

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton, Final [partial] (1 page)	2/21/93	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 5432

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File, Saturday February 20, 1993] New York / Boston

2014-0483-S

sb323

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]

Roosevelt Eleanor
NY / Boston

ENCLOSURE
10-11-1934

(Lead NY) Lawry Payne 1-800-SKY PAGE
595-8420

Julie -
May I have the Roosevelt
Fund Contact's name &
phone #?

Martha Land.
212-685-0113

ATRC will speak
at end / 9:00 p.m.
9:30
sit in audience
w/ Roosevelt
Dinner drop by

Roosevelt / - ADAM Haslett
Matilda Cuomo }
Joyce Mrs. Dinkins } front row
- Martha LAND

Metz cancelled, no Mayns

sitting next to Frank ^{Jim} & his kids

① James Roosevelt died mid-summer '91

② Frank's children - all in late 20's

Phoebe & S.O.

Nicholas & S.O.

Amelia & S.O.

③ Phyllis Surf-Wagner w/ Matilde Cuomo
former 1st Lady - hus - May in 70's

④ My kids

Photo shoot at 7:50

w/ Jim & Aunt Roosevelt

Foot statue

Mary Steenbergen, Susan Thomases,
Ann Roosevelt, Robert MacNeil (M-leher)
Sen. ^{wife} Ribickoff, Gen. Cosen - Casey
Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt (Toby), Jim Morganthau

sequence / Lawyer / ^{dinner 230 people}
B. Walters / m/m Van

• Hello to ^{dinner} guests / rehearsal STUDD

• Daniela Joanna Rose

- Fran Rose / jinx

derbert John, FDR of FDN

ABC & model

more

/ empty break - with photo

• Walk or drive to Alice Tully Center Hall

• Seated in audience; speaks 3/4 thru prog

• up stairs: speak

• either back stage or back to seat

• Reup 10:00 p.m. optional

• If back stage, grand bow

If ans, won't participate

honored guest

Hillary Rodham Clinton

Marian Anderson Katharine Hepburn
Matilda Cuomo Lady Bird Johnson
Joyce B. Dinkins Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

honorary co-chairs

Anne Cox Chambers Jinx & Frank Roosevelt
Lynn & Burton Lane Marlo Thomas
Casey & Abraham Ribicoff Herbert Zohn
co-chairs

The Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund

wishes to extend thanks to

Mirabella

for its generous support

BENEFIT COMMITTEE

Jean Bach
Catherine Cahill & William Bernhard
Elizabeth & Schuyler Chapin
Blanche Wiesen Cook
Joan Ganz Cooney & Peter Peterson
Beth Rudin DeWoody
Anne Helen Hess & Craig Kaplan
Robert Johnson & Dr. Robert Vadheim
Jane Pauley
Judy & Hal Prince
Christopher duPont Roosevelt
Gloria Steinem

Our appreciation to
Acker Merrall & Condit
for their special contribution

The Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund is a small, not-for-profit organization. Its mission is to create a lasting memorial to one of the most outstanding women of the 20th century — Eleanor Roosevelt. In the spirit of the woman that it honors, the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument project entails far more than the creation of a statue. Intrinsic to the plan is the total restoration of more than two acres of prominent but deteriorated parkland located at the 72nd street entrance to Riverside Park, one of New York City's great open spaces. The Eleanor Roosevelt Monument will be the first public statue of a president's wife in the nation and the first public statue of an American woman commissioned for a New York City park.

Board of Directors

Franklin D. Roosevelt III
Herbert Zohn
Co-Chairs

William L. Bernhard
Joan Shorin Hart
Lyan Lane
Nancy Shear
Marvin Sussman

Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund
5 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10023
(212) 799-1058

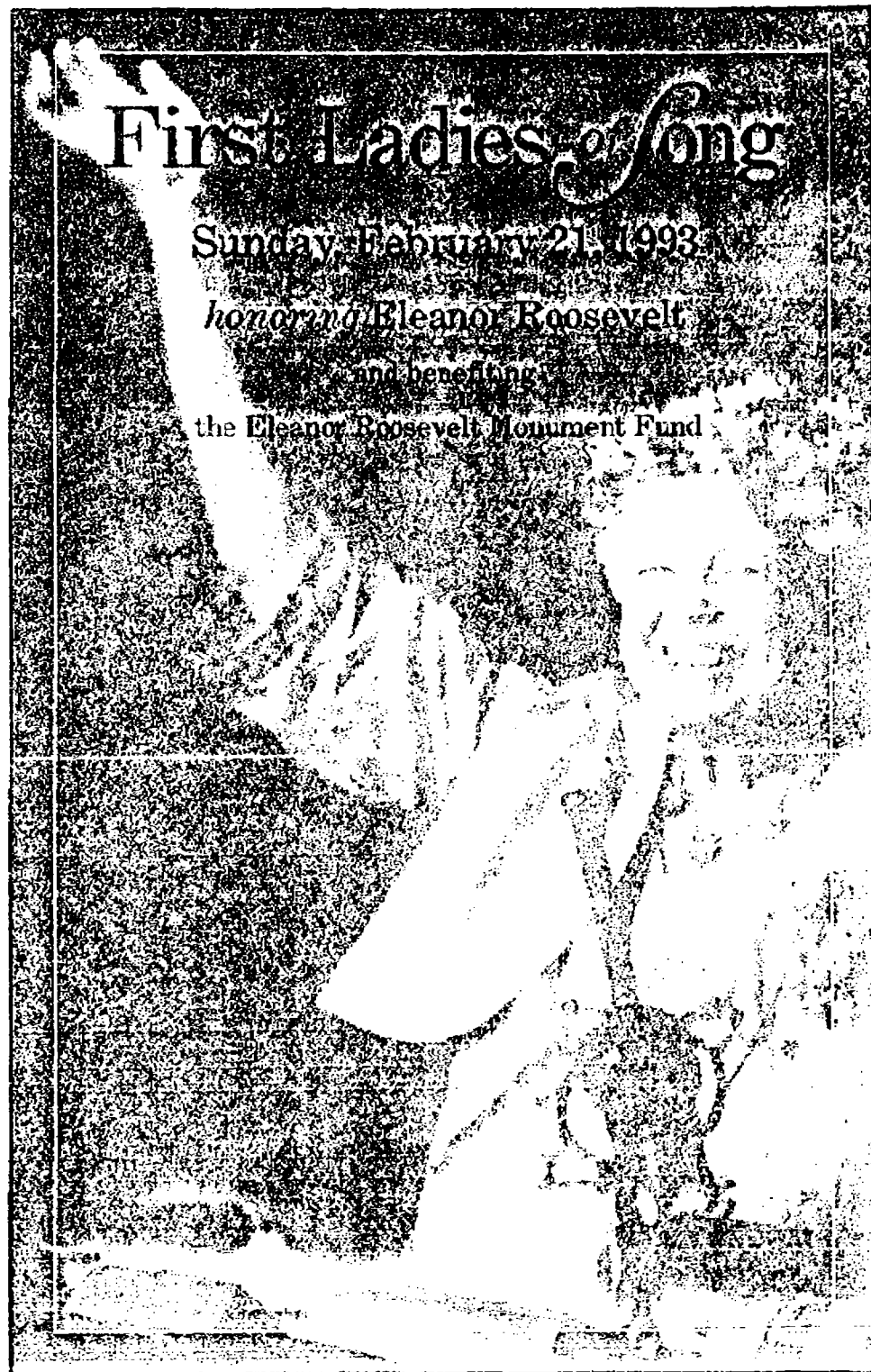
First Ladies of Song

Sunday, February 21, 1993

honoring Eleanor Roosevelt

and benefiting

the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund



^{Cowan}
Phyllis Cohen - Municipal Art
212/935-3960 Society
wrote a book abstract

only 2 statues of real women
instead of feminist

* 6. Stein/Pop Lib

same question as

* JOAN of ARC

NPR

93 + Riverside

212 930 0831 NY Park Ltram

City Museum of NY 212-534-1672

NY Historical Society 212-873-3400

NY Public

Gertrude Stein - Bryan Park (bust)

Joan of Arc - 93rd & Riverside by Von Hingst

Alice of Wonderland - donated by Delacourt -
Central Park

Alma mater - Loew Memorial Library - Columbia U.
Statue of Liberty

Joan of Arc - Meridian Hill PK
Negro woman & child - Interior
Joan Delano - Red Cross & Ark
Ruins of battlefield - ?
Bethune - Lincoln PK

on road
Park Land

6DC Public - 727-1413

James Bond / Outdoor Sculpture -
Comm. for women
Public works 939-8000

(Vietnam Women's Memorial)

Wall Park Service 208-3100

Mayor's Adv. for Cultural Affairs - 727-9332

Art Soc. 785-2069

Art Pres. 727-7360

News -> NYC - Joan of Arc, Gertrude Stein, Mother
Goose, Alice, Maria Mitchell, + fountain, Tablets

DC = 6

LEVEL 1 - 28 OF 138 STORIES

Copyright 1989 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

September 22, 1989, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: STYLE; PAGE B5; STYLE PLUS

LENGTH: 844 words

HEADLINE: Ideas;
Feminist Walking Tour

BYLINE: Sarah Peasley, Special to The Washington Post

BODY:

There are many tours of Capitol Hill, but none like the one Caroline Sparks conducts. She focuses on the people most tour guides and guidebooks leave out: the women.

