

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
ARKANSAS MARCH OF DIMES
CITIZEN OF THE YEAR AWARD
MARCH 3, 1995
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS**

Good evening. Thank you B.J. for that generous introduction. I wish I could be with you, Governor Tucker, David, and to have the opportunity to catch up with so many old friends. Even at a distance, I am pleased to share in this celebration honoring a man and community leader who has spent so much of his life working to help people in need.

Bob's work with the Children's Miracle Network Telethon and countless other civic activities represents the commitment, unselfishness and sense of responsibility that truly define citizenship. When it comes to our children, Bob Brown is an example of the difference one individual can make if they are willing to roll up their sleeves, get involved, and show they care about their community. In naming him Citizen of the Year, the Arkansas March of Dimes has chosen a man whose warm heart and generous soul inspire all of us to work that much harder on behalf of children and those in need.

Back in November, Deborah Halter [columnist, Arkansas Democrat-Gazette] wrote that Bob Brown is a man "who respects the intrinsic value of human beings and who has always put people before profits." Whether it is through raising money for causes like Arkansas Children's Hospital, United Cerebral Palsy and the United Negro College Fund, or donating KTHV's studios, cameras and airtime to charitable organizations, Bob has enriched the lives of countless children in Arkansas and elsewhere. Bob, it is an honor and a privilege to know you, and the President and I join in congratulating you on this wonderful occasion.

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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
REMARKS FOR WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH
MARCH 1, 1995**

[Acknowledgements: Secretary Perry, Assistant Secretary Frederick Pang, Dr. C. DeLores Tucker, Founder and Chairperson, National Political Congress of Black Women; General Wilma Vaught (rhymes with TAUGHT), Ms. Shasta E. Ali (a-LEE), sixth grade essay contest winner]

Thank you all so much. It is a great honor to be here to celebrate Women's History Month 1995. It is a chance for all of us to take special pride in the scope of women's achievements, which is particularly evident among the women here today who have served or are currently serving in our armed forces. You have shown that, no matter what obstacles are thrown your way, women have the ability to fight for and defend their country, and you have blazed the trail for women in all aspects of our society.

I recently had the privilege of attending a salute to African American veterans, and the person who introduced the President was Lieutenant Colonel Charity Adams Early, the first African American in the Women's Army Corps. Mrs. Early commanded the only battalion of black women to serve in Europe during World War II, the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion. The group, based in England and France, broke all records for redistribution of mail to front line troops. I'll never forget the stories she told that night, not only because they reflect so much of her own commitment and spirit, but also because they reflect the spirit of all women in the military, past and present. She also demonstrated her wonderful sense of humor, joking that, in fashion history, it was probably "the first time ever that each woman wanted to look like each of the others."

However, what I remember the most, was her statement, "We remember the small battlefields of World War II, such as the battle of the sexes, the battle of the races, and the common enemy we all fought. In spite of these battles, what mattered most was, we won the war."

Thanks to women like Lieutenant Colonel Adams Early and the pioneers before and after her, women are finally getting some of the recognition they deserve for their dedication and devotion to this country. Whether through Secretary Perry's recent decision expanding the number of positions available to women, or the 1993 repeal of the exclusion barring women from serving on Navy combatant ships, this nation is beginning to appreciate the historic and present-day contributions of women who day after day establish standards of excellence and professionalism in our armed forces. Today, 700,000 women work in military and civilian positions vital to our national security. They are now flying Air Force

and Navy fighter planes, Army combat helicopters and Navy combat ships. Women command ships, military units and installations, and serve in top-level positions at major commands and at the Pentagon. And while between 1987 and 1994, the Department of Defense's active duty strength declined by over 560,000 personnel, the representation of women increased from 10.2 to 12.2 percent of the force.

Few Americans realize that women have participated in every conflict or crisis this nation has faced since the American Revolution. Throughout this nation's early history, women were routinely present with armies in battle. The Civil War saw women on both sides on an unprecedented scale. Not only cooking, sewing and foraging for supplies, but also serving as saboteurs, scouts, and couriers. One brave and determined woman, Dr. Mary Walker, the first American woman doctor, received the Medal of Honor.

In this century, women have proven themselves time and time again. The contributions of women were vital in both World War I and II, when many were wounded, killed or decorated in service to their country. Their heroism knew no bounds. This past summer, my husband had the honor to meet Lt. June Wandrey during the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the battle of Anzio-Nettuno, Italy, in World War II. Battling not only the Nazis, but also hunger, exhaustion, weather, and malaria, Lieutenant Wandrey soldiered on, working steady eighteen hour days, caring for the sick, wounded and the dying in North Africa, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg. Her compassion and her commitment to the American soldiers dying and wounded every day on behalf of their country helped so many of them make it through their pain and fear. As one soldier's widow said to her, "My husband died at Anzio beachhead, and all this time I was angry. Now, I've met you, and I know he didn't die alone."

Lieutenant Colonel Charity Adams Early in England and France, and Lieutenant June Wandrey in the Italian theater, and thousands of women like them, risked their lives so that the next generation of Americans, my generation, would have fifty years of peace.

Today, women in our armed forces are making the same commitment. Women in the Persian Gulf War were involved so much so that the troops called it "the mom's war." Thirty-five thousand women served as pilots, mechanics, intelligence specialists, truck drivers, and ground-crew chiefs. And for this our whole nation must thank them again and again with grateful awe for their sacrifice.

But much remains to be done. Many older women veterans remain unaware of the benefits they are entitled to. Some VA hospitals still do not have mammography equipment, or space to provide women privacy from men. And we must continue to recognize the obstacles and challenges that women still face.

And we can use occasions such as this one to celebrate the lives of women whose names and faces have not graced the pages of our history books, whose voices have been thus far dim to our national ear. Today, we are looking forward to a time when our society

does not need to remind itself to note the extraordinary accomplishments of women. There will be a day when, in passing the lessons of this generation from teacher to student, from parent to child, we tell the story of women and men without needing to make any distinction.

We have always known that the scope of women's abilities reach far beyond the home and family, and it is our job, as part of Women's History Month, to raise awareness and remind our fellow citizens about the many roles women play in our society. Progress will not be measured just in the jobs women do, but in the choices and opportunities they have before them to fulfill their potential...whether as a soldier, lawyer, businesswoman, teacher, homemaker, or anything else.

Today, and for the rest of this month, we recognize women for their many contributions to this country. But we also look to the future, to a time when our daughters will have greater choices and opportunities for success and happiness because of the choices and decisions we have made today.

The women soldiers here today are the pioneers, and have set a standard of dedication and commitment that has made this nation one of the greatest on earth. Thank you all very much.

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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WHITE HOUSE ENDOWMENT FUND
LUNCHEON
FEBRUARY 17, 1995**

TALKING POINTS

- Thank you all so much for your generosity. Without your support, we could not preserve the beauty and history of the White House, or retain the vital role it plays in our nation's art and culture.
- And of course, I must thank Dottie Craig (former Chair of the Endowment Fund), and Bitsy Folger (current chair) for their long-time commitment and hard work on behalf of the White House, and everything it represents to the American people.
- The Endowment Fund is helping us to meet a great need for renovation and refurbishment of what my husband and I like to call the American people's house. Without it, the beautiful alterations to the Blue Room could never have been made.
- In particular, as we attempt to complete our collection of art, the Fund will be essential as items are made available or come up for sale. In the past, we have missed opportunities because we have not had time to raise funds. Today, with the your help, we are able to make some of these acquisitions. For this, I thank all of you.

JANE ADDAMS PRAISES GEORGE WASHINGTON

"The lessons of great men are lost unless they reinforce upon our minds the highest demands which we make upon ourselves. . . ."

A PACIFIST and early activist in social service, Jane Addams is best remembered for her humanitarian efforts in helping to found Hull House. That settlement house, a welfare center in Chicago, opened in 1889, and her 1910 book, *Twenty Years at Hull House*, proved an important document in the history of social reform. Its central point: "Private beneficence is totally inadequate to deal with the vast numbers of the city's disinherited." In 1931, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

On February 23, 1903, Jane Addams was invited to give an address at the Union League Club in Chicago. Ostensibly a celebration of George Washington's birthday, the speech moved beyond a remembrance of "Washington, the man" to outline the values and priorities necessary for Washington's America in the twentieth century.

