

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	Roselyne Swig to Melanne Verveer (partial) (1 page)	08/18/1998	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting (Noa Meyer Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 17213

FOLDER TITLE:

October [1998] Videos

2012-0869-S

kc914

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

- ① Faith Wahl
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712 2390318
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- ② Deborah Brice and Both
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**RAINBOW/PUSH COALITION
FIRST ANNUAL AWARDS DINNER**

PROGRAM

Welcome

**REV. JESSE L. JACKSON, SR.
President & CEO, Rainbow/PUSH Coalition**

Invocation

RABBI LEONARD I. BEERMAN

**Presentation of Award to Brenda Marsh-Mitchell
DANNY BAKEWELL
President, The Brotherhood Crusade**

**1998 Grassroots Organizer Award
BRENDA MARSH-MITCHELL**

**Presentation of Award to Delores Huerta
MARTIN SHEEN**

**1998 Rainbow/PUSH Advocacy Award
DELORES HUERTA**

**Introduction of Brian McKnight
CASEY KASEM**

**Musical Performance
BRIAN MCKNIGHT**

**Presentation of Award to Ron Burkle
EDWARD JAMES OLMOS**

**1998 Bridge Builders Award
RONALD W. BURKLE**

**Presentation of Award to Quincy Jones
REV. JESSE L. JACKSON, SR.**

**1998 Rainbow/PUSH Legend Award
QUINCY JONES**

**Wednesday, October 7, 1998
The Regent Beverly Wilshire**

*Natalie Cole
co-host*

Office of First Lady Scheduling

Scheduling Request

Organization: <u>RAINBOW PUSH COALITION</u>	
Requesting: ☒ Speaker ☐ Meet/Greet ☐ Video ☐ Letter (Greeting) Other: <u>to be Honored</u>	
Event: <u>Birthday gala (Quincy Jones, Ron Burkle, and Linda Chavez-Thompson)</u>	
Date of Event: <u>Oct. 7, 1998</u>	Location: <u>Los Angeles, CA</u>
Contact: <u>Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.</u>	
Recommended By:	

Delivery and Notes

1 <u>Deliver To:</u> From: _____ Date: _____	2 <u>Deliver To:</u> From: _____ Date: _____
3 <u>Deliver To:</u> From: _____ Date: _____	4 <u>Deliver To:</u> From: _____ Date: _____
Status: ☐ Regret ☐ Pending ☐ Accept ☐ Letter (Greeting) ☐ Video	



National Office

930 East 50th Street • Chicago, Illinois 60615 • Phone: 773-373-3366 • Fax: 773-373-3571

Washington, DC Bureau

1002 Wisconsin Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20007 • Phone: 202-333-5270 • Fax: 202-728-1192

Wall Street Bureau

40 Wall Street, Suite 429 • New York, New York 10005 • Phone: 212-425-7874 • Fax: 212-968-1412

*Evan -
you can
offer video -
Ratti.*

VIA FACSIMILE: 202-456-9412

August 27, 1998

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

It has become a family custom for you to share birthdays with me. We have spent the last three or four years together.

This year, we are doing something different – we are having a birthday gala in Los Angeles, California on Wednesday, October 7th. We are honoring Quincy Jones, Ron Burkle and ~~Linda Chavez Thompson of the AFL-CIO~~ **Dolores**

We unanimously want you to be honored, to have you share remarks, and be with us if it is at all possible. Quincy, Ron and all of our friends are anxious for you to join us. Please let us hear from you at your earliest convenience.

With warmest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.

*9/ Sharon Hilliard
24*

JLJ:lw

Inside Left

CO-CHAIRS

Jacquie and Clarence Avant

Aline and Danny Bakewell

Marilyn and Alan Bergman

Don Cornelius

Carole Bayer Sager and Bob Daly

Rosemary Carroll and Danny Goldberg

Jean and Casey Kasem

Lorraine and Sid Sheinberg

Inside Right

You are cordially invited to celebrate the Birthday of

Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.

at the

First Annual Rainbow/PUSH Coalition Awards Dinner

Honoring

Quincy Jones

Ronald W. Burkle

Delores Huerta

Brenda Marsh-Mitchell

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

6:00 p.m. Cocktail Reception • 7:00 p.m. Dinner

The Regent Beverly Wilshire Hotel
9500 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills

Cocktail Attire

For information please call Michael Yeta Associates at (323) 658-5660.

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QUINCY JONES

An impresario in the broadest and most creative sense of the word, Quincy Jones' career has encompassed the roles of composer, record producer, artist, film producer, arranger, conductor, instrumentalist, TV producer, record company executive, magazine founder, social activist and multi-media entrepreneur. As a master inventor of musical hybrids, he has shuffled pop, soul, hip-hop, jazz, classical, African and Brazilian music into many dazzling fusions, traversing virtually every medium, including records, live performance, movies and television.

Quincy's creative magic has spanned over six decades, beginning with the post-swing era and continuing through today's high-technology, international multi-media hybrids. As the first black composer to be embraced by the Hollywood establishment in the 60's, he helped refresh movie music with badly needed infusions of jazz and soul. His landmark 1989 album, *Back on the Block*, named "Album of the Year" at the 1990 Grammy Awards, brought such legends as Dizzy Gillespie, Ella Fitzgerald, Sarah Vaughn and Miles Davis together with Ice T, Big Daddy Kane and Melle Mel to create the first fusion of the be bop and hip hop musical traditions. As producer and conductor of the historic *We Are The World* recording (the best selling single of all time) and Michael Jackson's multi-platinum solo albums, *Off The Wall*, *Bad* and *Thriller* (the best selling album of all time, with over forty million copies sold), Quincy Jones stands as one of the most successful and admired creative artist/executives in the entertainment world.

In 1990, his life and career were chronicled in the critically acclaimed Warner Brothers film, *Listen Up: The Lives of Quincy Jones*, a film which helped illuminate not only Quincy's life and spirit, but also revealed much about the development of the African American musical tradition.

In 1994, Quincy led a group of businessmen, including Hall of Fame football player Willie Davis, television producer Don Cornelius, and television journalist Geraldo Rivera in the formation of Qwest Broadcasting, a minority controlled broadcasting company which has purchased television stations in Atlanta and New Orleans for approximately 167 million, establishing it as one of the largest minority owned broadcasting companies in the United States. Quincy serves as Chairman and CEO of Qwest Broadcasting.

Quincy has long been associated with social causes. In the 60's and 70's he was a major supporter of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Operation Breadbasket, an effort to promote economic development in the inner cities. After Dr. King's death, Quincy served on the board of Reverend Jackson's People United to Save Humanity (PUSH).

An ongoing concern throughout Quincy's career has been to foster appreciation of African-American music and culture. To this end he helped form IBAM (the Institute for Black American Music). Proceeds for IBAM events were donated toward the establishment of a national library of African-American art and music. He is also one of the founders of the Annual Black Arts Festival in Chicago.

Reflecting on the changes in pop music over the years, Quincy says, "If there are any common denominators, they are spirit and musicality. I go for the music that gives me goose bumps, music that touches my heart and my soul." Over the years, Quincy Jones has reached the essence of music and art: the ability to touch people's feelings and emotions.

BRENDA MARSH-MITCHELL

A mother of three lovely daughters, Brenda Marsh-Mitchell was born and raised in Los Angeles. She has dedicated her life to serving others. She has been a loyal freedom fighter and public servant for decades. Brenda works quietly through Brotherhood Crusade, where she has been employed for more than 27 years.

As Director of Community Relations and Special Assistant to the President, Danny J. Bakewell, Sr., Brenda is a well-known and respected leader in the community. Often referred to as "The Mother Teresa of South Central Los Angeles," she is a pioneer of vision, courage, dedication, and commitment.

Brenda has been at the forefront of many struggles. She was largely responsible for organizing the successful Rainbow/PUSH -- Brotherhood Crusade "Save the Dream" March and Rally in February of this year which, in spite of rainy weather, drew thousands from around the State. Thanks to her efforts of reaching out to churches, grassroots organizations and members of the community, we were successful in getting the message out that the assault of Proposition 209 would not go unnoticed.

Brenda has literally reached out to thousands in need and by taking direct action for social justice she has "raised the roof" to gain public attention on issues from police misconduct to community feeds. Her work to register African American voters is probably unmatched in this community. Many evenings and weekends are spent at shopping malls and in church parking lots where Brenda works countless hours counseling people in the importance, not only of registering to vote, but in then exercising that right by returning to the polls on election day.

Brenda is a role model for her children, as well as for the children of the community through example and participation. She has always made sure that her daughters were involved in the plight of the community through volunteer work, education, and self-determination. She truly is a "Community Treasure."

We proudly pay tribute to one of the most dedicated friends Rainbow/PUSH could ask for, Brenda Marsh-Mitchell.

DELORES C. HUERTA

Delores Huerta is the co-founder and Secretary-Treasurer of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO ("UFW"). She is one of the best known women in the American civil rights labor movement. The mother of 11 children, 14 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, Delores has played many key roles in the UFW including negotiating the first collective bargaining agreement for farmworkers, heading the UFW's national grape boycott, and directing the UFW's political and lobbying efforts. In championing the farmworkers rights, Delores Huerta has often confronted grower goons and has been arrested more than 22 times for disobeying illegally imposed injunctions. In 1988, she fell victim to the illegal tactics of a San Francisco police officer while protesting then President George Bush's opposition to the UFW's Grape Boycott to ban pesticides. She suffered three fractured ribs and the removal of her spleen.

In addition to leading the national grape boycott in 1970, Delores also directed the 1975 grape, lettuce and Gallo wine boycott which resulted in the enactment of California's Agricultural Labor Relations Act, the first law of its kind in the United States which granted farmworkers the right to collectively organize and bargain for better wages and working conditions.

At 67, Delores still works long hours for the union she co-founded and nurtured. Many days find her in cities across Northern America, Canada and Mexico, promoting *La Causa* (the farmworkers cause). For more than 30 years, Delores remained Cesar Chavez' most loyal and trusted advisor. Together they founded the Farm Workers Credit Union, the first credit union for farmworkers, The National Farmworkers Service Center, Inc., a community based affordable housing and Spanish language radio communications organization with five radio stations, the Juan De La Cruz Farm Workers Pension Fund, and the Robert F. Kennedy Medical Plan.

Luis Valdez, the famous Chicano writer and director of *El Teatro Campesino*, wrote "When I think of Delores Huerta, I think of the earth, powerful, beautiful, fecund, challenging, conscience, yet so incredibly delicate. The patina of my superimposed memories of her over the last 25 years glows with dissolving moving images: Delores as picket captain, Delores as single mother, Delores as negotiator, lobbyist, speaker, *La Pasionaria* de Delano, Delores as my leader, for she was the first woman general I met and followed into the fray of *La Causa*."

RONALD W. BURKLE

Ron Burkle began his career in the supermarket industry at the age of 13. He has worked in every conceivable position within the industry from "boxboy" to Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board.

Ron is the managing partner and majority owner of the Yucaipa Companies, a private investment firm which invests primarily its own capital. Yucaipa has completed 16 acquisitions in the supermarket industry nationwide and is the largest shareholder of Fred Meyer, Inc. of Oregon, and the controlling shareholder of Ralphs Grocery Company/Food 4 Less of Southern California, Cala Foods of Northern California, Dominick's of Chicago and Falley's of Kansas. Ron serves as Chairman of Fred Meyer and Dominick's.

In 1991, Ron founded the Ralphs/Food 4 Less Foundation, a nonprofit organization, to support the needs of numerous agencies and programs throughout Southern California.

The Ralphs/Food 4 Less Foundation has been at the forefront of community service and giving since its inception. In 1992 a two million dollar contribution was provided by the Foundation to help save interscholastic sports in the Los Angeles Unified School District.

The Foundation also spearheaded the distribution of 1.4 million dollars in food and other necessities in the wake of the 1992 civil unrest in Los Angeles. Again, on Ron's direction, more than one million dollars in food was dispersed following the 1994 Northridge earthquake.

More recently, the Foundation has underwritten the Watts Friendship Sports League's summer baseball program, and together Ron and the Foundation have made a generous commitment to Disney Hall. Upon its completion, Disney Hall will provide free concerts for inner-city youth and their families.

Ron has managed to strike a balance between big business and community activism. His dedication to several worthy causes appears limitless. Among his varied contributions, Ron serves as Chairman of the Board of D.A.R.E. America (Drug Abuse Resistance Education). He also serves as a Trustee of the National Urban League and is an active member of several boards including Project Angel Food and Kaufman & Broad.

Education and the arts have also benefitted from Ron's continued generosity. The Ron W. Burkle Family Building on the Claremont Graduate University campus was recently completed where he sits as a member of the Board of Fellows.

Whether opening his home to charitable organizations for their annual fund-raisers or committing his personal time to participate in bettering the community, Ron has proven his

dedication to helping others and building bridges within the community. For his continued friendship and ongoing contributions, we are pleased to honor Ron Burkle with The Rainbow/PUSH Bridge Builders Award.

World looking up to him
How far he traveled

John Glenn - stories and anecdotes

1. John Glenn's favorite space food is rehydrated shrimp, he said, "Oh this is great! May have shrimp for breakfast, lunch and dinner."
2. Theme of firsts-
 - A. Broke the coast-to-coast flight record in 1957 in an F8U jet at supersonic speeds, went from LA to NY (Glenn made this trip faster than if he'd ridden a bullet fired from a .45 caliber gun)
 - B. First American in orbit, 1962
 - C. Oct. 29, 1998 - oldest human to fly in space (77 yrs old)
3. Glenn was a high school glee club member and loves barbershop quartets...in October 1957 he won about \$25,000 on Name That Tune
4. When launch day comes for his newest mission, Glenn will have spent 500 hours in training
5. Glenn's first car was his father's old Chevy -- a convertible. Because the top had rotted away, Glenn drilled holes in the bottom of the car to drain the rain. He has had a ragtop car ever since.

The following two excerpts are taken directly from The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, July 19, 1998.

Glenn will be involved in two age-related experiments, as both a researcher and a guinea pig. One will study what causes muscle weakening in space. The other will look into sleep patterns by comparing Glenn and others in the crew. For those two studies, Glenn will give blood 12 times in nine days.

"I wish I could have the very personal attention of every person in this country who is 60 years of age or older. One thing that has happened in the in the look into the life and biosciences in the NASA program has been that we find some notable parallels between what happens to astronauts in space and what happens to the elderly right here on Earth. And if we can find what triggers some of these similarities, perhaps we will have a whole new handle on approaching difficulties that people have right here on Earth." John Glenn

Feb. 20
1962 36 yrs. after he became 1st American to orbit Earth
Oldest man ever in space
5 hrs → 8 days
America - patriot

Laura E. Schiller
10/02/98 10:05:38 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Noa A. Meyer/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Video for John Glenn

Could you get the details...

----- Forwarded by Laura E. Schiller/WHO/EOP on 10/02/98 10:06 AM -----

 Toby C. Graff
10/02/98 10:01:51 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Wendy Arends/WHO/EOP, Laura E. Schiller/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Video for John Glenn

Hi. Marsha just called in and said that Mrs. Clinton agreed to tape a 20 second congratulations to John Glenn for ABC News on Monday. She asked that you please add it to her taping time on Monday morning and Laura, that you draft some talking points. Pls. call me if you have questions. Thanks... Toby

Congratulations ~~to~~ to John Glenn



**The Joseph L. Mailman
School of Public Health
of Columbia University**

600 West 168th Street
New York, NY 10032-4206
Tel #: (212) 305-5270
Fax #: (212) 305-7372
e-mail WML7001@columbia.edu

Office of External Affairs

Facsimile

DATE: September 14, 1998

To: Evan Ryan
Organization: The White House

Fax: 202-456-5340

Total Page(s): 4

From: William M. London, Director of Communications

COMMENTS:

FedEx

I am following up on your conversation with Priscilla Goldfarb.

A suggested script for the videotaped greeting from the First Lady to the celebrants at the October 7th reception for the Mailman family and The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health follows. The preferred format of the videotape is VHS.

Please note:

(1) The second syllable in Mailman is pronounced with an emphasis on the first syllable so that the second syllable sounds like the second syllable in in salesman.

(2) Pardes is pronounced with emphasis on the first syllable, which is pronounced like par as in "par for the course." The second syllable is pronounced like the first syllable in designate.

(3) The Dean's last name is Rosenfield, not Rosenfeld.

Pardiss

Please don't hesitate to call me if you have any questions. Thank you for your help.

Rup- Rump

training next gen
of public health

conducting research on public health
providing service that
improves health to ~~promote~~ ^{prevent}
disease

D. Salk
2/10/52

- 15-20 seconds

- Oct. 29th

- NP Gore

- Tom Hanks

- anchoring show from there - Cape Canaveral

HRC VIDEO REQUEST FORM

DATE TO BE RECORDED _____

YES ☒ NO ☐ APPROVED BY: HRC PS MW MV /CONFIRMED _____

ORGANIZATION	
DATE OF EVENT	Oct. 5th + 6th
LOCATION	
EVENT	
WHITE HOUSE STAFF CONTACT	
CONTACTS	Janya Totesbury Deborah 745-6646
BILL TO	
SEND TO	
SEND VIA	REGULAR MAIL _____ FED EX _____ ACCT # _____ SATURDAY DELIVERY _____ AIRBORNE EX _____ ACCT # _____ PICK UP _____ CONTACT _____ PHONE # _____
FORMAT	VHS ☒ BETA _____ BETA CAM _____ BETA CAM SP _____ 3/4" _____ OTHER _____
NOTES	



EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
3051 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008
(202) 232-4400

31 July 1998

*Evan,
pls follow
up.*

*called - left msg.
8/27*

Ms Melanne Vermeer
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff to
the First Lady
100 Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20501

Dear

Thank you for your telephone call of earlier today in respect of our SADC Trade and Investment Conference, taking place in Minneapolis, Minnesota. We are, naturally, extremely disappointed that the First Lady cannot attend our conference as our special guest of honor.

All the same, thank you very much for your offer of assistance which we gladly accept. We understand that you can help make the following happen:

- a. a video recorded message from the First Lady which can be played at the event in Minnesota; (Please advise as to the next steps we need to take with regard to obtaining the video.)
- b. a member of the President's Cabinet will be asked to represent the White House at the dinner on 5 October. (We have already sent an invitation to Secretary Daley.)

Oct. 5+6

*Roger Isaacs
9661650 8/27*

*Deborah
745-6646*

We are running out of time, and must, unfortunately go to print quite soon now. We would appreciate it if you could resolve these issues as soon as possible. Many thanks for your kind assistance throughout this process.

Sincerely yours,

F. A. Sonn

Franklin A Sonn
AMBASSADOR

/ss

*South African Development Archives
knows the ambassador
Evening of the 5th (?)
Amb. Sonn*

"A"



EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
3051 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008
(202) 232-4400

13 March 1998

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Office of the First Lady
Room 100
Old Executive Office Building
Washington DC 20500

Dear Mrs Clinton:

You may be aware of the special appreciation we in Southern Africa have for you because of your genuine love for Africa and our Region and for the way you re-focused the American attention on our Region during and after your visit to Africa last year.

We, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), who make up the fourteen countries of Southern Africa are planning a major conference to take advantage of the heightened interest created by your and the President's visits to Africa.

This Conference will take place in the latter half of October and Governor Arne Carlson of Minnesota has already been invited and we are also hoping to bring over a Head of State from our Region. We are also intending to involve attracting a Major Leader of Business in South Africa and Minnesota as well as Speaker Gingrich.

We would deem it a high honor if you would be so kind as to open the conference during a Gala Banquet on the first evening. We are intent on making of this a very special event and have no doubt that your presence would assist us greatly in achieving this goal.