The women in the Capitol Building, fighting for the right to vote; the women on the streets, protesting the Vietnam War; the ones in the Sewall-Belmont House, home of the National Woman's Party, founded in 1913. The house, at the corner of Constitution Avenue and Second Street NE, next door to the Hart Senate Office Building, is like a lot of women's history: You probably never noticed.

Sparks and her colleagues are out to change that. They give a unique perspective of history on their 2 1/2-hour tour, which begins at the Sewall-Belmont House and ends in the Capitol and includes visits to the Supreme Court and the Library of Congress. Although some of the following sites are not along the guided tour route, participants are given a map with brief descriptions so those places may be visited at another time. Among the highlights you'll see or hear about from tour guides Jacquelyn Gentry, Lauren Grosnoff and Sparks:

Inez Milholland Boissevain. In one painting she is depicted in her favorite costume of all white, her white cape flowing, sitting on a white horse -- just as she would have looked when she led 8,000 women on the great suffrage march of 1913.

Sybil Ludington. In 1777, when the British army was approaching, this 16-year-old rode 40 miles to warn her dad's militiamen -- sidesaddle.

Suffrage movement activist Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Her chair, displayed at the elegant Sewall-Belmont House, is a strange-looking piece, until you realize that she wore an awkward bustle, accommodated by the chair's extra-long seat.

Mary Walker, the first woman to be commissioned as a doctor in the Union army. A Medal of Honor recipient, she argued that the Constitution already gave women the right to vote. She was arrested in the late 1860s for cross-dressing because she dared to don trousers.

Mary McLeod Bethune, educator and former adviser to Franklin Roosevelt. The memorial that honors the founder of the National Council of Negro Women was dedicated in 1974. It was the first memorial to a black American on public land in Washington.

The Washington Post, September 22, 1989

Jeanette Rankin, whose statue is one of only six statues of women in the Capitol. In 1968, at age 87, she led 5,000 women on a march against the Vietnam War during a snowstorm.

The Equal Rights Amendment is essentially the same text Woman's Party founder Alice Paul wrote in 1923.

Emily Jordan Folger was a schoolteacher turned Shakespearean scholar who supervised the building and selection of materials for the Folger Shakespeare Library.

The first major march for women's suffrage was held in 1913.

About 33,000 women served in Vietnam, 7,000 of them nurses.

The first woman elected to the Senate without first being appointed to fill out another term is Nancy Kassebaum in 1978.

While numerous men, such as Benjamin Franklin and Goethe, are depicted in busts and paintings at the Library of Congress, women are depicted as symbols of virtues and vices except in a handful of cases, including benefactresses Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Gertrude Clarke Whittall.

Sparks, a psychologist and founder of the Feminist Institute Inc., says the tour is "deliberately designed to tell women they have and can change history. We're standing in a long line of women who went before us."

About 300 people already have taken the tour, which is a part of the institute's "Retrieving Women's History" program.

Other Opportunities

Besides the walking tour of Capitol Hill, the Feminist Institute offers other programs, including:

Feminist Camp. A skill-building and energizing annual event, the camp has been held in Annapolis every summer since 1981. Windsurfing, boating and other sports are available. Topics of discussion include feminist theory, pay equity and rearing non-sexist children. The camp runs for 10 days although most women attend only a few days.

Clearinghouse. The institute offers feminist resources materials from various groups and generates its own publications as well.

Abortion and Reproductive Freedom Project. Addresses abortion rights, AIDS and other issues. The institute is part of the national abortion rights coalition.

Project on Aging. The Croning Celebration, written by Jacquelyn Gentry and Faye Seifert, is a description of the authors' 50th birthday celebrations, focusing on a positive view of women's aging. The authors are part of a grass-roots effort to revive the figure of the crone, which today has a negative connotation but in pre-Christian times was a revered older woman. They are encouraging other women to mark their 50th birthdays with a celebration, and are collecting stories about the event.

The Washington Post, September 22, 1989

For more information about the nonprofit institute and "A Feminist Walking Tour of Capitol Hill," offered Saturdays, Sundays and by appointment April 15 to Oct. 15, call (301) 951-9040. A donation of \$ 10 to Friends of the Institute is requested; \$ 5 for students.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, CLOCKWISE, FROM LEFT: SEWALL-BELMONT HOUSE; FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY; EMILY JORDAN FOLGER IN THE LIBRARY'S GREAT HALL EXHIBIT AREA; MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE WITH SON ALBERT, AND THE MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE STATUE IN LINCOLN PARK. NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY; PHOTO, JULIE AINSWORTH; PHOTO, FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY; PHOTO, WMAL-TV; PHOTO, TOM ALLEN

TYPE: FEATURE

SUBJECT: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; TRAVEL AND TOURISM; WOMEN

NAMED-PERSONS: CAROLINE SPARKS

LEVEL 1 - 5 OF 138 STORIES

Copyright 1992 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

August 29, 1992, Saturday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 1; Page 18; Column 6; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 210 words

HEADLINE: American Women, Too, Should Have Statues

BODY:

To the Editor:

Penny Colman reports on her efforts to track down monuments to American women in New York City in a delightful letter (Aug. 6). As co-chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund, I would like to point out that the July 16 article to which she refers did not state there were no monuments or memorials to American women in New York City, but that there were no public statues of American women.

The three-foot-high statue of Gertrude Stein that is to be installed in Bryant Park this year will be the very first such statue in our city. The eight-foot-high statue of Mrs. Roosevelt that the fund intends to install in Riverside Park will be the first that represents an American woman of achievement in the "monumental" way in which we are so used to seeing men commemorated.

I hope Ms. Colman will recognize that it will mean much more to have a representative likeness of Mrs. Roosevelt than to have her achievements acknowledged by a plaque on a bench or a fountain or some other object. As things stand, when our young people see a statue of a real American hero, invariably the figure of a man is represented. This is an absurd situation, and it is high time it was changed.

HERBERT ZOHNN

New York, Aug. 14, 1992

TYPE: Letter

SUBJECT: WOMEN; MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

NAME: ZOHNN, HERBERT; COLMAN, PENNY

LEVEL 1 - 6 OF 138 STORIES

Copyright 1992 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

August 6, 1992, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 22; Column 4; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 254 words

HEADLINE: Real Women Are Honored in New York

BODY:

To the Editor:

Your July 16 news article on statues of prominent American women soon to be installed in New York City parks states that "women, as portrayed in New York's public monuments, are legends or fantasies or allegories." I too thought that was true until I did some detective work and looked for monuments in New York that honor real women.

There are bronze busts of 11 great American women including the astronomer Maria Mitchell, the writer Harriet Beecher Stowe and the reformer Susan B. Anthony in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at Bronx Community College, University Avenue and West 181st Street.

There is a sculpture fountain in Central Park in honor of Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "The Secret Garden" and "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and a monument to Margaret Corbin, the Revolutionary War hero, on Fort Tryon Road, Broadway and 192d Street; and tablets honoring her at Fort Washington Avenue and 190th Street and at Holyrood Church, Fort Washington Avenue and 179th Street. The bronze doors at the American Academy of Arts and Letters, 633 West 155th Street, are "dedicated to the memory of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman and the Women Writers of America."

Real women are commemorated here and there in New York. Remember, Loehmann's, the famous department store, belonged to Frieda; Strang Clinic, the renowned medical institute, is named after Kate Depew Strang, and the Harkness Ballet Foundation was founded by Rebekah West Harkness.

PENNY COLMAN

Englewood, N.J., July 26, 1992

TYPE: Letter

SUBJECT: PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION AREAS; WOMEN

NAME: COLMAN, PENNY

LEVEL 1 - 8 OF 138 STORIES

Copyright 1992 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

July 16, 1992, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section B; Page 3; Column 2; Metropolitan Desk

LENGTH: 628 words

HEADLINE: For New York's Parks, First Statues of Famous American Women

BYLINE: By DAVID W. DUNLAP

BODY:

Joan of Arc has brandished her sword above Riverside Drive for more than 75 years, while Mother Goose has flown through the wind in Central Park, and Liberty has enlightened the world -- or, at least, a good part of the harbor.

