condemn her for doing one thing like that."

Other voters were less forgiving. "She is done," said Jerry Smolens, a Lansdale video-store clerk.

Smolens, a Republican, said he voted for Mezvinsky in 1992 because of her anti-tax pledge and because of animosity toward Fox's multiple campaigns. He said he would vote for Fox this time.

On Aug. 5, 1993, Margolies-Mezvinsky cast one of the two final votes that gave Clinton a dramatic come-from-behind victory in the House, 218-216.

Just two hours before she voted, she told a reporter she would definitely oppose the bill. She said she changed her mind after a phone call with Clinton just 15 minutes before the vote.

In return for her support, the president agreed to hold an economic conference to address spending for Medicare, Social Security and other entitlement programs. Clinton and his top aides came to Bryn Mawr in December for the one-day event.

To this date, Mezvinsky remains opposed to the Clinton budget, saying it did not go far enough to reduce the deficit. But in her defense, she said she had to vote for it to end gridlock in Washington.

Without her support to pass the budget, Mezvinsky said, Clinton would have become a lame-duck president less than a year into his term.

"I voted not because I liked it but because we had to move on" to deal with crime, health care and other pressing issues, she said.

She said she fully expected the criticism and knew the vote could cost her her job. But she said too many people in Washington vote to stay rather than to do what's right.

"I figure win or lose, it's been an amazing experience," she said.

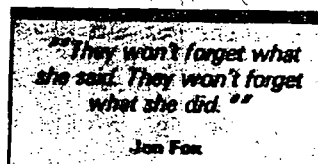
Circumstances have changed since Mezvinsky won in 1992, and Republicans say the changes work to their advantage. Her previous effort was boosted in part by the unpopularity of then-President Bush.

"Those Republicans who went over the fence last time will come back into the fold," said R.J. Kline, a local GOP committeeman from Whitemarsh.

Frank Bartle, chairman of the Montgomery County Republican Committee, said Mezvinsky no longer can run as the fiscally conservative, anti-tax-and-spend Democrat, a stance he said helped her 1992 candidacy.

Nevertheless, Margolies-Mezvinsky has been able to raise nearly twice as much money as Fox.

And some voters continue to question Fox's motives in seeking another office. Fox responds by pointing out he



could be making more money working in the private sector.

"I believe I can do the most for people by being in government," Fox said.

Mezvinsky appears at several functions throughout her district each week, trying to explain her vote. She also stresses her constituency work and her involvement in advancing the interests of women and children.

"Marjorie is a very charismatic person," said Matthew Pinsker, executive director of the Montgomery County Democratic Party. "Once people hear from her directly, they almost always support her."

This Woman's Place

Freshman representative Majorie Margolies-Mezvinsky is no 'three M girl.' And after casting some controversial votes on key issues, she's shown she can hang with the big boys.

By BARBARA SLAVIN
SPECIAL TO THE TIMES

WASHINGTON—Rep. Majorie Margolies-Mezvinsky arrived at her office for an interview carrying a carton of eggs. Apologizing for being late, she explained that she had stopped by a Congressional "cassette 60" in hopes of getting a fast lunch, but the cooking had just ended. "So they gave me a dozen eggs instead."

As the freshman Democrat who cast the vote that saved the first Clinton budget, Margolies-Mezvinsky is not about to refuse a contribution.

Elected in 1992 by a scant 1,300 votes in a wealthy suburban Philadelphia district that is 2-to-1 registered Republican, she is running hard

to convince constituents that, despite breaking her promise not to increase taxes when she voted for that budget, she deserves a second term.

"I will always, always have a very, very tough district," she said during the interview, conducted literally on the run as she sprinted between her office and the House floor. "There are certain people who will never vote for me and the budget vote gave them a real platform."

Media-savvy from a prior career as a television reporter, Margolies-Mezvinsky has crafted a platform of her own.

Aided by a former Washington Post researcher, Barbara Fehman, she has written a book about her experiences and those of 23 other women first sent to the House of Representatives in 1992, the so-called Year of the Woman.

The book, "A Woman's Place: The Freshmen

Women Who Changed the Face of Congress" (Crown, 1994) is full of anecdotes about chairwoman slings and arrows in an institution that, despite a rise in female representation from 29 to 48, is still 90% male.

For example, while congressmen invariably refer to each other as "my distinguished colleagues" from such and such a state, they often call women members by their first names, she wrote.

When Rep. James Inhofe (R-Okla.) publicly called Margolies-Mezvinsky "that three M girl," she was irked not so much by the shorthand for her tongue-twisting moniker—her own campaign T-shirts say "MGM"—as by the noun.

"Referring to me at age 51 as a 'girl' is inaccurate, demeaning and pathetically behind the times," she wrote.

Please see RZF, B12



STEPHEN JAFFE For The Times

“

I have another life. I've never had problems figuring out what I was going to do. Win or lose [my reelection bid], I've won.

”

—Rep. Majorie Margolies-Mezvinsky

L.A. Times 5/3/94

EF: Freshman Rep. Margolies-Mezvinsky Finds Her Place

Continued from B11

The slight pauser next to one experienced by another freshman.

During a debate over the Hyde amendment restricting the use of federal funds for abortions, veteran Rep. David Choe (D-Wis.) told Rep. Carinne Brown (D-Fla.) to "shut up" when she objected to his request to speak.

The Hyde amendment easily passed.

"Getting here is only half the magic act; the task at hand is to carve out our own place," Margolies-Mezvinsky wrote.

For the time being, her task is to remain in place.

Recalling her climactic Aug. 5 action, she wrote: "I knew at the time that changing my vote at the 11th hour may have been tantamount to political suicide."

[But] the vote would resolve itself into one simple question: Was my political future more important than the agenda that the President had laid out for America?"

Political opponents, not surprisingly, view her choice in less heroic terms.

"If you want someone who's gonna lie to you, reelect Margie," said Frank Bartle, GOP chairman of Pennsylvania's Montgomery County, most of which is within Margolies-Mezvinsky's 13th congressional district along the famed Philadelphia Main Line.

The district, which before her election had not sent a Democrat to Congress since 1918, is one of only three in the nation where more people had their taxes raised by the Chosen budget than had them cut.

"She went from having no record to having the worst record you could possibly have in this district," Bartle said.

Ironically, Margolies-Mezvinsky's intense political vulnerability may actually prove to be her salvation.

Feeling both grateful and guilty about putting a freshman Democrat from a Metabolically Republican district in such a predicament, her supporters have been pulling out their checkbooks.

According to the Federal Election Commission, Margolies-Mezvinsky led the 110 House freshmen in contributions last year, both from individuals and political action committees, and ranked seventh in fund raising for all House members, just behind Speaker Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.).

In addition to \$528,000 raised in 1983, she has attracted \$154,000 in the first quarter of this year, said her campaign manager, Amy Walker. Half of that money also came from PACs, Walker said.

In the interview, Margolies-Mezvinsky defended accepting PAC money despite running as a "reform candidate."

"I was one of 11 Democrats who voted to eliminate PACs, but I have a very difficult district. I have to be very aggressive with fund raising and will be within the rules," she said.

Walker said contributions came from labor unions, insurance companies, pharmaceutical firms and feminist organizations.

The latter are among her staunchest supporters, not surprising given her backing of abortion rights and greater funding for women's health.

"We just wrote her a \$2,500 check," said Peg Yorkin, the Los Angeles activist who chairs the Feminist Majority and who was encountered in a House anteroom as the congresswoman ran in to

"The key to her personality is that she doesn't get dragged down by irrelevant activities like whether the shirts are folded in the drawer. She often says, 'If it doesn't matter in 100 years, it doesn't matter.' If you apply that rule, you have a lot left to apply to other things."

NANCY CHASEN
on Margolies-Mezvinsky

vota. "I think there is a very key race."

Since her fateful budget ballot, Margolies-Mezvinsky has joked that "God protects people who vote at 21A," the tiebreaking number in the 435-member House.

On this particular day in May, the later certainly seems to be conspiring in her favor: A divisive Republican Party primary in her district has just been won by the man she defeated in 1982—Montgomery County Commissioner Jon D. Fox.

Although Margolies-Mezvinsky insisted that she was "not taking anything for granted," political observers said she would have had a far tougher time against Ellen Harley, a moderate, pro-choice Republican, who came in second in the primary.

A perennial candidate for office, Fox is "not particularly dynamic," a Pennsylvania state official said.

That is one comment that would be hard to make about Margolies-Mezvinsky. Indeed, she seems constitutionally unable to do fewer than three things at once.

As a youngster growing up in Philadelphia, she was a star athlete, head cheerleader and honor student who "never sat at her desk

to do her homework," her mother, Mildred Margolies, said.

In 1970, at age 21, she was moved by a story she covered about Korean orphans that she became the first single woman in America to adopt a foreign child. Four years later, she adopted another girl, from Vietnam.

In 1974, she married former Iowa Rep. Edward Mezvinsky, who had four children from a previous marriage. The Mezvinskys had two sons together and are legal guardians for three Vietnamese boys, for a grand total of 11 kids—five of whom still live at home.

Margolies-Mezvinsky, who commutes back to Philadelphia on weekends, acknowledged that the pace of life for herself and many other members of Congress is crazy.

She recounted that after the usual 18-hour day, she literally ran into a plate-glass door when she went back to a reception to retrieve her purse.

Margolies-Mezvinsky downplayed the incident, but Nancy Chasen, her best friend of 20 years and host while in Washington, remembered it graphically.

"I was standing there and

watched her walk into that door. I've never seen so much blood in my life. There were buckets of it. But Margie is typical fashion add. TB drive to the hospital."

"This is a quality she gets from her [late] dad of always saying, 'It's no problem. I'm bleeding to death but don't let me bother you.'"

"She has really remarkable energy," Chasen continued. "The key to her personality is that she doesn't get dragged down by irrelevant activities like whether the shirts are folded in the drawer. She often says, 'If it doesn't matter in 100 years, it doesn't matter.' If you apply that rule, you have a lot left to apply to other things."

Chasen said her friend had "really matured" in her job this year after climbing the typical freshman's "steep learning curve."

Apart from her headline-grabbing budget vote, a HRI staffer said Margolies-Mezvinsky had not been "tremendously active on the floor" of the House. "She doesn't speak a lot. She tends not to be the first one out to vote."

"She's more show pony than workhorse," a former congressional staffer said. "But then I can't say there are 434 great congressmen and then there's Margie. She's probably in the top 50%."

Another staffer attributed some criticism to envy at Margolies-Mezvinsky's ability to attract publicity.

"She has been a TV persona and knows how to please things quickly and in a way people can understand," said Steven Goldstein, a lawyer on the House subcommittee on criminal justice.

Margolies-Mezvinsky worked hard on the recently passed bill

turning intimidation of women seeking access to abortion clinics and "gave some of the most impassioned speeches," Goldstein said.

"I'm wild about her. A lot of people around Capitol Hill are pulling for her to win and would be heartbroken if she loses."

That group appeared to include a woman attendant at the House ladies' lounge, who said as the congresswoman walked in: "I'm so happy about your primary."

Standing still for a moment in the lounge, Margolies-Mezvinsky wryly pointed to a plaque on the wall noting that the room—chosen for the women by the House male leadership—was the one in which former President John Quincy Adams died.

"He died on this couch," she said as she sat briefly on the plush sofa noted to be photographed. "At least it's been re-covered."

Besides so-called women's issues, Margolies-Mezvinsky said she was working to help produce a national compromise on health care and has introduced bills to link cost-of-living increases for Social Security to one's means and to raise the retirement age to 70 by the year 2012.

And if the voters decide to end her congressional career just as she's getting the hang of it?

"I have another life," she said. "I've never had problems figuring out what I was going to do. Win or lose, I've won. It's been an extraordinary experience."

As for the eggs, she took them home on the train to Philadelphia. Like the unappetizing Margolies-Mezvinsky, "they arrived uncrushed," she said.

THE ROTHENBERG POLITICAL REPORT

A Nonpartisan
Analysis of American
Politics and Elections

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June 24, 1994

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Pennsylvania 13: Test Case

If you are looking for a House race that will test the depth of Republican opposition to President Bill Clinton, look no further than Pennsylvania's wealthy 13th C.D.