Should you agree in principle we would be glad to work with your office on the logistics.

Please once again be assured of a sense of kinship with you and our abiding thankfulness at the inspiring way you speak of and for our continent and Region.

With respect and good wishes,

Franklin A. Sonn
AMBASSADOR
and
Chair of SADC Ambassadors

/mdma

POSSIBLE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Ambassador Sonn (who will be introducing Mrs Clinton's video)
- Dr Mbuende, Executive Secretary of SADC
- The SADC Ambassadors and Ministers gathered in Minnesota
- Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton (Welcoming Address after Mrs Clinton's video)
- Mr Danny Glover (Special Guest at the dinner)
- The assembled corporate leaders

Southern Africa: Open for Business

SADC Trade and Investment Conference

Radisson Plaza Hotel
35 South 7th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA

October 5-6, 1998

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Monday, October 5

7:30 a.m. Breakfast and Registration
Third Floor, Radisson Plaza Hotel

8:30 a.m. Official Welcome and Opening Plenary Session

Arne Carlson, Governor of Minnesota

Dr K. Mbuende, *Executive Secretary of SADC*

10:00 a.m. Break/Networking

10:30 a.m. Panel Discussion
U.S. Government Programs to Facilitate U.S. Trade and Development in Southern Africa

David H. Miller, *moderator*, Executive Director, The Corporate Council on Africa

AnnMarie Emmet, Export Import Bank

Frankie King, U.S. Department of Agriculture

John Richter, U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Samuel D. Smoots, Overseas Private Investment Corporation

The panel represents the key U.S. agencies providing financial assistance, loans, viability studies, insurance, and technical assistance for U.S. entrepreneurs interested in doing business in Southern Africa. Learn how to use these programs.

12:30 p.m. Luncheon and Keynote Address

L.D. DeSimone, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, 3M

Mr. DeSimone, the head of one of the largest and most successful companies in America, will discuss 3M's commitment to Southern Africa as one of the key emerging business opportunities in the global economy.

612
339-4900

1:30 p.m. Break/Networking

2:00 p.m. Afternoon Breakout Sessions I

- ☐ **Agriculture and Fishing**
Cargill, Land O' Lakes, Universal Marketing (invited)
- ☐ **Consumer Products**
American Home Products (invited), Faegre & Benson
- ☐ **Energy and Mining**
General Electric (invited), Phelps Dodge (invited)
- ☐ **Financial Services and Health Care**
Medtronic, The St. Paul Companies, United HealthCare
- ☐ **Information Technology and Telecommunications**
ADC Telecommunications, Lawson Software,
SBC Telecommunications, STARTEC, Inc.
- ☐ **Infrastructure Development and Transportation**
Donaldson Company, Inc., Honeywell, Inc., 3M
- ☐ **Travel and Tourism**
Carlson Companies, Northwest Airlines

Participants will choose one breakout session for extensive, detailed discussion with representatives from U.S. companies, those named above and others, who will share their hands-on experiences – both negative and positive – of setting up operations in and establishing trade relations with Southern African nations. A ranking Trade Minister from a SADC country will also be present, giving participants an opportunity to establish a personal relationship with the highest ranking economic officials in the SADC countries.

4:30 p.m. Breakout Sessions Adjourn

Hospitality areas will be available for more informal discussion and further networking.

7:00 p.m. Conference Dinner

Greetings from **Hillary Clinton**, First Lady of the United States (via videotape)
Welcome by **Sharon Sayles Belton**, Mayor of Minneapolis
Special Guest: **Danny Glover**

The dinner is hosted by the Ambassadors of the SADC nations and is being held to honor the Trade Ministers from each country who have come to the Twin Cities to participate in the conference. Mrs. Clinton, joined by Mayor Sayles Belton, will officially welcome the Ministers and all the participants to this important regional trade conference and will discuss the many opportunities she and the President envision for Southern Africa following their historic trip to Africa earlier this year. Mr. Glover, who has charmed audiences in films as varied as the Lethal Weapon series and Mandela, in which he played Nelson Mandela, will discuss the growing cultural ties between America and Africa.

9:00 p.m. Dinner Adjourns

Tuesday, October 6

7:30 a.m. Breakfast
Third Floor, Radisson Plaza Hotel

8:30 a.m. Opening Plenary Session:
Southern Africa as an Emerging Market: Separating Fact from Fiction

Glen Skovholt, moderator, Vice President, Government and Community Affairs, Honeywell, Inc.

Robert Mallett, Deputy Secretary, U.S. Commerce Department

Kaire Mbuende, Executive Secretary, SADC

Ernest Micek, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Cargill, Inc.

Conrad Strauss, Chairman, Standard Bank Investment Corporation of South Africa

10:30 a.m. Break/Networking

11:30 a.m. Luncheon and Minnesota Meeting Address:
The Next Trade Boom? Making Connections with the Emerging Economies of Southern Africa

Franklin A. Sonn, Ambassador of South Africa to the United States

Participants will be joined by other community leaders for the luncheon, which will be broadcast live on the stations of Minnesota Public Radio

1:15 p.m. Panel Discussion
Africa's Strategic Importance to America: What It Will Mean for U.S. Business

Robert Krueger, Ambassador to Botswana and Special Envoy to SADC

Witney Schneidman, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Africa Bureau, Department of State

Mr. Schneidman and Ambassador Krueger - two of the U.S. Government's leading policy makers for Africa - will discuss current domestic developments in Africa, U.S. policy in the region, and what it all means for U.S. businesses. Southern Africa is experiencing rapid, often dramatic change and business opportunities there will be greatly influenced by how the U.S. government reacts - or fails to react - to that change.

2:45 p.m. Afternoon Breakout Sessions II

- ☐ **Agriculture and Fishing**
Cargill, Land O' Lakes, Universal Marketing (invited)
- ☐ **Consumer Products**
American Home Products (invited), Faegre & Benson
- ☐ **Energy and Mining**
General Electric, Phelps Dodge (invited)
- ☐ **Financial Services and Health Care**
Medtronic, The St. Paul Companies, United HealthCare

☐ **Information Technology and Telecommunications**

ADC Telecommunications, Lawson Software, SBC Telecommunications, STARTEC, Inc.

☐ **Infrastructure Development and Transportation**

Donaldson Company, Inc., Honeywell, Inc., 3M

☐ **Travel and Tourism**

Carlson Companies, Northwest Airlines

Participants will continue in the same breakout sessions as Monday afternoon, now focusing on future growth opportunities. The same business presenters will lead each session.

4:30 p.m. Breakout Sessions Adjourn

Hospitality areas will be available for more informal discussion and networking.

6:00 p.m. Closing Cocktail Reception

A Celebration of African Culture

The African Gallery, Minneapolis Institute of Art

2400 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Remarks by:

Amos Bernard M. Midzi, Ambassador of Zimbabwe

William George, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Medtronic

Evan Mauer, Director, Minneapolis Institute of Art

Participants will have an opportunity to experience works from the Institute's permanent collection of African Art during a special, private reception. Participants may drive to the exhibit or use buses provided at the hotel.

Major Sponsors

3M, Cargill, Honeywell, Medtronic, The St. Paul Companies

Additional Sponsors

**ADC Telecommunications, Carlson Companies, Faegre & Benson,
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With special thanks to

**The Corporate Council on Africa, Colle & McVoy, Express Interactive Solutions,
The Minneapolis Institute of Art, Minnesota Business Partnership, and
The Minnesota Meeting**

- FOREWORD -



The Official SADC Trade, Industry and Investment Review is the ideal medium for all business people in the region and beyond. By transcending country boundaries the Review points you to trade, industry and investment opportunities that exist in the region and exposes you to a large regional market.

In this second edition of the Review, you will find updated country profiles and news regarding the accomplishments by SADC sectors with special emphasis on projects that involve the private sector and other Community stakeholders.

In response to the challenges of globalisation and increased competition, the SADC Governments see themselves as catalysts for economic growth. Through the provision of infrastructural facilities and services, SADC's economies can be transformed to become even better vibrant growth nodes with requisite conditions to attract more foreign direct investment.

All Governments have understood the necessity to make strategic alliances with the private sector as partners in development. Clear rules and fair laws govern this partnership. Generous investment incentives are being offered, including tax holidays, exemption from duty on capital goods, relaxed rules for expatriate recruitment, and protection of investment.

In addition, commercialisation, restructuring and privatisation of state-owned enterprises have gained momentum in the SADC region. The Special Features section of the 1998 edition of the Review gives you an overview of progress in this respect in Mozambique and Zambia. A travel feature on Mauritius demonstrates the private sector's role in the advancement of tourism, one of the most important growth sectors of SADC.

As a region we have potential to increase the share of foreign direct investment into Africa. For instance, plenty of opportunities exist for foreign investors to improve the productivity of value-added manufacturing through new technology. Abundant agricultural, natural, mineral and human resources are yet to be tapped.

With the entry of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Seychelles into SADC, the regional market has expanded from 140 to 190 million people. Moreover, the DRC adds invaluable water, hydropower, fisheries and mineral resources to the Community. The Seychelles are strategically located in the Indian Ocean and, like Mauritius, could prove particularly useful in the area of maritime transport and human resources development.

These opportunities give us a competitive edge over most other emerging markets.

Investments in infrastructure and telecommunications are increasingly being made by the private sector. However, it has become evident that in order to ensure continued progress, the private sector also needs to be engaged in the financing of other such projects.

Notable efforts in this regard are being made in the SADC development corridors which are underpinned by strong political commitment, public-private partnership and a desirable crowding in effect on investment.

The policy reforms that have begun to take root in the SADC countries are most promising. Therefore, my message to you is 'let us work together to make Southern Africa a region of vibrant economic growth within the framework of a Free Trade Area before the turn of the century.'

It is my sincere hope that you will seize the opportunities that beckon.



PRESIDENT NELSON MANDELA
Chairman of SADC

January 1998



EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
3051 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008
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T E L E F A X T R A N S M I S S I O N

To: Ms Noah Meyer
Office of the First Lady

Tel: (202) 456-2787
Fax: (202) 456-5709

From: Debra Steiner
Executive Assistant
to the Ambassador

Tel: (202) 745-6646
Fax: (202) 265-1607

Date: 28 September, 1998

Pages: 1+17

Subject: **VIDEO ADDRESS BY MRS CLINTON FOR SADC TRADE AND INVESTMENT CONFERENCE**

1. Our telephone conversation of this afternoon refers.
2. I attach for your background:
 - a) A copy of the original letter of invitation to Mrs Clinton
 - b) A copy of the Schedule of Events for the SADC Trade and Investment Conference
 - c) A copy of the Foreword to The Official SADC Trade and Investment Review 1998, by President Mandela as well as an introduction to SADC from the same publication, written by Dr Kaire Mbuende, SADC Executive Secretary. (Dr Mbuende is also one of the speakers at the Conference).
 - d) A list of possible acknowledgements
3. **SPEECH CONTENT:**
 - It would be appreciated if the First Lady could address the topic of Trade and Investment in our region from the perspective of the US Administration's new initiative on Africa.

- It is important to emphasize how it is in the interest of the US to develop mutually beneficial relationships with African countries, particularly with the SADC region.
- Mrs Clinton's own perspectives and personal impressions after having visited the region twice in recent times would also be valuable.
- The audience would also probably like to hear how Mrs Clinton views the role of the US in engaging Africa in the twenty-first Century, once again with the emphasis on trade and investment.

(Both the State Department's South Africa Desk and the NSC will probably have helpful information in this regard.)

4. I hope this will be of some assistance to you. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require further assistance.

Regards
Debra Steiner.



Laying bricks, the president and first lady help African women build a foundation for better housing in the Mxenge housing project in Cape Town, South Africa. Below, Hillary Clinton is shown in traditional African garb.

AFRICAN DIARY *Continued*

one year, the number of homes in that village has increased from 18 to 104. Roads once made of dirt are now paved. The concrete slab where we gathered last year is now a community center, complete with a day care center and a store. And the women have just bought a larger plot of land that will provide fertile soil for new businesses and new homes.

One of the personal highlights of the trip for Bill and me was the dedication of the Ron Brown Commercial Center in Johannesburg. Ron's beautiful widow and our dear friend, Alma, was there for the occasion. The President spoke about how Ron was the champion of close ties to Africa because of his deep conviction that it would help both Africans and Americans. We saw how right he was.

Just as in our country, people in Africa are trying to find ways to grow their economies, while protecting their beautiful environment. We talked with a group of environmental leaders in Botswana, which is home to some of the most amazing creatures that inhabit this earth. At the Chobe National Game Park, it was great to see Bill's eyes light up as we encountered elephants, hippos, giraffes, lions, crocodiles and countless wild animals that we never knew existed—from the sable antelope to the magnificent secretary bird. But equally impressive was the people of Botswana's rock-solid commitment to democracy and the impressive results they have achieved in everything from literacy to road building.

In Senegal, the beauty of the water and land was only overshadowed by one

thing: the will of the people to create a new future for themselves and their children. On the last day of our trip, I met with a group of women and two men from the Malicounda Bambara Village who have done something remarkable. Although female genital mutilation (FGM) affects less than 20 percent of women in Senegal, in many villages like theirs, it is considered a rite of passage for all girls.

The women of Malicounda had taken a literacy class created by an American, Molly Metching, who had come to Senegal with the Peace Corps more than 20 years ago and never left. It was during this class, where they learned about their health and rights, that they decided FGM had harmed their daughters' bodies and spirits for too long. They decided it was time to end the pain, hemorrhaging, infections, AIDS and childbirth complications caused by a tradition that is sometimes deadly, but always painful.

During our discussion, the women showed me the skirt they had used to educate their religious leaders, their neighbors, and their husbands—because men must be part of this and every struggle for women's rights. A 66-year-old man described how he now goes from village to village spreading the word about the dangers of FGM.

Because of all of their efforts, Malicounda Bambara has now banned FGM and, in the process, they are inspiring others to do the same. Recently, 13 other villages with a combined population of more than 8,000 people joined together to end female circumcision in their communities.

And now, Senegal's President Diouf has called for a new law to abolish it throughout the country.

I wish every American could see the new faces of Africa—and how much America's involvement means for both our continents. We talked to Peace Corps volunteers who are helping Africans lift up their own lives, health and education. We saw the results of assistance from the United States Agency for International Development in the hopes of women building their own homes and starting micro enterprises. We saw African and American soldiers training side by side at the Thies Military Base in Senegal. And we saw fulfillment of the late Ron Brown's vision in the vast opportunities now open to American businesses.

We all came from Africa—and we have so much to learn and gain from Africa. When Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. came back from witnessing the birth of Ghana in 1957, he was, as most of us are upon returning from this continent, transformed. After that trip, he talked about Africa as the "Promised Land," the same phrase he used to describe America in his final speech 30 years ago.

As Dr. King understood, both Africa and America can lead us to the Promised Land of the future—if we walk together through a door opened to all. □



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EXCLUSIVE!



Calling for improved rights for children and women, Hillary Rodham Clinton speaks to dignitaries, including first lady Janet Museveni, at Makerere University in Uganda.

THE FIRST LADY'S AFRICAN DIARY

"We all came from Africa—and we have so much to learn and gain from Africa."

By Hillary Rodham Clinton

BILL and I ended our remarkable journey to Africa on Goree Island. It is a beautiful place, lined with cobblestone streets and brightly colored houses, and filled with the same warm, resilient and brilliant people we met throughout our trip. But for many years, it was used as a launching pad for one of the greatest evils ever perpetrated by human beings—slavery.

In a slave house—the Maison des Esclaves—built the same year our nation was born, we peered out from "The Door of No Return," where Africans were separated from their families and slave traders from their humanity. Today, that open doorway is a powerful symbol of a past we must never return to or forget and a new future we must continue to walk towards together.

I thought about that as my husband spoke there, surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the hopes of generations. The audience was filled with students, including those from the Martin Luther King Girls' School, which I visited last year in Senegal, and the Margaret Amidon Elementary School in Washington, D.C., the sister city of Dakar.

There were hundreds of citizens from Goree Island throughout Senegal. And, we were accompanied by prominent African-Americans who were part of my husband's delegation, including Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater; Reverend Jesse Jackson, the President's Special Envoy for the Promotion of Democracy in Africa; Congressman Charles Rangel; Congresswoman Maxine Waters; Congressman Donald Payne; Congressman William Jefferson; Bob Nash, Assistant to the President; Susan F. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; and Johnson, President of Black Entertainment Television.

When the President asked them all to stand, a wave of emotion and pride moved through the air. Like 30 million other African-Americans, their ancestors had been torn from Africa and sentenced to live in bondage. Now they were coming back as extraordinary leaders of America, architects of a new partnership between our two continents—proving, as my husband said, that "the human spirit can never be enslaved."

When Chelsea and I went to Africa a year ago, I announced that my husband would soon become the

AFRICAN DIARY *Continued*

President to make a major trip there. He was convinced that Africa was undergoing a Renaissance—and that there was a new, positive face of the continent that all Americans needed to see and be part of.

Challenges remain. But, too often the images we see of Africa are still dominated by misconceptions and stereotypes. We see pictures of brutal dictators. Yet half of the 48 nations in sub-Saharan Africa now choose their own governments. We see images of famine and poverty. Yet, as countries have embraced economic reform, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates in Africa have more than tripled since 1990. We see America's role in Africa characterized solely in terms of aid. Yet America's private investment in Africa earns a return of more than 30 percent a year, higher than on any other continent. We see countless pictures of war and conflict. Yet people all over Africa are choosing reconciliation and renewal. Those are the people—and the new picture of Africa—we were privileged to see in every country we visited.

I will never forget the welcome we received from the moment we got off the plane in Ghana. At Independence Square in Accra, there were hundreds of thousands of people as far as the eye could see, the largest welcome we'd ever received anywhere. Despite the heat, they had all come to express friendship towards America and pride in their 40 years of freedom. Some women had even made dresses from cloth adorned with pictures of both Bill and Ghana President Jerry Rawlings.

At a day care center I visited with Mrs. Rawlings, the women we spoke with were dressed in aqua, orange, yellow and other bright colors. Like other female pioneers who have built and sustained Ghana's democracy, these women were united by a common mission—the desire to become full participants in their country's political and economic development. I saw the micro enterprises some women have created selling jewelry, art, clothing and other goods. But nothing delighted us more than the child care center. In bright rooms, children were learning and being cared for, while their mothers worked to support their families.

In Uganda, the children at the Kisowera School sang to us about the key to their future, "Universal Primary Education." This is a new program that President Museveni has undertaken to provide education for every boy and every girl. Right now, two-thirds of the 130 million children out of school worldwide are girls. Yet, at this school, it's a different story. As their teachers told us with pride, they now graduate as many girls as boys. What's more, last year, the girls outscored the boys on their exams!

Of course, children cannot learn or dream if they're tar-

gets of war. At Makerere University, where I gave a speech about human rights, I met three children who had escaped after being kidnapped and brutalized by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a terrorist group based in Southern Sudan. And I met a woman who has put her life on the line to protect the children of Uganda. When you first see Sister Rachele Frassera, the Deputy Head Mistress of St. Mary's School in Aboke, you are immediately struck by the contrast between her small size and her enormous courage. When the LRA kidnapped 139 girls from her school, 75 percent of her student body, she chased down the terrorists and convinced them to release 109 girls. Now, she is working day and night to get them all home safely.

Everywhere we traveled, we saw the human spirit's remarkable ability to heal and rebuild. It's still hard to imagine that in less than four months, one million people were murdered in the genocide of Rwanda. My husband and I will never forget the faces of the six Rwandans we met in Kigali as they described the human toll of their nation's violence. One woman lost her husband, her six children and her brothers. Her teeth had been knocked out and machete cuts were left on her head. A man whose right arm had been

hacked off described having to hide under dead corpses to survive. But none of these victims had given up to bitterness or despair. All of them were doing everything they could to rebuild their lives, their communities, and their country.