Women, as portrayed in New York's public monuments, are legends or fantasies or allegories. They are not prominent Americans.

But that is about to change, with the imminent arrival of Gertrude Stein in Bryant Park and the advancing plans for an Eleanor Roosevelt memorial in Riverside Park.

The Stein statue, by Jo Davidson, is to be installed soon on the terrace behind the New York Public Library. It will be unveiled in several months, when the terrace is reopened as part of the Bryant Park restoration.

A Rebuilt Corner

The Roosevelt memorial would be an eight-foot bronze statue by Penelope Jencks, showing the renowned humanitarian and former First Lady leaning pensively against a small boulder. This would stand in a rebuilt two-acre corner of Riverside Park, at 72d Street. The landscape architects are Bruce Kelly and David Varnell.

The city's Parks and Recreation Department signed an agreement last month with Herbert Zohn, a former art dealer who is co-chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund. The fund is to raise \$400,000 toward the \$785,000 project, with the city tentatively pledging \$385,000. Most of the money will go into landscaping, Mr. Zohn said, "because we thought it was in her pragmatic spirit that a sculpture of her would improve a park, not just be a monument."

While there is a bust of Golda Meir at Broadway and 39th Street and there are statues of leading women of the stage and screen in niches at the I. Miller Building, at Broadway and 46th Street, the Stein and Roosevelt statues may be the first such public monuments to American women in New York City.

Why has it taken so long?

"We haven't looked for heroines because we have existed in a very male-dominated world," said H. Barbara Weinberg, curator of American paintings and sculpture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The New York Times, July 16, 1992

'A Different Picture'

Margot Gayle, who wrote a "Guide to Manhattan's Outdoor Sculpture" with Michele Cohen (Prentice Hall Press, 1988), said: "We commented to one another how few of the monuments were to women. We decided that was because most of them were put up in the end of the 19th century and the early 20th century. Now, I think we'd see a different picture."

But while the country's social conscience has changed, so has its appetite for monuments.

"Nonfigural, nonobjective art came to the fore just at the time when one might have been placing pieces to correct for the omissions of the past," said Jonathan Kuhn, curator of monuments for the Parks Department.

The 33-inch-high bronze of Stein was modeled from life in 1923 although it was not cast until last year. It depicts the author seated, looking almost Buddha-like.

It was a gift to the city from Dr. Maury Leibovitz, an art dealer who died last month. He had heard Parks Commissioner Betsy Gotbaum complain about the fact that real women had yet to find an honorable place in the city's public statuary.

'A Little Insulted'

"I was a little insulted by the fact that Mother Goose was the only representative of my sex in probably the most important park," she said. Well, not the only one. Alice in Wonderland is four blocks south.

It could turn out that Eleanor Roosevelt, who died in 1962, will get a major monument before her husband, who, after all, was President.

"There's not yet a fitting memorial to F.D.R., which may be an even greater gap," said their grandson, Franklin D. Roosevelt 3d, "although I think Eleanor Roosevelt deserves her own monument in her own right. And sooner than 30 years."

GRAPHIC: Photos: A model by Penelope Jencks for the proposed Eleanor Roosevelt memorial in Riverside Park; A statue of Gertrude Stein, by Jo Davidson, that is to be installed on the terrace at Bryant Park. (Yale University Library)

SUBJECT: PARKS AND OTHER RECREATION AREAS; MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS; WOMEN

NAME: DUNLAP, DAVID W; STEIN, GERTRUDE (1874-1946); ROOSEVELT, ELEANOR (1884-1962)

GEOGRAPHIC: NEW YORK CITY; BRYANT PARK (NYC); RIVERSIDE PARK (NYC)

A Special Evening of
Songs and Words

featuring

Rosemary Clooney

Barbara Cook

Kitty Carlisle Hart

Lena Horne

Marilyn Horne

Teresa Stratas

Shirley Verrett

Julie Wilson

Joanne Woodward

(roster in formation)

Produced by Peter Bogyo

Program subject to change

Marian Anderson
Mathilde Cuomo
Joyce B. Dinkins

Katharine Hepburn
Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Honorary Co-Chairs

Anne Cox Chambers
Lynn & Burton Lane
Casey & Abraham Ribicoff

Jinx & Frank Roosevelt
Marlo Thomas
Herbert Zohn

Co-Chairs

invite you to

First Ladies *of Song*

honoring Eleanor Roosevelt
and benefiting the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund

Sunday, February 21, 1993
Eight o'clock

Alice Tully Hall
Lincoln Center

Pre-Concert Buffet for Benefactors
Six o'clock

Stanley Kaplan Penthouse
Samuel B. and David Rose Building at Lincoln Center

Dessert Reception for Patrons, Sponsors, and Benefactors
immediately following the concert
Alice Tully Hall

Reply Card Enclosed

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1993

Chronicle

- Katharine Hepburn's car unexpectedly changes lanes ■ One First Lady to another
- Americans win London theater awards.



Katharine Hepburn



Eleanor Roosevelt

A car that **KATHARINE HEPBURN** was riding in ran another car off a road in Petersburg, Va., on Wednesday evening, as the actress and a companion were looking for a place to spend the night, the police there said.

No one was injured and no charges were filed, said Lieut. Melvin Jones, a precinct commander in Petersburg, 18 miles south of Richmond. The car, a 1992 Buick registered to the 83-year-old Miss Hepburn, was driven by **HOWARD FREDERICK**, he said.

"They were southbound and had gotten off Interstate 95 looking for a place to spend the night," Lieutenant Jones said yesterday. "Not being familiar with the city and given that it was rush hour, they changed lanes, not realizing they were forcing another car to avoid them."

The second car, driven by **ROSTON W. BEARD** of Prince George County, "ended up colliding with a utility pole and some street signs," the lieutenant said. A 1982 Mercedes-Benz, it had about \$4,000 in damages, he said.

Mr. Beard "was so elated as to who it was that he didn't want to see any harm come to her as far as violating the law is concerned," Lieutenant Jones said. "They were cooperative enough to resolve the matter among themselves."

"We hope she enjoyed her stay here," he added. "We hope she'll be back in Petersburg."

HERBERT ZOHN, a retired art dealer, has been a lifelong admirer of Eleanor Roosevelt, and several years ago he was struck with an idea: to put up a sculpture of her in what he described the other day as "a shabby corner of Riverside Park at 72d Street."

Mr. Zohn wrote to the New York City Parks Department and learned that the work would have to be done by a private organization, so he formed the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund. He recruited her grandson Dr. **FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT 3D**, a professor of economics at Sarah Lawrence College, to be his co-chairman and organized a sculpture competition.

On Feb. 21, the First Lady, **HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON**, is to speak at a benefit for the project titled "First Ladies of Song" at Alice Tully Hall. Proceeds will help pay for a eight-foot-high bronze sculpture by the competition winner, **PENELOPE JENCKS** of Boston, and for the landscaping of the two surrounding acres in the park.

The performers are to include Joanne Woodward, Barbara Cook, Judy Collins, Lena Horne, Marilyn Horne, Julie Wilson, Rosemary Clooney, Kitty Carlisle Hart and Shirley Verrett.

Dr. Roosevelt, who arranged for Mrs. Clinton's appearance, said, "Once she got my letter summarizing the project, she expressed her enthusiasm and made her commitment early on."

"People are always comparing Mrs. Clinton with my grandmother," he added. "In the January-February issue of Mother Jones magazine, there is an article called something like 'Advice From Eleanor to Hillary.'"

Bean counters take note: Could it be that Americans are overtaking the British in theatrical accolades in London? Certainly they are catching up in some of the biggest honors.

Of the eight London Theater

Awards given Wednesday by the Critics Circle, an organization of 40 newspaper and magazine drama critics, four had American links. The awards were presented in the Theater Museum in Covent Garden.

The award for best new play went to **TONY KUSHNER**, an American, for his "Angels in America," which had a successful run at the Royal National Theater for most of last year. **STEPHEN SONDHEIM** received the best-new-musical award for "Assassins," which flopped on Broadway but was well received in London.

EILEEN ATKINS, who toured the United States as Virginia Woolf in "A Room of One's Own," was voted best actress for her portrayal of Hannah Jelkes in Tennessee Williams's "Night of the Iguana," also at the Royal National Theater.

The prize for best designer went to **IAN MACNEIL**, a Canadian who grew up in the United States, for his designs for yet another Royal National Theater production, "An Inspector Calls" by J. B. Priestley. Mr. MacNeil is a son of the television commentator Robert MacNeil.