The race in this Main Line Philadelphia district pits an energetic and personable freshman Democrat, Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, against Jon Fox (R), the same opponent she nosed out two years ago.

Mezvinsky will be better funded than in 1992, and, aside from a very controversial budget vote, she has been sensitive to her district's partisan leanings. Fox, on the other hand, won't win any awards for candidate quality or political agility.

But unlike last election, Margolies-Mezvinsky, not Fox, will be saddled with an politically weak president. And Republicans are betting that that will be enough to regain a House seat they never expected to lose.

Is the GOP Stronghold Weakening?

The 13th C.D. is located entirely within Montgomery County, the wealthiest county in Pennsylvania and one of the wealthiest in the nation. In fact, the 13th is only one of three districts in the entire nation where more people had their taxes raised than lowered by the Clinton tax plan.

The district has a 2-to-1 GOP registration advantage, and before Margolies-Mezvinsky's narrow 1,373-vote victory in 1992, Montgomery County had not elected a Democrat to Congress since 1916. The county's Republicanism runs so deep that it was the only county to vote for the GOP's 1990 gubernatorial nominee, Barbara Hafer.

But recently Montgomery County has rejected a couple of big-name Republican candidates. George Bush lost the county by about 13,000 votes to Bill Clinton, and former governor (and U.S. attorney general) Dick Thornburgh lost Montgomery County by votes in the important 1991 special election to fill the remainder of the late John Heinz's term.

The GOP has also been hurt by intra-party battles during which the powerful Republican organization has had trouble sending off attacks from insurgents.

The Vote

Margolies-Mezvinsky is probably best known for casting the decid-

ing vote in favor of the Clinton budget last August. But the former television reporter has put together a record that she hopes will help her deflect GOP charges that she can't be trusted, as well as that she's largely responsible for the Clinton tax hike.

Since her surprising 1992 victory, the congresswoman has pushed a deficit-reducing agenda that included a vote for the Penny-Kasich budget alternative and against the president's so-called stimulus package. While she voted against the Balanced Budget Amendment, she has supported balanced budget legislation. She also voted to expand the use of the death penalty.

The Democrat's other major interests include women's health care and Social Security reform. She strongly supported additional funding for cancer detection programs, and she is a co-sponsor, with Minnesota Democrat Tim Penny, of four Social Security bills that raise the retirement age, cap COLAs for those receiving the highest benefits, and place the current Social Security surplus off budget.

But Margolies-Mezvinsky's vote for reconciliation (and the embattled Clinton budget)—and the way she came to support the president—is potentially so explosive that her political survival is in doubt.

While friends call her August 5th vote in support of the Clinton budget "courageous," and she extracted a promise from the president to attend an entitlements "summit" in her district, Margolies-Mezvinsky's flip-flop on the president's budget makes her an easy target for Republicans who raise questions about her independence.

"I knew at the time that changing my vote at the 11th hour may have been tantamount to political suicide," she wrote in her recent book, *A Woman's Place: The Freshmen Women Who Changed the Face of Congress*. She explains that change by saying that she ultimately decided the president's agenda was more important than her own political future.

Margolies-Mezvinsky isn't far from the Democratic mainstream on most social issues. She supported family and medical leave, the Brady Bill and the assault weapons ban, and she voted against parental notification for abortion and the Hyde Amendment. Maybe even more important, she has placed considerable emphasis on constituent services.

The congresswoman has retained Bennett & Potts for polling and Trippi, McMahon & Squire for media. While she was outspent \$720,000 to \$560,000 two years ago, she is likely to have a fund raising advan-

tage over Fox this year. The congresswoman showed \$674,000 raised as of March 31, 1994, and she has taken in another \$210,000, making her total receipts close to \$900,000.

It is hard to imagine her asking Clinton or Al Gore to come to the district to campaign for her, but it's likely national Democratic political operatives will make sure she has the money she needs.

No, Yes, No, Yes...No!

For months, state Sen. Stewart Greenleaf was the early favorite to win the Republican nomination against Margolies-Mezvinsky. But in January, Greenleaf surprised party leaders when he told them he wouldn't run. Twenty-four hours later, however, the state senator threw his hat into the ring against Margolies-Mezvinsky. A well-respected legislator who could unite the district's conservatives and moderates, Greenwood instantly became the favorite in the race.

But Greenwood's in again-out again routine had one final twist: Just hours before he was about to be endorsed by the local Republican organization, Greenwood withdrew from the race, leaving party leaders furious and confused.

While some party leaders expected the sudden turn of events would benefit state Rep. Ellen Harley, Greenwood's main rival for the nomination, the GOP organization ultimately endorsed Fox, who had dropped from the contest when Greenwood entered it and who re-entered moments after Greenwood's final withdrawal.

The party's endorsement of Fox was itself something of a flip-flop, since GOP insiders were disappointed with his 1992 congressional effort and had urged him not to contest Greenwood for the nomination.

Although he had the party endorsement, Fox still faced a very competitive GOP primary. He won that race with 36% to 25% for Harley, 19% for conservative businessman/political neophyte John Murray and 16% for pro-life candidate Michael Becker.

Fox

Fox, who was elected to the Montgomery County board of commissioners in 1991, has run more races than Secretariat. After serving as Abington Township commissioner for five years, he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1984. He was reelected in 1986, 1988 and 1990. He left the Leg-

islature the following year after getting elected to the county board, and a few months later Fox launched his congressional bid.

In his 1992 race, critics caricatured Fox, 36, as the ultimate political opportunist who was intent on moving up the political ladder at break-neck speed, and he couldn't match Margolies-Mezvinsky's "outsider" positioning in November. Given the district's strongly Republican nature, Fox's loss was a major embarrassment.

Democrats seem genuinely happy that Fox will again carry the Republican banner. They argue that his record includes votes for tax hikes (including a proposed tax hike on upper-income Americans), which will neutralize his attacks on Margolies-Mezvinsky's budget vote, and they paint him as a typical politician rather than a new face. They will also brand him a flip-flopper.

Republicans counter that the county commission of which Fox is a member passed a 1994 budget that included a tax cut, and they say he has established a record of fiscal conservatism and social issue moderation.

In his announcement, Fox blasted Margolies-Mezvinsky repeatedly, charging that she "buckled under the pressure of a liberal (Clinton) administration" and "lied to us." He has also said that he was "too nice a guy" in his last race, and promised to talk about "the pornographic books" Margolies-Mezvinsky wrote (a reference to a romance novel she authored) and "the illegal aliens in her house."

Republicans want to talk about the congresswoman's tax vote, Fox's record dealing with crime, and the challenger's pro-business positions. They'll likely argue that when Margolies-Mezvinsky changed her vote on the Clinton budget she was breaking her "trust" with the district's voters.

The GOP challenger knows he can expect more criticism for his more-or-less constant campaigning and his professional politician resume. But his campaign hopes to turn it into a plus. "We are going to talk about Jon's experience. When you are dealing with serious problems, you want somebody with experience," says Fox's campaign manager.

Fox has hired Precision Marketing of Easton, Pennsylvania to handle polling and BrabenderCox for media.

Differences Enough

Margolies-Mezvinsky has paid attention to her district,

and she has put together a relatively moderate record for a northern Democrat. Still, she has differences with Fox, and the Republicans are likely to argue that her rhetoric doesn't match her actions.

Margolies-Mezvinsky has been an outspoken supporter of legal abortion, and she voted against NAFTA. Fox, on the other hand, says he would have backed NAFTA. And while he generally falls into the pro-choice camp, he supports Pennsylvania's abortion law, which imposes burdens on women seeking to have abortions and which is strongly opposed in pro-choice circles.

Republicans complain that while the congresswoman supports the A to Z deficit reduction proposal of Cong. Rob Andrews (D-NJ) and Cong. Bill Zeliff (R-NH), she was slow to sign the discharge petition to bring the bill to the floor. But since she is a co-sponsor of the measure, it's difficult to see how the Republicans can get any mileage out of the issue.

The Bottom Line

If the race in the 13th becomes merely a choice between two people, Fox and Margolies-Mezvinsky, then the congresswoman has the clear advantage. She is by far the better speaker and the more engaging and personable candidate. Fox is, according to one close observer, an "uninspiring" speaker who "doesn't come across as a leader."

But, luckily for the Republicans, Fox has two big things going for him: Margolies-Mezvinsky's budget vote and Bill Clinton.

The president's popularity has been sliding since January, and few rank-and-file Republicans seem to have warmed to Bill Clinton. That gives the challenger an excellent chance to bring back into the fold Republicans who deserted Fox and Bush two years ago. Given the size of those defections and narrowness of Fox's loss, that return seems increasingly likely.

A June 16-18 poll by Fox's Precision Marketing (n=450 likely voters) shows Margolies-Mezvinsky's job rating at 36% approve/44% disapprove, and the challenger leads the congresswoman 47%-29% in a ballot test. If those numbers are even close to being correct, Margolies-Mezvinsky has a huge task before her.

The only way for the congresswoman to overcome numbers that bad would be to stress her independence from the president, her "courageous" stands, and her

differences with Fox. And she must run more as a challenger—making the race a referendum on Fox rather than on herself.

Six months ago Fox would have been an underdog

against Margolies-Mezvinsky. Now, however, thanks to Bill Clinton, he's no worse than even money. An excellent opportunity for the Republicans—and a potential White House embarrassment.

Delaware Senate: Democratic Designs

In a year when Democratic seats are under attack, party strategists are hoping that they can pick off at least a couple of GOP Senate incumbents.

While Washington's Slade Gorton and Montana's Conrad Burns clearly lead the list of vulnerable GOP incumbents seeking reelection, Democratic insiders have also targeted veteran senator Bill Roth (R-DE).

But Roth is taking nothing for granted, and it's not yet clear whether Democratic challenger Charlie Oberly is really as hot a political property as some insist. Delaware Democrats have argued in the past that Roth was weak, and they said they had a nominee who could test him in 1982 and 1988. But he's still in the Senate.

Roth

Roth, who will turn 73 next month, has served four terms in the Senate. He began his political career in Congress in 1966, and he is now the longest serving state-wide elected official in the history of the state.

While Roth is probably best known for his advocacy of the so-called Kemp-Roth tax cut, which was the basis for Ronald Reagan's economic plan, he has built an extensive record of opposing taxes, supporting tax-sheltered savings accounts (IRAs), and cutting government waste.

His overall record could probably be described as generally conservative but hardly knee-jerk. His pro-business U.S. Chamber of Commerce ratings over the past dozen years have usually ranged from 60% to about 85%, with his recent liberal ADA ratings around 20% and his pro-organized labor AFL-CIO ratings around 30%.

Roth opposed the Clinton economic agenda and gays in the military, but he supported family and medical leave legislation, the Brady Bill, Clarence Thomas's nomination to the Supreme Court and the use of force in the Gulf War.

The senator is the ranking Republican on the Senate's Governmental Affairs Committee, and the third ranking Republican on the Senate Finance Committee.

He is the senior Republican on the Finance Committee's Taxation Subcommittee.

While some Capitol Hill veterans have run away from their incumbency during recent campaigns, Roth is embracing it. "Make no mistake about it—seniority, experience, and the power to fight for Delaware IS the issue," said Roth in announcing for reelection last month.

Two early ads produced for the senator by Ian and Betsy Wienschel's River Bank media firm talked about Roth's "power" and "experience" on Capitol Hill. "You don't get that overnight being newly elected from Delaware," proclaimed one ad, an obvious reference to the loss Delaware would feel if Roth were not to return to the Senate next year.

Both spots ended with the tagline "Proven experience. Powerful leadership. Delaware's Bill Roth...More than a Senator."

Roth has hired Arthur Finkelstein for polling, while Jo Anne Barnhart will manage Roth's reelection campaign, as she did in 1988.

Oberly

Charlie Oberly is one of only a couple of Democratic challengers who has been heavily promoted by national party strategists.

Oberly, 47, is serving his third term as Delaware's attorney general. He's received excellent ink not only for his work as A.G. but also for his unusual success story.

A poor student who married young, Oberly fought his way through college and into law school. When his marriage ended in divorce after fourteen years, he took primary responsibility for raising his children, a difficult task considering his responsibilities as the state's chief law enforcement officer.

Oberly says that the major issue in this year's election in Delaware is the status-quo versus the future and change. It's clear that when the attorney general talks about the status-quo, he is really talking about Roth.