We saw the same powerful commitment to the future throughout South Africa, where, in less than 10 years, Nelson Mandela rose triumphantly from Prisoner to President. He showed us the tiny cement cell on Robben Island where this man of freedom spent 18 years of his life imprisoned. As Bill said, we should thank God that President Mandela was able to survive "without having his heart turned to stone and without giving up on his dream for South Africa."

That dream is being realized at the Victoria Mxenge Housing Project in Cape Town. When I visited it last year, the women sang to me of "Strength, Money and Knowledge." When my husband joined me there on this trip, we witnessed the remarkable changes born of those three ingredients. As we approached the housing project, we could still see the shanties where these homeless squatters—mostly women—had once lived. Now, on the other side of the street, we found a vibrant community they have built by pooling their resources, securing small loans, and constructing homes together.

Last year, I asked the women if they believed they would own a home some day. Their answer was a resounding "yes." This time, when I asked how many had become homeowners, hands shot up throughout the group. In just



Visiting a day care center with Ghana's first lady Nana Rawlings, Hillary Rodham Clinton salutes the children, the future of the new Africa.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Remarks for the Congressional Black Caucus
September 18, 1998

Thank you so much. I am delighted to be here. I regretted deeply that my obligation to go to Mother Theresa's funeral on behalf of my husband and my country prevented me from being here last year, and I am so pleased that you have invited me back so I would have a chance to address this important gathering about some very important issues.

I want to start by thanking Congressman Paine not only for his introduction, but for his steady and very important leadership over many years on behalf of so many important issues. I feel privileged that I have gotten to know him -- that I have had a chance to travel with him, that I have seen him in action -- and I just have the highest regard and admiration for his leadership and his personal commitment to doing all that he can helping children at home and abroad, particularly in Africa, have the kind of opportunities to lead lives to fulfill their own God-given potential. Thank you so much.

I am delighted to be here with Congressman Hilliard, Congresswoman Brown and Congresswoman Kilpatrick, and my dear friend of many many years, Secretary Slater. It is also very good to see ambassadors from so many of the African countries represented here, as well as representatives from the non-governmental community -- foundation and business leaders, and friend and supporters of the Congressional Black Caucus and of Africa.

I think it is so important that this meeting be held and that this particular subject be given the attention it is today. I know that you are going to be having some very important panels and other speakers discuss all that we can do to raise the visibility of issues affecting Africa and the African people. To connect those issues and those people with us here in America is certainly for the good because we are living in an interdependent, interconnected world. One of the principle reasons that I went first to Africa, and later my husband and I went to Africa, was to bring home to America the importance of that vast continent -- the opportunities that are there to work together with the people of that continent to promote freedom and democracy and peace and stability. And to give Americans a broader view, a more realistic view, of what goes on in Africa.

The Congressman referred to my visit -- I wish it had been 28 days. I had so much I wanted to see and of course couldn't see all the things I was invited to see, but when I arrived in Uganda, I had so many people saying to me all through my trip prior to that point, "When is the President coming? When will your husband be in Africa?" And of course you know what bureaucracy is like, what the White House and the State Department are like, and nobody wants to jump the gun or make a decision that hasn't been well thought out, but I certainly had concluded that the President needed to come to Africa. So, I called my husband.

The night before I made my speech at the now River Center, I said, "Now Bill, I really wish tomorrow I could announce that you are coming to Africa." And he said, "Well, why can't

you?" And I said, "Well, I don't exactly have clearance to announce that." And he said, "Oh, yes you do, just say I am coming to Africa."

So, because of the President's commitment and his concern, we were able to make that announcement and follow up with an extraordinary trip. I think all of you who accompanied us, and those of you who followed it from afar could see how significant a trip that was. It certainly changed and transformed my husband's view, and many of the people who were traveling with us would not have been involved in African affairs before, and I think that has really set our relationship with Africa on a different footing.

I want to start by thanking the Congressional Black Caucus and all of you here today. First for focusing on what is important, what will stand the test of time, what makes a difference to the boys and girls growing up here, in our inner cities, in our rural countryside, and the boys and girls growing up in the cities and villages of Africa.

Thank you for working on behalf of the American people for improving our schools, and fixing social security and passing a health care Bill of Rights; and making it possible for every American to believe that he or she will have a positive future in the twenty-first century. The hard work you have done and the example you have set by focusing on what really is significant in the lives of Americans every single day is a lesson to us all. And you have expanded that focus to include Africa. And that too is a lesson to us all, because the invaluable role you are playing in making this country a better place and in connecting what happens here in America with what happens elsewhere in the world, particularly in Africa, is a critical message for us all to hear and learn from.

I have said many times that I wish I could take every single American with me when I am privileged to travel abroad either with my husband or on my own. I wish I could take every young American boy or girl to see what it means to be an American in another part of the world and to understand what is happening in the cultures that are different from ours.

I wish I could take them as we look at our development and foreign assistant projects, both from our government as well as from private sector and the not-for profit sector; and the difference they are making in the lives of people throughout the globe. Because if we could, I think that more Americans could understand why you are here and why we have an overflow room this morning, to talk about a place that is still considered exotic and very far away for most Americans.

So by joining you today at this twenty eighth annual legislative conference, I am hoping to help put the spotlight on the future of Africa, and to make clear what my husband and all of you have tried to do time and again to demonstrate clearly that what happens to the future of Africa is directly relevant to our national security, our national interest, our place in the world.

As you know, this Administration, under the President's leadership, is deeply committed to our partnership with Africa, and to expanding the opportunities for growth and democracy throughout that continent. I know you will hear later from Secretary Slater that the President and

Vice President will speak at the final session and the dinner tomorrow night, and it is fitting that would be the audience that is addressed; because the Congressional Black Caucus has worked hard to open the opportunity to open the doors of opportunity to minorities and all Americans here in the United States, and has chosen, appropriately, the theme for this conference as, "Opening the Doors in Africa."

I think that really says it all. How do we open doors, and then enable people to walk through those doors themselves? As you know there were many prominent African-Americans with us on our trip to Africa, including of course, Congressman Payne and Congressman William Jefferson and Congressman Rangel and Congresswoman Maxine Waters, as well as Secretary Slater, Reverend Jesse Jackson, Bob Johnson, other distinguished Americans.

And there were many moments of extraordinary emotion during the trip, but one of the most emotional for me personally was on Goree Island, when the President asked our delegation of prominent African Americans to stand on that island that was such a symbol of tragedy and oppression; as it served as a place where slaves were sent forth, ripped from their families, and their homeland. But when Congressman Paine, Secretary Slater and the others stood, the people of Senegal who were there with us just rose as one, because they could see what it meant to open doors. They could see what the promise of opportunity and democracy really meant.

It was an extraordinary moment, because certainly those men and women who were with us who stood, like all other African Americans here, had been sold into bondage through their ancestors and now were coming back as extraordinary leaders of America, and as architects of a new partnership between us and Africa.

We come together today both as Africa is a shining light of promise and has posing problems. We know that. I see Congresswoman McKinney coming in, it is good to see you.

In the wake of the bombings of our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, we have to stand even more steadfastly with our African friends and allies against terrorism, against those who would intimidate and ruthlessly murder people in order to prevent a march toward freedom and democracy.

We know that there is the resumption of conflicts in the Congo and throughout Central Africa, but you know, I have often said to Americans who only know what they see in the headlines and on the TV news about Africa which are pictures of famine, or pictures of conflict, or unfortunate pictures of bombings, I say to them, "Suppose you had been living in Africa in the 1980's, and the conflicts in El Salvador or Nicaragua had been played on the news day in or day out, and that was all you know about North America. Wouldn't you have a rather perverse view about what happened in an entire continent?" Well, we cannot do the same to Africa.

Yes, there are problems in Africa. There are conflicts in Africa, there are setback in Africa. But there are in any continent where human beings live and work. That is the story of human history. And what we are trying to do is to stress that we need a more balanced and realistic picture of Africa. We cannot let the sensational story of the moment determine America's views about an

entire continent, just as we would not want to be considered in the wake of stories of the Guatemalan civil war that went on for years, if that had been focused on to our detriment.

It is important to realize that Africa, like many regions of the world is in the process of transition. And we should not, cannot expect this process to be easy or instantaneous. There will be setbacks. That is the nature of progress. And we have to recognize that Africa is a vast and diverse continent. It will not be homogeneous more so than North America, or South America or Asia is.

We have to build on and reinforce these successes so that they take on a life of their own and then influence others to be successful as well. The Administration continues to have two overarching policy goals for Africa: combating trans-national threats and fully integrating Africa into the global economy. These goals have never been more important than they are now. And I want to say a word about both of them.

Certainly combating transnational threats is something that we are paying a great deal of attention to in the Administration. I look out here and I see people who served in the Clinton administration and the NEC and the State Department -- even in the Defense Department -- who have been working as hard as we know how to work with African leaders to deal with these trans-national threats -- these conflicts that are holding back the development of so many people. And we are committed to doing all that the United States can do to try and work with the people of Africa to put those days behind them once and for all.

When we talk about fully integrating Africa into the global economy we have to, I believe, recognize what the global economy is doing now. We are in the midst of a very severe international financial challenge in many parts of the world. Now it may not be rational, it may not make a lot of sense, but problems in places as far from the United States and Africa as Indonesia or Malaysia or Japan, influence how investors, businesses and governments feel about investing in any developing economy.

If we are serious, as we must be, in helping to integrate Africa into the global economy, we must be realistic about the very difficult challenges which the global economy is posing to developing countries. And we have to do everything we can through the United States government to stabilize the international economic situation in order to provide opportunities for development to occur in Africa.

Now sometimes these issues are treated separately and individually, instead of being seen in a broader context. Like for example, what does the International Monetary Fund have to do with Africa? There are no countries there that are currently being looked at for the IMF funding, but if we do not stabilize those countries that are in financial crisis, I can guarantee you the opportunities for development and investment in Africa will be severely impacted disadvantageously.

It is very important for us to recognize that the IMF, with all of its problems, is the only tool we have in the world today that we have to combat this financial crisis. There is nothing that we can

do to say to individual investors who say, "Well there are problems in South Korea, I guess I better pull my money out of Brazil and South Africa." Because of the way they are reacting to the market, other than trying to create conditions through the infusion of both assistance and conditionality, that will send a message to the markets that has such an influence now because of the international movement of capital, that it is safe, it is appropriate to consider investing in places in Africa and the rest of the developing world.

So, the IMF is not one issue you stick over here and say, "Oh, I'm not happy with what they did there and I am not happy with what they did here," and all the rest of it, and say, "Yes, but I really want people to invest in developing Africa." Those two things in today's global economy are integrated together. There is no way to escape that. I wish there were frankly. There are many aspects of the global economy which I think are not good for developing countries in terms of providing the kinds of support that transition economies need.

But we have to -- as the President said in a very important speech in New York on Monday -- we have to create new architecture of financial stability, to replace what has been through attrition, undermined because of the changes in the global economy since the Second World War when we created that international system which consisted of the IMF among other things.

So I am here in part to say that we cannot talk about Africa as a separate entity and a separate challenge apart from what is going on in the rest of the world. We do not, for example, in the United States government fulfill the President's call to replenish the IMF, so that the IMF, our only tool available, will be ready to step in and prevent financial crisis in other developing countries that I believe the prospect for enticing development into Africa are severely undermined. This goes hand in hand together and every one of us must urge our Congress to fully fund the President's request of \$18 billion for the IMF.

Are there problems for the IMF? Yes, there are. Are there different tactics or strategies that they should fulfill? Yes, there are. But when the house is burning that is no time to reorganize the fire department, we need to make sure that we go ahead and do the funding necessary to provide the tools and then, we -- and when I say we I mean the United States, both our government and our private sector -- have to work hand in hand to create a better response and different kinds of strategies that will enable us number one of course to maybe foresee some of these problems, and intervene and help more quickly, and then to have better remedies for them when they occur.

Now we also have another piece of legislation that is in the Congress, and that is the African Trade Bill. I hope that what I have just said about the IMF demonstrates that again, you can't just take the African Trade Bill and put it up and say, "Let's just focus on that." We have to see it in context. And I would certainly urge this Congress, before it recesses, to act on the African Trade Bill.

And I would make the argument again, it is not a perfect bill. I for one have never seen a perfect bill. There is an old saying about two things that you should never watch being made: legislation and sausage. You know, I do not believe that there is such a thing as a perfect bill that does all the things that all of us would like to envision. We know that any piece of legislation is a result

of compromise and give and take; and that is one of the hallmarks of the democratic system. And that's not all bad.

But in that bill we have so many more tools that will encourage our private sector to take that leap of faith and invest in Africa. And we have good arguments about why they should take that leap of faith if they are given the incentives and the opportunities to do so by having our government, in a sense, provide through that trade bill, the sort of encouragement that they need.

We know that there are good stories about development occurring all over Africa. There is all kinds of evidence about the effects of micro enterprise and small scale business that demonstrate clearly that there are good, hard-working, committed people working at the grassroots level throughout Africa who have given some assistance and help, both financial and technical, can help build another future for themselves.

We know there is a commitment to self-sufficiency. There are leaders who are speaking the language of self-sufficiency and independence that is the music to the ears of every person I know in the United States. If they will open their ears and hear that message they will be more inclined to go and invest in Africa. So there is tremendous potential for trade and investments. We saw that time and time again on the President's trip. So the African Trade Bill will pry open the ears and the eyes of so many different business interests, and I believe would lead to significant investment in Africa.

Now there are many signs of progress throughout the continent. It is very encouraging that Nigeria is once again moving toward a return to democracy. That very important country has such an opportunity in the twenty-first century if only it would see its self-interest. And that is what we hope will occur, because democracy is the clearest root to fulfilling self-interest -- political and economic --and we hope that Nigeria will continue to make such steps.

Regional efforts brought down a brutal junta in Sierra Leone and brought back a democratically elected government. And some of those who perpetrated the ethnic slaughter in 1994 are now being brought to justice before the international criminal tribunal.

So there are many signs that the African renaissance is alive and well. It is not going to be an easy task, we know that. Nothing as challenging as a transition from many of the conditions that kept African countries down over the last thirty years will be easily wiped away. But I would like to remind all of us that in the 1960's, the prevailing economic opinion in looking both at African countries and at Asian countries was that African countries had more resources both natural and people, and were better positioned to be better economies than Asian countries.

Now what made the difference? Why did the standard of living in Asian countries rise continually? And despite their current problems why were the conditions put in place that would enable them to create large middle classes and provide a higher standard of living to the majority of their people, when many African countries did not fulfill that particular prediction?

Well you know as well as I do that leadership had a big role in determining how effective

African development was. And anyone who believes in this global economy that only the economy is important is forgetting the lessons of history. Political leadership and good government policy is critical to making sure economies work well. What we are finding in the Asian crisis is that the lack of good government policies and good political leadership that created conditions of transparency created conditions that were against corruption, that they really were unprepared to deal with the problems despite their economic well being.

You cannot separate political policies that create good conditions for economic development from the economic development itself. So now we are finally in the position in many parts of Africa where we have the leadership. We have political leaders who understand what it takes to create the conditions for economic success.

And we should do everything we can to stand with those leaders and encourage others to join their ranks. Because if we work with Africa to build a stronger future for the people of that continent, we are building a stronger future for ourselves.

So the President is a number one cheerleader for our partnership with Africa. There are strong members of Congress who understand why this is in America's interest -- in their constituent's interest -- and not just members of the Black Caucus, but others as well. What we have to do is take that message of realistic progress and make it the cornerstone of a policy that delivers on this partnership, and I hope that all of us will be committed to that and looking for creative strategies to bring that about.

Thank you very much.

SADC as an Emerging Market

By Dr. Kaire Mbuende
SADC Executive Secretary

With the imminent creation of a large integrated market of 190 million people and a combined Gross Domestic Product of over US\$150 billion, Southern Africa is an emerging market which will attract substantial domestic, regional and foreign investment. Continuous flows of investments and sustained growth and development will, however, depend on the ability of our industries to compete within the domestic, regional and international markets.

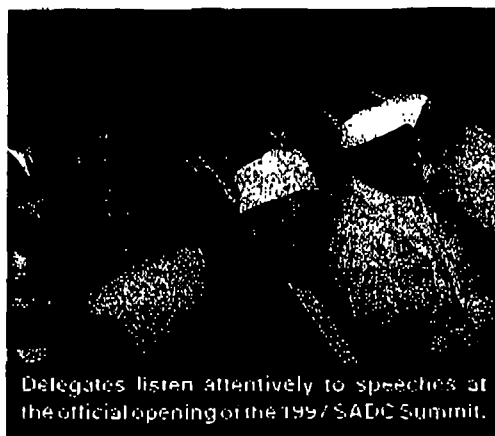
The macro-economic situation in the region has improved significantly and the opening up of the markets has also created new opportunities for investors both domestic and international. SADC achieved GDP growth of 6.6 percent in 1996, higher than Africa's average growth of 5 percent and outpassed that of the industrialised countries of 4 percent. Southern Africa is, therefore, one of the most active emerging markets in the developing world. SADC is viewed as the region with the greatest potential to spearhead the new African Renaissance. This renaissance is about renewal and regeneration, it is about creating space for people to express and develop their talents, it embraces tolerance and mutual support and harnesses the collective energies of member States to achieve a common vision. Other important factors that have contributed to this emerging market include the following :

- **Political stability, peace and security**

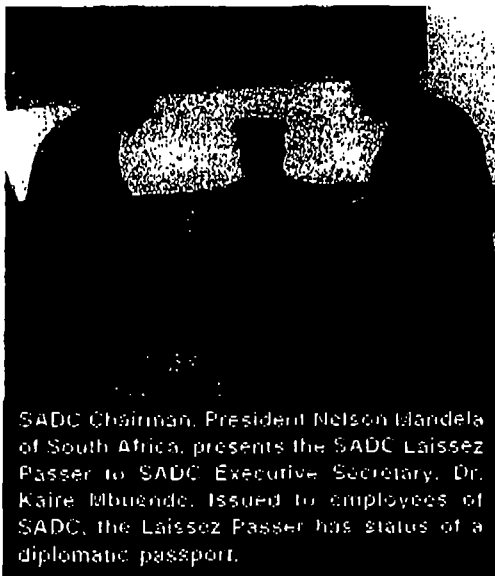
SADC enjoys relative peace and stability since the 1990s, which has provided a conducive environment for trade and investment. It is important that SADC consolidates and continues to pursue measures which promote relative peace and stability prevailing in the region.



Regional leaders pose for a group picture at the 1997 SADC Summit held in Blantyre, Malawi in September.



Delegates listen attentively to speeches at the official opening of the 1997 SADC Summit.



SADC Chairman, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, presents the SADC Laissez Passer to SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Kaire Mbuende. Issued to employees of SADC, the Laissez Passer has status of a diplomatic passport.

- **Transformation to market-based economies**

All member States have undertaken major economic reforms by embracing market-based economies, with the private sector playing a leading role. The reforms that have been undertaken include privatisation of state-owned enterprises, relaxation of some exchange control restrictions and import liberalisation. The short-term social impact of the reforms should be addressed through deliberate government programmes.

- **Resource endowment**

The region is richly endowed with abundant agricultural, mineral and human resources. The availability of these resources in the region can be turned into a competitive edge given the environment that is being created. More investments should be directed towards the beneficiation of the region's resources, especially in manufactures which would lead to the diversification of exports.