STEPHEN DALDRY, who won the best-director award for "An Inspector Calls" and will take over as artistic director at the Royal Court Theater in October, said in a telephone interview this week: "At the moment, there is a vitality in new American theater writing which seems very unique, very vital and very powerful. There has been a tradition that American plays don't work well in England, but the success of 'Six Degrees of Separation' and 'Angels in America' disputes that myth. People are responding to what we here see as a movement of vitality."

NADINE BROZAN

TO: LISA CAPUTO

FR: Paul Donovan

RE: Health care professionals meeting

DA: February 19, 1993

**PARTIAL LIST OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS
FOR BUNKER HILL COMMUNITY COLLEGE MEETING**

The following is a partial list of proposed participants for a meeting at Bunker Hill Community College. These are front line health care delivers, who would discuss their experiences, insights and opinions with the First Lady. They represent a good mix of backgrounds, race and gender. These people are confirmed. There of course would be professors and students available at the college should we decide to include them. The college has an allied health program.

Please let us know how many people you would like to attend this meeting. We can expand the list at your request.

Dr. Hortensia Amaro

A pediatrician at Boston City Hospital who focuses on providing health care to the poor. Her innovative approaches on AIDS, teen mothers and poor children were the subject of a NY Times piece.

Roseanne DiStefano

Administers a large home care support agency (Area Agency on Aging) that keeps elderly people in their homes instead of in nursing homes.

Charlotte Grayson

A black woman in her second year of Boston University Medical School. She was recruited by the school and enrolled in a program that places students into primary care settings in the inner city. She is enthusiastic about her program and wants to become a pediatrician.

Dr. Eric Hunt

A specialist and innovator in elderly health care. He has developed a care delivery program for the frail elderly at reduced costs. (And he still makes house calls!)

Jean Hunt

A nurse practitioner at the Carney Hospital, a Catholic hospital in the Irish working class neighborhood of Dorchester. She runs a teaching program at the hospital known as the Community-Oriented Primary Care Program.

Dr. Jackie Jenkins-Scott

A black woman who runs the Dimmick Community Health Care Center in Roxbury.

Judith Kurland

Commissioner of Health and Hospitals for the City of Boston. She runs Boston City Hospital and all the city's community health centers.

Dr. Michael Meyers

A young black physician who now works for an HMO after failing financially in an attempt to run a private practice in the inner city. His message is: "It's impossible to survive as a sole practitioner in the inner city."

Dr. G.L. Ohri

A pediatrician from Taunton, an industrial city 40 miles southwest of Boston. He has a good rap on the frustrations of the health care bureaucracy, particularly the paper work burden on doctors.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Kim

☐

YOU WERE CALLED BY

☐

YOU WERE VISITED BY

OF (Organization)

☐

PLEASE PHONE

☐

FTS

☐

AUTOVON

☐

WILL CALL AGAIN

☐

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐

RETURNED YOUR CALL

☐

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

*I just had a mtg
with HRC. I briefed her afterwards
on the Roosevelt group*

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

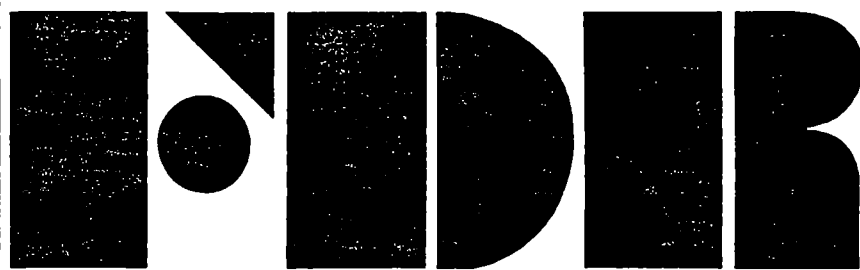
U.S.G.P.O. 1992-312-070-40024

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

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FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



1882-1945

**A CENTENARY
REMEMBRANCE**

JOSEPH ALSOP

picture sections compiled and
written by Roland Gelatt
photo research by Laurie Platt Winfrey

THE VIKING PRESS · NEW YORK



Growing up in Hyde Park

Along with his lessons from private tutors, FDR learned early in life how to handle a horse. In an 1891 photo taken on the south lawn at Hyde Park, he is shown mounted on a Texas three-quarter-bred. With him are his father and mother (holding another dog, Monk). The studio photo of the young gentleman with riding crop dates from 1893, when FDR was 11.

In his early teens, FDR was bitten by the camera bug. He is seen (opposite) posing beside a tripod-mounted vintage Kodak on a visit to the Delano family home at Fair Haven, Massachusetts, in September 1897. On that same visit he took the photo of his grandfather Warren Delano and assorted cousins.





Eleanor and Franklin

FDR's youngest son has written of his parents: "They were a team, and the Roosevelt years, I believe, were more fruitful and creative as a consequence of that partnership." Above, Eleanor and Franklin are pictured on the lawn overlooking the Hudson River at Hyde Park.

Opposite (top), FDR greets his wife returning from one of the First Lady's many sorties caricatured by a cartoonist in the *San Francisco News*, and (below) "the team" is on hand to lay the cornerstone on 30 June 1938 for the Federal Building at the forthcoming New York World's Fair.



The funeral cortege—Hyde Park, 15 April 1945;
inset, Eleanor Roosevelt and her daughter Anna.



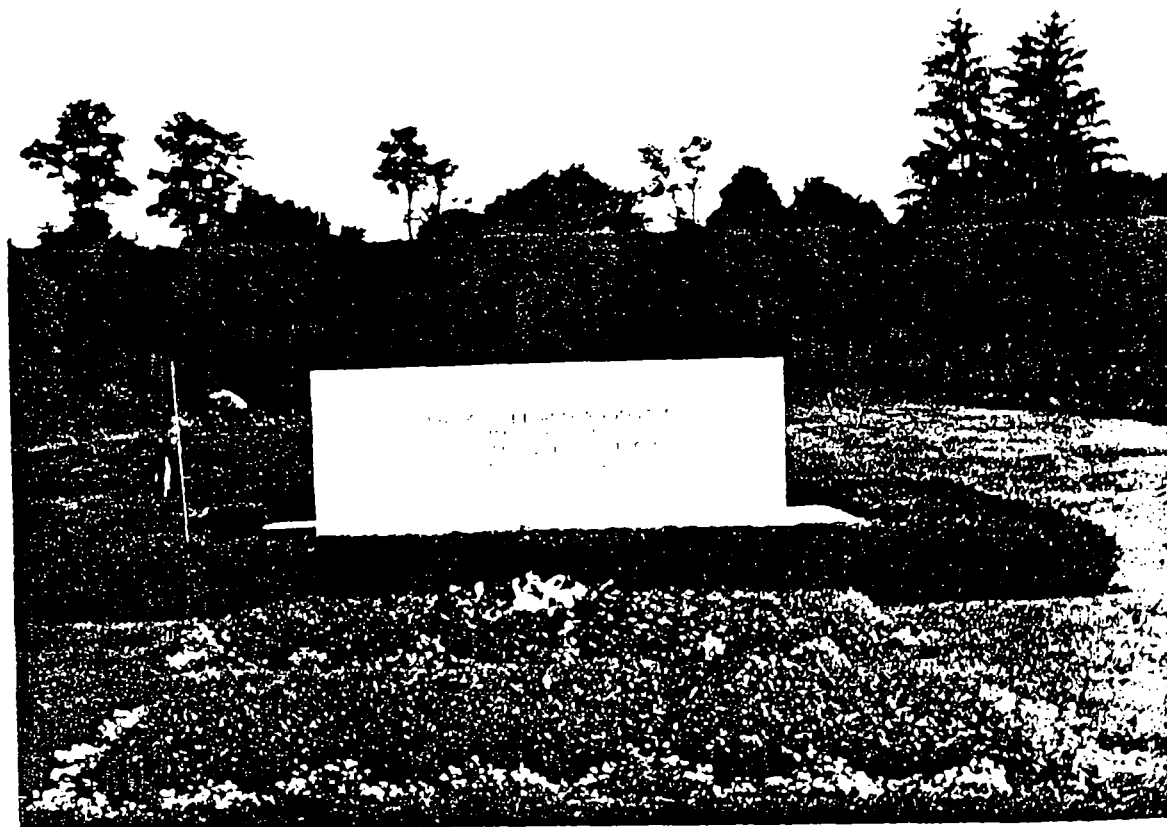
ELEANOR
ROOSEVELT'S

My Day

VOLUME I: FIRST LADY OF THE WORLD

*Her
Acclaimed
Columns
1953-1962*

EDITED BY DAVID ELMBLIDGE
INTRODUCTION BY FRANK FREIDEL



Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt are buried beneath a plain white marble marker in a simple rose garden at Hyde Park. (*FDR Library*)

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

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THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

HYDE PARK, NEW YORK



The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, the first of seven presidential libraries and museums now in existence, was established as part of the National Archives by joint resolution of Congress in 1938. Erected and equipped by a private foundation on 16 acres of the President's Hyde Park estate, the building and grounds were turned over to the Government on July 4, 1940. The museum section of the building was opened to the public on June 30, 1941, and the research section was opened for the use of scholars on May 1, 1946.