Oberly presents himself as an energetic campaigner and fund raiser, and he positions himself as a moder-



94
fax cover sheet

To: Patti Sotz
Fax #: 202-456-2317
Date:

From: Amy Walker
at Friends of MMM

Phone: 215-664-5846

Fax: 215-664-7861

Pages: 17

Memo: Please call with any questions
Thanks!

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Paid for by Friends of Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky - Betty A. Klein, Treasurer

TO: Patti Solis
FR: Amy Walter - Friends of MMM
DT: 9/16/94
RE: Political Background

The 13th CD

While the 13th CD has a decidedly Republican advantage (Republicans outnumber Democrats 2-1 in registration), it has shown an independent streak over the past few years. In 1991, Senator Wofford won this district with 51.9% of the vote and President Clinton won Montgomery County by 5 points in 1992. When MMM was elected in 1992 by 1,300 votes, she became the first Democrat to be elected in this district since World War I. She is also the first woman ever elected to Congress from the state of Pennsylvania.

This county, which is the wealthiest in the state, is comprised of a well-educated and politically sophisticated electorate. While this district does have strong Republican roots, the voters here can be defined as "Bill Weld" Republicans who are socially moderate and fiscally conservative. Pro-choice Republican women, who were a strong base for MMM and for President Clinton in 1992, will be a critical component in the 1994 race as well.

The fact that this district is the wealthiest in the state, however, is also a little misleading. Norristown, which is the Montgomery County Seat, has a very high infant mortality rate and breast cancer rates in Southeastern Pennsylvania are also abnormally high. MMM has established herself as a leader in Congress for women and children's health care issues. Her first successful legislative initiative was to get an extra \$35 million for breast and cervical cancer screening and prevention programs. Even before she was sworn-in to office, MMM organized the freshman class of congresswomen, democrats and republicans alike, to outline four legislative priorities for the 103rd Congress, the top priority being a national family and medical leave policy.

With this political background in mind, it is not hard to see that MMM's vote for the budget package has become a central issue of this race. While she knows that her voting in favor of the package was construed by some to be tantamount to political suicide, she believes that it was truly the right thing to do; the only way to break the legislative gridlock that has historically held Congress and the President hostage. If the budget had not passed, Congress and the President would not have been able to move on to important issues like the crime bill, health care, NAFTA and the like.

One very tangible result of MMM's vote was the Entitlement Conference which was hosted by President Clinton on December 13, 1993. What was remarkable about this conference, was that while there are wide political disagreements on how to proceed with the issue of entitlements, no one can doubt the importance that this conference has

had to begin the discussion on entitlements. MMM has also established herself as a freshman leader on deficit reduction and fiscal responsibility.

THE RACE:

MMM's opponent in this race is Montgomery County Commissioner Jon D. Fox (he was her 1992 opponent as well). The message of this race is that it will be a referendum on two very different candidates. MMM, as you have seen from above, is a Congresswoman who has worked hard for increasing funding and attention to women's health care needs, getting assault weapons off the streets, and passing laws that help our families. Fox, who recently brought Bob Dole in to stump for him, is endorsed by the NRA and would not support the crime bill. He voted against the Family Medical Leave Law while in the state house and has flip-flopped on women's reproductive freedoms. He is also a career politician who is continually in search of a higher office.

The national Republicans have made this race their top target in 1994 (Dole stated that "If there is any seat in America we should take back it should be this one.") and will dump a lot of national Republican money in this race.

Please find enclosed a biography of MMM's legislative record and some newspaper clips that outline the components of this race. Please feel free to call me at (610) 664-5846 if you have any questions.



BIOGRAPHY OF MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY
Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District

Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky is the Congresswoman from Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District. Born on June 21, 1942 in Philadelphia, she is the first woman ever elected in her own right to the U.S. House of Representatives to represent Pennsylvania and the first Democrat elected to represent most of Montgomery County since World War I. She was elected to Congress on November 3, 1992.

A 1963 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a CBS News Foundation fellow at Columbia University from 1969-70, Marjorie began her career as a television journalist at WCAU-TV in Bala Cynwyd in 1967.

From 1971 until 1991, Marjorie was with NBC and its owned and operated stations in both New York City and Washington, D.C. In 1990, she became a contributing correspondent to the Today Show, Sunday Today, A Closer Look, CNBC, and Real Life with Jane Pauley. Marjorie resigned from NBC on February 26, 1992, the day before she declared her candidacy for U.S. Congress.

Marjorie's reporting has won five Emmys as well as numerous other awards, including one from the American Bar Association "in recognition of a distinguished contribution to public understanding of the American system of law and justice."

Following her award-winning series on the plight of Southeast Asian war orphans, Marjorie became the first unmarried U.S. citizen to adopt a foreign child. Lee Heh arrived from Korea in 1970 and was joined four years later by Holly from Vietnam. Marjorie chronicled these experiences in her 1976 best-seller They Came to Stay, the first of three books she has written.

Marjorie's most recent book, published in March 1994, is A Woman's Place, which chronicles the first eight months of "the freshman women who changed the face of Congress." The book allows the bipartisan group of twenty-four freshman women to speak candidly about their experiences fighting for the causes in which they believe, their experiences in the traditionally male-dominated Congress, and themselves as individuals. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton also includes her observations about women and power.

In 1975, Marjorie Margolies married Congressman Edward Mezvinsky (D-IA-1), who served on the House Judiciary Committee during the Watergate investigation. From 1981 through 1986, he was Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

Marjorie has been an active member in community affairs and charities in Montgomery County and the Philadelphia area. She is a member of the Penn Valley PTA, the University of Pennsylvania Women's Trustee Council, the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, Women's American ORT, and the American Council Nationalities Services International Social Services, among others.

Marjorie and her family have been active in fundraising for Montgomery County schools and various charities, including Multiple Sclerosis of Delaware Valley, the Red Cross, the Dystonia Medical Research Foundation, and the National Tay-Sachs Association.

Marjorie currently sits on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, with subcommittee assignments on Oversight & Investigations and Telecommunications & Finance; the Committee on Small Business, with a subcommittee assignment on SBA Legislation and the General Economy; and the Committee on Government Operations, with a subcommittee assignment on Commerce, Consumer, & Monetary Affairs.

Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky and her husband live in Narberth. Between them, their combined family of 11 children, and the refugee families they've been sponsoring since their marriage, their household has taken care of 25 children.

#

09/19/94 14:09

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OSEP-OD

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 3

To LIZ

From

P. Adekunle

Dept/Agency

Phone #

Fax # 456-2239

Fax #

NSN 7540-01-317-7388

5099-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

To Liz

From: Tom Hehir

Briefing on LD

Current Status of Children and Youth with LD

- The estimates of school aged children with LD vary widely (from as low as 3 percent of school aged children to 10 percent) due to definitional and contextual variables. The actual number of students identified as LD by states is 2,248,995 or approximately 5 percent of the school aged population and 50 percent of the school aged population with disabilities.
- LD definitional problems stem from a lack of professional agreement over how to define LD. The easiest way to simplify the concept is to think of LD as unexpected under-achievement; that is, students who should be able to be learning at a normal rate but who are experiencing a marked difficulty in doing so. Most students with LD (best estimates are 80 percent) have as their major problem learning to read, write, and spell. Contextual variables that influence the rate at which children are identified as LD include (1) the level of support the school system provides to children who experience difficulty, (2) desires on the part of the community not to label students as disabled, and (3) resource availability.
- Students with LD have received increased access to education and special education support since the federal special education act (PL 94-142, now referred to as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or IDEA) was passed twenty years ago. More than twice as many students with LD are being served by the act than were served prior to its passage. Former students are increasingly being successful in employment and post-secondary education. Employment rates of those who complete high school are approaching the level of non-disabled graduates.

Problems which Bring about the Need for the Summit

- Though we have made progress, we have significant problems we must address across government. Though employment rates are improving for youth who complete high school, youth with learning disabilities drop out at twice the rate of their non-disabled peers (30 percent drop out as compared to 15 percent). And, dropping out is associated with lower employment rates and higher rates of adjudication (The arrest rate for students with disabilities who dropped of school is 56 percent as compared to 16 percent of those who graduated). Further, although students with LD are increasingly accessing higher education their rate of

participation is significantly lower than their non-disabled peers. (14 percent disabled as compared to 53 percent of non-disabled).

- ° The combined effects of higher drop out rates and lower post secondary participation rates result in a relatively high per percentage of adults with LD in low-paying, low-benefit jobs.
- ° When we compare LD students who have done well with those who have done poorly several factors emerge that have a direct bearing on policy. For many students who have done poorly in school, their problems began in the primary grades when they first experienced difficulty in learning how to read. For too many of these children, school systems did not offer help until they were in the fourth or fifth grade. The research which will be presented at this conference will forcefully challenge this practice. Children should be given help in reading when they are experiencing their initial difficulties not two or three years later. We also know that students with learning disabilities at the high school level who do poorly often do not have the type of support within regular education classes they and their teachers need in order for them to be successful. LD students who are successful are more likely to have had support services and are more likely to have had a vocationally oriented (school-to-work) program.

What the Clinton Administration is Doing

- ° We recognize that in order for citizens with LD (or other disabilities) to be successful, fully-participating members of our communities, government must work together across agencies to assure the availability of coordinated services. We are doing much to promote this vision.
 - Improving educational opportunity is critically important. GOALS 2000 seeks an educational system which is based on high standards for all students, and the legislation explicitly includes students with disabilities as part for its vision. All means All to this administration!
 - Our Elementary and Secondary Education proposal seeks to provide increased opportunities for schools to restructure to serve a greater diversity of needs.
 - The Department of Labor has joined with the Department of Education in implementing our School-to-Work Opportunities Act which seeks to prepare students for high quality jobs of the 21st century. Again, this legislation is inclusive of all students with disabilities.

OPTIONAL FORM 98 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages = 3

To U2
Dept./Agency

From P. Adekstein
Phone #

Our reauthorization of the IDEA during the upcoming year will seek to assure that students with disabilities benefit from school reform as we seek to make a good law perform better for its beneficiaries.

-- The National Institutes of Health of the Department of Health and Human Resources in collaboration with Department of Education will continue to promote a comprehensive research agenda. The co-chairs of this event, Dr. Reid Lyon from NIH (career) and Dr. Tom Hehir (Hair) Director of the Office of Special Education (political) have developed a strong working relationship where previously none existed.

-- The Department of Justice, the Center for Mental Health Services of HHS, and the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services of the Department of Education are developing joint initiatives to improve the availability of mental health services to children and youth in our schools.

-- Health Security has been and continues to be a major concern of this administration. Studies of unemployment among disabled adults continue to show that fears of losing health coverage is a major contributor to disabled people not entering the work force.

Closing

We view this summit as an important opportunity for you to inform us on how we can do our work better for children, youth, and adults with disabilities.

Copyright 1994 The Dallas Morning News
THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

September 10, 1994, Saturday, HOME FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 14A

LENGTH: 987 words

HEADLINE: Clinton a factor in lawmaker's campaign;
Her vote for his economic plan is hot issue

BYLINE: Barbara Whitaker, Special Contributor to The Dallas Morning News

DATELINE: CREAMERY, Pa.

BODY:

CREAMERY, Pa. - On a sultry August day at a county 4-H fair, U.S. Rep. Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky and her opponent were milking goats for votes.

Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky finished second out of eight contestants. But she was an easy winner over her Republican challenger, Jon Fox, who didn't even make it to the second heat.

"I milked it for all it was worth," said Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky, as she dusted off from the final heat.

Election Day may not be as easy. Two years after the first-term congresswoman slipped into office on the Democratic presidential tide, Bill Clinton again is going to be a factor in her campaign.

This time, it's because of her crucial support of his 1993 economic plan, which raised taxes and cut federal spending to help close the deficit. It was Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky who cast the decisive vote as the plan squeaked through the House.

Democrats have crowed that the Clinton deficit-reduction formula worked even better than expected, disproving GOP doomsayers who predicted that the economy would wilt.

But with Mr. Clinton's popularity sagging in polls, many Republicans reason that there is political mileage in pounding anything - or anyone - associated with him.

GOP challenger Fox staged a rally last month to mark the anniversary of Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky's economic vote. Local politicians expect that the rematch, as in

1992, will be close.