- **Good infrastructure**

In SADC there is a relatively good infrastructure that is a prerequisite for an emerging regional market and investment destination. The region has made substantial investments in telecommunications, railways, ports and road transport systems. The transformation of the transport corridors into development corridors is a landmark for SADC's long-term development strategy. The development corridors such as Beira, Maputo and Walvis Bay are all intended to open investment opportunities for both domestic and foreign private investors.

- **Tourism potential**

The service sector is one of the sectors where opportunities are enormous, especially in tourism. It is one of the fastest growing sectors in the region

The Objectives of the Community as stated in the Treaty are to:

- Achieve development and economic growth; alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration.
- Evolve common political values, systems and institutions.
- Promote and defend peace and security.
- Promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance and the inter-dependence of member States.
- Achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes.
- Promote and maximise productive employment and utilisation of resources of the region.
- Achieve sustainable utilisation of natural resources and effective protection of the environment.
- Strengthen and consolidate the long-standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the peoples of the region.

To achieve its aim, SADC shall:

- Harmonise political and socio-economic policies and plans of member States.
- Mobilise the peoples of the region and their institutions to take initiatives to develop economic, social and cultural ties across the region, and to participate fully in the implementation of the programmes and projects of SADC.
- Create appropriate institutions and mechanisms for the mobilisation of requisite resources for the implementation of the programmes and operations of SADC and its institutions.
- Develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to free movement of capital and labour, goods and services, and of the peoples of the region generally among member States.
- Promote the development of human resources.
- Promote the development, transfer and mastery of technology.
- Improve economic management and performance through regional cooperation.
- Promote the coordination and harmonisation of the international relations of member States.
- Secure international understanding, cooperation and support, mobilise the inflow of public and private resources into the region.
- Develop such other activities as member States may decide in furtherance of the objectives of SADC.

The SADC signatories agreed that underdevelopment, exploitation, deprivation and backwardness in southern Africa will only be overcome through economic cooperation and integration. The member States recognise that achieving regional economic integration in southern Africa requires them to put their full support behind SADC to act on behalf of all southern Africans for their common prosperity, peace and unity.

SADC has many centres of tourist attraction which should be developed and marketed.

● Development of capital and money markets

The region has established a viable financial sector that has witnessed the creation of stock markets. Out of the sixteen stock exchanges in Africa, eight of them are in Southern Africa with the Johannesburg Stock Exchange being the oldest of them all. There has been remarkable activity on the stock exchanges such that some of them are rated highly as the emerging capital markets in developing countries. The capital and money markets are assisted by the liberalisation of the current account transactions, but there still are exchange control restrictions on the capital account which remain a sore to investors. Member States are urged to remove all capital account exchange control restrictions to allow free flow of investment capital.

It is, therefore, evident from the above that the region has all the ingredients of an emerging market and attractive destination for investment. Southern Africa could be the 21st Century boom region.

GLOBALISATION AS THE CONTEXT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The SADC strategy for integration and development of the region should be seen in the context of globalisation. As we brace ourselves for the next millennium, the world is gripped in a new process of globalisation as reflected in the growth of world trade, unification of capital markets and the internationalisation of production, distribution networks and the mega-revolution in information, communications and technology.

Globalisation presents both opportunities and challenges for developing countries and especially for Africa and indeed the Southern African region.

Challenges

Our economies in the region continue to be confined to the export of primary commodities, especially from agriculture

and mining sectors. While the volume of exports has increased substantially, their value has declined drastically. Our economies are thus participating in the global market from a weak and disadvantaged position.

The ability of investment capital to seek out the most efficient markets, and for producers and consumers to access the most competitive sources, exposes the vulnerability of our economies to being dumping grounds for multinational corporations. Infant manufacturing industries are subjected to stiff competition and run the risk of being wiped out.

Globalisation in its present form exacerbates the unevenness of the international market. Increased capital mobility across borders, aided by advanced telecommunication technology, has the risk of destabilising flows and give rise to balance of payments problems and exchange rate volatility.

Furthermore, the low level of development of SADC economies in terms of technology, infrastructure, technical and managerial skills increases the risk of being marginalised.

The real challenge for SADC is to develop structures and adopt appropriate policies which transform the region's productive capacity in manufactured products for export. This would be sustainably competitive at regional level, and would give the region the latitude to effectively launch itself onto the global market.

Opportunities

Notwithstanding the above challenges, there are substantial benefits to be derived from globalisation. These benefits can be noticed in increasing trade which gives consumers access to a wider choice of low cost, high quality goods and services. Producers would also have access to advanced technology, that facilitates more efficient and effective use of resources, and to world markets, as perceived by the conclusion of the Uruguay Round and the establishment of the World Trade Organisation. This would allow SADC countries to exploit the opportunities and comparative advantages available.

The fact that the WTO allows greater market openness at regional level at a faster pace than at the global level is

itself an opportunity for expanding production, improving productivity and enhancing competitiveness in regional trade. This has the potential to increase employment in tradable goods industries.

The expansion of the manufacturing and related sectors opens new employment opportunities in non-tradable and service sectors. The movement of labour across national boundaries lessen production bottlenecks, thus raising the supply response of the economy. It has been observed, that in the industrialised countries, openness to foreign expertise, advanced technology and know-how and management techniques also had positive effects on production and marketing efficiency.

Regional integration as an answer to challenges of globalisation

The region should, therefore, face up to the challenges and exploit the opportunities. However, given the size of our economies as individual entities, we can only compete effectively if we work as a group. This is why regional integration is a prelude to globalisation.

The trend towards regional integration is clearly reflected in the rising number of economic groupings over the last three decades, such as MERCOSUR, CARICOM, EAC, IGAD, ASEAN, NAFTA, ANDEAN to mention a few. The importance of large regional markets as a basis for increasing trade flows and building up capacities to produce export products can not be over-emphasised.

Regional integration is an important instrument for enhancing competition as it offers national economies opportunities of reduced tariff levels, larger markets, economies of scale in the production of goods and services. Such regional competition will also spur adoption of new and advanced technology and management techniques which would improve the quality of output. Regional trade and capital flows across borders are important for underpinning export growth.

COMPETITIVENESS AS A CRITICAL FACTOR FOR DEVELOPMENT

Globalisation demands that the region becomes competitive in attracting investment, new technology and

producing goods and services which can compete effectively with other international goods and services on the global market. Competitive nations are the ones that have chosen the institutions and policies that promote long-term growth.

Unfortunately, the competitive position of our region and individual member States still leaves a lot to be desired. In the 1997 Global Competitiveness Report covering rankings for 1996, only South Africa was ranked, at number 43, out of 53 countries surveyed. This means that the region has to look at itself seriously and internally first to build up capacities to enhance competitiveness.

Factors enhancing Competitiveness

There are a number of factors that enhance competitiveness and which we have to address because of their critical nature. The main ones will be examined below :

● Market-based economic policies

An open economy empowers the people and allows international transactions in capital inflows, goods and services as well as in the movement of expertise with new management techniques which improves production capacity and enhances productivity. Macro-economic stability, embodied in low inflation, appropriate, stable and predictable real exchange rates and prudent fiscal stance, is essential for expanding economic domestic activity and is a precondition for benefiting from sustained private capital flows. Member States have adopted open market economic policies. There is also some degree of economic convergence, which augurs well for improving the competitive position of the region.

● Role of government and the legal framework

Legal and political institutions that lay the foundation for supporting a modern, competitive market economy, including the rule of law and protection of property rights, play an important role in building investor confidence. It is gratifying to note that in SADC we can boast of having transparent and independent judicial systems which are supported by accountable political systems that uphold the rule of law and respect the basic prin-

ciples of democracy and human rights.

● Financial and capital markets

There is a two way relationship between the financial sector and the productive sector of the economy. The financial sector's contribution to economic growth lies in the central role it plays in mobilising savings and allocating these resources efficiently to the most productive uses and investments in the real sector of the economy. It is gratifying to observe genuine efforts by Governments in the region to restructure and resuscitate the financial sector for enhanced economic performance. The financial sector reforms have brought about an increase in such vital capital market institutions as stock exchanges, stock broking firms and issuing houses.

● Quality and efficiency of infrastructure

The provision of low cost and efficient infrastructure is essential for enhancing competitiveness especially for landlocked member States. In SADC, the basic infrastructure is in place. In relation to telecommunications, while the interconnections to international countries appear good, the cost to the consumer is still very high. Given that telecommunication has become the key to development, especially for export marketing and importation of machinery and equipment, the need for cost-effective systems can not be overemphasised.

● Modern technology

Man has managed to survive the ravages and calamities of this world because of being innovative and improving upon existing technology. Technological changes bring with them the hope that their productive potential can be harnessed to raise living standards of the region's citizens and eradicate absolute poverty. The absorption and diffusion of new technologies play an important role in transforming the regions productivity levels, production capacities and capabilities and economic performance in the same way technology has created the prosperity of the industrialised world. Regrettably, total spending on Research & Development (R&D) is very insignificant and yet it is one of the crucial factors for improving productivity and competitiveness. Available statistics indicate that the third world, including SADC, spends less than

2 percent of their budgets on R&D, as compared to more than 10 percent for the developed world. Virtually, only governments appear to be attempting to fund R&D. There is, therefore, need to mobilise more resources from government and to bring in the private sector to fund R&D, in order to improve the region's competitive edge.

● Human capital

Human capital is another critical factor for promoting competitiveness as it provides the required knowledge, skills, attitudes and capacities for developing competitive strategies, product development, quality control, corporate financial operations, marketing and human resource development. Furthermore, human resource and skills development facilitates the adoption, absorption and diffusion of new technology. The requisite skills and ability to learn quickly are needed. As a region, substantial investment in human resource development and training has been made, but this has to be a continuous process as new ways of doing business are developed.

● Productivity Improvement

Productivity is a decisive factor for the success of SADC's integration agenda as the region tries to make itself competitive in the fast globalisation of the world economy. High productivity levels are crucial in attracting foreign direct investment which is a source of new technology and managerial skills for the enhancement of the competitive edge of Southern African export products.

It is clear from the above factors that, SADC cannot allow itself to be marginalised. The region has to liberalise further, embrace new technology, manage the macro-economic policies with prudence, open the markets and use the market information tool for establishing niche markets in which our export products are competitive.

WAY FORWARD

The vision for the Southern African Development Community is the creation of a single political and economic space built on democratic principles, equitable and sustainable development, improved living standards of the citizens, free movement of factors of production and of goods and services. There is need to

harness national energies and harmonise macro-economic policies which facilitate sustained growth of the economies. This vision is within reach.

While the factors examined earlier are all important for the region to be competitive, I want to underline a few elements which I view as most critical and deserve to be given priority. The broad areas that are crucial include trade liberalisation, diversification of exports, infrastructure management, investment and human resource development.

SADC has a viable strategy in regional integration and particularly in its vision of creating a free trade area. I urge member States to move with speed on the ratification of the protocols as they form the basis for the region's integration into the world trading system with the hope and confidence to succeed.

As indicated earlier, most of SADC countries depend on single natural resource based exports. There is need for the region to facilitate the diversification of exports especially into manufactured goods. Manufactured or processed exports have higher value-added and do not suffer from erratic price fluctuations as experienced by commodity exports. Bold and deliberate policies to industrialise should be taken to encourage the development of SADC's manufacturing base. Governments should provide incentives and financial instruments to support new industries which should use the regional market as their launch pad for the international market.

The region generally should improve the management of its infrastructure to facilitate efficient and effective low cost delivery systems which are essential for enhancing competitiveness. Foreign investment will flow in if the infrastructure can guarantee low cost efficient delivery.

Foreign investment should be facilitated as it brings with it advanced technology and new management and technical skills necessary for transforming the production base to a competitive one. The saying, charity begins at home, is true of investment. Domestic investment should be mobilised across the region and directed to the most important productive sectors. The region should achieve higher levels of domestic investment for it to be able

to attract more foreign direct investment. Intra-SADC investment should be the starting point for increased investment inflows into the national economies including from the small to medium-scale enterprises.

Human resources is at the centre of development as the prime mover and the beneficiary of such developments. The level and capacity of human resources determines the capacity the region has to absorb and diffuse new technologies for improving the quality and standards of export products. Productivity improvement is also dependent on the level of training and expertise of the human resources. The same goes for business management skills and entrepreneurial acumen. There is need to build capacity in managing the regional integration process and the change brought about by the globalisation process. For the region to be part of the process, the business sector has to be led by men and women of high esteem, with the right business culture to pursue the shared vision of turning SADC into a competitive and fast economic growth centre in Africa, and indeed in the developing world.

The onus is on SADC countries to prepare themselves for entry into the 21st Century, where only those who can compete will achieve prosperity. The region can compete if all energies are harnessed for the common objective.

The future is a very challenging one, but these are challenging times. In looking to the future, it must be borne in mind that challenges in today's global economy are much greater than what any single country can cope alone. But as a region, working together, the tasks become more manageable and the objectives, closer within reach. So let us keep our sights on our common goals of building a community in which there is free movement of goods, services, capital and people, in which poverty has been eradicated and the standard of living of the people is comparable to international standards. This should be supported by sustainable export-led growth. This is what our partnership, as SADC, is all about: Achieve Prosperity and Eradicate Poverty in Southern Africa. The region has to be attractive to investment and aggressive in its marketing approach for it to make an impact in the world market.

SADC CORPORATE PROFILE

- Originally known as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), the Organisation was formed in Lusaka, Zambia, on 1 April, 1980, following the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration - **Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation** by the nine founding member States.

- The Declaration and Treaty establishing the Southern African Development Community (SADC) which has replaced the Coordination Conference was signed at the Summit of Heads of State or Government on 17 August, 1992, in Windhoek, Namibia.

- Member States are Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Each member State has responsibility to coordinate a sector or sectors on behalf of the others.

- New member States may be allowed to join by a unanimous decision of the SADC Summit and upon acceding to the SADC Treaty.

- SADC headquarters are in Gaborone, Botswana.

- The working languages of SADC are English and Portuguese.



ANGOLA	
BOTSWANA	
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	
LESOTHO	
MALAWI	
MAURITIUS	
MOZAMBIQUE	
NAMIBIA	
SEYCHELLES	
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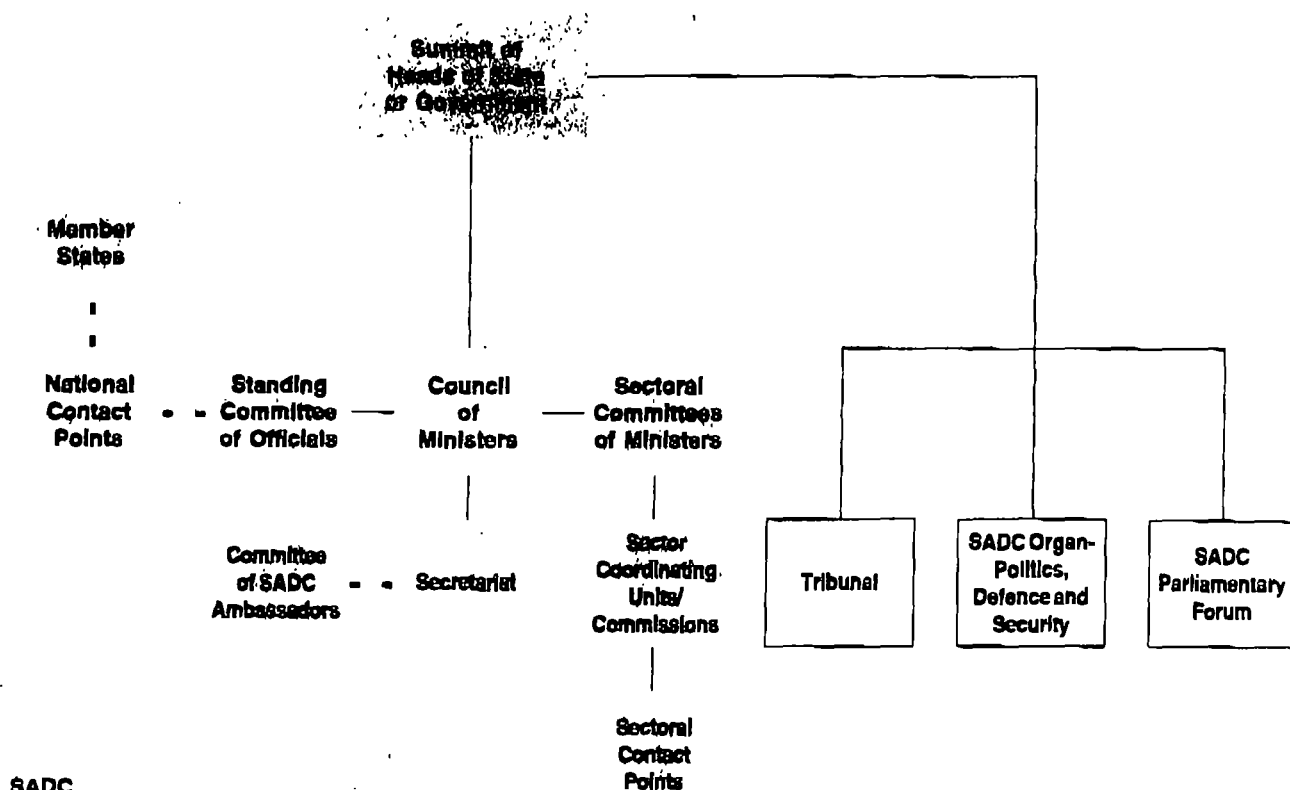
SEYCHELLES

BIQUE

MAURITIUS
Port Louis



SADC
Flags and Map of
Member States



SADC ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Institutional Framework

Over the years, SADC has established institutions through which its business is conducted, from policy making to administration.

- **Summit** - Made up of Heads of State or Government, the Summit is the ultimate policy-making institution of SADC. It is responsible for the overall policy direction and control of functions of the Community. Headed by a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, who are elected for an agreed period, the Summit meets at least once in a year. The Summit is responsible for creating Commissions, and other institutions, as well as for the appointment of the Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary.

- **Council of Ministers** - Ministers from each member State, usually but not only those responsible for their country's economic planning or finance, make up the Council. The Council is responsible for overseeing the functioning and development of SADC and ensuring that policies are properly implemented. The Council advises the Summit on policy matters and approves SADC policies, strategies and work programmes. One of the major tasks of the Council is to decide upon sectoral areas of cooperation and the allocation of responsibility for

carrying out these sectoral activities. The Council also meets at least once a year to review progress and operations of its subordinate institutions. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Council are appointed by member States holding the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of SADC respectively.

- **Sectoral Committees and Commissions** - SADC has established Commissions and Sector Coordinating Units to guide and coordinate regional policies and programmes in specific areas. The sectors are allocated to individual member States to coordinate and provide leadership. Sectoral activities are supervised by Sectoral Committees of Ministers. The Minister representing the sector coordinating country chairs the Sectoral Committee of Ministers. Sectoral Commissions may be established as and when necessary, through a convention or other instruments approved by the Summit and ratified by member States. Commissions are regional institutions, supported by all member States whereas Sector Coordinating Units are part of national governments staffed mainly by civil servants of the sector coordinating country. Sectoral Committees and Commissions report to Council.

- **Standing Committee of Officials** - Each member State is represented by a Permanent Secretary, or an official of equivalent rank. Like in the Council, the official usually comes from a ministry responsible for economic planning or finance. The Standing Committee acts as a technical advisory committee to the Council to whom it also reports. This group also meets at least once a year. Members of the Standing Committee have a dual responsibility as they are also National Contact Points.

- **National Contact Points** - These are located in the Ministry responsible for SADC matters and act as a vital link between other agencies of government and SADC organs. The National Contact Points' responsibility also include regular consultation with and briefings of relevant government institutions, the enterprise community and media on matters relating to SADC.