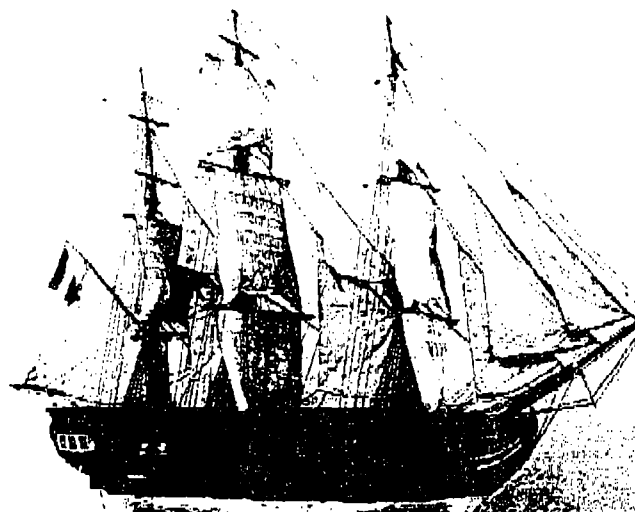
The research collections are made up of manuscripts and other documents (more than 15,000,000 pages), the most important of which are the papers bequeathed to the American people by Franklin D. Roosevelt. They reflect his entire life, as well as an important part of the history of our time. Eleanor Roosevelt's papers are also housed in the Library, together with those of many of the contemporaries and associates of both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. In addition, there are nearly 40,000 books, including the President's personal library of 15,000 volumes; a large collection of photographs and other audiovisual material; and the President's private collections on the U.S. Navy and on the history of Dutchess County and the Hudson Valley. Since 1946 thousands of scholars have done research in these collections.

The Museum, open to the general public, contains extensive displays on the life and career of Franklin D. Roosevelt, including photographs, objects that he used personally or received as gifts; selected items from his collection on the U.S. Navy; and many of his family letters, speeches, state documents, and official correspondence. Among these are the President's statement on the significance and purposes of the Social Security Bill when he signed it into law on August 14, 1935; his message to Congress of December 8, 1941, calling for a declaration of war on Japan; and the famous letter from Einstein that led to the development of the atomic bomb.

On May 3, 1972, two wings to the original building were dedicated in honor of Eleanor Roosevelt. One wing contains enlarged research facilities; the other contains an exhibition gallery devoted to Mrs. Roosevelt's life and career and an auditorium where part of the President's naval collection is displayed. Films and slides on the Roosevelt era may be shown, and meetings, lectures and seminars may be held.



View of the entrance courtyard of the Library/Museum. Inspired by old Hudson Valley farmhouses, the building is faced with native field stone.



Model of 19th century Dutch man-of-war, gift of the government of the Netherlands.



A corner in the Eleanor Roosevelt Gallery.

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

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For information on Roosevelt Home, Vanderbilt Mansion
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OTHER PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

The establishment of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum set a precedent which has been followed by Herbert Hoover and every succeeding President. Other presidential libraries and museums are now open to the public are:

The Herbert Hoover Library,
West Branch, Iowa

The Harry S. Truman Library,
Independence, Missouri

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library,
Abilene, Kansas

The Lyndon B. Johnson Library,
Austin, Texas

The John F. Kennedy Library,
Boston, Massachusetts

The Gerald R. Ford Library is divided:
Research Library — Ann Arbor, Michigan
Museum — Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Jimmy Carter Library,
Atlanta, Georgia



National Archives and Records Administration

National Archives and Records Administration
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
511 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538

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FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

To: Stephanie Street

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Number of pages (including this page): 41

From: Kirk Hanlin 262-5133 Sky.

Date: 2-16-93

Remarks: Steph This is the speech that
FDR Delivered at the School's Dedication
there are some great passages that Apply to
what BC is Doing today! (pages 1-11)
21-30 are the transcripts of the Speech
31-38 are letters FDR wrote concerning the
Shool & costs. & pictures of the Dedication
39-40 is a article on on the man the School is
now Named for.

DEDICATION OF THE HYDE PARK SCHOOLS

OCTOBER 5, 1940

As I have been sitting on the platform here today, I have been thinking of the time nearly a century and a half ago when Governor Morgan Lewis, who lived here in the Town of Hyde Park, was chiefly responsible for starting the Union Free School System for the children of the State of New York. This township, therefore, can claim a kind of sponsorship for free and universal school education in New York.

My mind has gone back also to the days when I used to spend many hours as a small boy, holding my father's horse in the village of Hyde Park while my father attended meetings of the school board. Long before those days -- back about 1870 -- my father had helped, with very great pride, to build the red brick school house over in the village, where it still stands; and it was considered a model for its day.

A.-2-

These three new school houses emphasize how much more complex our civilization is today than it was seventy years ago. Education now requires equipment and instruction that was unthought of then. For that reason we ~~were~~ ^{are now} all under the necessity -- the painful but willing necessity -- of paying out many hundreds of thousands of dollars to substitute modern equipment for what we must admit was ^{a bit} out of date.

May I bear tribute to the taxpayers of this Town of Hyde Park and of ~~the northern part~~ ^{S and Pleasant Val} of the Town of Poughkeepsie, ^{and Clinton} for their willingness to do a new job of school construction rather than a repair job. If our old school houses, scattered throughout the districts remained useful to the community for three score years and more, we can be confident that in all human probability these three new school houses will still be used and busy one hundred years from now. To the trustees of the consolidated district also, all of us owe

-3-

a deep debt of gratitude, for they have shown the finest spirit of cooperation. Personally I am very happy that without any additional ^{of materials} cost, we have built these buildings of the native field stone of old Dutchess County, most of it stone which for two centuries has served a useful purpose as a part of our famous stone walls.

Finally, we are all happy that the trustees, with rare foresight, have secured adequate acreage for the schools, enough for expansion in the century to come that I have spoken of. Every boy and girl in these schools will have elbow room, plenty of space and plenty of air for sports and games and recreation of all kinds. The next generation will not have to worry about buying athletic fields or about ^{any future} ~~the~~ high cost of adjoining property.

These three new schools symbolize two modern government functions in America, each of which is proving itself more and more vital to the continuance of our democracy.

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One of them is an old function, based on the ideal and the understanding of the Founding Fathers that true democratic government cannot long endure in the midst of wide-spread ignorance. They recognized that democratic government would call for the intelligent participation of all of its people, as enlightened citizens -- citizens equipped with what we used to call "a schooling". From their time to our own, it has always been recognized as a responsibility of government that every child have the right to a free and liberal education.. These buildings can well be dedicated to that old function -- the American institution of universal education.

In the last decade, this right of free education, which has become a part of the national life in our land, has taken on additional significance from events in certain other lands. For a large portion of the world the right no longer exists. Almost the first freedom to be destroyed, as dictators take control, is the freedom of learning.

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Tyranny hates and fears nothing more than the free exchange of ideas, the free play of the mind that comes from education.

In these schools and in other American schools, the children of today and of future generations will be taught, without censorship or restriction, the facts of current history and the whole context of current knowledge. Their text books will not be burned by a dictator who disagrees with them; their teachers will not be banished by a ruler whom they have offended; their schools will not be closed if they teach unpalatable truths; and their daily instruction will not be governed by the decrees of any central bureau of propaganda. They will get not all of the story part of the time, or only part of the story all of the time -- they will get all of the story all of the time.

Here will be trained the young people of a nation -- not for enforced labor camps or for regimentation as an enslaved citizenry, but for the intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and for participation --

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These buildings are also a symbol of a second and a newer responsibility which our democracy has assumed as one of its major functions. As you know, they have been paid for in part by the taxpayers of the consolidated district, and in part by the Federal Government in accordance with the purpose of the Federal Government to give work to many Americans who could find no work.

Eight years ago, at a time when our national economy had been prostrate for several years, when starvation and bankruptcy had almost become the order of the day, government for the first time took on this new responsibility. There were some in those days who chanted that nature had to run its course of misery, that deflation could not be stopped, and that the depression was only the working of natural economic laws in a system of free enterprise.

The American government decided to reject this philosophy of inaction and irresponsibility and indifference to the destitution of its citizens.