Refusing to advocate warmongering or materialism, Jane Addams argues for "the life of a larger cause" and the need for "public-spirited men and women, with a thoroughly aroused conscience." Through a barrage of rhetorical questions, she points out political and social corruption, particularly the absence of labor laws and of "like opportunity" (later to be known as "equal opportunity"). The peroration is particularly forceful, in moving the audience "forward in the direction of their highest ideals," a standard to which the wise and honest can repair.

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We meet together upon these birthdays of our great men, not only to review their lives but to revive and cherish our own patriotism. This matter is a difficult task. In the first place, we are prone to think that by merely reciting these great deeds we get a reward of glory, and that the future is secure to us because the past has been

In the second place, we are apt to think that we inherit the fine qualities

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 nate desire to please those who are the possessors of wealth. Now, let us
 say, if we feel that this is a menace, that with all our power, with all the
 spirit of a soldier, we will arouse high-minded youth of this country
 against this spirit of materialism. We will say today that we will not count
 the opening of markets the one great field which our nation is concerned
 in, but that when our flag flies anywhere it shall fly for righteousness as
 well as for increased commercial prosperity; that we will see to it that no
 sin of commercial robbery shall be committed where it floats; that we shall
 see to it that nothing in our commercial history will not bear the most
 careful scrutiny and investigation; that we will restore commercial life,
 however complicated, to such honor and simple honesty as George Wash-
 ington expressed in his business dealings.

Let us take, for a moment, George Washington as a statesman. What
 was it he did, during those days when they were framing a constitution,
 when they were meeting together night after night, and trying to adjust the
 rights and privileges of every class in the community? What was it that
 sustained him during all those days, all those weeks, during all those
 months and years? It was the belief that they were founding a nation on
 the axiom that all men are created free and equal. What would George
 Washington say if he found that among us there were causes constantly
 operating against that equality? If he knew that any child which is thrust
 prematurely into industry has no chance in life with children who are
 preserved from that pain and sorrow; if he knew that every insanitary
 street, and every insanitary house, cripples a man so that he has no health
 and no vigor with which to carry on his life labor; if he knew that all about
 us are forces making against skill, making against the best manhood and
 womanhood, what would he say? He would say that if the spirit of equality
 means anything, it means like opportunity, and if we once lose like oppor-
 tunity we lose the only chance we have toward equality throughout the
 nation.

Let us take George Washington as a citizen. What did he do when he
 retired from office, because he was afraid of holding office any longer
 might bring a wrong to himself and harm to his beloved nation? We say
 that he went back to his plantation on the Potomac. What were his
 thoughts during the all too short days that he lived there? He thought of
 many possibilities, but, looking out over his country, did he fear that there
 should rise up a crowd of men who held office, not for their country's
 good, but for their own good? Would he not have foreboded evil if he had
 known that among us were groups and hordes of professional politicians,
 who, without any blinking or without any pretense that they did other-

of those great men, simply because we have had a common descent and are living in the same territory.

As for the latter, we know full well that the patriotism of common descent is the mere patriotism of the clan—the early patriotism of the tribe. We know that the possession of a like territory is merely an advance upon that, and that both of them are unworthy to be the patriotism of a great cosmopolitan nation whose patriotism must be large enough to obliterate racial distinction and to forget that there are such things as surveyor's lines. Then when we come to the study of great men it is easy to think only of their great deeds, and not to think enough of their spirit. What is a great man who has made his mark upon history? Every time, if we think far enough, he is a man who has looked through the confusion of the moment and has seen the moral issue involved; he is a man who has refused to have his sense of justice distorted; he has listened to his conscience until conscience becomes a trumpet call to like-minded men, so that they gather about him and together, with mutual purpose and mutual aid, they make a new period in history.

Let us assume for a moment that if we are going to make this day of advantage to us, we will have to take this definition of a great man. We will have to appeal to the present as well as to the past. We will have to rouse our national consciences as well as our national pride, and we will all have to remember that it lies with the young people of this nation whether or not it is going to go on to a finish in any wise worthy of its beginning.

If we go back to George Washington and ask what he would be doing were he bearing our burdens now, and facing our problems at this moment, we would, of course, have to study his life bit by bit—his life as a soldier, as a statesman, and as a simple Virginia planter.

First, as a soldier. What is it that we admire about the soldier? It certainly is not that he goes into battle; what we admire about the soldier is that he has the power of losing his own life for the life of a larger cause; that he holds his personal suffering of no account; that he flings down in the gage of battle his all and says, "I will stand or fall with this cause." That, it seems to me, is the glorious thing we most admire, and if we are going to preserve that same spirit of the soldier, we will have to found a similar spirit in the civil life of the people, the same pride in civil warfare, the spirit of courage, and the spirit of self-surrender which lies back of this.

If we look out upon our national perspective, do we not see certainly one great menace which calls for patriotism? We see all around us a spirit of materialism—an undue emphasis put upon material possessions; an inor-

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wise, apportioned the spoils of office, and considered an independent man as a mere intruder, as a mere outsider; if he had seen that the original meaning of office-holding and the function of government had become indifferent to us, that we were not using our foresight and our conscience in order to find out this great wrong which was sapping the foundations of self-government? He would tell us that anything which makes for better civic service, which makes for a merit system, which makes for fitness for office, is the only thing which will tell against this wrong, and that this course is the wisest patriotism. What did he write in his last correspondence? He wrote that he felt very unhappy on the subject of slavery, that there was, to his mind, a great menace in the holding of slaves. We know that he neither bought nor sold slaves himself, and that he freed his own slaves in his will. That was a century ago. A man who a century ago could do that, would he, do you think, be indifferent now to the great questions of social maladjustment which we feel all around us? His letters breathe a yearning for a better condition for the slaves as the letters of all great men among us breathe a yearning for the better condition of the unskilled and underpaid. A wise patriotism, which will take hold of these questions by careful legal enactment, by constant and vigorous enforcement, because of the belief that if the meanest man in the Republic is deprived of his rights, then every man in the Republic is deprived of his rights, is the only patriotism by which public-spirited men and women, with a thoroughly aroused conscience, can worthily serve this Republic. Let us say again that the lessons of great men are lost unless they reinforce upon our minds the highest demands which we make upon ourselves; that they are lost unless they drive our sluggish wills forward in the direction of their highest ideals. ■

RABBI S OFFERS

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sc/lm draft
January 31, 1995

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW
FOREWORD

This issue of the *Georgia State University Law Review* and its focus on the comparative international role of women attorneys in law and society could not be more timely. I commend the editors and faculty members for their commitment to enlarging the public dialogue of this issue.

The following articles from Australia, France, Germany, Israel, and Italy reflect the impact women are having in different spheres of law around the world. Hopefully, by educating each other about our experiences, we can learn from each others' successes and challenges and contribute to a wider appreciation of the unique role women play as lawyers, jurists, and teachers of law.

Never before have women been so well represented in the profession. In this country, we have seen Janet Reno become the United States Attorney General and top law enforcement officer in the land. Within the Justice Department, an unprecedented number of women are in leadership positions, and among the 93 United States Attorneys there are a record-breaking 22 women. The American Bar Association has recently elected its first female president, and young women are entering the profession in ever increasing numbers -- 32% more than in 1963. Today, 42% of all J.D. recipients in the United States are women.

But numbers tell only part of the story. By their mere presence, women are changing the way the profession does its business. Because of the unique life experiences women bring to the practice of law, we offer a new perspective that has allowed for a reevaluation of the values and principles which have dominated our legal and judicial systems.

New areas of law relating to domestic violence, child support, child custody, sexual harassment, and sex discrimination have gained legitimacy. Mona Harrington, in her study *Women Lawyers: Rewriting the Rules* states, "The traditional devaluation of women in the law -- they are not tough enough, they have their children on their mind, they avoid arenas of fierce competition -- completely misses the value to the law of what women do know through their social training and their connections to children."

All of this speaks to the progress we have made as a gender within the profession of law. In the articles that follow, you will read of the role of women lawyers internationally, the obstacles they have faced, the gains they have achieved, and the challenges that lie ahead. Hopefully, this issue of the *Georgia State University Law Review* marks the beginning of a dialogue around the world that will spur more women to seek a greater role for themselves in law and in society.

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY HUMANITARIAN AWARDS DINNER
NEW YORK CITY
JANUARY 18, 1995**

[NOTE: Cerebral Palsy is never called a disease. It is referred to as a condition].

[Acknowledgements: Barbara Walters, MC; John Stafford, Dinner Chairman; Frank A Bennack, Jr., introducing Mr. Shipley].