"The vote on the Clinton budget is an issue in scores of races across the country," said Ben Sheffner of the Cook Political Report, a nonpartisan Washington political newsletter. "This example, however, is a lot more dramatic."

Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky won Pennsylvania's traditionally Republican 13th District by about 1,300 votes, running as a fiscal conservative and promising to hold the line on taxes. More than a year ago, she publicly vowed to vote against Mr. Clinton's economic plan.

Then her phone rang. It was the president asking for her support. Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky remembers him telling her that if the measure did not pass, he would be unable to accomplish anything for the rest of his term.

"You never think the president is going to call you and say, I will go down on this vote if it doesn't pass," she said.

"I said to him, I think I give up my seat on this one, but if you need me at 218 - I'll be there," Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky recalled at her 4-H campaign stop.

And she became the 218th vote, a bare majority in the 435-member House. "I thought it was the right thing," she said.

For her part, she told the president that she would be seeking further spending cuts and stressed the need for reforming spending on entitlements, such as Medicare, Social Security and welfare. She asked the president to come to her district for a conference on entitlements, which he did.

Residents of her district in the comfortable Philadelphia suburbs say they are not sure how much benefit they got from the conference. In addition, the forum's financing was questioned because some money came from corporations involved in health care, which have an interest in entitlement cuts.

"I don't think we got out of it what she thought we'd get out of President Clinton coming to our area," said Sarah Unruh, who is active in Republican politics in Montgomery County. "And she may not get as many votes with Mr. Clinton with the way things are going."

Local Republicans hope the cloud that has hung over the Clinton presidency will cast a shadow over upcoming races.

"I'd say it's very damaging, really," said state Rep. John Fichter, a Republican. "Start with Whitewater and just move on. He seems to be a ship without a rudder. You see more and more bumper stickers, Don't blame me I voted (Republican)."

Nicholas Berry, a political scientist at Ursinus College in nearby Collegeville, said Mr. Clinton could help Democratic candidates by better defining the issues.

"His image is of too much compromise, and I think the Republicans smell blood," said Mr. Berry, who is running as a Democrat for the state House.

GOP challenger Fox, who was also Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky's opponent two years ago, said he believes local political sentiment is headed back to its Republican roots.

"Bill Clinton, who swept the county by 12,000 votes, won't be at the top of the ticket. His popularity is nowhere near where it was," Mr. Fox said.

In addition, he said, he believes much of Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky's constituency is dissatisfied.

Older residents, like Mrs. Unruh, are not only unhappy with the tax plan, they don't like the idea of using Social Security as a means of cutting the deficit. Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky is co-sponsoring legislation that would raise the retirement age for Social Security recipients and limit their cost-of-living adjustments.

Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky points to the legislation as keeping her pledge to curb entitlements. It would, she said, ensure Social Security's long-term solvency.

One Margolies-Mezvinsky voter from 1992 pronounced herself undecided this year. "What do you think?" said Jane Pfifer, a mother of two. "I like her style, she's been aggressive on women's issues, but then there's that vote."

Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky said she believes she did the right thing last August.

"I'm for deficit reduction and holding the line on taxes. What do you do when you have the two in conflict?" she said, noting that a poll following the vote found the district was split 50-50 over what she should have done.

"I'm learning a mother's lesson. I think we're raised that way.

To please everybody. But we can't please everybody," said Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky, a mother of 11 and former television reporter.

"When I'm pleasing everybody I'm not doing my job."

If voters don't support her choice, she said, "what's the worst thing that can happen? I get my life back."

Barbara Whitaker is a free-lance writer based in Philadelphia.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: September 11, 1994

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July 14, 1994, Thursday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Life & Style; Part E; Page 1; Column 1; View Desk

LENGTH: 1697 words

HEADLINE: HANGING WITH THE BIG BOYS;
POLITICS: FRESHMAN REPRESENTATIVE MAJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY
PLAYS ROUGH WHEN SHE HAS TO IN A TOUGH DISTRICT.

BYLINE: By BARBARA SLAVIN, SPECIAL TO THE TIMES

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Rep. Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky arrived at her office for an interview carrying a carton of eggs.

Apologizing for being late, she explained that she had stopped by a congressional "omelet do" in hopes of getting a fast lunch, but the cooking had just ended. "So they gave me a dozen eggs instead."

As the freshman Democrat who cast the vote that saved the first Clinton budget, Margolies-Mezvinsky is not about to refuse a contribution.

Elected in 1992 by a scant 1,300 votes in a wealthy suburban Philadelphia district that is 2-to-1 registered Republican, she is running hard to persuade constituents that, despite breaking her promise not to increase taxes when she voted for that budget, she deserves a second term.

"I will always, always have a very, very tough district," she said during the interview, conducted literally on the run as she sprinted between her office and the House floor. "There are certain people who will never vote for me, and the budget vote gave them a real platform."

Media-savvy from a prior career as a television reporter, Margolies-Mezvinsky has crafted a platform of her own.

Aided by a former Washington Post researcher, Barbara Feinman, she has written a book about her experiences and those of 23 other women first sent to the House of Representatives in 1992, the so-called Year of the Woman.

The book, "A Woman's Place: The Freshmen Women Who Changed the Face of Congress" (Crown, 1994) is full of anecdotes about chauvinist slings and arrows in an institution that, despite a rise in female representation from 29 to 48, is still 90% male.

For example, while congressmen invariably refer to each other as "my distinguished colleague" from such and such a state, they often call women members by their first names, she wrote.

When Rep. James Inhofe (R-Okla.) publicly called Margolies-Mezvinsky "that three M girl," she was irked not so much by the shorthand for her tongue-twisting moniker — her own campaign T-shirts say "MMM" — as by the noun.

"Referring to me at age 51 as a 'girl' is inaccurate, demeaning and pathetically behind the times," she wrote.

The slight pales next to one experienced by another freshman.

During a debate over the Hyde amendment restricting the use of federal funds for abortions, veteran Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.) told Rep. Corinne Brown (D-Fla.) to "shut up" when she objected to his request to speak.

The Hyde amendment easily passed.

"Getting here is only half the magic act; the task at hand is to carve out our own place," Margolies-Mezvinsky wrote.

For the time being, her task is to remain in place.

Recalling her climactic Aug. 5 action, she wrote: "I knew at the time that changing my vote at the 11th hour may have been tantamount to political suicide. . . . (But) the vote would resolve itself into one simple question: Was my political future more important than the agenda that the President had laid out for America?"

*

Political opponents, not surprisingly, view her choice in less heroic terms.

"If you want someone who's gonna lie to you, reelect Marjorie," said Frank Bartle, GOP chairman of Pennsylvania's Montgomery County, most of which is within Margolies-Mezvinsky's 13th Congressional District along the famed Philadelphia Main Line.

The district, which before her election had not sent a Democrat to Congress since 1916, is one of only three in the nation where more people had their taxes raised by the Clinton budget than had them cut.

"She went from having no record to having the worst record you could possibly have in this district," Bartle said.

Ironically, Margolies-Mezvinsky's extreme political vulnerability may actually prove to be her salvation.

Feeling both grateful and guilty about putting a freshman Democrat from a historically Republican district in such a predicament, her supporters have been pulling out their checkbooks.

According to the Federal Election Commission, Margolies-Mezvinsky led the 110 House freshmen in contributions last year, both from individuals and political action committees, and ranked seventh in fund raising for all House members, just behind Speaker Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.)

In addition to \$520,000 raised in 1993, she has attracted \$154,000 in the first quarter of this year, said her campaign manager, Amy Walter. Half of that money also came from PACs, Walter said.

In the interview, Margolies-Mezvinsky defended accepting PAC money despite running as a "reform candidate."

"I was one of 11 Democrats who voted to eliminate PACs, but I have a very difficult district. I have to be very aggressive with fund-raising and will be within the rules," she said.

Walter said contributions came from labor unions, insurance companies, pharmaceutical firms and feminist organizations.

The latter are among her staunchest supporters, not surprising given her backing of abortion rights and greater funding for women's health.

"We just wrote her a \$2,500 check," said Peg Yorkin, the Los Angeles activist who chairs the Feminist Majority and who was encountered in a House anteroom as the congresswoman ran in to vote. "I think hers is a very key race."

*

Since her fateful budget ballot, Margolies-Mezvinsky has joked that "God protects people who vote at 218," the tiebreaking number in the 435-member House.

On this particular day in May, the fates certainly seem to be conspiring in her favor: A divisive Republican Party primary in her district has just been won by the man she defeated in 1992 — Montgomery County Commissioner Jon D. Fox.

Although Margolies-Mezvinsky insisted that she was "not taking anything for granted," political observers said she would have had a far tougher time against Ellen Harley, a moderate, pro-choice Republican, who came in second in the primary.

A perennial candidate for office, Fox is "not particularly dynamic," a Pennsylvania state official said.

That is one comment that would be hard to make about Margolies-Mezvinsky. Indeed, she seems constitutionally unable to do fewer than three things at once.

As a youngster growing up in Philadelphia, she was a star athlete, head cheerleader and honor student who "never sat at her desk to do her homework," her mother, Mildred Margolies, said.

In 1970, at age 28, she was so moved by a story she covered about Korean orphans that she became the first single woman in America to adopt a foreign child. Four years later, she adopted another girl, from Vietnam.

In 1975, she married former Iowa Rep. Edward Mezvinsky, who had four children from a previous marriage. The Mezvinskys had two sons together and are legal guardians for three Vietnamese boys, for a grand total of 11 kids — five of whom still live at home.

Margolies-Mezvinsky, who commutes back to Philadelphia on weekends, acknowledged that the pace of life for herself and many other members of Congress is crazy.

She recounted that after the usual 18-hour day, she literally ran into a plate-glass door when she went back to a reception to retrieve her purse.

Margolies-Mezvinsky downplayed the incident, but Nancy Chasen, her best friend of 20 years and host while in Washington, remembered it graphically.

"I was standing there and watched her walk into that door. I've never seen so much blood in my life. There were buckets of it. But Margie in typical fashion said, 'I'll drive to the hospital.'

"This is a quality she gets from her (late) dad of always saying, 'It's no problem. I'm bleeding to death but don't let me bother you.'

"She has really remarkable energy," Chasen continued. "The key to her personality is that she doesn't get dragged down by irrelevant activities like whether the shirts are folded in the drawer. She often says, 'If it doesn't matter in 100 years, it doesn't matter.' If you apply that rule, you have a lot left to apply to other things."

Chasen said her friend had "really matured" in her job this year after climbing the typical freshman's "steep learning curve."

Apart from her headline-grabbing budget vote, a Hill staffer said Margolies-Mezvinsky had not been "tremendously active on the floor" of the House. "She doesn't speak a lot. She tends not to be the first one out to vote."

"She's more show pony than workhorse," a former congressional staffer said. "But then I can't say there are 434 great congressmen and then there's Marjorie. She's probably in the top 50%."

*

Another staffer attributed some criticism to envy at Margolies-Mezvinsky's ability to attract publicity.

"She has been a TV persona and knows how to phrase things quickly and in a way people can understand," said Steven Goldstein, a lawyer on the House subcommittee on criminal justice.

Margolies-Mezvinsky worked hard on the recently passed bill banning intimidation of women seeking access to abortion clinics and "gave some of the most impassioned speeches," Goldstein said.

"I'm wild about her. A lot of people around Capitol Hill are pulling for her to win and would be heartbroken if she loses."

That group appeared to include a woman attendant at the House ladies' lounge, who said as the congresswoman walked in: "I'm so happy about your primary."

Standing still for a moment in the lounge, Margolies-Mezvinsky wryly pointed to a plaque on the wall noting that the room -- chosen for the women by the

House male leadership -- was the one in which former President John Quincy Adams died.

"He died on this couch," she said as she sat briefly on the peach satin settee to be photographed. "At least it's been re-covered."

Besides so-called women's issues, Margolies-Mezvinsky said she was working to help produce a rational compromise on health care and has introduced bills to link cost-of-living increases for Social Security to one's means and to raise the retirement age to 70 by the year 2012.

And if the voters decide to end her congressional career just as she's getting the hang of it?

"I have another life," she said. "I've never had problems figuring out what I was going to do. Win or lose, I've won. It's been an extraordinary experience."