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In its place was substituted a new doctrine -- that the government owed a continuing responsibility to see to it that no one should starve who was willing to work but unable to find work. That was the responsibility, the duty, which the collective strength and will of all of the people imposed upon themselves, to alleviate the suffering of their fellow beings and to stimulate recovery in their national economy. That responsibility expresses itself in the example which stands before us here.

This nation is now dotted in almost every one of its thirty two hundred counties with schools, to the construction of which the Federal Government has contributed -- new schools, useful schools, schools to replace outworn schools, schools that were needed by the communities where they were erected, schools for which the communities were willing to contribute their own share out of their own pockets.

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There is not a single person in the United States who has not seen some new useful structure -- a hospital, a bridge, a town hall, a highway, an airport, a dam, a sewer -- one of the hundreds of thousands of new necessary improvements which were built in the United States -- illustrations of the results of giving employment on useful projects.

The public wealth of the United States -- the property of every man, woman and child -- has been increased in hundreds of ways. Idle funds of the nation have been put to work so that idle hands could be put to useful tasks.

Into every project went money for wages; the wages were spent at local stores; the stores replenished their stocks; and the wheels of industry and business moved faster. Into every project went materials for construction -- materials from all parts of the country. For example, while our own local neighborhood provided the stone for these very schools, and perhaps the sand and gravel for the concrete foundations, almost everything else used was made in some other part of America.

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In terms of dollars and cents, no sounder investment could have been made for the American people. But the material return from that investment was not the most important gain. There came with it a development of morale, a new hope and courage, a new self-respect among the unemployed -- a definite gain in the fiber and the strength of American life. In building for the well being of America, we have built for the defense of America as well.

To you of the younger generation who are now attending these schools, I offer my very sincere congratulations.

You have the privilege of improving your education in ~~institutions~~ *buildings* which have the best of modern equipment and high standards of instruction and curriculum.

You have advantages which your fathers did not enjoy. But we do not begrudge you them. For it will be the obligation of the youth of America to maintain under the more strenuous conditions of modern life our cherished traditions of democratic freedom.

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You live in a more complicated world than your fathers. Your lives will be much more intimately tied with the lives of those in other cities, in other towns, and in other states.

You are a vital part of an America which, more thoroughly than ever before, thinks in terms of national unity. ~~That unity is steadily improving in~~ ^{greater} the desire for general education *is steadily improving that unity.*

The older school district units throughout the nation are being merged into consolidated districts, in the cause of better education. They in turn are operating in ~~the~~ state systems which ^{are} constantly striving to improve standards and facilities. Finally, with the aid of the Federal Government itself, education is coming to be regarded throughout the country as part and parcel of the general well being of old and young alike, and as a necessary factor in raising the standards of American life.

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All of this is typical of the knitting together
of our people in every state and every county and every
town, in a unity ^{that is} so necessary to our salvation in these
days of great emergencies which threaten the democracies
of the world.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Orig. reading copy

1310

UNDERLINED WORDS
ADDED EXTEMPORANEOUSLY.
WORDS IN PARENTHESES
OMITTED DURING
DELIVERY.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
Delivered at East Park, New York
In connection with the dedication of
The Franklin D. Roosevelt School
and two other new schools
October 5, 1940, 2:45 P.M., E.S.T.

PRESIDENT SMITH, PRINCIPAL JUCKETT AND MY OLD FRIEND -- I STILL CALL
HIM SENATOR COLE:

Senator Cole said something about how, in the old days, he
used to belong to one party and I belonged to the other, but I think
that both of us can agree that on matters that relate to education in
this State of ours and in this County of ours, there is very little that
is decided or done or thought of along the lines of party politics --
education is over and beyond party politics. And sometimes I wish that
other things were too.

As I have been sitting on the platform here today, I have
been thinking of the time nearly a century and a half ago -- and I do
not suppose there are many people here today who know about it -- it
was nearly a century and a half ago when (Governor) Morgan Lewis, a
citizen of the Town of Hyde Park, became the Governor of the State of
New York. His home was just north of Staatsburg Village and he was
the Governor who (lived here in the Town of Hyde Park) was chiefly
responsible for starting the Union Free School System for the children
of the State of New York. And so this township (therefore) of Hyde
Park can claim a kind of sponsorship for free and universal school
education in (New York) our State.

Also, my mind has (gone) been going back (also to the days)
to quite a long time ago, about the same age as some of the younger

-2-

people in the front row, their grandparents and the parents of some of the older people in this school, when I used to spend many hours (as a) when I was a small boy, holding my father's horse in the village of Hyde Park while my father attended meetings of the school board. Long before those days --(back about 1870) before I was born, about 1870, I think, -- my father had helped, with very great pride, to build the red brick schoolhouse over in the village of Hyde Park (where it still stands;) the schoolhouse that is still standing and, in those days, (and) it was considered a model (for its day) school.

Compare that, the old brick schoolhouse, compare it to these new three schoolhouses. (These three) See how these new (school-houses) ones emphasize how much more complex our civilization is today than it was seventy years ago. Education these days (now requires) calls for equipment and for instruction that was unthought of (then) seventy years ago. For that reason we (were all) are now under the necessity , all of us, -- the painful necessity, if you like -- but, at the same time, willing necessity -- of paying out many hundreds of thousands of dollars to substitute modern equipment for what we must admit was a bit out of date.

And may I bear tribute to the taxpayers of this Town of Hyde Park and of (the northern part) of certain portions of the Towns of Poughkeepsie and Pleasant Valley and Clinton for their willingness to do a new job of school construction rather than a repair job. If our old schoolhouses, scattered throughout the districts, remained useful to the community for threescore years and more, I think we can be confident/today that in all human probability these three new schoolhouses will still be used and busy one hundred years from now. (Applause) To the

-3-

trustees of the consolidated district also, (all of us) we owe a very deep debt of gratitude, for they have shown the finest spirit of cooperation. And I know that all of us miss today the presence of our old friend, Arthur White, who was one of the trustees when the whole project was started. Personally I am (very) happy also that, without any additional cost of materials, we have built these three buildings of the native field stone of old Dutchess County. And let us remember that most of the stones that have gone into these buildings were stones (it stone) which for nearly two centuries (has) served a useful purpose to the original settlers of this County as a part of our famous stone walls.

And so, this building behind me and the other two are very definite historical reminders of the first white people that came to Dutchess County in 1700, in this part in 1730 and 1740 and 1750.

Finally, we are all happy that the trustees, with very rare foresight, have secured adequate acreage for the schools, enough for expansion in the century to come that I have spoken of. Every boy and girl in these schools will have elbow room, plenty of space and plenty of air for sports and games and recreation of all kinds. And so (The next generation) when you children grow up, you will not have to worry about buying more athletic fields (or about the high cost of adjoining property) for your children.

These three new schools symbolize, I think, two modern Government functions in (America) this country of ours, each of which is proving itself more and more vital to the continuance of the thing we call our democracy.

One of (them) these is (an) a very old function, based on the

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ideal and the understanding of the Founding Fathers that true democratic government cannot long endure in the midst of widespread ignorance. They recognized that democratic government would call for the intelligent participation of all of its people, as enlightened citizens -- citizens whom we used to call (equipped with), who had what we used to call in the old days "a schooling." From (their) that time on down to our own days, it has always been recognized as a responsibility of government that every child have the right to a free and liberal education. So, today, I think that we can dedicate these buildings (can well be dedicated) of ours to that old American function -- the (American) institution of universal education.

In recent times, in the last decade, this right of free education, (which) that has become a part of the national life in our land, has taken on additional significance (from) because of certain events in certain other lands. For a very large portion of the world (the) that right no longer exists. Almost the first freedom to be destroyed, as dictators take control, is the freedom of learning. Tyranny hates and fears nothing more than the free exchange of ideas, the free play of the mind that comes from education.

In these schools of ours and in other American schools, the children of today and of future generations will be taught, without censorship or restriction, the facts of current history and the whole context of current knowledge. Their textbooks will not be burned by a dictator who disagrees with them; their teachers will not be banished by a ruler whom they have offended; their schools will not be closed if they teach unpalatable truths; and their daily instruction will not be governed by the decrees of any central bureau of propa-

-5-

ganda. They will get not all of the story part of the time, or only part of the story all of the time -- they will continue to get all of the story all of the time. (Applause)

And here, in these and other schools, will be trained the young people of a nation -- not for enforced labor camps or for regimentation as an enslaved citizenry, but for the intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and for participation as free human beings in the life of the Nation.

These buildings are also a symbol of a second, (and) a newer responsibility (which) that our democracy has assumed as one of its major functions. As you know, they have been paid for, these buildings, in part by the taxpayers of the consolidated district, and in part, by the Federal Government in accordance with the purpose of the Federal Government to give work to many Americans who otherwise could find no work.