Thank you Kay, for that generous welcome, and to all of you here, thank you for allowing me to join you on this wonderful occasion. I am particularly flattered to be alongside Walter Shipley, a man whose achievements on behalf of education, social service and the arts speak for themselves.

Tonight, each of us is here because we care about the future of our country, and for all of us, that future is our children. And I want to thank all of you for the extraordinary energy you contribute to help ensure that the future is bright for the 500,000 children and adults in the United States who live with cerebral palsy, and the 4,500 infants diagnosed with it each year.

The Clinton Administration is committed to working with you to help families cope with cerebral palsy and to help our medical community advance prevention and treatment methods. Through the provinces of National Institutes of Health, we have committed close to \$100 million this past year to combat cerebral palsy. Those funds go directly to the National Institutes of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) and the National Institute of Child Health and Development, where scientists are looking into the complex process of brain development in hopes of finding ways to prevent that process from going awry.

All of these efforts, along with those of United Cerebral Palsy, are aimed at preventing the onset of this condition. And we all know that prevention and early treatment are the best investment we can make to keep people healthy and enhance their quality of life. For the individual families and children with cerebral palsy, this research is not merely academic. It offers hope, freedom, and greater opportunities for fulfillment.

Over the past two years, I've had the extraordinary chance to meet thousands of Americans and to talk to them about the ups and downs in their lives. One encounter I'll never forget was with Alex Chiappalone [CHA-PA-LONE] and his parents from Waterbury, Connecticut. Alex's parents had taken him for a check-up because they thought he had a touch of the flu. The next thing they knew, Alex was having emergency open-heart surgery. Three operations later, the doctor gave him only a 20% chance of living. He suffered a series of strokes, resulting in cerebral palsy. Through all of this, Alex persevered, much to

his parents' joy and relief. However, when Alex got sick, his father was unemployed and uninsured, and no insurance company would cover Alex's health care. Today, Alex's father is insured, but Alex cannot receive coverage because of his "preexisting condition." Caring for him costs the state of Connecticut \$3000 to \$4000 a month, and Alex's father is forced to remain in low-paying jobs in order to qualify for medical coverage.

I know that I will never be able to forget Alex Chiappalone or his family, or the many other children and families struggling with not only with the emotional toll of their medical care, but also the overwhelming burden of medical costs. You cannot meet the children I have met in the last couple of years without realizing that guaranteeing access to high quality, affordable health care is not a Democratic issue and it's not a Republican issue. It is a fundamentally human issue that touches all of our lives in one way or another. Whether it is tomorrow, a year from now, or ten years from now, we must ensure that all Americans get the treatment they need at the price they can afford.

Your generosity of spirit, here tonight, encourages me that our goal of giving all children a good start in life can be reached. Tonight, we are here to celebrate what commitment and compassion can accomplish. Your fight to combat cerebral palsy has improved the lives and circumstances of thousands of children and families across this nation. For your work, I salute you.

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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
COUNCIL OF FASHION DESIGNERS OF AMERICA
LIFETIME OF STYLE AWARD
JANUARY 25, 1995**

I am deeply honored to join the Council of Fashion Designers of America in their salute of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis for the gifts she shared with us of dignity, grace and style. This award is a fitting tribute from an industry that has worked not only to recognize style, but also the importance of giving back to the community.

We are here to remember the example set by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, not only as a First Lady, but also as a devoted mother, a patron of the arts, a voice for the dispossessed, and a figure of remarkable elegance and courage admired around the world.

Although she was revered everywhere for her style, her greatest legacy was what she taught us about the power of culture, the honor of public service, and, most important, the sanctity of family. Tonight, in the video you are about to see, we celebrate a woman whose contributions to the life of this nation will live through the ages.

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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
LABORERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
MIAMI, FLORIDA
FEBRUARY 6, 1995**

[Acknowledgements: Arthur A. Coia (LIUNA General President); Executive Board]

Good Morning. It is an honor to be here before you, to be a part of this "Partnerships for Progress" conference. I am particularly happy to be with a group of people who were among the first to support the President in the fight for health care reform.

As you know, the battle over health care reform is far from over. The cold, hard fact is that since last year, over 1 million Americans in working families lost their health care insurance. But I believe that with your help we can reach our goal of providing access to high-quality, affordable health care for all Americans. And the President is committed to continuing the fight.

I want to talk to you today about the future and what the President and his Administration are doing to make it brighter for hard-working Americans. You know what it means to work hard for a living, to strive for what is best for yourselves and your families. And for your work, for the commitment you make every day to your family, your job, and your community, you should be rewarded with opportunities to fulfill your potential as a professional and as a person.

The President's economic agenda has begun to reverse our economic decline: under his leadership we have created 5.6 million new jobs; we have lowered the deficit by \$700 billion; and as the Labor Department reported on Friday, the combined unemployment and inflation rate is at a 25-year low.

But too many Americans still feel like they are working harder for less. Our workplaces are changing. Even though we have created all those jobs in the past two years of this administration, many people haven't seen a pay raise out of this recovery. Unfortunately, too often it is those who work hardest for their living that receive the least in return. For the last fifteen years, the top 20% of Americans have had a dramatic increase in their income, while the income of the other 80% barely grew at all or actually declined.

A large part of the problem is a widening skill gap in which a male college graduate today earns 83% more than a man with only a high school degree. That is why the President has made education such an important part of his agenda. It's why he has worked to make it easier and more affordable to get college loans. And it's why the President proposed the Middle Class Bill of Rights --which he says should be called the Middle Class Bill of Rights

and Responsibilities -- to help people invest in their children's education and in their own training and skills.

The President is committed to spending the next two years working on lifting incomes and prospects and optimism and real hope for the future among people who are carrying the load for this country. That's what the Middle Class Bill of Rights and Responsibilities is all about. Responsibilities is in there because it doesn't help anybody who is not already doing something for himself or herself.

First of all, this nation needs to show its support for families, so the President is proposing a child tax credit of up to 500 for each child up to 12 years old, for families with incomes of \$75,000 or less.

Second, the desire for further education ought to be rewarded, not punished, so people should be able to deduct up to \$10,000 on their tax returns for tuition for college, community college, graduate schools, vocational college, and worker retraining.

Third, since every American needs the skills necessary to prosper in our changing economy, the President plans to take the billions of dollars the government now spends on 60 different training programs and give it directly to you, to pay for training if you lose your job or want a better one.

Finally, the President's plan will help middle-income people save money by allowing every American earning under \$100,000 to put \$2,000 a year tax-free in an Individual Retirement Account (IRA). But this is money to live on, not just retire on. You will be able to withdraw from this fund, tax-free -- money for education, medical expenses, the purchase of a first home or the care of an elderly parent. This empowers you to solve your own problems. It requires no bureaucracy and it requires no program. It just lets you withdraw the money you save, tax-free, to solve a problem for yourselves.

The Middle Class Bill of Rights furthers the three main objectives the President laid out when he ran for president. It helps us build a new economy. The more people we educate, the more powerful our nation will be, the stronger our economy will be. It helps build what the President has described as a New Covenant -- offering more opportunity to people if they exercise the responsibility to take it. And it changes the way government works. Government is used to help expand opportunity, but in a less bureaucratic, more empowering way.

Many of your members work in the hardest, most physically demanding, most dangerous jobs. They literally give their sweat and blood to earn a living. It is people like the construction, maintenance, clerical, and food service workers who go to work to keep our country functioning day in and day out that the President has in mind as he pushes for his agenda.

Let me give you some examples of this Administration's initiatives to make life better for millions of working Americans.

First of all, the President has worked since his inauguration to try to get this economy back on track. In addition to the economic progress I mentioned earlier, the President has also fought to expand the Earned Income Tax Credit -- a tax cut for fifteen million working families earning under \$26,000 a year. He signed the Family and Medical Leave law, designed to allow any worker take up to twelve weeks leave for illness or the care of a loved one without fear of losing his or her job. And now, the President is calling upon Congress to raise the minimum wage 90 cents to \$5.15 per hour. He feels very strongly that the only way to expand the middle class and shrink the underclass is to make work pay. We can not realistically expect families to survive on jobs that pay \$4.25 an hour.

And as he said in his radio address to the nation this past Saturday, if we are serious about welfare reform, then we must make work attractive and reward people who work hard. The President sincerely hopes that we will have genuine bipartisan, well-founded welfare reform legislation this year that will encourage work and responsible parenting. But we cannot hope to have it succeed unless the people we are asking to work can be rewarded for their labors.