As for the eggs, she took them home on the train to Philadelphia.

Like the unflappable Margolies-Mezvinsky, "they arrived uncrushed," she said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: July 15, 1994

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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HRC [Hillary Rodham Clinton] M-M-M [Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky] Fundraiser
9/20/94 [1]

2012-1004-S

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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Ken Smuckler

215-667-3666

P6/b(6)

MMM - Health Care Reform

will back cost need in the coming - provide then pri. sector

- Supporter of h. care - at same time always concerned abt the needs of his constituents
- On priorities:

Marcy - child / h.s. / prevention / addressing needs of community

Thaine - crime bill - For against am. w, Brody bill has taken NRA \$

- Norristown - midnight bball - he's a county comm. in Penn crime activity - less calls on radio slower night.

BREAST CANCER

- women's issues - v. gd - to women leadership - budget reform

- facing up to the problems - entitlement program

Ex says - this event abt has women as chairmen etc.

Spin - male-bashing - exclusionary

"views would as a big coop in b/w men & women"

women's issues are family issues - their girlfriends et. al.

Jas

L- 1847

62987

M-M-M Fundraiser - Notes

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONTGOMERY COUNTY PRIMARY CARE INITIATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT CEREMONY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA
SEPTEMBER 20, 1994**

TALKING POINTS

- Acknowledgements: Congresswoman Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, Mr. Plato Marinakos (Pres. and CEO of Mercy Health Corporation).

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND PRIMARY CARE

- The Mercy/Montgomery County Women and Children's Health Services Program being announced today represents many of the President's goals on advancing women's health. Our shared vision and action is a sign of the progress we can make towards providing women and their families with better health care.
- Because women are the primary careproviders in our society, their physical, emotional and financial well-being not only affect the individual woman, but also those around her. That's why these clinics are so important to all of the citizens of Montgomery County.
- It makes no sense to pay for expensive treatments once a woman is acutely ill when we have the technology to diagnose an illness at an early, curable stage -- or when we have information available to provide the education necessary to prevent many illnesses. The services that will be provided at these three new clinics -- mammograms, immunizations, alcohol abuse prevention, stress reduction, to name just a few -- will save money, save time, save worrying and save lives.
- Women make up more than half the population of our nation. That's why establishing clinics such as those envisioned by Mercy Health Corporation and Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky are so critical. If we can address the special health needs of women in a primary and preventive care setting, we can lower costs and build stronger and happier families.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

- Ensuring that such services are available is just one part of what must be a broader national health care agenda. The right thing to do morally, economically, and socially is to ensure that everyone has access to affordable high quality care. That is why the President has fought so hard for health care reform. We must get to a point in this country where every citizen is guaranteed health coverage -- including comprehensive benefits that can never be taken

away.

- The President still believes that every American deserves health care coverage. And, according to all recent polls, so do the American people. Whatever path we follow to get there, we need to create a philosophy of preventive and primary care and a philosophy that asks all of us to take more responsibility for our own health and for our collective health as a nation.
- For his part, the President is pursuing an active agenda for advancing women's health with the energetic support of health care leaders like Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky. Last year, his administration became the first to establish a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health who will provide leadership by placing greater emphasis on women's health issues across the agencies of the U.S. Public Health Services. This position is designed to redress the inequities in the health care system and in the conduct of research that has put the health of American women at risk, and to advance the health of women through research, education, prevention, and services.
- This administration has taken the leadership in setting the agenda and providing the momentum on advancing women's health. But as with most challenges facing our nation, the federal government cannot solve all of our problems alone. The kind of local leadership we see here in Montgomery County is what every community needs.

MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

- If there is one member of Congress who appreciates the importance of health, families, and particularly children, it is Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky. If you question her concern, just consider the eleven kids she has raised.
- Or look at her record. Her first successful legislative initiative was to increase funding for national breast and cervical cancer detection programs by \$35 million. She also co-sponsored the Family Medical Leave Bill which passed Congress in February 1993 and was signed into law by the President. Although a freshmen member of Congress, Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky has been a strong voice for families and women and an effective representative for this district.

CONCLUSION

- The kind of proactive, responsible efforts of Mercy Health Corporation and Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky should serve as a model for the rest of the nation. I congratulate all of you for being a part of an effort that will improve

the lives of women and children in this community and
thereby contribute to a better future for your entire
community.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
~~REMARKS AT THE MERCY HEALTH CORPORATION~~
MONTGOMERY COUNTY PRIMARY CARE INITIATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT CEREMONY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA
SEPTEMBER 20, 1994

TALKING POINTS

- Acknowledgements: Congresswoman Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, Mr. Plato Marinakos (Pres. and CEO of Mercy Health Corporation).

HEALTH CARE WOMEN'S HEALTH AND PRIMARY CARE

- The Mercy/Montgomery County Women and Children's Health Services Program being announced today represents many of the President's goals on advancing women's health. Our shared vision and action is a sign of the progress we can make towards providing women and their families with better health care.
- Because women are the primary careproviders in ~~most~~ our society ~~families~~, their physical, emotional and financial well-being not only affects the individual woman, but also those around her. That's why these clinics are so important to all of the citizens of Montgomery County.
- It makes no sense to pay for expensive treatments once a woman is acutely ill when we have the technology to diagnose an illness at an early, curable stage ~~and the facts to info available to~~ provide the education necessary to prevent many illnesses. The ~~kind~~ of services that will be provided at these three new clinics -- mammograms, immunizations, alcohol abuse prevention, stress reduction, to name just a few -- will save money, save time, and save lives.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

Ensuring that such services are available is just one part of ~~the~~ broader health care agenda. ~~We must also give all citizens access to those services.~~ The right thing to do morally, economically, and socially is to ensure that everyone has access to affordable high quality care. That is why the President has fought so hard for health care reform. We must get to a point in this country where every citizen is guaranteed health coverage -- including comprehensive benefits that can never be taken away.

- Women make up more than half the population of our nation. That's why establishing clinics such as those envisioned by Mercy Health Corporation and Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky are so critical. If we can address the special health needs of women in a primary and preventive care setting, we can lower costs and build stronger and happier families.

Whatever path we follow
to get there,

- The President still believes that every American deserves health care coverage. And, according to all recent polls, so do the American people. ~~However~~ we get there, we need to create a philosophy of preventive and primary care and a philosophy that asks all of us to take more responsibility for our own health and for our collective health as a nation.
- ~~his Administration became the first to establish~~
For his part, the President is pursuing an active agenda for advancing women's health with the energetic support of health care leaders like Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky. Last year, ~~he created a senior level position within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health will provide~~ leadership by placing greater emphasis on women's health issues across the agencies of the U.S. Public Health Services. This position is designed to redress the inequities in the health care system and in the conduct of research that has put the health of American women at risk, and to advance the health of women through research, education, prevention, and services.
- Most people don't realize that the first clinical trials on breast cancer were performed on men. Well, last week's announcement that a gene for an inherited form of breast cancer has been located in women marks a significant advance for women and a clear indication that the scientific and medical communities are beginning to address the specific health issues of women. However, much more needs to be done.
- This administration has taken the leadership in setting the agenda and providing the momentum on advancing women's health. But as with most challenges facing our nation, the federal government cannot solve all of our problems alone. The kind of local leadership we see ~~in Mersey Health here in Mont. Co. Corporation in identifying and meeting the needs of Montgomery County~~ is what every community needs. ~~Now women and children in this county will have access to a wide variety of health services previously unavailable to them.~~

MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

- ~~If there is one member of Congress who appreciates the importance of this issue, it is Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky. If you question her concern for families and children, just consider the eleven kids she has raised.~~
health, families, and particularly children
- Or look at her record ~~on families and women~~. Her first successful legislative initiative was to increase funding for national breast and cervical cancer detection programs by \$35 million. She also co-sponsored the Family Medical Leave Bill which passed Congress in February 1993 and was signed into law by the President. Although a freshmen member of Congress, Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky has been a

strong voice for families and women and an effective representative for this district.

CONCLUSION

- The kind of proactive, responsible efforts of Mercy Health Corporation and Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky should serve as a model for the rest of the nation. I congratulate all of you for being a part of an effort that will improve the lives of women and children in this community and thereby contribute to a better future for your entire community.

The president still believes that every American deserves health care coverage. And, according to all recent polls, so do the American people.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
REMARKS AT THE MERCY HEALTH CORPORATION
MONTGOMERY COUNTY PRIMARY CARE INITIATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT CEREMONY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA
SEPTEMBER 20, 1994

DRAFT - TALKING POINTS

Introduction (Acknowledgments) ^{1st}

- It gives me great pleasure to join Mr. Marinakos (Pres. and CEO of Mercy Health Corp.), Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky, and the friends of Mercy Health Corporation for this important and special occasion.
- The Mercy/Montgomery County Women and Children's Health Services Program being announced today represents many of the same goals of this administration's strategic plan on advancing women's health. Our shared vision and action is a sign of the progress being made towards providing women and their families with better health care.

Women's Health

- Because women are the primary careproviders in most families, their physical, and mental well-being not only affects the individual woman, but also her entire family. This has been true for generations. However, only recently have the medical, scientific, and political communities of this country begun to acknowledge this enduring reality. ^{emotional + financial}
^{That's why these clinics are so important to all pregnant citizens in this district}
^{More around here}
^{Many people don't realize that}
^{When speaking about women's health issues, I often like to tell the audience how the first clinical trials on breast cancer had been performed on men. Well, last week's announcement that a gene for an inherited form of breast cancer has been located marks a significant advance for women and a clear indication that the scientific and medical communities are beginning to address the specific health issues of women. However, much more needs to be done.}
^{Besides the medical problems which primarily afflict females, women are also susceptible to diseases commonly associated with males. Coronary disease, for example, is the number one killer of women in America. And as tobacco companies increasingly target women in their advertisements, greater numbers of women are likely to develop lung cancer and emphysema. Although there has been heightened awareness of the need to advance research on breast cancer, prenatal care, and other female medical concerns, women must also be considered in the research of all other medical conditions.}

Health care reform/Preventive Care

The Clinton Administration's Record on Women's Health

- For his part, the President has demonstrated his commitment to advancing the health of our nation's women by creating a senior level position within the U.S. Department of Health ^{He has}

With the energetic support of health care leaders like Mary-
The Pres is pursuing an active agenda for women's health.
improve the

and Human Services last year.

- The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health will ~~carry out the goals of the administration by providing~~ leadership and placing greater emphasis on women's health issues across the agencies of the U.S. Public Health Services. This position is designed to redress the inequities in the health care system and in the conduct of research that has put the health of American women at risk, and to advance the health of women through research, education, prevention, and services.

- My*
- The Program *But the fed. can help, but as with most challenges facing our nation, it can solve all our problems alone.*
- This administration has taken the leadership in setting the agenda and providing the momentum on advancing women's health. But our efforts are useless when individuals and communities do not accept their responsibility for providing the specific and necessary services.
 - ~~It brings great satisfaction to the President and I that the Mercy/Montgomery County Women and Children's Health Services Program has taken on that responsibility.~~ By providing gynecological services, prenatal and postnatal care, mammographies, immunizations, pediatric care, mental health care, drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs, and ~~wellness programs, to name just some of the services.~~ *(elaborate - local leadership of Mercy is seeing a need + trying to meet it.)* ~~the women and children of Montgomery County will have access to a wide variety of needed services previously unavailable to them.~~
 - In keeping with their long-standing tradition of working in this vital health care area, ~~I applaud Mercy Health Corporation for raising the standard on which all other clinics will be judged.~~

Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky

- ~~It seems to me that whenever pioneering events are occurring in Montgomery County, the same names keep coming up.~~ *(1) If there is one member of Congress who appreciates the input of his wife, it is her.*
- ~~Last December, the President hosted an Entitlements Conference at Bryn Mawr. Not surprisingly, Mercy Health Corporation was a major sponsor and Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky, a major organizer. A freshman member of Congress, Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky has shown herself to be incredibly courageous and committed to the public welfare.~~ *(2) If you question her concern for families + children, look at the # of kids she has raised.*
- ~~Exhibiting tremendous legislative initiative,~~ *Also* she has co-sponsored the Family Medical Leave Act, the Freedom of Choice Act, the Brady Bill, and the Civil Rights Act. *(3) \$35 in first leg initiative - clinics will be doing PAPER mow.* In addition, she has fought for increased funding for national breast and cervical cancer detection programs, advocated improved children's programming, ~~supported the Crime Bill,~~ *championed women-owned small businesses,* and called for a moratorium on the construction of solid waste incinerators.