About eight years ago, at a time when our national economy had been prostrate for several years, when starvation (and) or under-nourishment or bankruptcy had almost become the order of the day, the Government of our country for the first time took on this new responsibility. There were some in those days who chanted that nature had to run its course of misery, that deflation could not be stopped, and that the depression was only the working of natural economic laws in a system of free enterprise.

The American Government, through its elected representatives in the Legislative and Executive Branches, decided to reject (this) that philosophy of inaction and irresponsibility and indifference to the destitution of its citizens. In its place was substituted a new doc-

-6-

trine -- that the Government owed a continuing responsibility to see to it that no one should starve who was willing to work but was unable to find work. That was the responsibility, the duty, (which) that the collective strength and will of all of the people imposed upon themselves, to alleviate the suffering of their fellow beings and to stimulate recovery in their national economy. That responsibility expresses itself in the example (which) that stands before us (here) today.

And remember that the (This) Nation, all the way from one coast to the other, all the way from Canada to Mexico, is (now) dotted in almost every one of its thirty-two hundred counties with schools, to the construction of which the Federal Government has contributed -- new schools, useful schools, schools to replace outworn schools, schools that were needed by the communities where they were erected, and schools, incidentally, for which the communities were ready and willing to contribute their own share out of their own pockets.

There is not a single person in the United States who has not seen some new, useful structure -- not just a school, perhaps, a hospital or a bridge or a town hall or a highway or an airport or a dam or a (sewer) new waterworks or a sewage disposal system -- one of the hundreds of thousands of new necessary improvements (which) that were built recently in the United States -- illustrations of the results of giving employment on useful projects that were approved by each community.

The public wealth of the United States -- the property (of every man, woman and child) that all of us own jointly -- has been increased by means such as these in hundreds of ways. The idle funds

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of the Nation have been put to work so that idle hands could be put to useful tasks.

Into every project went money for wages; where did they go? Why, the wages were spent at local stores; the stores replenished their stocks; and the wheels of industry and business moved that much faster. Into every project went materials for construction -- materials from (all) every part(s) of the (country) United States. For example, right here, while our own local neighborhood provided the stone for these very schools, and perhaps the sand and the gravel for the concrete foundations, almost everything else (used was made in some other part of America), the steel and the lumber and the desks and the vocational training equipment and all the other things that are in these schools came here from other places in our country.

In terms of dollars and cents, no sounder investment could (have been) be made for the American people as well as for this consolidated district. But the material return from that investment was not the most important gain. There came with it a development of morale, a new hope (and), a new courage, a new self-respect among the unemployed -- a definite gain in the fiber and the strength of American life. In building for the well-being of America, I think we have built for the defense of America as well. (Applause)

To you of the younger generation who are here today I could, perhaps, if it were not for the fact that I am talking on the air to several other parts of the country, I might be able to tell you stories about your parents and grandparents when they were your age. But I am not going to do it. All I am going to do is to (now attending these

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schools, I) offer to you my very sincere congratulations. You have the privilege of improving your education in institutions which have the best of modern equipment and high standards of instruction and curriculum.

You have advantages which your fathers and mothers did not enjoy. (But) We do not begrudge you them. For it will be the obligation of the youth of America to maintain under the more strenuous conditions of modern life our cherished traditions of democratic freedom.

Yes, you live in a more complicated world than (your fathers) we did in the older days. Your lives will be much more intimately tied with the lives of those in other cities, in other towns, and counties (in other) and states.

You are a vital part of an America which, more thoroughly than ever before, thinks in terms of national unity. (That unity is steadily improving in the desire for general education.) The greater desire for general education is steadily improving that unity. We know today that the older children here will well understand the change that is taking place in America in recent years. They will know that that word "unity" has gone a long ways in our own lifetime.

The older school district units throughout the Nation are being merged into consolidated districts, in the cause of better education. They in turn, these consolidated districts, are operating in (a) state systems, which (is) are constantly striving to improve standards and facilities. And finally, with the aid of the Federal Government itself, education is coming to be regarded throughout the country as part and parcel of the general well-being of old and young alike,

-9-

and as a necessary factor in raising the standards of (American) our
life.

All of this is typical of the knitting together of our
people in every state and every county and every town in a unity that
is so necessary to our salvation in these days of what we know are
great emergencies, emergencies (which) that threaten the democracies
of the world.

And so, my friends, I am very happy and I am very proud to
take part in these symbols of new America, built on the old America,
that is going to live through all of the centuries to come. (Pro-
longed applause)

* * * * *

6

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1939.

Memorandum for
Hon. E. K. Burlew:

I hear from the architect of the High School at Hyde Park that an amendatory grant application is being sent to P. W. A. for the construction of three school buildings, to be built of fieldstone. Will you let me know if this has come in? It seems to be a reasonable proposal.

F. D. R.



5809
January 9, 1939.

Dear Mr. Graham:

Thank you much for your letter. I am delighted that the plans are coming along so well and am asking P. W. A. to let me know when the amendatory grant application is received.

I am looking forward to seeing you when I get home in April, and it is good to know that by that time actual work on the building will probably be under way.

In regard to the new library building, the matter is in the hands of a special committee of historians, headed by Dr. Connor, the National Archivist. It seems to be their thought that as the building and its contents are to be owned by the Government, the Procurement Division of the Treasury should control the erection of the library. However, the whole subject is still in a very preliminary stage and much will depend on the legislation Congress decides on. I will certainly let you know if there is any possibility of having you work on the plans.

*221
*PPF 5002
*21-y

Very sincerely yours,

Robert R. Graham, Esq., *
Middletown,
New York.

<466-73 Mis.

ROBERT R. GRAHAM
ARCHITECT
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

January 4, 1939

Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D C

My dear President Roosevelt:

Ever since the first press report on the Library you propose to erect at Hyde Park, I have intended to write you regarding it; but have hesitated, feeling there might be some lack of propriety in doing so. Finally, I have decided that one's intentions should determine the question of propriety, so have decided to write. First, however, permit me to give you a resume of the Hyde Park School situation.

Bids were taken for Preparation of Site on the Hyde Park School and for Preparation of Site and Excavation on the other two. Contracts were approved by P W A, awarded to the low bidder, and actual construction work started on all three projects well within the December 31 deadline date.

We have completed the designing of the High School and at present are busy on the final plans and specifications, which we will complete ready for bidding during the first week of February.

For a time I was a little fearful of what the Board would do about the fieldstone exterior, but it is settled now. I believe Mr White wired you after the meeting when this was discussed. Some of the Board were very reluctant to go along on this important detail and for a time were quite insistent that we take an alternate on brick. This might seem practical to a layman, but when you consider that brick walls would be 12" thick (stone 16") and the only way the difference could be taken up would be to subtract from exterior dimensions, you will at once realize that in a carefully studied design it would be impossible to drop eight inches of exterior dimension here and four inches there without seriously affecting the proportions of certain features of the design. The only way the alternate could be taken properly would be with two complete sets of plans, which of course would be impractical.

I have had no concern about the stone and am satisfied that it will cost very little, if any, more. Any extra cost will be more than offset by the great amount of interest among bidders due to the fact that you are personally interested in the project. We will have the finest competition possible when the work goes out for bids.

President Roosevelt - 2

Due to the fact that there were to be three buildings built instead of two, it was necessary to submit a new Amendatory Grant Application to P W A for approval. I personally prepared the estimates for this purpose on all three buildings at a total estimated cost of \$1,300,000, which cost we hope to improve upon. Bonds have been sold, I understand, at 2.7% for the District's share of this amount. In order to be certain that our plans for stone would not be upset at the last minute, I understand that the Amendatory Grant Offer will read "for the construction of three school buildings to be built of fieldstone". Upon the acceptance of the Amendatory Grant Offer by the Board, it will then be definitely, and I believe legally, committed to stone structures.

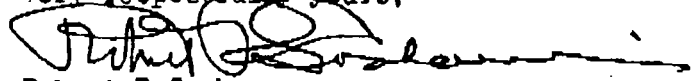
With reference to your proposed Library, I trust that you will not be offended by my saying that I am tremendously interested in this building which is to house your State Papers and other important historical documents contemporary to your Administration, my reason being twofold.

Article One of the Incorporation Papers states that "Drawings" will be among the various items which are to form a part of this important collection. We are in the process of preparing a perspective of the Hyde Park High School, which represents our final design. It would be deemed a very great favor if you would consider this original drawing as one representative P W A Project, some examples of which you will doubtless include in the collection.

When it becomes time to select an Architect for this building, which I feel will be one of the most important historically ever erected in the country, I would respectfully and gratefully appreciate your consideration. If you wish an Architect to design this work, who is familiar with the style; who will give it the exhaustive study and attention it warrants; who will approach the problem without thought of pecuniary gain and who will incorporate into this study all the deep respect and admiration it is possible for one to have for his President — then, Sir, I feel qualified.