In his State of the Union address two weeks ago, the President also related his vision for how society must change. He said we need to create a new set of understandings for how we can equip our people to meet the challenges of a new economy, how we can change the way our government works to fit a different time, and, most importantly, how we can repair the damaged bonds in our society and come together for a common purpose.

This is about making all of our immediate lives richer, but it's also about safeguarding our children's future by ensuring that the society we leave them is on solid footing. In the past two years this Administration has made a great deal of progress to bring back this nation's economy and to restore our traditions of community, responsibility and opportunity. The progress must continue. This is no time to turn back the clock on the working people of America. Thank You.

* * * * *

WISCONSIN JOURNAL OF LITERACY

GUEST EDITORIAL BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

I am delighted to have this opportunity to congratulate the teachers in Wisconsin who work so hard every day to promote literacy in our schools. You know education is the key to a successful future. And you have fought, often against great odds, to ensure that every child in your care acquires the skills needed to flourish in an increasingly complex society. You also know how much harder your job is when a child's home life does not reinforce the education he or she receives in your classroom.

Building a partnership between home and school is a critical step in helping our children grow up into productive adults. Over the last nine years, I have had the chance to work with a program that has achieved remarkable results in getting parents more involved in their children's schooling. It is called the Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY), and it has been a success here in the United States, as well as in Israel, Turkey, Chile, the Netherlands, South Africa, Germany, Mexico, and New Zealand.

I first came across HIPPY while I was attending the 1986 Southern Governors' Conference in Miami, Florida. I discovered it by reading an article in the *Miami Herald*. The program was aimed at parents, primarily mothers. Its goal was to assist the mother to see herself as her child's first teacher, by emphasizing through a structured learning program

ways that children and parents could work together.

I was intrigued by the concept and decided to see if it might work in Arkansas. With the help of the National Council of Jewish Women, I tracked down the creator of the program at the Research Institute for Innovation in Education at Hebrew University in Israel, Dr. Avima D. Lombard. Dr. Lombard generously agreed to come to Arkansas for an early childhood education conference. There she explained that HIPPY was based on the experience in Israel with immigrant families whose children received social services but were not succeeding in school because their parents were not educated in that country and had not been able to prepare them well for Israeli schools. As teachers, you know that children who do poorly in the early stages of school tend to do poorly as they go on. HIPPY gave parents the skills to be their children's first teachers. Based on what I learned about the Israeli program's success, I thought a home-based approach to preschool preparation would work in our country as well.

In the United States, HIPPY is designed as a two-year or three-year program with thirty weeks of activity coinciding roughly with the school year. Parents, trained as "home visitors," visit families with packets of educational material every other week. These packets are designed to provide parents who have had little formal schooling the structure they need to begin and sustain a program of home instruction. The materials focus on language development, sensory discrimination skills and problem solving. For the children themselves, HIPPY provides the skills they need to succeed at the onset of their educational

careers. They enter school having already begun to learn basic skills, such as listening, visual-motor coordination, and problem solving. HIPPY also brings literacy into the home, introducing storybooks throughout the three-year program. With reading as one of the activities families do together, it becomes enjoyable for many youngsters.

The HIPPY program in Arkansas has been a wonderful success. As governor, my husband championed HIPPY with legislation that provided it with state financing. The program received outstanding support from communities, school districts, and businesses, and today HIPPY is serving 5,500 children and their families in Arkansas. Nationally, 107 HIPPY agencies serve 15,000 families in 24 states, typically in low-income, disadvantaged communities.

In 1990, the U.S. Department of Education began funding a three-year study of HIPPY, the first major evaluation of the program in the United States. Conducted by the National Council of Jewish Women's Center for the Child, this study examines HIPPY's impact on children's school performance, parental literacy, parental development, and other factors. In one phase of the research, teachers rated HIPPY and non-HIPPY children on eleven aspects of children's classroom behavior, including enjoyment of books and reading, listening and paying attention, curiosity, initiative, enjoyment of schoolwork, and motivation to learn. Initial findings show that teachers perceived the HIPPY students to be significantly better prepared for the classroom than their peers. With added funding from the David and Lucille Packard Foundation in 1993, the study was extended for another eighteen months and

complete findings are expected to be released sometime later this year.

Perhaps the best evidence of HIPPY's success comes from witnesses on the front lines. I remember the enthusiasm I heard in the voices of mothers in Arkansas who discovered that they truly enjoyed teaching their children. A large and growing HIPPY program today is flourishing in the Robert Taylor Homes in Chicago, one of the city's most depressed public housing projects. And I continually hear of cases where HIPPY not only motivated parents to begin working with their children on educational skills, but also to continue their own educations and become involved in their communities through voter registration drives, campaigns to eliminate lead poison in homes, and advocacy of school reforms.

The Clinton Administration is committed to programs like HIPPY because they empower parents to break the cycle of "learned helplessness" as parents discover that they can play an instrumental role in their children's education. HIPPY fosters a sense of community by hiring local residents to visit parents at home. For the "home visitors," the program is often their first paid work experience. For many economically depressed localities, HIPPY has become a starting point for health, literacy, and child development education, encouraging dialogue within the community about issues that directly affect children. Most important, HIPPY encourages communication, nurturing, love, and respect among family members, and strengthens the bonds between parents and children.

Programs aimed at early intervention such as HIPPI, Head Start, and Even Start -- along with the important work you do in your schools -- are critical. But for all children to succeed, these programs must be complemented by other basic life necessities, such as proper nutrition, health care, adequate housing, and consistent nurturing and love. That is why the President has outlined a comprehensive agenda to create opportunities, reward responsibility, and empower Americans with the tools they need to move forward in their lives.

In just two years, the Clinton Administration has bolstered school lunch and breakfast programs, expanded Head Start services to children 0 to 3 years old, increased immunizations for children, successfully pushed for passage of the Family and Medical Leave law, given low-income working parents tax breaks, and continued to work for affordable, high-quality medical care for all young people.

With your help, we can continue the important work we have begun -- in our schools, in our homes, in our communities -- to strengthen families and promote the well-being of children. Children are our future. They are our legacy. We can't expect them to do right by us if we don't do right by them. So let's all take responsibility and do our share to make sure that our children get the right start in life.

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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MAINE EAST HIGH SCHOOL
PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS
FEBRUARY 15, 1995**

TALKING POINTS

- This school has changed so much since I attended some thirty years ago. When I was here, saddle shoes and bobby socks were standard attire. We all had similar backgrounds, similar families, and similar world views. We all loved Elvis, but if you mentioned Pearl Jam [a popular rock group], we would think it was something you put on toast. Today America is a far different, richer country than it was then. Principal [Carol] Grenier tells me that there are 45 different languages spoken in this school, and that is a sign the American dream is still alive and well for those who look at this country as the real land of opportunity.
- With 92% of you going on to further your education, with eight semi-finalists and five commended students in the national merit scholarship competition, and of course, with a wrestling team that fought its way to victory in the regional championships, this is clearly a student body that is committed to excellence.
- You represent the future of this country just as much as we represented the future back in the 1960's. The 60's were a time of momentous change for this country, a time of activism and optimism flowing from the civil rights movement, the Peace Corps, and the space program. As young people, we believed that our ideas and actions could change the world. And we saw it as our responsibility to change the things we thought were wrong with our society. We were excited by the challenge. And I hope you are excited by the opportunities that await you.
- I hear a lot about how young people today have become apathetic and cynical. Frankly, I don't believe that is true. I have great faith that your generation is prepared to make this nation a better place, to improve your own lives and the lives of your neighbors. But if you want opportunities in life, you will have to take responsibility -- for yourselves, for your friends, for your school, and for your families. As a society, we are all interdependent, and all of us have a role to play in our community.
- Today's world isn't easy, whether you're young, middle-aged or old. The world is very complicated, it's very competitive. It's changing very quickly. That's what makes it challenging, but that's what makes it exciting, too.

- Today, the need for a call to responsibility and caring is as great as ever. I remember when President Kennedy launched the Peace Corps, and the faith he placed in my generation to make the world a better place. Well, President Clinton has a similar faith in your generation. That is why the President has created the national service program, AmeriCorps. Modeled after President Kennedy's Peace Corps, it will help young people pay for college or job training by performing community service, helping children learn to read and write, working in hospitals, helping the homeless, cleaning up the environment. Helping yourselves by helping others.
- It is only through taking responsibility that we can improve our own lives, strengthen our families, and change our society. By taking responsibility we create opportunities for ourselves, and with opportunity we can do great things. Each and every one of you has the capacity to do great things, and I have full confidence that you will.