(Gina Fortale)

Brady Bill

- While working hard towards a government that meets the demands of the people, Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky has also made reducing the deficit a top priority. The Bryn Mawr conference with the President was historic because it brought about serious attention to entitlement spending and strategies for real deficit reduction. A strong voice for women and children in Congress, she has not neglected the ~~other~~ very pertinent issues of our time.

Other

Conclusion

- The kind of proactive, responsible ^{efforts} behavior of Mercy Health Corporation and Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky should serve as a model for the rest of the nation. I congratulate all of you for being a part of an effort that will improve the lives of women and children in this community and thereby contribute to a better future for your entire community.

7 kids
 Zip code - poor kids
 Wky toward solving
 prevention for Se.

The right thing to do morally, economically, & socially is to ensure that all citizens have access to affordable high quality care.

That is why the Pres. has fought so hard for health care reform. We must get to a point in this country where every citizen is guaranteed health ~~insurance~~ coverage ~~that~~ including & comprehensive benefits that can never be taken away.

Women make up more than half the population of our nation. ~~If we don't try to keep women healthy~~ That's why establish clinics such as those envisioned by Mary Hearn Corp'n & Congresswoman Margolies are so ~~important~~ ^{can address the special} critical. If we ~~keep women healthy~~ ^{can} we save money, we build stronger ^{happier} families.
 needs of women in a primary and preventive care setting.

It makes no sense to ~~test~~ pay for expensive treatments once a woman is ~~seriously~~ ^{acutely} ill when we can have the technology to diagnose an illness at an early, curable stage.
 → Cx - Paps, Mammograms - the kinds of services that all women should have access to no matter where they live.

The Pres. I still believe every American...

However we get there, we need to create a philosophy of prev. & pri. care and a philosophy that asks all of us to take ~~best~~ more responsibility for our own health & for our collective health as a nation.

→
1st H
of Q+A
1st 2
Sentences

Gabrielle

She (Amy) is happy
to talk through
issues for speech.

TO: Rita Lewis/Karen Anderson

FR: Amy Walter

DT: 9/15/94

RE: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton Visit on Tuesday, September 20

610/664-5846

BACKGROUND OF MMM/TALKING POINTS:

Obviously, MMM's vote in favor of President Clinton's budget plan has become a defining issue of her tenure and of this race. However, she has never run away or hide from this vote. While she knows that her voting in favor of the package was construed by some to be tantamount to political suicide, she believes that it was truly the right thing to do; the right thing to break the legislative gridlock that has historically held Congress and the President hostage. If the budget had not passed, Congress and the President would not have been able to move on to important issues like the crime bill, health care, NAFTA and the like.

One very tangible result of MMM's vote was the Entitlement Conference which was hosted by President Clinton on December 13 of 1993 at Bryn Mawr College. What was remarkable about the conference was that a freshman member of Congress was able to focus the nation's eyes onto the issue of entitlement spending. While there are wide disagreements on how to proceed with this issue, no one can doubt the importance that this conference has had to begin the discussion on entitlement spending.

MMM ISSUES:

MMM has shown herself to be a leader in Congress even before she was sworn-in. In January of 1993, MMM organized the freshman class of Congresswoman, Democrats and Republicans alike, to outline four legislative priorities: a national family medical leave policy; codification of Roe V. Wade; full-funding of Head Start; and the extension of our nation's sexual harassment laws to cover Congress itself. Since January, MMM has worked hard to make these priorities a reality:

(1) Women's Health Care: Marjorie's first successful legislative initiative was to increase funding for national breast and cervical cancer detection programs by \$35 million.

Locally, Sacred Heart Hospital in Norristown abruptly announced it was bankrupt and closed its doors, putting 870 people out of work. MMM worked hard to help the displaced employees and the hospital and held a field hearing with Chairman Waxman to find solutions to ensure that this type of closure will not have to happen again.

(2) Family Medical Leave: MMM supported and co-sponsored this bill. Passed Congress in February 1993 and signed into law by President Clinton.

(3) **WOMEN AND SMALL BUSINESS:** MMM has established herself as a leader on the Small Business Committee for women in small-businesses. In October, MMM will hold a field hearing to examine the progress that has been made toward increasing the accessibility of credit to women-owned small businesses. She was also the author of an amendment to the Small Business and Minority Small Business Procurement Opportunities Act of 1994 to require federal agencies to establish a five percent procurement goal for contracting with women-owned small businesses.

(4) **Fighting for Reproductive Freedoms:** Co-sponsored Freedom of Choice Act, fought hard to try to defeat the Hyde Amendment, co-sponsor of recently enacted Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances.

(5) **Crime:** Helped to organize women members of Congress to support the assault weapons ban amendment. She co-sponsored the Brady Bill and supported the Crime Bill.

Most importantly, Marjorie, as only a freshman member of Congress, has already established herself as a strong voice and strong leader for women and families in Congress and a strong voice for fiscal responsibility as well.

POLITICAL BACKGROUND/LOCAL POLITICAL ISSUES

While the 13th CD has a decidedly Republican advantage (Republicans outnumber Democrats in registration 2-1), it has shown an independent streak over the past couple of years. In 1991 Harris Wofford handily defeated Dick Thornburgh with 51.9% of the vote, and President Clinton carried Montgomery County by 5 points. Marjorie's victory in 1992 was the first for Democrats in this district since World War I and marked the first time in history that a woman was elected in her own right to represent Pennsylvania in Congress.

MMM's opponent in this race is Montgomery County Commissioner Jon Fox (he was her 1992 opponent as well). This race will be a referendum on two very different candidates. MMM, as you have seen from above, is a candidate who has worked hard for increasing attention to women's health care needs, getting assault weapons off our streets, and passing laws that help our families. Fox, who recently brought Bob Dole in to campaign for him, is endorsed by the NRA and would not support the crime bill. He voted against Family Medical Leave Law while in the State House and has flip-flopped on women's reproductive freedoms. He is also a career politician who is continually in search of higher office. By the time that this race is over, he will have spent one out of every two days as a County Commissioner, running for another office.

* I hope that this information is helpful. If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (610) 664-5846. Thank you so much.



BIOGRAPHY OF MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District

Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky is the Congresswoman from Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District. Born on June 21, 1942 in Philadelphia, she is the first woman ever elected in her own right to the U.S. House of Representatives to represent Pennsylvania and the first Democrat elected to represent most of Montgomery County since World War I. She was elected to Congress on November 3, 1992.

A 1963 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a CBS News Foundation fellow at Columbia University from 1969-70, Marjorie began her career as a television journalist at WCAU-TV in Bala Cynwyd in 1967.

From 1971 until 1991, Marjorie was with NBC and its owned and operated stations in both New York City and Washington, D.C. In 1990, she became a contributing correspondent to the Today Show, Sunday Today, A Closer Look, CNBC, and Real Life with Jane Pauley. Marjorie resigned from NBC on February 26, 1992, the day before she declared her candidacy for U.S. Congress.

Marjorie's reporting has won five Emmys as well as numerous other awards, including one from the American Bar Association "in recognition of a distinguished contribution to public understanding of the American system of law and justice."

Following her award-winning series on the plight of Southeast Asian war orphans, Marjorie became the first unmarried U.S. citizen to adopt a foreign child. Lee Heh arrived from Korea in 1970 and was joined four years later by Holly from Vietnam. Marjorie chronicled these experiences in her 1976 best-seller They Came to Stay, the first of three books she has written.

Marjorie's most recent book, published in March 1994, is A Woman's Place, which chronicles the first eight months of "the freshman women who changed the face of Congress." The book allows the bipartisan group of twenty-four freshman women to speak candidly about their experiences fighting for the causes in which they believe, their experiences in the traditionally male-dominated Congress, and themselves as individuals. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton also includes her observations about women and power.

In 1975, Marjorie Margolies married Congressman Edward Mezvinsky (D-IA-1), who served on the House Judiciary Committee during the Watergate investigation. From 1981 through 1986, he was Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

Marjorie has been an active member in community affairs and charities in Montgomery County and the Philadelphia area. She is a member of the Penn Valley PTA, the University of Pennsylvania Women's Trustee Council, the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, Women's American ORT, and the American Council Nationalities Services International Social Services, among others.

Marjorie and her family have been active in fundraising for Montgomery County schools and various charities, including Multiple Sclerosis of Delaware Valley, the Red Cross, the Dystonia Medical Research Foundation, and the National Tay-Sachs Association.

Marjorie currently sits on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, with subcommittee assignments on Oversight & Investigations and Telecommunications & Finance; the Committee on Small Business, with a subcommittee assignment on SBA Legislation and the General Economy; and the Committee on Government Operations, with a subcommittee assignment on Commerce, Consumer, & Monetary Affairs.

Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky and her husband live in Narberth. Between them, their combined family of 11 children, and the refugee families they've been sponsoring since their marriage, their household has taken care of 25 children.

#



94

Congresswoman Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky

Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky is the Congresswoman from Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District. Born on June 21, 1942, she is the first woman ever elected in her own right to the U.S. House of Representatives to represent Pennsylvania, and is the first Democrat elected to represent most of Montgomery County since World War I.

Upon arriving in Washington, she brought the bipartisan class of freshmen women together to outline four legislative priorities; a national family and medical leave policy (which was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Clinton on February 5, 1993); codification of Roe v. Wade; full-funding of Head Start; and the extension of our nation's sexual harassment laws to cover Congress itself.

Marjorie's first priority is to help the families of Montgomery County. In order to ensure that all the residents of the 13th Congressional District are well-served by their Representative, Marjorie, in early 1993, opened an office in Skippack. For the first time ever, the western areas of Montgomery County are being serviced by a full-time congressional office.

Marjorie also worked to help Montgomery County citizens from paying too much in car insurance rates and property taxes. For 25 years many zip codes in Montgomery County have been classified as Philadelphia, forcing Montgomery County residents to pay more in taxes. Congresswoman Margolies-Mezvinsky worked closely with the Postmaster General and local officials to get those zip codes changed and to lower rates for many Eastern Montgomery County residents.

Congresswoman, Margolies-Mezvinsky has made deficit reduction a top priority. On December 13, 1993, she hosted an historic conference with President Clinton at Bryn Mawr College to discuss strategies for real deficit reduction. Marjorie was also a member of the bipartisan task force which crafted the Penny-Kasich Amendment to cut more than \$90 billion from the federal deficit. Although this amendment failed to pass the House last fall by just four votes, Marjorie is committed to revisiting legislation to reduce the deficit and has voted for over \$290 billion in spending cuts.

To ensure that a solvent social security system is in place for seniors and future generations, Marjorie recently introduced the "Social Security Solvency Acts of 1994." This legislation, composed of four separate bills, will make modest monetary adjustments to the Social Security System to ensure its solvency for years to come without raising taxes or cutting benefits.

- MORE -

Marjorie has been an advocate of deregulation to stimulate economic growth. Believing more must be done to help small businesses, she is a co-sponsor of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1993, which would reduce paperwork required to comply with government regulations.

Marjorie believes our health care system needs to be reformed. She supports a health care plan that provides coverage for all Americans without penalizing small businesses or adding to the deficit. In addition, Marjorie has focused a great deal of attention on women's health needs. Marjorie's first successful legislative initiative was to increase funding for national breast and cervical cancer detection programs by \$35 million..

Tough on crime, Marjorie was a co-sponsor of the recently passed Brady Bill and supported a ban of 19 different types of semi-automatic assault weapons. She also supported the Crime Bill before Congress which will add a hundred thousand new police officers to the streets.

As a co-sponsor of the Civil Rights Act of 1993, Marjorie advocates full civil rights for every American regardless of race, gender, religion, creed or sexual orientation. A strong supporter of women's reproductive freedom, Marjorie is a co-sponsor of the Freedom of Choice Act and fought to overturn the restrictive Hyde Amendment.

On education, Marjorie co-sponsored legislative proposals which focus on improving educational programming and, ultimately, our children's future. These bills include: the National Service Act, that helps students pay for their college education through community service and the Gender Equity Act in Education, which will ensure that girls and young women have the same educational opportunities afforded their male peers.