- **Sectoral Contact Points** - These are the grassroots level in the SADC organisational structure. All government ministries with line responsibilities for SADC sector(s) are Sectoral Contact Points and work closely with the respective Sector Coordinating Units in the preparation of sectoral policies and strategies, and formulation of project

proposals. Sectoral Contact Points attend and participate in sectoral meetings, and assist Sector Coordinating Units in monitoring of projects.

● **Secretariat** - As the principal executive institution of SADC, the Secretariat is responsible for strategic planning and management of SADC programmes. Headed by the Executive Secretary, who is appointed by the Summit, the Secretariat is charged with the task of implementing decisions made by the Summit and the Council. The Secretariat organises and manages SADC meetings and is responsible for the financial and general administration of the Community. Diplomatic representation and promotion of SADC is also undertaken by the Secretariat.

● **Tribunal** - A Tribunal shall be constituted to ensure adherence to, and proper interpretation of the provisions of the SADC Treaty and subsidiary instruments, and to adjudicate upon disputes referred to it. The composition, powers, functions, procedures and other related matters governing the Tribunal will be prescribed in a Protocol to be adopted by the Summit. Decisions of the Tribunal shall be *final and binding*.

● **Additional Institutions** - Other institutions may be established when necessary.

The Budget

The SADC budget for operational costs of running the Secretariat and Commissions is funded from contributions made by member States in equal amounts agreed upon by Council. Council also determines from which other sources revenue can be sourced.

Estimates of revenue and expenditure are prepared by the Executive Secretary who submits them to Council for approval. Budgets for sectoral projects are handled directly by project executing agencies, but it is the responsibility of project sponsors, Sector Coordinating Units and the Secretariat to mobilise and source funding for SADC projects.

In addition, individual member States provide funding and staff to their respective Sector Coordinating Units. SADC meetings are hosted, on rotation, by member States at their own expense, but member States delegations meet their own cost of travel, accommodation and subsistence.

DECLARATION ON GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

A Declaration on Gender and Development was signed by 12 member States at the SADC Summit held on 8 September 1997 at Blantyre, Malawi.

The Declaration commits the SADC countries to:

- Placing gender firmly on the agenda of the SADC Programme of Action and Community Building Initiative;
- Ensuring the equal representation of women and men in the decision making of member States and SADC structures at all levels, and the achievement of at least 30 percent of women in political and decision making structures by the year 2005;
- Promoting women's full access to, and control over productive resources such as land, livestock, markets, credit, modern technology, formal employment, and a good quality of life in order to reduce the level of poverty among women;
- Repealing and reforming all laws, amending constitutions and changing social practices which still subject women to discrimination, and enacting empowering gender sensitive laws;
- Enhancing access to quality education by women and men, and removing gender stereotyping in the curriculum, career choices and professions;
- Making quality reproductive and other health services more accessible to women and men;
- Protecting and promoting the human rights of women and children;
- Recognising, protecting and promoting the reproductive and sexual rights of women and girl child;
- Taking urgent measures to prevent and deal with the increasing levels of violence against women and children; and
- Encouraging the mass media to disseminate information and materials in respect of the human rights of women and children.

DECLARATION ON A SOUTHERN AFRICA FREE OF ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES

A Declaration on a 'Southern Africa free of anti-personnel landmines' was signed by 12 member States at the SADC Summit held on 8 September 1997 at Blantyre, Malawi.

The Heads of State or government of SADC:

Acknowledge the final Declaration of the 4th International NGO Conference on Landmines which was held in Maputo, Mozambique, in February 1997;

Appreciate the generous assistance being rendered to SADC by the EU on the landmine clearing project, as well as other assistance rendered by the International Community to SADC countries on the same matter, on a bilateral basis;

The Declaration urges the SADC countries to:

- To take unilateral steps to ban the use, production, trade and stockpiling of anti-personnel landmines in their territories;
- To support landmine ban campaigns, especially by the general public and NGOs in their territories;
- To implement the relevant UN Resolutions urging for a worldwide ban on the production and use of anti-personnel landmines;
- To implement the various OAU Resolutions urging for a continent-wide ban on the production and use of anti-personnel landmines on the African Continent;
- To publicly commit themselves to the objective of signing the international Treaty banning the production, trade and use of all anti-personnel landmines to be signed in December 1997;
- To increase greatly resources for mine clearance from all mine infested areas in the affected SADC countries; and
- To increase resources for assisting landmine victims.

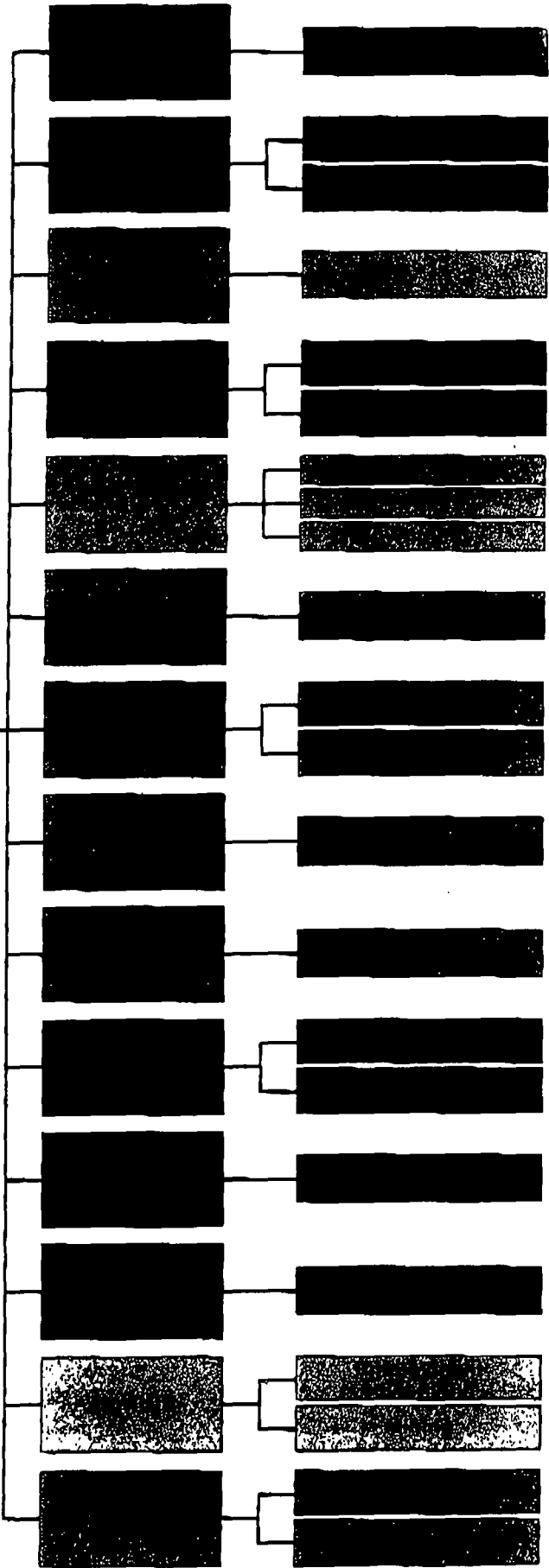
SADC Sectoral Responsibilities



The primary role of SADC is to help define regional priorities, facilitate integration, assist in mobilising resources and to maximise the regional impact of projects.

The approach is to address national priorities through regional action. Each member State has been allocated a sector to coordinate which involves proposing sector policies, strategies and priorities, and processing projects for inclusion in the sectoral programme, monitoring progress and reporting to the Council of Ministers.

The SADC Programme of Action is made up of all the programmes and projects approved by the Council of Ministers.



* Sectors still to be allocated.

**LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION**

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September 28, 1998

Ms. Noa Meyers
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Noa:

Thank you so much for all of your help arranging Mrs. Clinton's videotaped remarks. We are so proud that the First Lady will tape a message for the International Women's Forum's Global Conference in New Orleans.

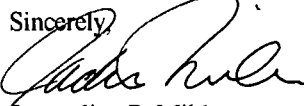
As we discussed on the phone, these remarks will be prominently featured at the IWF's General Assembly, the kick-off of the 3-day conference, which will take place on Thursday, October 22 at 1:30 p.m. The General Assembly will be multi-media presentation on the IWF's Leadership Foundation and its Fellows Program. Included on stage will be live presentations from women who have been both Mentors and Fellows in the program. They will speak about the importance of women mentoring each other as a major personal and leadership development tool.

The theme of the IWF conference is **In Pursuit of a Higher Culture**, through leadership, work, business, wealth, health and the environment. The focus will be on taking the culture to that next step - to satisfy the hunger in people for higher things. Evolving past where we are now, thinking with a new head, and improving the human condition, will be at the center of the discussion. Featured speakers will include: Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Director of the United Nation's Development Fund for Women, Oda Makoto, renown author and social commentator from Japan, Wangari Maathai head of the Green Belt Movement in Kenya, Rosario Green, Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico, Bineta Diop, Executive Director of Femmes Africa Solidarite, and Sister Helen Prejean, author of **Dead Man Walking**. U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican Lindy Boggs, Wangari Maathai, and civil rights leader Rosa Parks will be inducted into the International Hall of Fame.

The audience for Mrs. Clinton's remarks will be approximately 300 members of the IWF, women leaders who have gathered from around the country and around the globe. Mrs. Clinton is a member of our Arkansas Forum and has taped remarks for their conference in Atlanta in 1995.

Attached are some drafted comments, which Mrs. Clinton may consider incorporating into her speech. But she is such a gifted speaker, I know she will touch the hearts and spirits of these women. She'll be wonderful.

Noa, again thank you for your help. Please let me know if you have any questions or if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline P. Mildner

HRC VIDEO REQUEST FORM

DATE TO BE RECORDED _____

YES ☒ NO ☐ APPROVED BY: HRC PS MW MV /CONFIRMED _____

ORGANIZATION	International Women's Forum
DATE OF EVENT	October 22, 1998
LOCATION	New Orleans, LA
EVENT	IWF's Fourteenth Annual Global Conference
WHITE HOUSE STAFF CONTACT	
CONTACTS	Rosehne Swig 415/752-2122
BILL TO	Jackie Mildner 202/775-8917
SEND TO	
SEND VIA	REGULAR MAIL _____ FED EX _____ ACCT # _____ SATURDAY DELIVERY _____ AIRBORNE EX _____ ACCT # _____ PICK UP _____ CONTACT _____ PHONE # _____
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NOTES	

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	Roselyne Swig to Melanne Verveer (partial) (1 page)	08/18/1998	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting (Noa Meyer Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 17213

FOLDER TITLE:

October [1998] Videos

2012-0869-S

kc914

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

[001]

8/27 *see*

ROSELYNE CHROMAN SWIG

*Evan -
she shed
do a
video*

August 18, 1998

Ms. Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Room 100 OEOB
Washington, D.C. 20550

Dear Melanne,

I would appreciate if you can ensure that the First Lady receives the enclosed letter that I have written to her in behalf of the International Women's Forum.

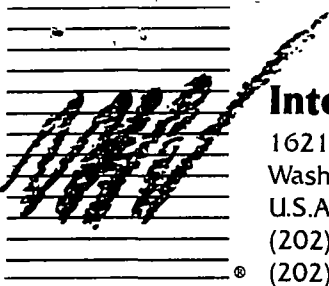
Thank you so very much for all of your help.

Fondly,

Cissie

*I am thinking about all of you
reaching out with love*

P6/(b)(6)



International Women's Forum

1621 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 300

Washington, D.C. 20009

U.S.A.

(202) 775-8917

(202) 429-0271 (FAX)

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Chief Operating Officer

August 18, 1998

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
Office of the First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20550

Dear Hillary:

I am writing to you about a very special event that can turn the concept of mentoring and development into a reality for women and girls in 18 countries around the world. My IWF colleagues and I would truly love to feature video taped remarks from you at the opening session of the International Womens Forum's Fourteenth Annual Global Conference to be held in New Orleans in October of this year.

The program that is being planned would feature a welcome from you to both the IWF and its Leadership Foundation at the conference General Assembly which this year will focus on the Leadership Foundation's Fellows Program. The Leadership Foundation is the educational and charitable arm of the IWF and is charged with the crucial task of transferring the skills, knowledge, and life experience of the 4,000 members of the IWF to up-and-coming women poised to accede to the very highest levels in their own careers. Members of the IWF come from industry, finance, government, media academia and the arts, and they are assigned as mentors to 12-15 Fellows for one year. Through this unique, hands-on personal coaching, skills are transferred from one generation of women to another. New leaders are developed around the globe.

Jill Barad, President and CEO of Mattel (and Mentor in the program) has been invited to serve as keynote speaker. Pat Mitchell, President, CNN Productions/Time Inc. Television and former anchor of Boston's top network news (and Mentor to the program) has been invited to host a roundtable discussion among women who have participated in the program. The other Mentors whom we hope to highlight on stage are Cathy Minehan, President & CEO of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; Rosalind Gilmore, former top treasury official of the United Kingdom and a Director of BAT Industries; Micheline Bouchard, Chairman, President &

Clinton letter, page 2

CEO of Motorola (Canada); and Bobbie Gaunt, President & CEO of Ford Motor Company of Canada; in addition there will be Fellows from Goodyear Tire Company, NationsBank, Ernst & Young (Bahamas), PNC Bank and more.

Telspan International, a woman-owned company specializing in satellite up-link and telecommunications, has been invited to cover this program for the global market and to capture footage from the stage for an international media presentation designed to inform, inspire, educate and illuminate their leadership acumen and competitiveness. **We would very much like to incorporate your taped remarks into this educational video.**

Hillary, your voice and image would add remarkably to the important message we wish to convey before the General Assembly. It would be our great honor to feature you at this opening session on mentoring. As a member of our Arkansas Forum, you know the scope and diversity of this global audience of women leaders. And the IWF members and I well remember the impact of your videotaped comments before our Global Conference in Atlanta three years ago

I thank you always for your friendship and for your consideration of the IWF request. Lillie Richardella, the IWF COO can be reached in Washington on (202) 775-8917 and is prepared to answer any questions you or your staff might have. I have asked Jackie Mildner, the director of programs, to be in touch with your staff to present further details of the conference.

Sincerely, *Trudy*
Cissie

Roselyne Swig

CC: Fran Street, President, International Women's Forum

after luncheon
1:30 pm - Oct. 22nd in New Orleans
2 day Conference

300 ppl mostly ♀ from around the world - leaders in all areas

Video: different interviews from ♀ in the org., framing of the fellows - footage of diff conf. they've done around the world

- TBD intro
- AR Chapter - honorary member
- Cissie Swig - member

**A SALUTE TO WOMEN MENTORS
&
THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FORUM'S LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION**

Remarks by
Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
Videotaped for
October 22, 1998 New Orleans Global Conference

- ▶ As an honorary member of the International Women's Forum's Arkansas chapter, I am delighted to welcome you to the 1998 Global Conference General Assembly in New Orleans.
- ▶ I am particularly delighted to speak to you today in conjunction with this General Assembly program devoted to the subject of developing future women leaders through the International Women's Forum's Leadership Foundation.
- ▶ It wasn't so very long ago that women's prospects for equal participation in the labor market, let alone in the world of leadership, was extraordinarily limited.
- ▶ The progress that has been made for women in this country is largely of the recent past, and the understanding and knowledge of what leadership means for women of achievement, resides in the hearts and minds of some very exceptional individuals.
- ▶ To pass this living knowledge on concerning what women bring to the worlds of work, decision-making, leadership and authority, is a hefty responsibility that isn't easily organized, shared, and preserved.
- ▶ At the International Women's Forum's Leadership Foundation, this important work is being done, successfully, creatively and effectively through the Leadership Foundation Fellows Program.
- ▶ It seems only yesterday when in 1995, I addressed the assembly of International Women's Forum leaders on hand for your Global Conference in Atlanta, to welcome the work of the 12 Mentors of the IWF and the 12 Fellows in whose hands their mentoring rested, to a new and innovative program -- The Leadership Foundation's Fellows.
- ▶ Now, entering its fifth year of successful operations, this program has taught us all a little bit more about what woman-to-woman, senior-level mentoring means and how it is growing our tomorrows.

- ▶ Today, you will hear from the leaders, mentors, fellows and trainers of the program that is earning national and international recognition as the only initiative of its kind aimed at women headed for the top.
- ▶ Part of its success rests in the fact that the women members of the International Women's Forum are uniquely positioned to offer advice, counsel and mentoring at a level unavailable anywhere else due to who you are, what you have achieved, and what you have to offer.
- ▶ I cannot underscore enough how important this work is...and I can only commend the International Women's Forum and its Leadership Foundation for taking the leadership role it has in bringing to the American work place this opportunity.
- ▶ In 1995, when last I spoke to you about this program, it was an American initiative only.
- ▶ You now touch lives in Europe, the Caribbean and Asia with customized training at the highest level for women of potential and promise.
- ▶ I offer you my congratulations and warmest wishes for every success with the International Women's Forum and its Leadership Foundation programs which increase the prospects of women and girls in the United States and throughout the world.
- ▶ Best wishes for a productive General Assembly program and an outstanding three day Global Conference.

The International Women's Forum Leadership Foundation

The International Women's Forum is a global organization of preeminent women of significant and diverse achievement. With Forums throughout North America, Europe, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East, the IWF facilitates networking among women of achievement and promotes opportunities for women in leadership. The IWF is proud to have The Honorable Fran A. Streets serving as its President.

The Leadership Foundation is the educational and charitable arm of the (IWF). The purpose of the Leadership Foundation is to use the experience and expertise developed by members of the IWF to benefit women worldwide and to educate the public about the contributions women can make, and are making, to society. The Leadership Foundation is a training and personal development organization that promotes professionalism and leadership in all fields and disciplines, including business, academia, science and world affairs.

Each year, The Leadership Foundation selects 12-15 women with exceptional potential for the unique opportunity to participate in its Fellows Program. Women are chosen from diverse careers and ethnic backgrounds and represent a cross-section of geographical areas around the country and world. They are matched with members of the IWF who are willing to be Mentors and who act as hands-on coaches and personal guides during the course of the year. The program requires a commitment of 32 days throughout the entire program year, which runs from October through September. The Fellows receive: 10 days with their Mentors, ongoing leadership training, extensive networking opportunities, the opportunity to attend two international conferences, and a customized week long educational program at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

One of the unique aspects of the program is the access it provides to some of the most highly placed professional women in the world. IWF's membership is over 3000 and includes women such as: Hillary Clinton, Sandra Day O'Connor, Madeline Albright, Jane Pauley, Julia Child, Evelyn Lauder, Cokie Roberts, Johnnetta Cole, Linda Wachner, and Charlotte Beers. Among our members are the women who run: Bain & Company, Seagram's Beverage Group, Hearst Magazines, Mattel, Oppenheimer Management Company, Ann Taylor's and PEOPLE Magazine.

Some of the members of IWF who have served as Mentors are:

- Jill Barad, Chairman and CEO, Mattel, Inc.
- Bobbie Gaunt, President & CEO, Ford Motor Company of Canada
- Micheline Bouchard, Chairman, President & CEO, Motorola Canada
- Dr. Susan Blumenthal, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States
- Ann Fudge, President, Maxwell House Coffee
- Judy Woodruff, Anchor, CNN
- Carolee Friedlander, Founder & President of Carolee Designs
- Cathy Minehan, President & CEO, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and
- Gail Sheehy, best-selling author and lecturer

*For more information please call: Jackie Mildner, Director of Programs, The Leadership Foundation,
1621 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20009, tel. 202/775-8917, fax 202/429-0271.*

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FORUM
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GLOBAL CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 5, 1998

Good afternoon. As an honorary member of the International Women's Forum's Arkansas chapter, it is a great personal pleasure for me to welcome you to the 1998 International Women's Forum's Global Conference in New Orleans. (I am always delighted to speak to an organization so devoted to the development of women's leadership.)