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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
PRESENTATION OF INAUGURAL GOWN
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY
MARCH 6, 1995**

TALKING POINTS

[Acknowledgements: I. Michael Heyman, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution; Spencer Crew, Director, National Museum of American History]

- It is such an honor to be a part of this exhibit and to have the opportunity to serve in the role of First Lady and to try to live up to the examples set by the women who preceded me.
- The Smithsonian Institution has my great admiration for its continuing efforts to educate and enlighten the American public in all aspects of our national history and culture.
- And I must thank designer Sarah Phillips, for her talent and genius in creating an inaugural gown I was proud and privileged to wear.
- The gowns in this exhibit don't just represent one day or one evening in the life of the First Ladies. They reflect the times in which they lived, and provide us with a sense of our nation's rich history.
- This is only one part of a larger exhibit that offers us a unique perspective on our past heritage. With historic photographs and illustrations, campaign memorabilia and furniture, silver and china from Martha Washington to Barbara Bush, we gain a new appreciation not just of First Ladies, but also of women's history and presidential politics in our great country.
- From their political role to their public image, each First Lady has shaped her position based on her own past experiences and interests. I have been inspired by the women who have come before me, by the grace and elegance and thoughtfulness with which they have served. It is an honor to be in their company, and I thank you all very much for your hard work and commitment in creating and sustaining the exhibit.

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Feb 7 1995

Dear Sabirina,

Please take a look at my ramblings
and see if they correspond at all to what
you had in mind. You must realize that
my formal education is quite sketchy, but
my regard for you is not

Gramp

THEODORE L. HANABURY
PERSONAL HISTORY
DRAFT |

Back at the end of the nineteenth century many Irish immigrants fleeing the potato famine came to the United States and established permanent residence here. Among them were my maternal grandparents. My grandfather was "educated" in that he could read and write. My grandmother was a farmer's daughter and they proceeded to produce nine children in a relatively short span of time. My grandfather who was physically a big man for those times was struck down with tuberculosis and died in his thirties, leaving his wife Hannah Lydon with all of the progeny to rear. She got a job as a scrub woman at the Boston Public Library where she worked until she retired. The children attended parochial schools for six grades then got jobs which allowed them to go to continuation school for the equivalent of the 7th and 8th grades. I remember the public works street projects consisting of an army of laborers with picks and shovels doing what one operator of power shovel with almost no muscular effort now does. The reduction in manpower is hard to compare, we wonder where the laborers went.

My mother nee Mary Lydon met and married Mark Hanabury whose mother and father sailed first to Newfoundland and then to Massachusetts where the Hanaburys settled in East Cambridge. The Hanaburys also produced nine

children and no one in either family ever went to jail.

My first recollections are school age. We attended what we called the Sister school and I imagine our teacher never got more than a good high school education and a good preparation in the Catholic catechism. I learned second hand that when my older brother Jim first brought me to school to see the Sister, that Jim was informed not to bring me again because I was very noisy and disruptive.

We lived in a third floor flat where the only heat was an old kitchen range which served as a cooking stove and heat for the flat. The flat was therefore unheated, but we only bathed on Saturday in a galvanized tub with hot water heated in the coal range. We took turns as we could never supply hot water for more than on tub. There was also no electricity, but there were a couple of gas lights and our refrigerator was always called an ice box because that is what it was. During the first World War we hauled coal on our sled and carried it to our third floor flat .

I do remember living in South Boston and can see now the cobbled stone streets with trolley cars on almost all main avenues. You must remember that the number of people in those days was only a fraction of what we have today. The cars were open and I sold papers by getting on the front of the car and getting off at the rear at the next stop. A paper cost a penny so keeping track

of the money didn't require a CPA. When I got about ten years old I could go over to South Hampton street where my uncle Coley (Coleman Lydon) shoed horses at a blacksmith shop. As I remember there was a hitching rack for about a dozen horses and two smiths taking them one at a time. My uncle must have learned this trade in the army when he rode in the cavalry in the far west. He got a dishonorable discharge from the army because he won a large amount of coins in a craps game and it was so heavy in the saddle bags that it killed the horse. Apparently he had learned how to shoe horses while in the army.

In those days people worked six days and it was on Sundays that relatives came to visit. I remember Paddy White, a roly-poly guy, and Paddy Black, a lean hawk-nosed fellow, where uncles and I learned after I was grown up that both were Patrick Lydon, but Paddy Black came from the area in Ireland where the Spanish armada was wrecked so there was much inter-marriage and difference in complexion.

In South Boston we spent a great deal of time at the public library, so all of the children were indoctrinated in reading before learning much of anything else. Our one extravagance was we each got a nickel for admission to the cowboy and indian movie house on Broadway South Boston. The cowboy picture was a serial which was as corny as you could imagine. The finish of each episode found the hero and heroine tied on the railroad tracks with the

onrushing engine inches from the victims when the "continued next week" caption was shown on the film. The next episode showed the hero getting loose when the engine was a quarter mile away. We always almost died until we saw the next episode. We are almost as gullible now with our politics. We did not have as many toys as the kids do now, so most of our games were types of hide and seek and tag and marbles. I don't remember being bored to death by the lack of toys. When we got between ten and twelve years old we spent a lot of time playing scrub baseball in the park which was only a short distance from our flat.

We moved I think three times before we moved to Weymouth but no more after that than a couple of hundred yards. After we moved to Weymouth we seldom returned to Boston, but occasionally we did visit the old folks and some of the aunts.

Weymouth was a different world. We attended Weymouth High School and it was the first public school we ever saw. Heretofore all of our school companions were of the same religion. It was somewhat of a shock to learn that there was no difference between a Catholic and a Protestant. As a matter of fact we found in many cases we liked and enjoyed playing with our opposites. This was probably the greatest indoctrination we could have gotten, as the entire family became completely liberal in their thinking.

During high school I did not play on the sports teams as I was occupied with supplying the firewood which heated our Weymouth house, which for the first time had central heating (a one-pipe furnace) but we were much warmer than before. I also stole an extra week off my February vacation as I was digging a cellar under an already existing house. Wearing a hat stuffed with paper saved some lumps. I also took a week from school to pick apples in a fine orchard owned by Henry Richard's son Howard in the town of Norton. My summer job was feeding a stone crusher. This job required me to drive an ancient bulldog Mack truck to the edge of the quarry, get a load of stone and drive it to the supply slope of the crusher. Previous to dumping the stone on the slope, I laid tree limbs across the crusher opening to prevent a jam, these I removed one at a time after dumping the stone.

By the time I was a senior in high school I got a summer job at the Quincy ship yard where I worked on the first airplane carrier, the *Lexington*, and where I got my indoctrination into ship building where I was eventually to spend 35 years. During a slack period at Quincy I worked at our Bethlehem repair yards in East Boston. There I learned the practiced of launching and hauling vessels to be repaired. I was fortunate to work on a wooden four masted schooner which was the last wooden ship which had hull repairs done there.

Finally the Depression slowed the repair work badly enough so that I went back to Quincy as a machinist helper where I worked in the machine shop for two years until I got a chance to attend welding school and after completing this I worked at electric welding for about eight years. At about my third year of welding experience I met Jane Stub and was completely snowed. Prior to that meeting I was a permanent bachelor of 26 years of age and had never contemplated marriage. Jane changed that. About two years after our meeting we decided to build a house. This was important to me in as much as I had seen many people homeless as a result of the Depression. When the house was finished in 1939 we married October 11, 1939.

About when Janie was born in 1941 I met a man I was acquainted with in 1932 and he offered me a job in the industrial engineering department, which was more attractive than my pipe welding job. It was here that my varied experience came to be of great value and I assumed a supervising job and even though many of my employees were graduate engineers. I did not at any time feel less equipped than them and actually enjoyed an excellent rapport with them. My assistant George Morris, a Harvard man, was a joy and a delight to me in that he was strong in several areas where I was lacking.

Janie and I proceeded to make a family without a carefully planned operation and were never sorry at having been haphazard about it. The joy and

delight of a marriage compact is to a very great extent the satisfaction that goes with happiness, and this can only be arrived at with faith and confidence in each other.

When the kids were almost teenagers we built a camp in Orleans where we had early on stayed at Auntie Celina's house with the Crossman's. Our place was built on a plot of land which Grampy Joe no longer needed after Dave Dannaby passed away. Our next adventure was when we combined with the Prays and Crossmans in the "Up Country" experience in New Hampshire.