A strong advocate for protecting our environment, Marjorie is a co-sponsor of a national bottle bill and a moratorium on the construction of new solid waste incinerators. In addition, she led the fight to keep substandard oil from Venezuela out of American markets...oil that would pollute our environment and threaten our businesses. She led a coalition of oil companies and environmentalists to the doors of the Environmental Protection Agency and the White House and to date has successfully prevented this dirtier oil from entering our shores.

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SHOWDOWN IN THE 13TH...

Mezvinsky: More to record than one vote

LARRY WHEELER 5-6-94
New News Service The Reporter

WASHINGTON — Although her Republican opponents predictably disagree, Rep. Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky and her supporters emphasize there is more to her first term than the controversial vote she cast for President Clinton's five-year budget plan.

In almost 16 months on Capitol Hill, the Montgomery County Democrat points out that she has been a tireless advocate for women's issues, children's rights and legislation to reduce federal spending.

Her Washington and 13th Congressional District offices, she said, have helped thousands of constituents with problems ranging from Social Security checks to getting students appointed to one of the military service academies.

And there is more to come in the next few months, the 51-year-old Democrat promised.

"We've made some significant progress in some very tough areas," Margolies-Mezvinsky said. "We've done a tremendous amount — especially in the entitlements area — to redefine what it means and to get people talking about it."

Entitlements are the expensive federal social welfare programs that many say are the key to reducing the federal budget deficit.

"We've just got to bring this deficit down; we can't sock our kids with this," said Margolies-Mezvinsky, who has mothered 11 children — "adopted, step, sponsored and homemade."

Republican candidates who want her job are fond of telling voters Margolies-Mezvinsky is

Primary '94
MAY 10

little more than a died-in-the-wool liberal — a message tailor-made for a congressional district where Republicans enjoy a 2-to-1 registration advantage. But some of her votes seem to be anything but liberal.

Recently, for instance, the former TV broadcaster cast a series of votes in favor of expanding use of the death penalty. And she has racked up a consistent record of voting to reduce federal spending. She backed a measure that would have cut spending by some \$26 billion over the next five years.

Also worth noting is the fact that Margolies-Mezvinsky has

Last in a series of articles profiling candidates seeking the nomination for the 13th Congressional District seat, Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky is unopposed in the May 10 Democratic primary election.

been a high-profile member of the reform-minded House freshman class — the largest such group to be sworn in since just after World War II. As one of 24 female lawmakers elected in the "Year of the Woman," she received tremendous media attention as a symbol of change for an institution whose reputation had reached new depths in public opinion polls.

While there is no escaping the vote she cast in August that enabled President Clinton's budget package to pass, supporters say Margolies-Mezvinsky should be recognized for her bravery rather

than pilloried for taking such a position.

"That was a courageous act," said former Rep. Tony Coelho, former House majority whip who is now a New York investment banker and Clinton administration adviser. "Nobody is talking about the courage it took to do this."

"There were a lot of white males with safe districts who sat there and let her sacrifice herself," the long-time California Democrat said.

Margolies-Mezvinsky knew that voting for the Clinton plan would be unpopular back home, yet she did it. Many analysts have argued that had Clinton's budget proposal failed, the young administration likely would have foundered.

"I am willing to take all the blame for that vote if you will give me half the credit," said Margolies-Mezvinsky. "Look at what was happening when the vote was taken. We were losing 10,000 jobs a month. We're now adding 100,000 jobs a month and consumer confidence is up."

There was another, compelling reason to vote for the Clinton plan, Margolies-Mezvinsky said.

"For me, that vote had as much to do with movement in the right direction as it had with anything else. It had to do with ending gridlock and making sure we get on with it," she said.

With all the political — and at times personal — heat Margolies-Mezvinsky has taken for that vote, it is a wonder she wants to return to Capitol Hill next year at all.

"It was the right thing to do," she said. "I'm hearing that more and more from people in the district."



"We've made some significant progress in some very tough areas. We've done a tremendous amount — especially in the entitlements area — to redefine what it means and to get people talking about it."

— Marjorie
Margolies-Mezvinsky

Campaign '94 *INQUIRER 12 MAY 94 P.31*

Fox victory may help Margolies-Mezvinsky

Observers said he may be the best foe for her. She's beaten him before. Still, he's shed some baggage.

By Rich Heidorn Jr.
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

After breezing to victory in Montgomery County's Republican primary Tuesday, County Commissioner Jon D. Fox is once again within reach of his dream of serving in Congress.

But it's a little early to be calling the movers.

Republicans do outnumber Democrats, 2-1, in the district. And the Democratic incumbent, Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, who defeated Fox for the seat two years ago, has alienated many of her constituents by voting for President Clinton's 1992 budget plan after promising for weeks to oppose it.

And this time around, Fox won't

have to shake off the weight of a recession and an unpopular Republican president named George Bush.

But his performance at the polls Tuesday demonstrated that he still has considerable work ahead of him.

Fox "shouldn't be feeling real good this morning when two out of three Republicans voted against him," said one veteran Republican leader, who asked not to be identified.

Although he won comfortably in a five-candidate field, Fox captured only 36 percent of the vote.

Fox's nomination, independent observers and some Republicans said yesterday, was perhaps the best possible scenario for Margolies-Mezvinsky's (still perilous) re-election.

See FOX on B10

Pls file

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 19, 1993

REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY
AT THE IRIS CANTOR CENTER FOR BREAST IMAGING

University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you so much for this extraordinary honor and for the opportunity to be with you today. I have looked forward to this occasion greatly, and it is a special privilege to have had a chance to participate in this extraordinary event.

The morning, for me, started out at the Charles Drew University for Medicine and Science, which, Chancellor Young has explained to me, is something that UCLA is also very proud of having been involved with, and there I saw firsthand many of the people who will be, in the future, providing health care to Americans.

I was very encouraged by the dedication and commitment that they demonstrated, because they share the goal that all of us share together, and that is, improving health care for Americans, but particularly for improving health care for American women.

This is a goal that Iris Cantor has been moving toward, and for which we are all grateful that she has. To have an award with her name attached to it is very special for me, because I know her as a champion of the arts and a champion of education and a champion of health, particularly breast cancer research and treatment.

She reminds all of us of what one can do when one puts one's mind and resources and dedication to the task of trying to make a difference, and a difference has truly been made here at the Iris Cantor Center. Just six years ago, as we saw from the video, this was a dream that arose out of Iris' own personal tragedy, with the death of her sister. Today, we can look around us and go far beyond just the short video that we were able to see, and we can know that today the center is in the process of giving evaluations and mammography screenings to 700 women each month.

We can applaud the pioneering work of physicians like Dr. Susan Love, whom you saw on that video, and whom I had the

MORE

pleasure of meeting for the first time some months ago when I attended a gathering of breast cancer survivors and physicians and researchers to be brought up to date about what was happening in the area of breast cancer treatment and research, and learned for the first time of the work of Dr. Love.

We have heard from Dr. Bassett, and the accolades given to him are so well-deserved for the leadership that he has shown in an area that, very frankly, has been far too neglected until recently.

There are many others who serve with Dr. Love and Dr. Bassett, who have pioneered the use of core biopsies instead of surgical biopsies, and have done so much to move forward what we now know about breast cancer -- research into silicone implant leakage, the education of physicians through special one-year fellowships, and, particularly, the outreach programs we saw illustrated on the video for underserved women throughout Los Angeles.

Importantly to all of us, no matter whether we have come here -- as I have met some of you -- from New York or as far away as London and Australia, the standards that have been set for quality management of mammography here at this Center are really setting the curve.

Every woman in America and, indeed, in the world, owes this center a debt of gratitude because the mammography that she receives will be better because of what the Iris Cantor Center has been able to do. (Applause)

What I would like to do for a few minutes this afternoon is to put into context what this center has been doing, is doing, and will continue to do, and to talk about how it and the work it is doing on behalf of women will help to guide what we intend to achieve with respect to health care reform.

But let's start with some unpleasant reality. The health of American women should be better than it is. For too long, women have not had their health needs met with the same attention that the health needs of men have received. We have been on the medical and scientific sidelines. For too many years, when we watched our symptoms, our illnesses, our need for treatments increase, there has not been the corresponding response.

It is ironic that women historically have been relegated to the margins of the health care system. After all, we often are the primary care-givers for our children, for our aging parents, and yet we have not benefitted often from the kind of care and treatment we need most. Today, women are finally on the radar screen when it

MORE

comes to research and treatment. We are speaking up. We are being heard. But we have to understand how far we have yet to travel in order to achieve the kinds of advances that the Iris Cantor Center are working toward every day.

It is truly up to us to create a new and healthier culture in our country, a culture in which we promote good health from the outset instead of spending lots of time, money, and energy to treat diseases that could be prevented. Women have a special responsibility, as we are now finding our voices in health care, to be the advocates for that kind of emphasis on primary and preventive care.

Those of you in this room who support this center are examples of the kind of concern and dedication I am talking about and that I hope we will continue to see more of in the future. Your generosity has already saved lives. You have already opened up new opportunities for poor and neglected women, and you have brought your energy and your resources to focus on breast cancer so that no longer can this disease be ignored.

Your support is crucial, because we need to work as hard as we know how and as hard as the scientists and doctors here at UCLA can to find a cure for breast cancer and for other diseases that primarily endanger women.

For too long, the conventional wisdom has been that women's health problems are no different from men's. After all, women usually live longer than men, so they must be healthier; right? Well, wrong. Women do have longer years, in terms of a biological advantage over men when it comes to life expectancy, but they do not have a medical advantage when it comes to funding, research, and treatment of the illnesses that burden them most.

Just last week, one of the most comprehensive surveys ever completed on women's health was released. It showed that last year one-third of all women did not receive basic preventive services such as Pap smears, clinical breast exams, or complete physicals. Among women over 50, only 44 percent received a mammogram, and, often, the reason cited for the failure to seek such primary or preventive care was the expense or lack of insurance. What this study confirmed is that women become more vulnerable and more exposed to serious illness as they get older, largely because their access to preventive care is limited and, until recently, because all too often the treatments that they received had not changed dramatically over a number of years.

So, too often, those bonus years that we perhaps can look forward to as a result of our gender are not really benefits at

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all. They become lonely days and nights, clouded by needless infirmity and inadequate care. Sadly, even today, women grow older with few clues about the health problems they face. Breast cancer is but one example. We don't know what causes it. We don't know how to prevent it. We don't know how to cure it. The truth is, we still know far too little about this disease and other diseases that primarily afflict women.

For example, do environmental factors, such as toxins or pollutants, diet, drugs contribute to the rise in breast cancer rates? We don't know. And the reason we don't know is because, until just a few years ago, we were not looking very hard for answers.

A few years ago, however, a group of energetic women's scientists and grass roots advocates alerted us to the inequities that existed in research and funding to try to determine what caused and how to prevent and cure women's diseases. Groups such as the Society for the Advancement of Women's Health Research showed us the appalling degree to which women were routinely excluded from major clinical trials of most illnesses.

Even when women are victims of the same diseases as men, such as coronary heart disease, hypertension, or strokes, research has focused on men. A major study on the relationship between cholesterol and heart disease involved 15,000 men and no women. In one of the most significant trials in the 1980s, which studies the preventive effects of aspirin on heart disease, there was not one woman included among the 22,000 patients screened, even though heart disease is the leading cause of death among women, followed by cancer and strokes.

For too long, the explanation has been that men were providing a more stable group for clinical trials, but the fact is that women are different from men, and the effects on women of interventions have to be tested on women for us to know what works and what does not.

Well, the national research agenda is finally recognizing that women have unique health problems, unique systems, and unique responses to treatment, so we are finally beginning to get attention to diseases such as breast cancer. But what about, also, cervical and ovarian cancer, osteoporosis, immunological illnesses such as lupus and MS, certain forms of mental illness, eating disorders, endometriosis -- all diseases which either exclusively affect women or disproportionately affect women?

Even one of the most universal female experiences, menopause, is barely understood today. Are hormone therapies helpful

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or harmful in coping with menopause? Do they increase, decrease, or have no effect on the possibility of contracting another disease, such as cancer? Nobody really knows, and the result is that women are often bombarded with confusing and conflicting messages about their own health at critical stages of their lives.