In 1995, when I last spoke to the International Women's Forum, you had just launched the Leadership Foundation's Fellows program. Now, entering its fifth year of successful operations, this unique program has proven how essential woman-to-woman mentoring is. Thanks to the International Women's Forum, accomplished women are reaching out to offer advice, perspective and to mentor fellow women who are making their way professionally both in America and around the world.

I would also like to congratulate Ambassador Lindy Boggs, Wangari Maathai, and Rosa Parks for their induction into the International Hall of Fame. Thank you for the personal contributions each of you has made to helping others and for serving as inspirations for women around the world.

Thank you for increasing the prospects for women and girls throughout the world. Warmest wishes for an outstanding conference.

1072 sentences
i-ppg ending
Leadership program

9 have in
woman -
what can
accomplish when
come together.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FORUM

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HRC VIDEO REQUEST FORM

DATE TO BE RECORDED 10/5

YES ☒ NO ☐ APPROVED BY: HRC PS MW (MV) CONFIRMED ☒

ORGANIZATION	World Monuments Fund
DATE OF EVENT	10-23-98
LOCATION	New York, New York
EVENT	Hadrian Awards Luncheon
WHITE HOUSE STAFF CONTACT	
CONTACTS	Martha Flach 212/517-9367
BILL TO	
SEND TO	GVI 1775 K St., NW Wash DC 20006 293-4488 Attn: Libby Horne
SEND VIA	REGULAR MAIL _____ FED EX _____ ACCT # _____ SATURDAY DELIVERY _____ AIRBORNE EX _____ ACCT # _____ PICK UP _____ CONTACT _____ PHONE # _____
FORMAT	VHS _____ BETA _____ BETA CAM ☒ BETA CAM SP _____ 3/4" _____ OTHER _____
NOTES	

Office of First Lady Scheduling

Scheduling Request

Organization:	WORLD MONUMENTS FUND		
Requesting:	☐ Speaker	☐ Meet/Greet	☒ Video
Other:	☐ Letter (Greeting)		
Event:	Hadrian Award Luncheon - honoring Richard Jenrette		
Date of Event:	Oct. 23, 1998	Location:	New York City (Filming would occur at the White House)
Contact:	Lawrie Beckelman, VP		
Recommended By:			

Delivery and Notes

1 <u>Deliver To:</u> From: _____ Date: _____	2 <u>Deliver To:</u> From: _____ Date: _____
3 <u>Deliver To:</u> From: _____ Date: _____	4 <u>Deliver To:</u> From: _____ Date: _____
Status: ☐ Regret ☐ Pending ☐ Accept ☐ Letter (Greeting) ☐ Video	

WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

949 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10028
Telephone: 212 517 9367
Telefax: 212 517 9494

TO: Katie Button, Assistant to Melanne Verveer
FROM: Laurie Beckelman *Laurie*
DATE: September 17, 1998
FAX: (202) 456-6244

No. of pages including this: 2

*Even-
Melanne said
we should
do this.*

Dear Ms. Button,

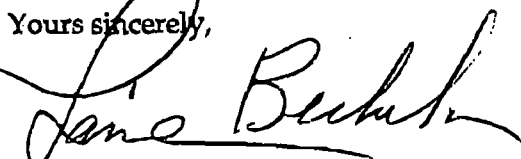
It has been suggested to me that I contact you.

As you may know, the World Monuments Fund is honoring Richard H. Jenrette at our annual Hadrian Award Luncheon in New York on October 23, 1998. Melanne was kind enough to forward our initial invitation to the First Lady, asking her to be Honorary Patron of the event and Mrs. Clinton graciously agreed. We are aware that due to the First Lady's hectic schedule, she may not be able to attend the event itself. With that in mind, we were wondering if the First Lady may participate in our Luncheon in another capacity.

Every year at the luncheon, we present a short, 10 minute film about the honoree and the historic work that s/he has done. Mr. Jenrette has restored several historic homes in the United States and exemplifies patronage of American cultural heritage. We would be deeply honored if the First Lady would agree to be filmed for approximately 1 minute at the White House, introducing the film and speaking of the importance of American cultural heritage and Mr. Jenrette's role. I have attached a draft of a script for the First Lady, which she may edit to her liking. This coverage would be included in our 10 minute film and would be shown at the luncheon.

We would be greatly honored if the First Lady would agree to being filmed. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. I would be grateful if you could be so kind as to present this fax and idea to Melanne and look forward to hearing her response.

Yours sincerely,



Laurie Beckelman
Vice President

WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

DRAFT

Proposed text for Hillary Rodham Clinton's remarks for the
World Monuments Fund film honoring Richard Jenrette

It is my very great pleasure to introduce this film honoring Richard Jenrette as an exemplary preserver of our American heritage. I have known Dick for many years, as a friend, a business leader, and fellow champion of historic architecture. As a member of the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the US Capitol Preservation Committee, and many other charitable organizations, Dick works tirelessly to help preserve our country's treasures. I admire his lovely homes and am proud that he opens them to the public so that everyone may share his appreciation for historic architecture.

I applaud the World Monuments Fund as it bestows this year's Hadrian award to Richard Jenrette, a great leader in the fight to save America's endangered heritage.

Thank you.

Phyllis Lambert - ^{year's} last recipient
Honorary ~~Chairman~~ ^{patron} for the event
Oct. 23rd lunch @ plaza
300 ppl
Lori Beckerman PR
program TBD

Bonnie Burkan Pres
Paul Goldberger MOS (NYT)
Reba Williams Arts Commissioner
Marilyn Perry 'Chair BOT
Phyllis Lambert

An International
Preservation Organization

WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

949 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10028
Telephone: 212 517 9367
Telefax: 212 517 9494
email: meflach@wmf.org

TO: Ms. Noa Nelles
FROM: Martha Flach, Archivist
DATE: September 28, 1998
FAX: 202 456 5709 No. of pages including this: 4

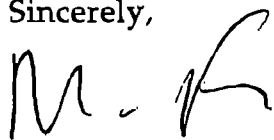
Dear Ms. Nelles,

As promised, enclosed is the Hadrian Benefit film script, a page from the program (I will send the rest soon), and a copy of the invitation (Mrs. Clinton should have received one already, please let me know if you would like another). Your office should already have general materials on the World Monuments Fund, but I would be happy to send more if need be.

I do think this would be an excellent opportunity for the First Lady to talk about her work with "Save America's Treasures." One of our projects she might be especially interested in is the Preservation High School initiative (which is briefly described in the film script). We have been working with the New York Board of Education and other organizations to start an ambitious new project to train local high school students in the restoration arts. We are excited about the potential of combining education, specialized craft training, and heritage preservation in a way that young people — and the public — find compelling.

Thank you so much for your efforts and please let me know if I can be of any assistance or if I can assist you in any way with the First Lady's remarks. I will actually be in Washington on business this Wednesday through Friday but will be checking my messages.

Sincerely,



Martha Flach
Archivist



The WORLD MONUMENTS FUND will present its eleventh annual Hadrian Award for outstanding leadership in the preservation of cultural heritage to RICHARD H. JENRETTE. Mr. Jenrette will be recognized for his extraordinary dedication to the protection and restoration of historic American homes. As well as being a highly regarded leader in the international business community, Mr. Jenrette has served as an important role model for the American preservation movement, meticulously restoring and refurbishing numerous historic properties including Edgewater in the Hudson River Valley, New York; the antebellum Milford Plantation in Pinewood, South Carolina; and Estate Cane Garden, an 18th-century sugar plantation on St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. A past Chairman of Historic Hudson Valley and the current Chairman of the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Richard Jenrette's commitment to the texture and context of the past has made an indelible contribution to the greater understanding of our priceless historic heritage.



Hillary Rodham Clinton
Honorary Patron

Brooke Astor
Honorary Chairman

Joan K. Davidson
Gail Gilbert
Harold McGraw III
Joseph J. Melone
Co-Chairmen

and the Trustees of the World Monuments Fund

cordially invite you to the
Eleventh Annual Hadrian Award Luncheon
honoring

RICHARD H. JENRETTE

Friday, October 23, 1998

The Plaza
Fifth Avenue at Central Park South
New York City

Reception 12:00 noon
Luncheon 12:30 p.m.

R.S.V.P. by enclosed card

1998 HADRIAN AWARD LUNCHEON

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1998 HADRIAN AWARD LUNCHEON

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Mr. and Mrs. Donald G. Tuber

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Wilsey

Robert W. Wilson

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Winston

list in formation

THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND (WMF), founded in 1965, is a private non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of international architecture and art. To date, WMF has orchestrated over 165 major projects in 52 countries. The World Monuments Watch, a global program of WMF, publishes a biennial *List of 100 Most Endangered Sites* to attract attention and public response to imminent threats against cultural heritage. Through its grants program, the World Monuments Watch funds emergency conservation at selected sites on the endangered list.

THE HADRIAN AWARD of the World Monuments Fund is presented annually to an international leader whose patronage has greatly enriched the appreciation and conservation of art and architecture around the world.

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Count Paolo Marzotto
Chairman

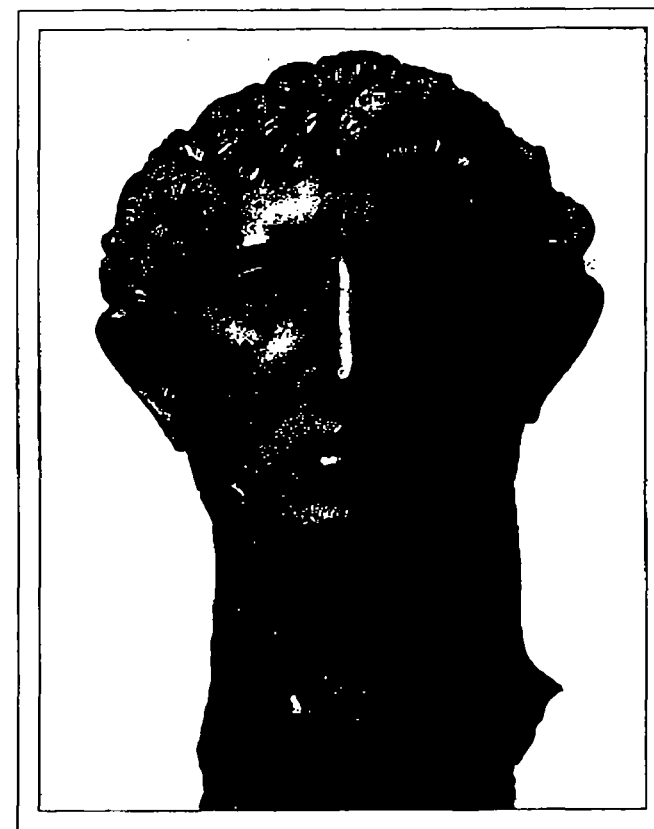
ASSOCIAÇÃO
WORLD MONUMENTS FUND
(PORTUGAL)
Paulo Lowndes Marques
Chairman

WORLD MONUMENTS FUND
ESPAÑA
Juan Carlos Fierro
Chairman

WORLD MONUMENTS FUND
IN BRITAIN
The Rt. Hon.
The Viscount Norwich
Chairman

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

HADRIAN AWARD 1998 WORLD MONUMENTS FUND



Head of Emperor Hadrian, Bronze, Roman

PROGRAM

WELCOME

Bonnie Burnham
President, World Monuments Fund

DRAFT

OPENING REMARKS

Paul Goldberger
Master of Ceremonies

DRAFT

Reba White Williams, Ph.D.
President, Art Commission of the City of New York

PRESENTATION OF 1998 HADRIAN AWARD

Dr. Marilyn Perry
Chairman, World Monuments Fund

Phyllis Lambert
1997 Hadrian Award Recipient

Richard Hampton Jenrette

THE HADRIAN AWARD

The World Monuments Fund presents the Hadrian Award annually to an international leader whose patronage of cultural activities has advanced the understanding, appreciation, and preservation of world art and architecture. A brilliant commander and administrator whose reign was marked by military success and artistic patronage, the Roman emperor Hadrian (A. D. 76-138) commissioned new construction while also conserving the masterpieces of Greek and Roman civilization. Hadrian restored the Pantheon and the Forum of Augustus in Rome, collected Greek and Roman sculpture at his villa at Tivoli, and contributed to classical heritage with many new architectural works.

As a patron of the arts, the emperor manifested a concern for the survival of outstanding artistic treasures coupled with a desire to convey the standards embodied in these works to his contemporary world. As these concerns are no less vital to our times, the Hadrian Award salutes the cultural leaders of today for keeping this spirit alive.

AS CHAIRMAN OF HISTORIC HUDSON VALLEY, HE CHAMPIONED THE ACQUISITION AND RESTORATION OF ONE OF THE AREA'S MOST EVOCATIVE HOUSES.

THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND HAS FOUGHT FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS.

SINCE 1965, WE HAVE ORCHESTRATED OVER 165 MAJOR PROJECTS IN 52 COUNTRIES, THROUGH ON-SITE CONSERVATION OF ARCHITECTURE AND ART, AND EDUCATIONAL AND INTERPRETIVE ACTIVITIES.

THIS YEAR SAW THE RE-OPENING OF THE 16TH-CENTURY TOWER OF BELEM IN LISBON, A BUILDING THAT SYMBOLIZES PORTUGUESE PROMINENCE IN EXPLORATION DURING THE RENAISSANCE.

IN CRACOW, WORK CONTINUED ON THE BEAUTIFUL POLYCHROMED INTERIORS OF THE 19TH-CENTURY TEMPEL SYNAGOGUE.

WHEN EARTHQUAKES STRUCK CENTRAL ITALY LAST YEAR, TRAGICALLY DESTROYING LIVES AND PRICELESS TREASURES, THE FRIENDS OF ASSISI WAS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND. A FIRST RESULT IS EMERGENCY CONSERVATION AT THE PIEVE DI SAN GREGORIO, A RARE 12TH CENTURY COUNTRY CHURCH WITH SPLENDID ROMANESQUE SCULPTURE.

CLOSER TO HOME, AN IMPORTANT NEW INITIATIVE IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE PRESERVATION ARTS HERE IN NEW YORK CITY.

DURING THE LAST TWO SUMMERS, STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE 42ND STREET REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND A RESTORATION PROJECT IN BROOKLYN'S PROSPECT PARK.

THE WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH WORLDWIDE LIST OF 100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES WAS LAUNCHED WITH LEAD FUNDING OF \$5 MILLION FROM THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. NOW IN ITS THIRD YEAR, IT CONTINUES TO AID THE RESCUE OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL SITES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM TO SAVE IRREPLACEABLE WORKS OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE, THE WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH IS INSPIRING GOVERNMENTS, BUSINESSES, FOUNDATIONS, INDIVIDUALS AND EVEN THE WORLD BANK TO JOIN OUR WORK.

TRUSTEE ROBERT WILSON ESTABLISHED THE ROBERT W. WILSON CHALLENGE FOR CONSERVING OUR HERITAGE, COMMITTING UP TO \$1 MILLION A YEAR TO BE MATCHED BY DONORS FROM OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

AT POMPEII, WE'RE SPONSORING COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH, TESTING AND ANALYSIS WHICH WILL CULMINATE IN THE FIRST CONSERVATION MANUAL FOR THE ENTIRE SITE. THIS 3-YEAR GRANT FROM THE SAMUEL H. KRESS FOUNDATION COMES AT A TIME WHEN POMPEII IS GRAVELY THREATENED BY EXPOSURE, LACK OF SECURITY, AND TOURIST WEAR-AND-TEAR.

AT THE U.S. CAPITOL THIS PAST JUNE, WE ANNOUNCED 37 GRANTS FOR SITES ON THE 1998 LIST OF MOST ENDANGERED SITES.

FUNDING WILL GO TO CONSERVATION PROJECTS...

... IN EGYPT, THE MORTUARY COMPLEX OF KING AHMENHOTEP ...
... IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, A FOLLY AND HISTORIC GLASS CONSERVATORY ...
... IN THE CANYONS OF COLORADO, THE CLIFF DWELLINGS OF MESA VERDE ...
AND FOR THE NOW DECREPIT STRUCTURES OF FORT APACHE IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS OF ARIZONA. ... IN THE WORDS OF AN APACHE SAYING, "WISDOM SITS IN PLACES" LIKE THESE.

DRAFT

STILL OTHER WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH SITES ARE IN NEED OF HELP.

- A SMALL COUNTRY CHURCH IN POLAND WHERE EXQUISITE WALL PAINTINGS ARE THREATENED BY RISING WATER LEVELS FROM A NEARBY DAM...

AND AHMEDABAD, INDIA WHERE CENTURIES OLD COURTYARD HOUSES ARE THREATENED BY DECAY AND NEGLECT.

BUT REWARDING PROGRESS CAN ALSO BE SEEN ...

... AT THE PITARETI MONASTERY IN THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA, WHERE LOCAL CRAFTSMEN MADE EXCELLENT USE OF A GRANT TO RESTORE BUILDINGS LONG DAMAGED BY EARTHQUAKES AND DECAY...

... IN ALASKA, IMPORTANT RUSSIAN ORTHODOX ICONS — FADED WITH AGE AND DAMAGED BY WARTIME RELOCATION — ARE BEING CONSERVED... AND...

... THE FAMED TEMPLE OF HERCULES IN ROME HAS FINALLY EMERGED FROM SCAFFOLDING AFTER MORE THAN 15 YEARS.

WHATEVER THE CAUSE OF PERIL — FLOOD, FIRE, NEGLECT, OVER-DEVELOPMENT, VANDALISM, OR THE RAVAGES OF WAR — THESE UNIQUE AND PRECIOUS CREATIONS CAN STILL BE PRESERVED. THE WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH LIST OF 100 MOST ENDANGERED SITES OFFERS NEW HOPE FOR THEIR SURVIVAL.

BEGINNING IN 1988, THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND HAS PRESENTED ITS ANNUAL HADRIAN AWARD TO AN INTERNATIONAL LEADER WHOSE SUPPORT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ENRICHES THE APPRECIATION AND PRESERVATION OF GREAT ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

PAST RECIPIENTS ARE:

CARLO DE BENEDETTI;
PAUL MELLON;
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES;
MRS. VINCENT ASTOR;
MARELLA AND GIOVANNI AGNELLI;
DOMINIQUE DE MENIL;
DAVID ROCKEFELLER;
LORD ROTHSCHILD;
HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN,
AND PHYLLIS LAMBERT.

IT IS WITH GREAT RESPECT THAT THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND PRESENTS THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL HADRIAN AWARD TO RICHARD HAMPTON JENRETTE. IN HONORING HIM WITH THIS AWARD, THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND RECOGNIZES A CHAMPION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE WHO IS A CONNOISSEUR, A CLASSICIST, AND A PRESERVATIONIST WHOSE LOVE FOR AMERICA'S ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE HAS ESTABLISHED A TANGIBLE AND ENDURING LEGACY FOR US ALL.

DRAFT

1998 World Monuments Fund Hadrian Award Video

NARRATION ONLY

(additional dialogue from Marilyn Perry, Chair, World Monuments Fund and
RHJ interview at Edgewater to be added)

FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS, RICHARD HAMPTON JENRETTE HAS BEEN ADDING
VALUE AND BEAUTY TO THE WORLD AROUND HIM...

THIS SELF-DESCRIBED "CONTRARIAN" BUSINESSMAN HAS ALWAYS CHARTED HIS
OWN COURSE...