Our years Up Country, skiing at King Pine, skating on our Beaver Pond, tramping up the frozen brook and enjoying our warm cottage and warming cocktails. How much more do millionaires enjoy life? The people who cry most about life just don't stop to enjoy it. I don't mean do nothing, I just mean stop, and look around, and enjoy it. It doesn't have to be plush and nice looking, to you and I feel it can take the place of heaven.

About this time our girls were still in college or had graduated and some married. Mum and I had grandstand seats at our children's and grandchildren's development. Mum went down to Connecticut to see Ann's son Rob. We saw Sabrina as an infant and Tracy and then David in France. Then Sheil and Steve with their monster Stevie (he was huge right off) then Nick who only seemed small because of the comparison. Many grandparents never see their

grandchildren as we did.

I tended to skip over the years when our girls were waiting on tables and having beach parties. I remember when Jane and Marcie were waitresses at HoJo's and worked for Reggie and Gladys Sprague. When the girls were going to have a beach party it was not unusual for Reggie to give them a box of hot dogs and a gallon of ice cream. How times have changed. Now a case of beer would have to be the central requirement and I wonder if we have a better time.

Somewhere in this story, Bethlehem Steel decided to close the Quincy Shipyard while two of my girls were still in college. In so much as I was in my fifties it was a shocking experience and when I was offered a job at Alvin Hollis Co. I was very pleased, but it required a great deal of application to familiarize myself with a brand new line of work. But it seemed as though the work was something I could adapt to readily and as time went by my value to the company increased and Alvin was pleased with my performance. When I retired after eleven years Alvin found his two sons capable enough to carry on without interruption. I had learned that the assurance that Alvin provided made the job of guaranteeing our heating systems solid gold. Because of this we had virtually no competition in the heating business. Those eleven years were pleasurable for me, who had for 35 years worked for a huge company.

After retiring from Alvin Hollis Co. on May 4, 1975, Jane and I

proceeded to add an addition to our Cape home. This consisted of two bedrooms, a bath, and a sleeping loft. At this time we winterized the whole house and made it comfortable for winter or summer. We also took time to drive to California starting in the South and returning in the North, stopping at points of interest going and coming. We also made a couple of trips to the Corlette maison in the Dordogne region of France where we have always been entertained regally.

At our Cape Cod house we have enjoyed a great deal of companionship with our girls, their families, and often their friends. Our little boat has provided us with some fun activities, fishing (no longer), scalloping (also no longer available). The formerly lush fishing, clamming, and oystering are no longer traicable(?). This to a large extent is a result of over fishing, mostly by commercial fishermen. Attempts are being made by the authorities to limit fishing in crucial areas so as to build fish stocks back up to a practical level. When Gram and I used to fish for flounder, in one week we could catch, clean, fillet and package for freezing enough fish for an entire winter.

Mum and I would head for ??? and dance until we got tired. It happens quicker than it used to. I still have an occasional project of furniture making for one of the girls and it is lots of fun to make something useful. Our blueberry bushes, the seven we got from Grammy Stub and the six we got from

our Hanover builder have produced continually and most years we were able to freeze about sixty quarts. Fortunately Marcia and Ann like to pick so that eliminates a chore I am not fond of.

The girl I married who provided us with my four wonderful girls had a rather remarkable life. Her father John Stub was a Norwegian immigrant and her mother was a Swedish immigrant who met in New York and married. Soon after, John Stub got a boiler-maker's job on the Panama Canal and it was there that Olga and Jane were born. John was happy when the job was finished, as the climate was far too tropical for a cold climate person like wither John or Elsa. John applied for a homestead in Northern Ontario and they were soon in a below zero climate -- far different from Panama. John immediately cut the necessary trees for a log house and cut enough wood for fuel for the coming winter. Then the need was to clear the land of trees and stumps so as to make a farmstead. After three years of heavy work John and Elsa became aware that the children would become savages without civilization and a proper education, so they moved back to New York when the girls started school.

John had been taking a correspondence course in drafting and when proficient enough got a job with Bethlehem Steel in Bethlehem, so they moved to Bethlehem. After a year or two Bethlehem started to build ships in the

Quincy shipyard and John transferred there and bought first a house in Braintree, but after a short while found some acreage in East Weymouth where they could have a garden and blueberry bushes, etc. We now have the blueberry bushes in Orleans on Cape Cod.

It seems a good time to describe my marriage and to tell you about my Jane (Mum). She was a most capable person while at the same time an extremely lovable one. Her proclivity for helping others and her capabilities to sew, knit, paint, cook, while making our meager income do the impossible was a wonder to behold. She did not know the meaning of the word selfish and it was a hard act to follow. She was the light of my life and forever after she passed away. My opinion of women was quadrupled in quality.

When Jane and I were courting we enjoyed some enduring memories of sailing in the *April*, a gaff rigged 32 sloop owned by Henry Crossman and moored at Quincy Yacht Club. Harry and Marge Crossman nee Didion were our fellow sailors and spent some wonderful weekends racing at Cottage Park, Dorchester Yacht Club, and our home club in Quincy. Much of our activities occurred in the Town River boat yard where we spent a great deal of time getting the *April* seaworthy. Harry and I split the expense as I was able to buy bottom paint and halyard and sheet line at Fore River where I worked and got substantial discounts. We also had some cruising fun with Gale and Dottie

Lemoine in their ship the *Dolphin* which was a very seaworthy and comfortable boat. We sailed to Marblehead, and Rockport. Because the *Dolphin* had an auxiliary engine we were able to sail up the Annisquam River from Salem to Rockport.

Back at the ~~start~~^{last} of the ~~20~~^{19th} century many Irish immigrants fleeing the potato famine came to the United States and established permanent residence here. Amongst them were my maternal grandparents. My grandfather was "educated" in that he could read and write. My grandmother was a farmers daughter and they proceeded to produce 9 children in a relatively short span. My grandfather who was physically a big man for those times was struck down with tuberculosis and died in his thirties, leaving his wife Hannah Lydon with all of this progeny to rear. She got a job as a scrub woman at the Boston Public Library where she worked until she retired. The children attended Parochial schools for six grades and then got jobs which allowed them to go to continuation school for the equivalent of 7th and 8th grades. I remember the public works street projects consisting of an army of laborers with picks & shovels doing what one operator of a power shovel with almost no muscular effort now does. The reduction in manpower is hard to compare, we wonder where the laborers went.

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#3

I do remember living in South Boston and can see now the cobbled stone streets with trolley cars on almost all main streets. You must ~~remember~~ that the number of people in those days was only a fraction of what we have today. The cars were open and I sold paper by getting on the front of the car and getting off at the rear at the next stop. A paper cost a penny so keeping track of the money didn't require a CPA. When I got to about 10 yrs old I could go over to South Hampton Street where my uncle Coley (Coleman Lydon) shod horses at a blacksmith shop, as I remember there was a hitching rack for about a dozen horses and 2 smiths taking them one at a time. My uncle must have learned this trade in the army when he rode in the cavalry in the far west. He got a dishonorable discharge from the army because he won a large amount of coin in a crap game and it was so heavy in the saddle bags

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In the flats there was no electricity, but there were a couple of gas lights and our refrigerator was always called an ice box because that is what it was. During the 1st world war we hauled coal

on our sled and carried to our 3rd floor flat the coal in a hod or fail.

When we moved to Weymouth it was a different world. we attended Weymouth High School and it was the first public school we ever saw. Heretofore all of our school companions were of the same religion. It was somewhat of a shock to learn that there was no difference between a Catholic and a Protestant. As a matter of fact we found in many cases we liked and enjoyed playing with our opposites. This was probably the greatest indoctrination we could have gotten, as the entire family became completely liberal in their thinking.

My high school did not contain playing on the sports teams as I was occupied with supplying the fire wood which heated our Weymouth house which for the first time had central heating (a one pipe furnace) but we were much warmer than before. I also stole an extra week off my Feb vacation as I was digging a cellar under an already existing house. Wearing a hat stuffed with paper sand some lumps. I also

took a week from school to pick apples in a fine orchard owned by Henry Richards son Howard in the Town of Norton. My summer job was feeding a stone crusher. This job required me to drive an ancient bulldog Mack truck to the edge of the quarry, get a load of stone and drive it to the supply slope of the crusher. Previous to dumping the stone on the slope, I laid tree limbs across the crusher opening to prevent a jam, then I removed one at a time after dumping the stone. By the time I was a senior in High school I got a summer job at the Quincy ship yard where I worked on the first air plane carrier Lexington and where I got my indoctrination into ship building where I was to eventually spend 35 years. During a slack period at Quincy I worked at our Bethlehem repair yards in East Boston. There I learned the practices of launching and hauling vessels to be repaired. I was fortunate to work on a wooden 4 masted schooner which was the last wooden ship which had hull repairs done there.