Now, I don't think I need to say to this group why we should be caring about these issues or why we should be focusing on women's health, but for those who might not think this is as obvious as we do, we need to make the case that focusing more attention on women's health is good for everyone. It will greatly benefit the 51 percent of our population who happen to be women and who will live longer and, we hope, healthier in those years, but also because their well-being often affects the well-being of their family members and because, in sheer economic terms, continued ignorance about women's health will cost our nation far more than any investment we can make to try to prevent and control the diseases that affect them.

If we have technology, as we do, sophisticated enough to direct missiles to targets thousands of miles away, then we ought to work to have technology sophisticated enough to detect every fatal lump in a women's breast, because every three minutes -- every three minutes, a woman in this country will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and every 12 minutes, a woman will die from it.

Just last week, a young woman whom I met at that meeting with Dr. Love in Williamsburg, Virginia, who had battled courageously against breast cancer, died. One of the last things she did was to bring her husband and her young son to the White House, because she wanted her son to meet the President.

As we were standing there in the Oval Office, with my friend, Sherry, confined to a wheelchair, after having exhausted every possible treatment that she could, with her son clinging to her leg, with her husband pushing the wheelchair, the last thing she said as she left the Oval Office, was to turn to the President and me and to say, "Don't ever let anyone forget what this disease does to those who are left behind."

I told her then that I would not. And, just as Iris Cantor felt that commitment to her sister, I intend to fulfill my commitment to Sherry. (Applause.)

Because, even though we can applaud what the center here is doing and what hard-working physicians and nurses and others are doing all over this country every day, the toll in human terms can never be completely over-looked until the disease is conquered, because every person who is a statistic, whether we talk about the numbers and the millions, the 2.6 millions who currently have it, or

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whether we talk about, on a very individual basis, someone like my mother-in-law, who is a breast cancer survivor, behind every one of those statistics there stands not just a single woman, but family members and medical personnel who are battling to save her life.

I hear from these women and their families all the time, and I know, as many of you do, what they are struggling against. I am grateful that, finally, we have, I hope and trust, put behind us the days of insensitivity, the days of the kind of treatment that was implied in the video, where women are made to feel somehow less than whole if they contract this disease, where women are treated as second-class citizens if they do get the courage to seek help. I trust those days are moving behind us, so that we can focus with sensitivity and caring on the women who need our help.

This effort has to be put into the larger context of what we are attempting to achieve with health care reform. I have been privileged for the last six months to travel around our country, to speak to all kinds of Americans, from the deans of prestigious medical schools to nurses on the front lines to business people, to patients in hospitals, and to listen to their stories. But there is one in particular that I keep coming back to and that I often tell, because it summed up for me what we are up against.

Several months ago, I was in New Orleans. I was visiting a small business that did not provide any contribution toward the health care insurance of employees, most of whom had worked for this small business for many years, but most of whom did not make very much money. I was sitting in a semicircle, talking to men and women who were telling me about the travails they were facing because of the extraordinary financial obstacles they faced in achieving health care.

I think, all too often, those of us who have health insurance, those of us who schedule our annual checkups, who do what we're supposed to do, think of those without as somehow not quite being responsible. You know, if they were responsible, they would take care of themselves, and we wouldn't have all these health problems.

Well, for many people, it's often a question between food and health care or between rent and health care. For many others, they try as hard as they know how to be responsible patients themselves, responsible parents, and there are so many obstacles that they face.

This one woman, who had worked for this company for 15 years, said she always tried to take good care of herself. She tried to do what we all should be doing -- you know, not smoking, not

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drinking to excess, not using drugs, taking care of your diet. She tried to do all of that, and, every year, she also dug into her own pocket and went for an annual physical exam. She told me that she had gone to her doctor and, during a manual breast exam, he had found what he thought of as a suspicious lump, and he referred her to a surgeon. She went to the surgeon. The surgeon examined her and told her that if she had insurance, he would biopsy the lump in her breast, but since she did not have insurance, he would just watch it.

I cannot tell you what it was like, but I think many of you can feel what I felt when I heard that woman say that. What I felt was that here was someone who was being responsible, was taking care of herself, was seeking out care in a very reasonable way, and was being told that she would be treated differently than someone who came holding that insurance card or someone who came who would be paid for tax dollars.

She fell in between the crack that exists between the privately insured and the government insured, and in that crack are about 40 million of our fellow citizens, the vast majority of whom get up every day and go to work and who are mostly women and children. She was being penalized in our health care system.

Now, it is traumatic enough for a woman to be told that she has breast cancer and to cope, as Dr. Love, said, with losing a breast or maybe even both. But can you imagine how it is like for that woman to get up every day and wonder whether she is living with cancer and not knowing it?

So, until we learn more about breast cancer, and until we pursue the work that is being done here, to try to prevent or cure breast cancer, we will all be in the same position as women are today with not knowing. But until we change our health care system, we will all share the unfair emotional burden that is afflicted on any of our fellow citizens because of the inequities in this system.

Now, fortunately, times are finally beginning to change. Women like Iris and many of you in this room -- cancer survivors, scientists, physicians, nurses, health care advocates, Members of Congress -- have all helped awaken our country to the challenge that breast cancer poses, and we have some progress to report.

In 1985, the federal government spent \$50 million on breast cancer research. In the current Appropriations Bill, \$449 million is earmarked for programs at several agencies. That's an improvement, and we hope that it will lead to the kinds of breakthroughs that we're all praying for.

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Scientists are also exploring promising drug therapies, such as taxol and tamoxifen, and they have uncovered potential uses of RU-486 in tumor treatments. And, at the National Institutes of Health, scientists may be on the verge of identifying a gene marker in high-risk women.

The President lifted the ban on RU-486 importation, and that will pave the way for more aggressive research. (Applause.) And he also lifted the ban on fetal tissue research, which may be useful in helping us find a cure. (Applause.) The President recently signed the National Institutes of Health bill, which includes the newly created Office of Research on Women's Health as part of the statute, so, for the first time, we will have an office in NIH that will focus in women's health issues as we begin to create a more balanced approach. (Applause.)

And, very importantly, the federal government is sponsoring a 14-year, \$625 million effort called the Women's Health Initiative, that will explore long-term patterns in heart disease, cancer, and osteoporosis, looking for some of the solutions that have eluded us thus far.

We are beginning to make the kind of commitment that is required, and the administration in Washington has targeted \$10.7 billion for research on prevention, treatment, and general health promotion, and there has been a significant increase, as I've said, in what effects women.

There has also been an increase targeted for the Public Health Service budget, so that we can begin to implement the standards for quality mammography that have been pioneered here at the Iris Cantor Center.

But, in order for any of this to work and to make a difference in our lives, we have to proceed with universal coverage for every American in a health care system that provides quality health care for men and women. (Applause.)

Let me just briefly describe to you what we hope that health care system will look like after this reform occurs. It will provide security for every American. Right now, those of us who are insured have no assurance that we will be insured next year.

Whoever you talk to today, in this changing economic climate, cannot tell you that if they are employed and their employer provides insurance, that the employer will continue to do so, or continue to do so at the level that was previously offered, or will be even in business in today's fast-changing global economy.

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So the first and foremost promise we have to make to the American people is this: No matter who you are, no matter who you work for, no matter whether you have ever been sick before -- and, therefore, have what is called a pre-existing condition -- you will have health insurance, no matter what. That has to be a solemn commitment that is made to everyone. (Applause.)

That health insurance has to provide a core of benefits in a package that emphasizes primary and preventive health care. We have done it backwards for too long. We have paid for the surgery, but not for the mammography. We have paid for the expensive drug treatment, but not for the screening. We need to emphasize primary and preventive health care that includes checkups, immunizations, Pap smears, mammographies, the kinds of early detection and prevention treatments that will save us money as well as save us lives. And, if we do that, we will need to be sure to have the kind of broad-based delivery of health care that will enable us to have the primary and preventive health care specialists, the physicians in family practice, and the internists and the pediatricians, the nurse practitioners and the nurse-midwives, the others who will be on the front line, delivering primary and preventive health care. If we do that, we will save money, and we will save lives.

That has to be the emphasis of the package of benefits that we give, because we have to change the mind set as to what health means. Health needs to be keeping people healthy, not just treating them when they are sick. The only way we can get there is by emphasizing primary and preventive health care, and we need to have incentives for people to take advantage of those kinds of interventions early.

If we provide security for everyone, and if we provide a good system of primary and preventive health care, we will begin to put our health care system on a much firmer footing, in terms of health outcomes and in terms of its financing.

We also need to assure that patients have the choice as to who they choose for their health care provider. We want to secure the individual's right to choose the physician, the hospital, the health plan that is best suited for that person.

In an area like Los Angeles, where you have so many providers and so many fine institutions, that will not be as big a problem, except in the currently underserved areas. It will do very little good to tell the people where I came from this morning that they now have health security and access, if they don't also have choice.

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But with their now having a reimbursement stream that will flow with them and the assurance that they will no longer be uncompensated care statistics, we think that the kind of delivery networks that need to exist even in underserved urban areas and rural areas will be created within a marketplace of new approaches to providing health care that will link fine institutions like UCLA with primary care providers in places like Watts --

(End of side one)

(Begin side two -- in progress) -- and the difficulties of providing health care in underserved areas, those areas have for too long gone without.

We think we can make a market there that will enable us to provide care to the citizens who live there, and we want the decisions about health care to be made by physicians, nurses, health care professionals, not government and insurance bureaucrats. We want to move back the centrality of the patient-physician relationship. (Applause.)

For those of you who have dealt with some forms of so-called "managed care" now, you know that, too often, you get on the phone, if you're a physician or you're a nurse or you're in the admission department of a hospital, trying to convince somebody a thousand miles away why you need to do the procedure that you want to do for this particular patient. Those decisions need to be made where the patient is.

Now, in order to do that, we need to simplify the reimbursement and the administrative side of health care. We have too many insurance companies, too many forms from both the private companies and the government. They need to be collapsed in, as close as possible, as a single form, so that physicians and nurses can get back to treating patients instead of pushing paper. It will make a big difference in the delivery of health care. (Applause.)

If we move on all of these fronts -- research, universal access, providing a core benefits package that emphasizes primary and preventive health care, making it possible for people to have choice, simplifying the system to save the money that we now spend on administrative and bureaucratic costs, we will have a system that better allocates the resources that are within it. And that is, in the end, what we are attempting to achieve.

We already spend more money than any nation on Earth, and we don't even cover most of our people. Many of our statistics cannot be matched against other nations whose standard of living is not as high as ours, because they do a better job in providing primary and preventive health care. We cannot afford to let this moment in history for this country go by.

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There will be a million reasons, as there always are when you're advocating change, why something should not be done, but we do not have a stable status quo. We have a status quo that continues to deteriorate. At one end, you have the very best of health care that you can find anywhere in the world, and yet, as you go down the line from the UCLAs and the Iris Cantor Centers of this world, down into where health care is not being delivered or being delivered inadequately because of the pressures of too few resources for too many people, we end up with results that no one in this country can be proud of.

We could, however, change that and do it in a way that will be financially beneficial for this country in terms of solving our continuing deficit problem and, more importantly, begin to treat all of our people with the respect and dignity they deserve to have.

But, in the end, even if we are successful, as we intend to be, in reforming the health care system of our country to be a more reasonable, cost-efficient quality deliverer of services, much of what we can achieve will depend upon each of us individually. We have to take responsibility for our own health, and we have to take responsibility for our own communities.

It is not always easy to take care of yourself when you've got so many things on your mind or when you're under the kind of financial pressure, as that woman I met in New Orleans is. But good health care starts with the individual, and good health care for this country starts with recognizing the connections among individuals.

We can improve our own health care. We can change our behavior. Hippocrates said it first, as I have found he often said things first, "The patient must combat the disease along with the physician."

What is at stake in this struggle and challenge we are confronting is not just changing the way we finance health care, it's not just eliminating administrative hassles or giving us more primary and preventive health care providers instead of specialists, or all of the individual, specific pieces of what will make up health care reform.

It is about once again asking individuals to be responsible for themselves, but also for those with whom they live and care about. It is, in the end, a vision about the kind of people we are and that we want to be. It is about creating an ethos of caring and it is about once again considering ourselves linked as part of a great community.

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