JENRETTE'S JOURNEY BEGAN IN RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA. A JOURNALISM
MAJOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, HE WENT ON TO SELL
INSURANCE, LIKE HIS FATHER, BEFORE ENTERING HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL.
IN 1959, HE JOINED WITH TWO CLASSMATES TO FOUND AN INVESTMENT BANKING
FIRM, DONALDSON, LUFKIN AND JENRETTE . . .

JENRETTE NOT ONLY SAVED DLJ FROM INSOLVENCY, BUT HE DID THE SAME FOR
THE EQUITABLE COMPANIES, WHERE HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT AND CEO IN
1990. AT THE SAME TIME, HE WAS ALSO ENGAGED IN PREVENTING COLLAPSES
OF A DIFFERENT NATURE...

EDGEWATER, BUILT IN 1820 ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER, WAS ONE OF
JENRETTE'S FIRST PROJECTS...

IN TOTAL, RICHARD JENRETTE HAS RESTORED NEARLY A SCORE OF AMERICA'S
GRANDEST HOUSES...

THE ANTE-BELLUM MILLS HOUSE HOTEL - THE RESTORATION OF WHICH
INSPIRED THE REBIRTH OF A DOWNTOWN QUARTER IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH
CAROLINA.

ROPER HOUSE - A GRAND MANSION ON CHARLESTON'S WATERFRONT.

A NEW YORK CITY ROW HOUSE BUILT BY JOHN JACOB ASTOR IN 1826.

CANE GARDEN, A SUGAR PLANTATION OF THE 1780'S ON ST. CROIX, IN THE U.S.
VIRGIN ISLANDS...

AYR MOUNT, BUILT AROUND 1815 IN HILLSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA....

AND THE GREEK REVIVAL MILLFORD PLANTATION, BEGUN IN 1838 IN PINWOOD,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

HIS COLLECTION OF HOUSES, WHICH HE HAS FILLED WITH THE FINEST FEDERAL-
PERIOD FURNISHINGS AND ARTWORK, IS UNPARALLELED. JENRETTE HAS SET
THE STANDARD FOR *PRIVATE* RESTORATION IN THE UNITED STATES, YET HIS
PHILOSOPHY IS PUBLIC-MINDED...

HIS HOUSES WELCOME SOME 10,000 VISITORS A YEAR. AYR MOUNT IS OPERATED
AS A MUSEUM. EVENTUALLY, THE CLASSICAL AMERICAN HOMES PRESERVATION
TRUST, WHICH JENRETTE FOUNDED, WILL ASSUME THE REMAINING PROPERTIES.

BUT HOUSES AREN'T THE ONLY THING DICK JENRETTE SHARES. HE HAS
DONATED HIS TIME, EXPERTISE AND RESOURCES TO LOCAL, REGIONAL AND
NATIONAL PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS. THESE INCLUDE: THE HISTORIC
CHARLESTON FOUNDATION, THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC
PRESERVATION, THE WHITE HOUSE ENDOWMENT AND THE PRESIDENT'S
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

Here in America...

I am particularly
excited about being able
to join you
b/c of my own
involvement in
historic pres.

**First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Francis Scott Key Memorial
Baltimore, Maryland
July 13, 1998**

...And to be here in this beautiful setting with all of these trees, I'm always happy to be anywhere that the Morgan State University Choir appears, and I want to thank you once again. You know Dr. Carter brought the choir to the White House last month and they participated in a special production from the White House of gospel music that will be telecast in February and I'm going to give it an advance plug because I think if you are a lover of gospel or even curious about gospel this is an event you will not want to miss.

Thank you very much Governor. Thank you for your introduction and the work that you are doing. Thank you Mayor Shmoke for your being with us today and for the work that is being done in Baltimore. Thank you Senator Sarbaines for your leadership on behalf of issues that are important both to our past and to our future. I am delighted that Bill Ivey, the new head of the National Endowment for the Arts, could be here to help kick off this very exciting project that the NEA is funding. I also want to thank Ms. Eckemann and Mr. Sands for caring about preservation and Target stores for the partnership that they have formed with the NEA to save our outdoor sculptors. And again I want to welcome all of you; elected officials, local preservationists, community residents, Prince Hall Masons, all who are here today to celebrate this great moment.

Not only on behalf of the sculpture behind me, but on behalf of the ? of Baltimore, on behalf of the extraordinary rich history of Maryland, and on behalf of our effort to Save America's Treasures throughout our nation. It's always a pleasure to be back in Baltimore, as you've already heard, this is a city that is just seeped in American history. And as we begin our tour, it started at the Smithsonian, the first stop where we announced the rather significant gift to preserve the Star-Spangled Banner, and then came here as the next stop to announce the preservation of this sculpture.

We are attempting to make sure that every American understands how important the past is. Not just as a history lesson to be learned about and put away on a shelf somewhere, but as a living reminder of how we became the nation we are. The values that we bring from the past to the present and that will guide us as we move together, with confidence, into the future. The event this morning, where some of you were, was an extraordinary national commitment to preserve the Star-Spangled Banner. The secretary of the Smithsonian said that of all the one-hundred and forty million objects that the Smithsonian has custody over, the Star-Spangled Banner is the most important. It is truly one of America's treasures and a powerful symbol of our nation's struggle for independence and freedom.

So, it is particularly fitting that we would come from that announcement to this beautiful

stood on the banks of the river that brought so many people here.

I also heard that the first bakery, that still serves the people of Troy, was invented here because a man named Regional Friehofer saw a business opportunity because of the number of women who were working, they didn't have enough time to bake bread, so he created the opportunity for them to buy the bread. Now that's the sort of invention that all of us, who have ever been working women, really appreciate. So there's a lot that we have to be grateful for the people of Troy.

You know, we're not just celebrating the past; we are thinking about the lessons of the past and what they mean to us today and in the future. When the President and I started the White House Millennium Council, we did it because we knew that we were going to have a change of century and a change of millennium while Bill was still president. We thought what could we do to mark this time. Certainly they'll be room for a lot of great New Year's Eve parties and I'm positive they'll be products like Millennium toothpaste or millennium potato chips, but if that's all that happens I don't think we would make the best use of this opportunity. So in talking together, he and I thought maybe we could use this time for all of us to reflect about what it is that made us Americans, and why we're so grateful for the blessings and freedoms we have in our country. So we came up with a theme: to Honor the Past and Imagine the Future.

That is what this tour is really about. We are honoring the past--as we do here today in front of Kate Mullany's House -- but also imagining the future. Because the voice of Kate Mullany and all the women and men of Troy and this area continue to speak to us today. They fought for equal pay, for equal work and we do still today. They fought for better working conditions in the work place and we do still today. They fought for respect at work and at home and we do still today. And the women of Troy who worked with Kate Mullany struggled to balance the demands of work and family and we do still today. They fought for equal opportunity for women in places once reserved only for men as we do still today.

In 1869 another women labor leader, Augusta Lewis, president of the Women's Typographical Union, wrote about the Troy Collar Laundry Union as a model for working women through the ages. She wrote; "Others will be encouraged by their success and will be stimulated by their examples to elevate their own condition." Thanks to Kate Mullany and other brave women and men who led the labor movement and who took their rightful places in American history, we have examples to follow even today. All of us gathered here have many debts to those who came before; not only to our own families but to some many others who contributed to the improvements that we take for granted in America today.

I hope that all of us, as we move toward this new century and millennium, will think about ways we can honor the past and imagine the future. What gifts do we want to give to our children, our grandchildren and future generations. Well, there may be tangible gifts like Kate Mullany's house that we would want to pass on, that we hope that people will know and remember as a significant place because of the woman who lived here. But there will also be

USAID "Lessons Without Borders" conference

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will be holding the "Lessons Without Borders" conference on Monday, September 16th in Baltimore, Maryland. You have been asked to record a 3 minute video which will be used for two purposes. One will be as a part of a larger video that the USAID is producing on their "Lessons Without Borders" program. Approximately 300-400 development professionals from around the country and 500 members of the faculty and student body of Johns Hopkins University are expected to see that video which will be shown at Johns Hopkins' Shriver Hall.

In addition, your video will be shown at a dinner being held to increase awareness of the International Center for Health and Population Research, formerly known as the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, in Bangladesh. As you will recall, you visited that facility in April of last year. Attending the dinner will be CEO's of various corporate and philanthropic organizations. A major contributor to the endowment for the research center is the Ford Foundation. Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala is expected to be the keynote speaker at the dinner, and Demisse Habte, Director of the Center in Bangladesh, will also participate. Your video will be introduced by Brian Atwood, Director of USAID.

"Lessons Without Borders" is a program created by the USAID and launched by Vice President Al Gore in 1994. The purpose of this program is to draw on global experiences to help solve domestic problems in the U.S. It was designed to share some of what the USAID has learned in other countries with poor communities in the United States. The conference provides a forum for technical exchanges between domestic and international experts. The idea for this conference grew out of a discussion between USAID director Brian Atwood and Marian Wright Edelman, executive director of the Children's Defense Fund.

nation needs so much help and support from both the public and the private sector in order to endure as it endured on that night in September of 1814.

It is not just famous icons or even famous military and political leaders or even business leaders like Thomas Edison or scientific and creative geniuses, as he was as well. We have to look at the full range of human experience and American contributions to understand how we have become the people we are. So it is the scientists, the writers, and other creators who have transformed our lives; and it is the way they lived and what they lived with that can speak to us today -- the places, the books even the kitchen utensils, the photographs, all of which form the heart of our cherished history.

When the President and I began to talk about how we could mark the millennium, there were many things that we could have thought about. Other countries are doing some fascinating efforts to try to mark their passage through the millennium. Great Britain is building a huge dome that will be in Greenwich and will be used for all kinds of activities. Iceland is reenacting the passage from Iceland to North America of their famous explorers like Leif Eriksson. But as we thought about it, we thought that maybe we should try to engender interest throughout our country in our history in ways that would reach every community that we possibly could touch.

So as we began to plan we thought of a theme -- Honor the Past and Imagine the Future -- because clearly by honoring our past, we think about the values, the lessons, the ideals, the experiences, that we want to bring forward into the present, to use to build this imagined future together.

It was important for me as I began to talk about and highlight so many of these treasures to be sure that it touched the entire human experience. And so for instance I am here.

As we've already heard, only five percent of our national historic sites are dedicated to women. The last time I looked, women have constituted about 50% of our population since our beginning. Now some of those women are well-known, like Edith Wharton -- a pioneer in so many regards, an observer of American life, a designer, a decorator, a gardener, a writer. She wrote to a friend that she was a decidedly better landscape gardener than a novelist, but I don't think you could convince the Pulitzer Prize committee or the many, many of us who studied her work in years after that to believe it. She might have been as good a landscape gardener as a writer but that just told us a little bit more about her genius and how far it reached. But because of her example, she was not the last. Young women growing up could look to her experience and dream, themselves, of becoming writers of landscape gardeners.

As we look at the full range of the American experience, we need to remember women like Harriet Tubman or Kate Mullany, a labor leader from the middle of the 19th century. The women who gathered at Seneca Falls, where I will be visiting on Thursday, had the radical idea that men and women should be able to fulfill their own destinies. Every woman should really be able to think that American History includes her. That she could, if she's talented enough, write

The future is created every day, the future is not something that is out there waiting to happen to us. The future is something that we make, every one of us in our private and public and professional capacities are always making the future. Certainly it is imperative that we remember where we came from, and that we reflect upon those values and lessons in order for us to carry with us into the present and then to help make the future based on what has worked and what is the best of the past. And that is why we want to say a special word of appreciation today to General Electric, and particularly to its Chairman and CEO Jack Wells, because as you've already heard, Thomas Edison was one of the real creative geniuses, not only of America's history, but of the entire world history. *Life* magazine is surveying the last one-thousand years, the millennium preceding the one that will turn in just a few years, included that of all the people who influenced how we live today, Thomas Edison was the most important.

Now just stop and think about that for a minute, think about all the men and women, the military leaders, the political leaders, the artistic leaders, the religious leaders, the scientific and creative leaders who have lived and worked in the last thousand years. And yet based on a survey of experts from all fields, Thomas Edison was chosen as the most important person of the last thousand years. Now that to me is almost breathtaking because we take so much for granted about what he did here at this invention factory.

The millions of documents and artifacts and machine pieces that fill this park service site have been endangered of deteriorating, being damaged beyond repair. Why? If you look around you there is so much that goes on here, there's ten buildings. I just went through one of them, into his library, and then up to one of the workshop areas, and yet I can see how much there is to be preserved, if we are to remember how this man, who some believe is the most important contributor to what we call modern civilization, lived and worked. From this place where genius was transformed into invention, we find that Thomas Edison never stopped thinking and working. And we can see all around us the results of that effort. Now when he died, his staff promptly sealed his death. They understood that they had worked with someone of great genius. They understood that, in this place, so much of what we now enjoy, in terms of progresses and advances, first took thought and then were put into action.

When *Life* magazine names Thomas Edison as their person of the Millennium, they said that the dramatic changes in our political, social, and economic life, are in large part driven by changes in technology. Just think of that for a minute. Think about what the computer is doing to us today. And then think back to how so much of what Edison did literally changed the face of how we live. It's incredible to think that here with a few dozen other "mockers," as he called his colleagues, Edison created the model of the modern research and development lab that we see at GE and around the country. Today, all told, we spend more than 200 billion dollars a year on research and development. But in many respects, those investments today started with Thomas Edison. Because we benefit from the technological advances he made, we also might forget how really innovative he was in the way he used that technology. These weren't just inventions to sit on a shelf somewhere, they were inventions to be translated into the everyday lives of people. They became a part of how we lived in our homes and what our popular culture was meant like.

- celebrating new name of School of PH
- Name reflects that it's in memory of Joseph Mailman
Very generous philanthropist throughout his life

- Program MoC: Bill Moyers Ebd
Pres. of Columbia
VP of Health Sciences
Rosenfield - Dean of Pub. Health - most probably introduce her.
Surg. General Satcher

- Event @ Low Memorial Library on Morning side campus
- 325 ppl - philanthropists + many friends of the Mailman family. (Seated) Dinner
- going to the endowment

Service oriented - organization
public health united all of his interests
hands on person
Imp benefactor to institutions
of ed, medicine + social
service.

This has put public health on the map -
undoubtedly in medical world

Assoc.
Dean
for ex. Dr. Diana Landreth

202 305-1793
Wed.

Office of First Lady Scheduling

Scheduling Request

Organization:	Columbia University - School of Public Health		
Requesting:	☐ Speaker	☐ Meet/Greet	☒ Video
Other:	☐ Letter (Greeting)		
Event:	Celebration of gift from Mailman Foundation to the School of Public Health of Columbia University.		
Date of Event:	October 7	Location:	via video
Contact:	Priscilla S. Goldfarb		
Recommended By:			

Delivery and Notes

1 <u>Deliver To:</u>	2 <u>Deliver To:</u>
From: Date:	From: Date:
3 <u>Deliver To:</u>	4 <u>Deliver To:</u>
From: Date:	From: Date:
Status: ☐ Regret ☐ Pending ☐ Accept ☐ Letter (Greeting) ☐ Video	

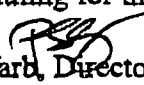
Columbia School of Public Health



DATE: September 9, 1998

TO: Patti Solis Doyle ✓
Special Assistant to the President
Director of Scheduling for the First Lady

cc: Evan Ryan
First Lady's Scheduling Office

FROM: Priscilla S. Goldfarb,  Director of Development tel 212-305-0449 fax 212-305-7372
e-mail pgoldfarb@columbia.edu

RE: Videotaped Greeting for October 7, 1998 Event

We appreciate Mrs. Clinton's kind wishes (your letter of 8/31/98 to Allan Rosenfield, M.D., Delamar Professor and Dean, Columbia University School of Public Health, in response to Dean Rosenfield's invitation dated 8/14/98) and regret she will be unable to join us on October 7, 1998 to celebrate the \$33 million gift from the Mailman Foundation that has renamed our school The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University.

We seek your assistance in providing a videotaped greeting from Mrs. Clinton for this occasion. I understand that Evan Ryan was responsible for preparing a similar videotape for a previous event held by Columbia's School of Social Work. I have left a message on her voice mail and am sending this fax in anticipation of her return to the office on September 14.

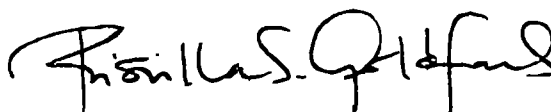
Mrs. Clinton's message would be the highlight of our celebration and truly inspirational for the 400 leaders of the New York philanthropic and public health communities that will be attending. It would acknowledge the importance of the gift as the largest gift ever to a school of public health, recognize our school's leadership role in health promotion and disease prevention in New York, across the nation, and around the world, and emphasize the importance of individual and community health in all of our lives.

Mrs. Clinton is a distinguished and respected advocate for the health of children and families. Her videotaped message would raise critical awareness of the wide range of issues that public health encompasses: increasing access to and quality of health care, preventing child poverty, improving maternal and child health, preventing community and household violence, identifying the role of environmental factors such as air and water as causes of disease, analyzing issues related to identifying and treating AIDS patients, and much, much more.

Please let me know how I can be helpful, e.g. providing more information regarding the Mailman gift, the Mailman family, public health, and the Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University.

I look forward to hearing from you and to arranging to show a videotaped message from Mrs. Clinton on October 7.

Thank you. Your help is greatly appreciated.



Draft for Congressional Record

Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the \$33 million gift by the Mailman Foundation to Columbia University School of Public Health (CSPH). This represents the largest single gift ever made to a school of public health.

CSPH is one of our nation's first schools of public health and is celebrating its 75th anniversary. In its recent history, CSPH has distinguished itself on the local, national and global levels in a variety of public health areas that the gift will help to strengthen and expand, including:

- Increasing access to and quality of health care;
- Preventing childhood poverty;
- Enhancing women's reproductive health, including STD prevention services, and reduction in pregnancy-related deaths in developing countries;
- Identifying environmental factors such as air and water quality as a cause of disease;
- Preventing community and household violence;
- Analyzing issues involved in identifying and treating AIDS patients.

In addition to these important areas of program and research support, the gift will also be used to provide financial aid to students as well as faculty support.

The family-run Mailman Foundation was founded by the late Joseph Mailman, the founder of Mailman Corporation, one of the earliest conglomerates in North America. The Foundation has been an important benefactor to numerous institutions devoted to education, medicine and the arts.

I commend the Mailman Foundation for its remarkable act of philanthropy and for recognizing Columbia's leadership in the field of public health, as well as the importance of public health in our efforts to improve our nation's health care system. This gift to Columbia University's internationally known graduate school, now known as the Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University, will advance the cause of health promotion and disease prevention, through education, research, and direct service.

"It Takes a Village...But It Also Takes the Mailman School of Public Health"

written for Hillary Rodham Clinton
on the occasion of the celebration in honor of the
Mailman Family

&

The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University
October 7, 1998
New York City

Good Evening. I'm so pleased to have the opportunity to extend my best wishes to all of you who have gathered to celebrate The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University. Because of the Mailmans' generosity, a unique partnership has been created that will forever link the family with the vital cause of public health and with this great university. I wish I could be with you in person to applaud Phyllis Mailman, her son Josh Mailman, and her daughter Jody Wolfe for their exceptional vision that has endowed The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, and to congratulate President Rupp, Vice-President Pardes, and Dean Rosenfield on this truly historic occasion.

But I'm grateful for this opportunity to share with you my thoughts about why their support of public health is so meaningful to me personally.