Finally the depression slowed the repair work badly enough so that I went back to Quincy as a machinist helper where I worked in the machine shop for 2 years until I got a chance to attend welding school and after completing this I worked at electric welding for about 8 years. At about my 3rd year of welding experience I met Jane Stubb and was completely smitten, I was prior to that meeting a permanent bachelor of 26 yrs of age and had never contemplated marriage, but Jane changed that. About 2 years after our meeting we decided to build a house. This was important to me in as much as I had seen many people homeless as a result of the depression. When the house was finished in 1939 we married 10-11-39. About when Jane was born in '41 I met a man I was acquainted with in 1932 and he offered me a job in the industrial engineering dept. which was more attractive than my Pipe welding job. It was here that my varied experience came to be of great value and I assumed a supervisory job and even tho many of my employees were graduate engs.

I did not any time feel less equipped than them and actually enjoyed an excellent rapor with them. My assistant George Morris a Harvard man was a joy and delight to me in that he was strong in several areas where I was lacking. Janie and I proceeded to make a family without a carefully planned operation and were never sorry at having been haphazard about it.

The joy and delight of a marriage compact is to a very great extent the satisfaction that goes with happiness, and this can only be arrived at with the faith and confidence in each other. When the kids were almost teenagers we built a camp in Orleans where we had early on stayed at Auntie Celinas house with the Croesmans. Our place was built on the plot of land which Grampy Joe no longer needed after ^{Dave Pangraby} ~~Tommy~~ ~~Joe~~ passed away. Our next adventure was when we combined with the Prags and Croesmans in the Up Country experience. The years sped along while we worked and enjoyed the evolution of UP Country and when we finally tallied our experience 20 yrs had gone by.

Our years Up County, skiing at King Pine skating on our Beaver pond, Tramping up the frozen brook and enjoying our warm cottage and warming cocktails. How much more do millionaires enjoy life. The people who cry most about life just don't stop to enjoy it. I don't mean do nothing, I just mean stop, and look around and enjoy it. It doesn't have to be Plush and rich looking, to you and I feel it can take the place of heaven.

About this time our girls are still in college or are graduated and some married. Mum and I have had grandstand seats at our children's development. Mum went down to see Anni Rob. We saw Sabrina as an infant and Tracy and then David in France. Then Sheila & Steve with their monster Steve (he was huge, right off?) Then Nick who only seemed small because of the comparison.

Many grandparents never see their grandchildren as we did.

I tended to skip over the years when our girls were waiting on table and having beach parties etc.

I remember when Jane & Morrie were waitresses at Ho Joe and worked for Regie & Gladys Sprague. When the girls were going to have a beach party it was not unusual for Reggie to give them a box of hot dogs and a gallon of ice cream. How times have changed now a case of beer would have to be the central requirement and I wonder if we have a better time. Somewhere in this argosy Beth Steel decided to close The Quincy ship yard while 2 of my girls were still in college. In so much as I was in my fiftys it was a shocking experience and when I was offered a job at Alvin Hollis Co I was very pleased, but it required a great deal of application to familiarize myself with a brand new line of work. It seemed as tho the work was something I could adapt to readily and as time went by my value to the company increased and Alvin was pleased with my performance. When I retired after 11 yrs Alvin found his 2 sons capable enough

to carry on with out interruption. I had learned that the assurance that Alvin provided made the job of guaranteeing our heating systems solid gold.

Because of this we had virtually no competition in the heating business. These 11 years were pleasurable for me, who had for 35 years worked for a huge company. After retiring from Alvin Hottel Co 5-4-75 Jane and I proceeded to add an ell to our Cape house, This consisted of 2 bedrooms a bath and a sleeping loft. At this time we winterized the whole house and made it comfortable for winter or summer. We also took time to drive to California starting in the South and returning in the North, stopping at points of interest going and coming. We also made a couple of trips to the Corlette maison in the Dordogne where we have always been entertained regally.

At our Cape Cod house we have enjoyed a great deal of companionship with our girls, their families and often their friends. Our little boat has provided us with some fun activities, fishing (no longer) scallopping

also no longer available. The formerly lush fishing clamming and oystering are no longer practicable. This to a large extent is a result of over fishing mostly by commercial fishermen. Attempts are being made by the authorities to limit fishing in crucial areas so as to build fish stocks back up to a practical level. When Gram and I used to fish for flounder, in one week we could catch and clean and fillet and package for freezing enough fish for an entire winter. Mum and I would bread for Saurimov and dance til we got tired. It happens quicker than it used to. I still have an occasional project of furniture making for one of the girls and its lots of fun to make something useful.

Our blueberry bushes the 7 we got from Grammy Stale and the 6 we got from our Hanover builder have produced continually and most years we were able to freeze about 60 quarts. Fortunately Marcie and Ann like to pick so that stimulates a chore I'm not fond of.

The girl I married who provided us with my 4 wonderful girls had a rather remarkable life. Her father John Stub was a Norwegian immigrant and her mother was a Swedish immigrant who met in New York and married. Soon after John Stub got a boiler makers job on the Panama Canal and it was there that Olga and Jane were born. John was happy when the job was finished, as the climate was far too tropical for a cold climate person like either John or Elsa. John applied for a homestead in Northern Ontario and they were soon in a below zero climate a far different one from Panama. John immediately cut the necessary trees for a log house and cut enough wood for fuel for the coming winter. Then the need was to clear the land of trees and stumps so as to make a farmstead. After 3 years of heavy work John & Elsa became aware that the children would become savages, so they moved back to New York where the girls started school.

John had been taking a correspondence course in drafting and when proficient enough got a job with Bethlehem Steel in Bethlehem, so they moved to Bethlehem, after a year or two Bethlehem started to build ships in the Quinny yard and John transferred there and bought first a house in Braintree, but after a short while found some acreage in East Weymouth where they could have a garden and blueberry bushes etc. We now have the blueberry bushes in Orleans on Cape Cod. It seems a good time to describe my marriage and to tell you about my Jane (Mum) she was a most capable person while at the same time an extremely lovable one. Probably her proclivity for helping others and her capabilities to sew knit paint, cook while making our meager income do all the impossible, she did not know the meaning of the word selfish and it was a hard act to follow. She was the light of my life and forever after she passed away my opinion of women was quadrupled in quality.

When Jane and I were counting we enjoyed some enduring memories of sailing in the Ariel a gaff rigged 32' sloop owned by Harry Crossman and moored at Quincy Yacht Club. Harry and Marge Crossman nee Pidion were our fellow sailors and spent some wonderful week ends racing at Cottage Park, Dorchester Yacht Club, our home Club Quincy. Much of our activities occurred in the Town River boat yard where we spent a great deal of time getting the Ariel sea worthy. Harry and I split the expense as I was able to buy bottom paint and halyard and sheet line at Town River where I worked and got substantial discounts. We also had some cruising fun with Gale and Dottie Lemoine in their Friendship the Dolphin which was a very seaworthy and comfortable boat. We sailed to Marblehead, and Rockport. Because the Dolphin had an auxilary engine we were able to sail up the annisquam river from Salem to Rockport.

Henry Richards, an old man who owned a fair amount of acreage near where we lived, allowed me to cut down any dead trees for fire wood for heating our home. So when I got home from school I would take my axe and cut down a couple of oak trees and limb them and work one of them up on my shoulder until it balanced there and then I would start to carry it home, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. I would set a distance in my mind where I would set the tree down so I could get a rest, and when I got there I would set a new mark. Well to make a simple thought I would end up lugging it all the way home. Usually I would make 2 of these trips each day after school. and on week ends I would saw the tree into stove lengths and split up the bigger pieces.

This seems to have done me no harm and we were snug and warm. And inasmuch as I had a winter supply cut, I could go out for football about at the end of October.