You may recall that I wrote a book a few years ago. Its title came from an old African proverb: "It takes a village to raise a child." The wise man who put this important idea into words was talking about the influence that both the family and the community have on a child's development into an adult who has the knowledge to be a productive member of his own society and also the self-esteem to grow. My book was about my concept of the modern "village". Even though many of us do not actually live in traditional villages, all communities need to have networks of values and relationships that help people to survive and thrive.

Remarks by
U.S. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
upon receipt
of the United Arab Emirates Health Foundation Prize
at the World Health Assembly

Geneva - 14 May 1998

(Begin transcript)

Mr. President, Director-General, ministers, ambassadors, other distinguished guests.

It is indeed a great honor to receive this award and to join all of you here today celebrating the World Health Organization's 50 years of leadership. I want to thank United Arab Emirates Health Foundation for this award, and for this generous gift to the Safe Motherhood Initiative, which will save the lives of countless women and children.

Let me congratulate the distinguished recipients of the Sasakawa health prize, for the work you do every day to put quality health care within the grasp of all people.

I also want to pay special tribute for his decades of service to WHO, and his lifetime of dedication to improving health throughout our world, to Dr. Nakajima. Thank you, Dr. Nakajima, for your service and leadership.

And to the incoming Director-General, Dr. Gro Brundtland, let me congratulate you on your election. Your expertise and leadership will help make WHO's vision a reality in the 21st century.

As we speak, at this very moment, children are being born in Africa, in Asia, in Australia, in the Americas, in Europe. What will their lives be like in the 21st century? Will they live with dignity and health -- or be degraded by poverty, war, injustice, and premature death? Will there be health for all?

The answers to these questions depend upon all of us. Heads of state, ministers, parliamentarians, experts, physicians, nurses, researchers, village health workers, and citizens all. Many of you in this room are the authors of the success stories of the 21st century. But the answers for tomorrow depend not just on what we say today as individuals, but on what we do tomorrow as a community of nations.

When public health leaders first started meeting internationally more than 100 years ago, they had seen firsthand the devastation left in the wake of the yellow-fever epidemic that swept across the Southern Cone in the late 1800s. They had experienced cholera overrunning Europe, malaria, terrible sanitation conditions, unsafe food and water, infectious diseases and diarrhea that robbed babies of any chance at life. No nation was safe from the epidemics that traveled across national boundaries. Yet no one really knew about the causes of infant mortality. There were no immunizations or antibiotics. No oral rehydration therapies or adequate

DR

prenatal care.

But now, thanks to the World Health Organization and many other public-health pioneers, researchers, scientists, and so many, a dramatically different world welcomes the 365,000 children born each day. It is far less likely that we will have to look into the eyes of children dying of infectious diseases, and know that their lives could have been saved had they only received a simple vaccination. Because smallpox is now only found in the history books, children today will not have to endure the blindness, the disfigurement or death that once plagued 15 million people a year. And if we refuse to give up, polio will soon be eradicated.

Children today are far more likely to live past their fifth birthday, and some born today will even be around to see the 22nd century dawn. But standing as we are at the border between one century and the next, we have the opportunity for the first time in history to alleviate and end much of human suffering and prevent millions of premature deaths.

We have every reason to reject the doom-sayers who paint a picture of a 21st century with environmental degradation, rampant poverty, and untold suffering from new diseases. As your new World Health Report makes clear, we can choose an optimistic vision of the future and work to make it a reality, so that at the end of the next century our successors will look back at what we did for the children born this very day. They will, I hope, see public health hazards overcome and diseases like cancer conquered, and see children living not only longer but better-quality lives.

Whether we see that vision or not is really the question we face today. We certainly have the means within our reach. Just as immunizations, antibiotics, and clean water revolutionized lives in this century, children are being born today into a world in which telemedicine on the Internet provides life-saving information in a matter of seconds. A world of biology where research is allowing us to map the human genome and unlock the mysteries behind chronic diseases and our greatest killers.

But we know that this promise of progress will only be possible if our ethics and self-interest compel us to act. If we apply ancient values and morality to new frontiers of discovery. If we master the political will and summon the economic resources to ensure that all citizens reap the benefits of advances in health care. If we heed yesterday's lessons to meet new challenges tomorrow.

Now some of what we need to do is not complicated. It is, so far, the best practices that are proven to work in every place that needs them. As I have been privileged to travel around the world I've seen what people can accomplish when they use simple public health techniques and community action to improve health and save lives.

In Bolivia, I visited with expectant mothers at a primary health center run by an NGO with support from the government. They had created a safe place for very poor women to come and get health care. The women -- with their ruddy faces and bowler hats -- were receiving prenatal checkups and

having their infant immunized on the day that I visited. They were also learning about family planning and how to space births so they could more likely have their children survive, and themselves.

Some of what we need to do is provide better information and education so that people can make better health decisions for themselves and their children. On a recent trip my husband and I took to Africa, I met with women and two men from Malicounda Bambara village in Senegal. These people have accomplished something extraordinary. Although female genital mutilation affects less than 20 percent of women in Senegal, in villages like theirs it is considered a rite of passage for all girls. The women decided that FGM had for far too long harmed their daughters' bodies and spirits. They decided it was time to end the hemorrhaging, the AIDS, the childbirth complications caused by this tradition. During our discussion they showed me the skit they had used to educate their religious leaders, their neighbors and husbands.

As a result of their efforts, this village voted to ban this long-standing cultural ritual. Not only that, they are inspiring others to do the same. A 66-year-old man told me how he walks from village to village spreading the word about the dangers of FGM. Recently 13 other surrounding villages representing 8,000 people joined together to end FGM in their communities. They petitioned their government, and now the president is working to enact a new law to abolish it throughout the country.

When I asked one woman: "What drove these people to change such a long-standing tradition?" She simply replied: "We studied human rights and particularly the right to health."

What better time than now, here at the Palace of Nations on the 50th anniversary, not only of WHO but of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, to make clear that health care is a basic right, a basic human right that all men and women are entitled to. As Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in health is the most shocking and the most inhumane."

For the children being born today, let us all declare, their basic health should not depend on where they live or how much money their parents have.

Some of what we have to do is to attack the inequities that deprive children in one area from enjoying the health care that is available to their neighbors. We know that child malnutrition varies greatly from continent to continent. The number of physicians and nurses varies greatly, depending on the wealth of a country. And even in rich countries there are pockets of despair.

To improve health for all, we must make progress in the fight against poverty. To fight poverty, we must ensure health care for all. That is part of the unfinished business of this century. And when we talk about health equity, we must talk about equity between countries and within countries. Men, women, and children come from all over the globe to be treated in the great medical centers of the United States, and yet we

have more than 41 million Americans who are uninsured. But to be sure, their emergency needs are usually taken care of, but often well after they should have received primary care, and frequently at a greater cost.

A country such as mine can have the most cutting-edge technology in the world. A country that is poor can have cutting-edge technology for the rich of that poor country. But it will not matter to the people who still die and suffer because they do not have access to the services they need.

Some of what we have to do is to face up to the difficult issues posed in every country about how we finance and deliver health care. As populations age, thanks to the wonderful progress we've made in health care, then every country, whether or not it currently has a universal system, will face greater cost pressures to meet overall needs.

Many countries with universal systems are now unable to afford the facilities they have, or the technology they need, and will have to face hard choices about how to restructure their systems.

Other countries are in danger of having their existing health structures collapse under the huge weight of caseloads from HIV/AIDS or tuberculosis. And we find many parts of many countries cutting back on necessary basic services just to make ends meet.

Some of what we have to do is to join together to combat a new array of global health threats. Increases in food-borne illnesses mean families have more reason to worry about whether the dinner they just served their children will make them sick or worse. Parents are worried about tobacco addicting their children, stealing their health and often their lives. My husband is working hard to save children in our country from the death grip of big tobacco. But none of us can rest until we save all children from the advertising and other enticements that seduce them, and I applaud Dr. Brundtland for her strong statement yesterday.

Across the globe people are worrying about infectious diseases and with good reason. They remain the leading cause of death. In the last 20 years we have witnessed the birth of at least 30 new infectious diseases like ebola. The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to strike at citizens without regard to sex or station in life, and increasingly women and children are the targets.

We also see old scourges like tuberculosis reemerging with new force. We have treatments that work for TB, but more people will die from tuberculosis this year -- 2 million -- than in any other year in history.

We also have anti-malarial drugs, but resistance to them, and other factors, have led to alarming increases in malaria, which is now moving into previously unaffected regions. Infant and child mortality could be decreased by 20 to 30 percent if malaria were eradicated. And I want to thank Dr. Brundtland for her commitment to roll back malaria once and for all.

We know there are no magic bullets, no solutions that we can take from the sky. We need to share information, share responses, share surveillance. What would happen if we had an excellent surveillance in

Africa, for example, when the AIDS outbreak first occurred? I hope we never have to ask that question about any other disease in any part of the world again.

Some of what we have to do is end discrimination against girls and women. The health of children must never again depend on whether they are boys or girls. The last WHO event I attended was a forum at the Beijing Conference about women and health security. There were people from all over the world sending the message that the health of women and girls could no longer be divorced from progress on other economic or social issues.

For how can we have progress when half the population of any country is underfed, undervalued, or denied care when they are sick. How can we have progress when women live in fear of violence at the hands of strangers or relatives, when they are trafficked across state lines like drugs and sold into modern-day slavery? How can we have progress when women don't have access to the family planning they need to protect their health and make fundamental choices about when and if to have children? How can we have progress when every single minute that goes by, somewhere on this globe a woman is dying of complications from pregnancy and childbirth.

At a small clinic in Nepal I saw a safe home-delivery kit that is given to expectant mother. Inside is a bar of soap, twine, wax, a plastic sheet, and a razor blade. Its purpose is to reduce the two major causes of maternal and neonatal death -- tetanus and sepsis -- by promoting the "three cleans" principle -- clean hands, clean surfaces, clean umbilical care.

These kits are made locally by a microenterprise owned by women. And these kits, as well as the entire Safe Motherhood Initiative, teach us about the importance of investing in prevention. We will reap great human dividends if we give people the power to protect their with prenatal care, nutrition, and family planning. Most maternal deaths can be prevented by spending less than \$2 a year per person. These safe motherhood kits are emblematic; they remind us that women's health, like all health, issues are not soft or marginal issues but are very important issues and moral obligations as well as practical necessities that every society must face.

Our political leaders must understand that unless we address the health care needs of our citizens we will not have the quality of life, the economic growth, the justice and equity that make democracies and economies thrive. Our leaders should be just as worried about reducing infant mortality as increasing trade. They should be just as concerned about maternal mortality as military might. They must see women's health as part of the overall development of every nation. Because good health is linked to every other tool of opportunity -- jobs, loans to start microenterprises, legal protection and, above all else, education. When a woman can read and write, she is more likely to live through childbirth, her child is more likely to live, and her family is more likely to be healthy.

Above all, what we must do is to call upon the private, public, and

non-profit sectors represented here to join together to meet all of the challenges of the 21st century. Just as concerned people have done in this great city before -- when they have banded together to ensure peace, or work towards universal human rights; just as nations and public and private institutions did during the 20th century when they invested in the research and training that gave birth to the advances we celebrate today.

We must put our hearts, our minds, and our resources in action, to meet the needs -- whether it's finding a vaccine for diseases like AIDS or malaria, closing the equity gaps that plague our health care systems, or making it clear that issues like maternal mortality or tobacco are not peripheral concerns, but central ones.

I would hope that on the occasion of WHO's 100th anniversary in 2048, our successors would look back at what has been accomplished. Instead of an apocalyptic 21st century, as predicted by some, of overpopulation, pollution, disease, and poverty, I hope they would see that for the first time in human history all people had access to the tools they needed to live longer and better lives in peace.

We don't have a minute, or a child, to waste. We have only one World Health Assembly left in this century. The children of the next century being born today in Africa, in Asia and Australia, in the Americas, and in Europe, come into our world with every reason to expect they will be wanted and loved by their families, and valued by the societies they join. We should not, we dare not, disappoint them. Yes, there will be obstacles and setbacks, but we cannot be discouraged. We have the technology, we have the know-how, we have the resources. We only need the will to act.

With the World Health Organization continuing to lead the way, I know that we all will turn the vision of "health for all" into a reality in the 21st century. And those children born today will thank all of you.

Thank you very much.

(End transcript)

Columbia School of Public Health



Diana C. Landrab, M.P.H.

Associate Dean for External Affairs

IN BRIEF

Mailman Foundation commits \$33 million to Columbia School of Public Health

The field of public health is essential to the prevention of disease and the promotion of health. But schools of public health, unlike schools of medicine, law and business, generally have not been able to attract the very large, transforming gifts that are needed to ensure their long-term vitality.

Until now.

The Mailman Foundation has given a \$33 million gift to Columbia University School of Public Health (CSPH), the largest single gift ever given to any school of public health.

The Foundation chose to endow the School because of its worldwide public health research, its education of the next generation of health care practitioners, and its commitment to service in New York City. The gift reflects an understanding of public health as a crucial partner in the improvement of health care in this country.

The Mailman endowment will ensure Columbia's leadership in public health. By emphasizing prevention of disease, the goal of public health is to intervene *before* any one person becomes ill. For example, a physician can treat a single patient but public health research can lead to an understanding of *why* there is an epidemic of breast cancer, *what* its causes are, and *how* we can prevent the epidemic from spreading to more people. Similarly, in helping a pregnant teenager, public health can look beyond her to analyze the social context of her problems and to design programs that will help large numbers of young people. CSPH looks at a wide range of public health problems such as:

- Environmental degradation as a cause of disease. CSPH studies underway include the environment and breast cancer on Long Island, radiation and thyroid cancer at Chernobyl, air quality and asthma in Northern Manhattan, and water quality and crypto sporidium
- Ethical problems of identifying and treating AIDS patients
- Women's reproductive health including access to contraceptive and STD services, and reduction in high rates of pregnancy-related deaths in developing countries
- Community and household violence
- One in four children living in poverty
- Providing health care to the vast numbers of uninsured and underinsured people in the U.S., and the impact of managed care on access to services.

Because of this extraordinary gift, the School, now celebrating its 75th Anniversary, will be renamed The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University, and will be in an even stronger position to solve the most pressing health care problems of our time.

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John Glenn - stories and anecdotes

favorite space food...

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1. John Glenn's favorite space food is rehydrated shrimp, he said, "Oh this is great! May have shrimp for breakfast, lunch and dinner."

2. Theme of firsts- A. Broke the coast-to-coast flight record in 1957 in an F8U jet at supersonic speeds, went from LA to NY (Glenn made this trip faster than if he'd ridden a bullet fired from a .45 caliber gun)

B. First American in orbit, 1962

C. Oct. 29, 1998 - oldest human to fly in space.

→ testing effects of age in space.

3. Glenn was a high school glee club member and loves barbershop quartets...in October 1957 he won about \$25,000 on Name That Tune

4. When launch day comes for his newest mission, Glenn will have spent 500 hours in training

5. Glenn's first car was his father's old Chevy -- a convertible. Because the top had rotted away, Glenn drilled holes in the bottom of the car to drain the rain. He has had a ragtop car ever since.

Taken from The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, July 19, 1998.

What is so important about The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health is that it provides us with experts on all sorts of villages all over the world. They may be teachers or policy analysts. They may be health program planners or physicians and nurses. They may work in "villages" in Africa or Asia, or right here in Manhattan. And they study the problems of communities in stress—whether it be the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Russia, or poor, urban mothers here at home who may have little or no access to prenatal care. But the best thing about public health experts is that they are not content to live in an ivory tower. They offer practical help to those in need, and they provide service backed by science.

Just to name a few of the School of Public Health's many accomplishments:

- They have highlighted the fact that one out of four children live in poverty in the U.S. and have identified strategies to overcome it.
- Here in Manhattan, they have demonstrated effective strategies for reducing emergency room visits for people with asthma, for reducing childhood injuries, and for preventing cigarette sales to minors.
- They have established model, "user-friendly" healthcare clinics for teens in their schools so that kids can have a safe place to talk about their problems.
- And a new program has been designed to address the growing problems suffered by refugees all over the world so that they will have access to healthcare, as well as nutritious food and clean water

My worries—especially for children—have increased over the years, but so has my hope for the future. It is increasingly clear to me that with the help of the science of public health as practiced by the Mailman School we are making enormous progress in effectively responding to serious public health problems. Today, in the United States, life expectancy at birth has reached a new

high of over 76 years and the infant death rate has reached a record low. And the rate of teenagers giving birth has continued its decline since 1991.

But, of course, we still have a lot of work to do. And we cannot expect easy answers.

We must be sensitive to the unique needs of each "village" or community. As the Mailman Family knows, we must clearly recognize, that, in the interest of public health, all communities must balance individual rights and freedoms with personal responsibility and mutual obligations. And we must direct our limited resources wisely to address the truly important threats to public health and to promote the most promising solutions.

For 75 years your School of Public Health has provided invaluable guidance on how to nurture the well being of communities. As we celebrate the 75th Anniversary of this important institution, it is indeed fitting that the Mailman endowment will ensure the school's continued leadership in preventing disease and promoting health around the world.

And so I offer my heartiest congratulations to all of you this evening, with gratitude, for your important contributions to the health of our "global village" and my best wishes for the continued success of The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health.



**The Joseph L. Mailman
School of Public Health
of Columbia University**

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Office of External Affairs

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DATE: 9/10/98

To: Evan Ryan

Organization: _____

Fax: 202-456-5340 Total Page(s) Including Fax cover sheet 2

From: Priscilla Goldfarb, Director of Development

COMMENTS:

Columbia School of Public Health



DATE: September 9, 1998

TO: Patti Solis Doyle
Special Assistant to the President
Director of Scheduling for the First Lady

cc: Evan Ryan ✓
First Lady's Scheduling Office

FROM: Priscilla S. Goldfarb,  Director of Development tel 212-305-0449 fax 212-305-7372
e-mail pgoldfarb@columbia.edu

RE: Videotaped Greeting for October 7, 1998 Event

We appreciate Mrs. Clinton's kind wishes (your letter of 8/31/98 to Allan Rosenfield, M.D., Delamar Professor and Dean, Columbia University School of Public Health, in response to Dean Rosenfield's invitation dated 8/14/98) and regret she will be unable to join us on October 7, 1998 to celebrate the \$33 million gift from the Mailman Foundation that has renamed our school The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University.

We seek your assistance in providing a videotaped greeting from Mrs. Clinton for this occasion. I understand that Evan Ryan was responsible for preparing a similar videotape for a previous event held by Columbia's School of Social Work. I have left a message on her voice mail and am sending this fax in anticipation of her return to the office on September 14.

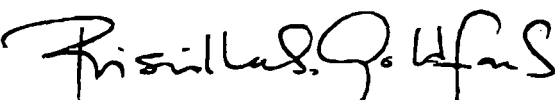
Mrs. Clinton's message would be the highlight of our celebration and truly inspirational for the 400 leaders of the New York philanthropic and public health communities that will be attending. It would acknowledge the importance of the gift as the largest gift ever to a school of public health, recognize our school's leadership role in health promotion and disease prevention in New York, across the nation, and around the world, and emphasize the importance of individual and community health in all of our lives.

Mrs. Clinton is a distinguished and respected advocate for the health of children and families. Her videotaped message would raise critical awareness of the wide range of issues that public health encompasses: increasing access to and quality of health care, preventing child poverty, improving maternal and child health, preventing community and household violence, identifying the role of environmental factors such as air and water as causes of disease, analyzing issues related to identifying and treating AIDS patients, and much, much more.

Please let me know how I can be helpful, e.g. providing more information regarding the Mailman gift, the Mailman family, public health, and the Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University.

I look forward to hearing from you and to arranging to show a videotaped message from Mrs. Clinton on October 7.

Thank you. Your help is greatly appreciated.



Evening (8:30-9:15)