When I was a boy growing up in South Boston I received pennies from relatives for running errands. This of course in my youthful wisdom was spent for candy. It never amounted to more than 2 or 3 pennies, but this would buy what would purchase more candy than what 20 cents would buy today. Of course we had no check ups by dentists as the only time we ever saw one was to extract a tooth that was giving more pain than we could stand. We never saw a tooth brush until we were adult enough to earn the money for one. We also used our first spending money for weekly trips to the dentist so he could fill the many cavities. This use of our spending money for dental service was not discretionary, we either had the repairs we could afford, or the teeth would fall out. How we have softened up is plain to be seen.

When I was a young man I had not been able to play sports in high school due to my chores at home, so I played with some boys who, many had not even gone to high school. We had a team we called the Weymouth Celtics and we played against other teams of the same ilk. Thus I got a chance to use up my animal spirits at football, basketball and baseball while having a good time. Our equipment was usually discards from the high school, but we enjoyed our games because the boys we played against were not equipped better. The chap who coached our team was a ^{named Tom Green} basketball player who had graduated from Harvard as a mining engineer and who had gone to Nevada after graduation and subsequently come East following a couple of years working at mining. He was at this time working for Bethlehem Steel in the Quincy shipyard, where I was also employed. He was a fine person and his example was to some extent responsible for my own code of ethics. He did this coaching job just for the conduct behavior he could transmit.

In addition to Tom Breen there were 2 additional bachelor brothers Jack and Bill. I became friendly with Jack who was a Dartmouth graduate and who was an inveterate reader, who made his library available to me, who left to my own device would never have been given a list of proper reading for a young man of my years. That is how I learned about Owen Wister, Gileworthy, Joseph Conrad, Steinbeck, Allene, Heyward, Melville, Henry James, Thornton Wilder, Conrad Richter, Tolstoy, Kenneth Roberts and my failing memory misses a hundred other famous authors I was privileged to read. Each of whom contributed to my informal education. I do not wail about my limitations as my life seems to have followed a trail of happiness which might have been different if my scholastic career had been different. When I met Jane when I was 26 yrs old and had heretofore never been romantically attracted, our marriage and family seems to have been made in heaven, as I have never seen one more wonderful.



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PROGRAM ASSISTANT

Int'l Foundation seeks Program Assistant for fellowship program for European journalists and politicians. High pressure work requires self-direction and effective communication. Office experience, attention to detail and advanced skills in WP 5.1 required. Job entails professional appointment scheduling; document preparation; familiarity with current issues; interaction with Fellows; and administrative duties. Salary in the mid 20s; excellent benefits. Position available immediately; minimum two-year commitment. Forward resume and cover letter to: Ms. Vallie Ragde, Suite 750, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20036.



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MARSHALL MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

THE PROGRAM'S AIM is to create a political network of young European leaders who understand the U.S. in depth -- its institutions and its people. Participants are drawn primarily from politics and the media. They are accomplished professionals between 28 and 36 years of age who are well positioned to be influential in their societies. Since the program's inception in 1982, almost 600 Fellows have participated. Currently represented in the program are: the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, and Spain.

CANDIDATES BECOME ELIGIBLE for the program through nominations submitted by a distinguished panel of citizens in each country. Fellowships are then awarded by independent national selection committees. There are three programs annually, each with up to 15 Fellows from western, and central and eastern Europe. Fluent English is a requirement as Fellows travel throughout the U.S. unescorted.

THE SIX-WEEK PROGRAM provides a unique opportunity to look at a spectrum of political, social, economic, cultural, and regional issues and to gain firsthand experience of U.S. institutions. In addition, about one-quarter of each Fellow's meetings are tailored to his or her professional interests. Programs begin in Washington, D.C. with introductory briefings as well as individual appointments. Fellows then travel for a month in small groups to several regions of the country, staying in rural, suburban, and urban areas. A week in New York City completes the Fellowship.

A VARIETY OF MEETINGS AND ON-SITE VISITS ARE SCHEDULED with, among others, political, civic, and minority leaders; industry and local business managers; workers and labor officials; volunteer agencies; educators and analysts; and members of the religious community; as well as with American families.

THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES is an independent American foundation that supports activities building U.S.-European cooperation. The Fund was established in 1972 by a gift from the Federal Republic of Germany in appreciation for American postwar recovery assistance.

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FELLOWSHIPS

THE FUND'S FOUR PROGRAM AREAS include a number of fellowships. Some fellowship programs invite applications; in other programs, fellows are selected by independent boards or program officers.

For the following fellowship, please apply to the Fund's Washington office:

- **Research Fellowships for American Scholars.** Grants are made to about 11 U.S. post-doctoral scholars every year for advanced research on domestic and international issues of importance to industrial societies. The fellowships (maximum stipend of \$30,000, plus \$2,000 for travel) allow recipients to work on research full time from an academic term to one year. Since 1975, more than 200 scholars have received fellowships.

For these four Fund-sponsored journalism programs, please apply directly:

- **Fellowships for American journalists for three-week study tours in Germany** are available through the Atlantik-Brücke. Contact Dr. Friedhelm Kemna, Adenauerallee 131, 53113 Bonn, Germany.
- **Six- to eight-week internships at German media organizations** are available through an annual competition from the Arthur Burns U.S.-German Journalist Exchange. Contact the Center for Foreign Journalists, 11690-A Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091.
- **Four eight-week fellowships at Duke University** for journalists from Poland and eastern Germany. Contact Dee Reid, Visiting Journalists Program, 4875 Duke Station, Durham, North Carolina 27706.
- **European Union (E.U.) fellowships for U.S. journalists** to spend two months in Brussels, Belgium, to develop an understanding of E.U. policies and institutions. Contact the Center for

FELLOWSHIPS

War, Peace, and the News Media, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication/New York University, 10 Washington Place, New York, New York 10003.

The Fund sponsors three other fellowship programs for Europeans where fellows must be nominated by independent national committees; applications are not accepted.

- **Marshall Memorial Fellowships.** The Fund awards fellowships offering six weeks of travel in the United States with the aim of developing a network of future European leaders in politics, government and the media who have a sophisticated understanding of U.S. political, social and economic institutions. During the last 10 years, more than 450 promising professionals have participated from eight countries: Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Spain.
- **Environmental Fellowships.** The Fund sponsors transatlantic fellowships for five American and five European professionals. For three to five weeks, fellows meet with their counterparts to explore practices and policies they could use in their work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to develop market-based incentives and pricing mechanisms to reduce global warming.
- **Campus Fellowships.** This program places prominent Europeans at small U.S. liberal arts colleges for weeklong visits to meet with students, faculty and community leaders. The program is administered by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.

Detailed fliers on most programs are available from the Fund.



THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND: WHO WE ARE AND HOW WE WORK

THE END OF THE COLD WAR, the emergence of democracies in Central and Eastern Europe, the unification of Germany and the increasing economic unity across Western Europe require the most dramatic rethinking of U.S.-European relations since the end of World War II.

The German Marshall Fund of the United States was established as an independent American foundation by a 1972 gift (renewed in 1985) from the Federal Republic of Germany. The gift was made as a memorial to the Marshall Plan, the American aid program that helped Europe rebuild after the destruction of World War II.

Underlying the gift was the belief that by cooperating and making full use of their interdependence, the United States and the nations of Europe could contribute significantly to world peace and to the growth of the international economy.

The gift was extraordinarily generous in three ways. First, it involved a great deal of money—almost one-quarter billion deutsche marks. Second, it mandated a focus on relations between the United States and *all* of Europe, not just Germany. Third, no strings were attached. Fund decisions are made by an American board of trustees.

Germany is increasingly significant in U.S.-European relations, and a substantial portion of the Fund's resources are focused there. The location of the Fund's German office in Berlin assists us as well as other American and European organiza-

WHO WE ARE AND HOW WE WORK

tions to work with leaders and activists in the former German Democratic Republic.

A German advisory board gives direction and support to our grantmaking in Germany.

The Fund also has a representative in Paris.

PROGRAM AREAS

The four program areas of the Fund are these:

- Fostering U.S.-European cooperation after the Cold War
- Exploring changing U.S.-European economic roles
- Building U.S.-European environmental partnerships
- Supporting reform in Central and Eastern Europe.

Grants are wide-ranging, and these recent Fund-sponsored projects give a sense of what we do:

- Senior policy officials and academics from Germany and the United States met in a series of semiannual conferences on U.S.-European economic issues to examine their sometimes divergent policies and perspectives and form new political and personal networks.
- State policymakers from Oregon and Washington visited Denmark and Germany to learn about school-to-work transition and other human investment strategies that could improve U.S. competitiveness.