Knowing my feelings as expressed, I am sure you will excuse any seemingly bad taste in my mentioning it. May I wish you the greatest possible success for the New Year in carrying out your many lines of endeavor?

Very respectfully yours,


Robert R. Graham

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. EBERT K. BURLEW x466-13

PP7752
1725
905
I think you might let Colonel Gilmore know that the legal fees in the Hyde Park school matter should be kept to a minimum. I understand Mr. Halpin insists on one per cent of the total cost, which would be about \$12,000 or \$13,000.

As a matter of practical common sense, I should say that is far more than ninety per cent of the lawyers in Dutchess County make in the course of a whole year — and the amount of legal work in this particular case could not have meant more than a total of one month's time. On the quantum meruit, an off-hand guess would award a fee of between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

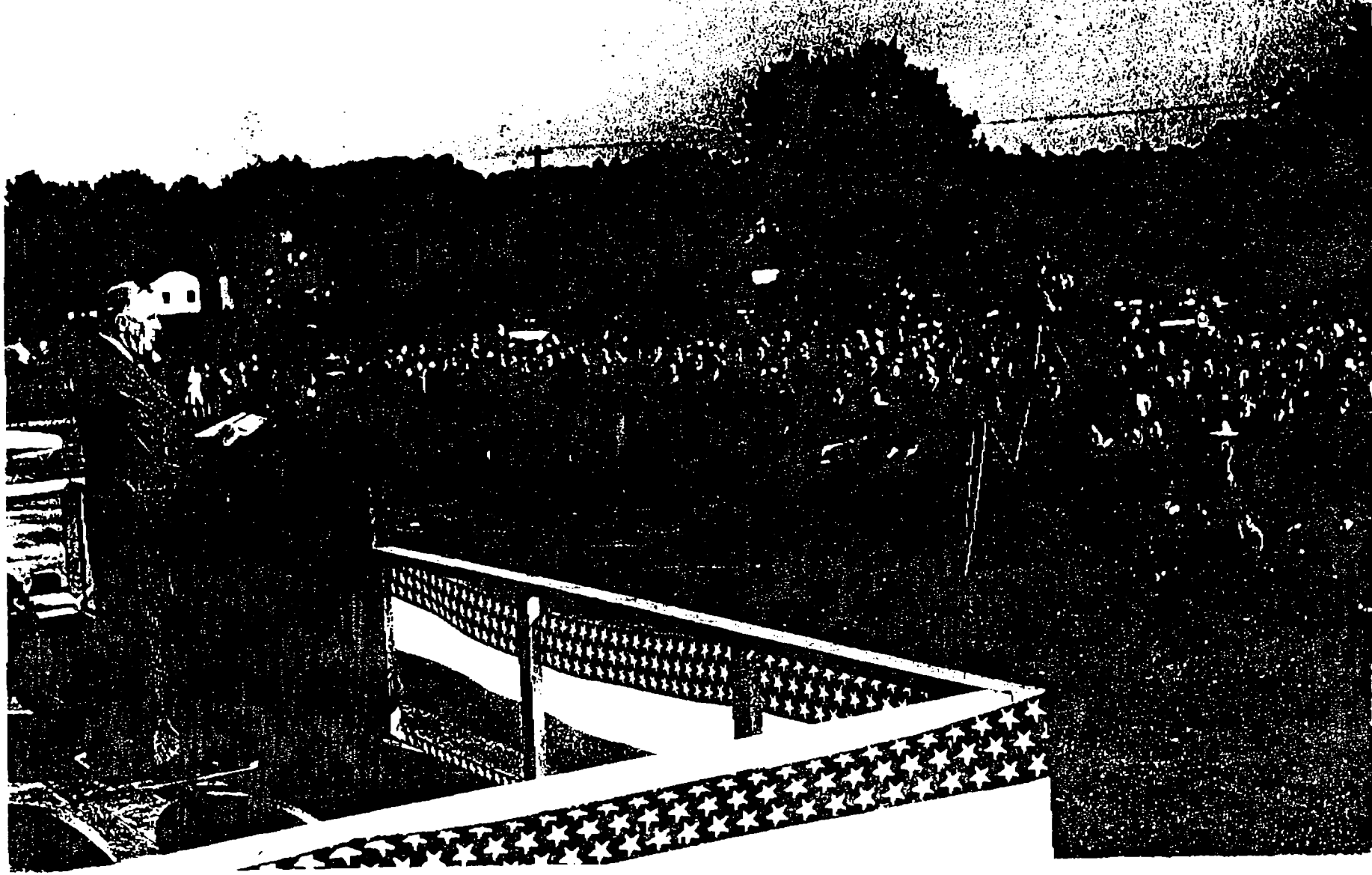
F. D. R.

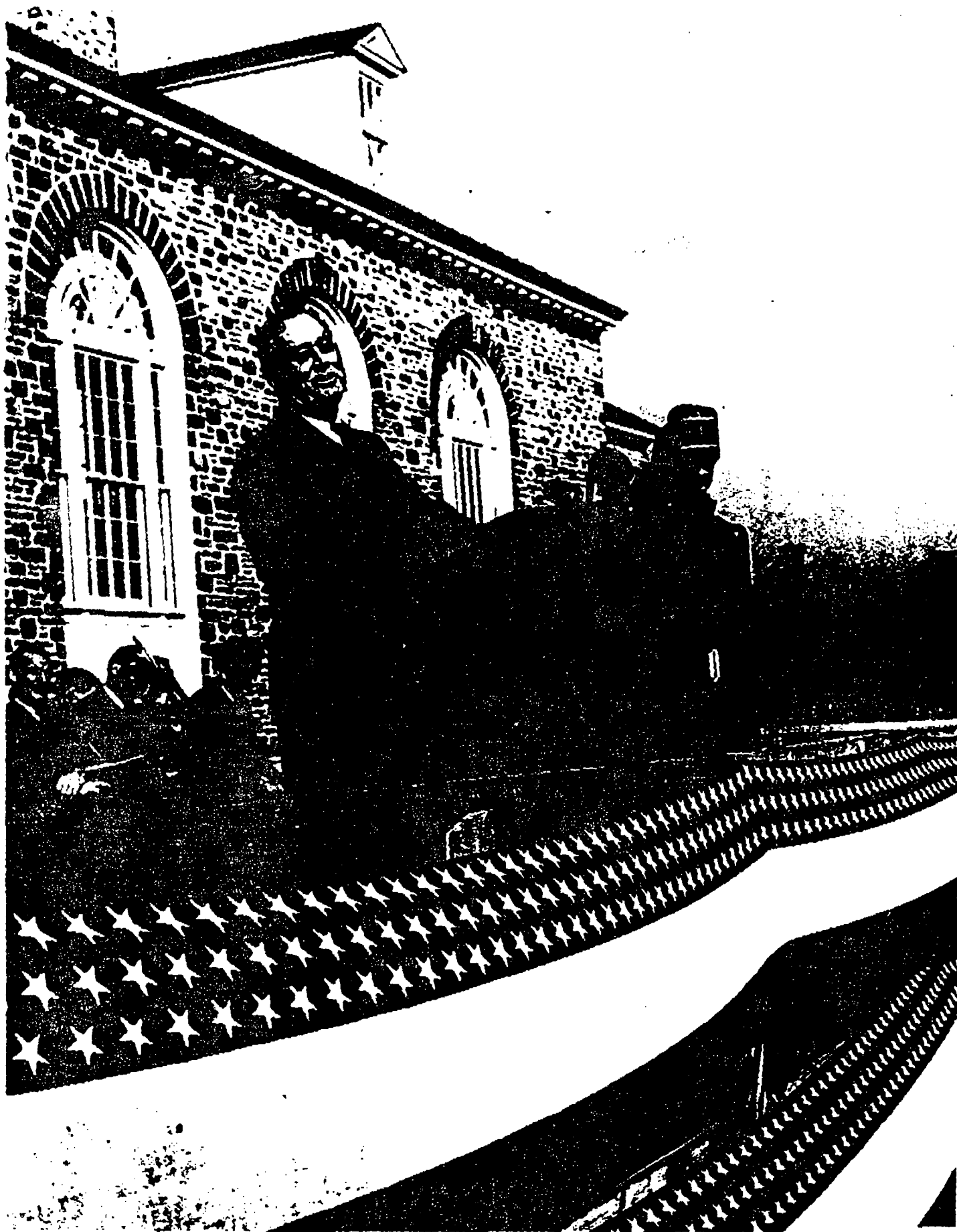
PP71055 (Legal matters)

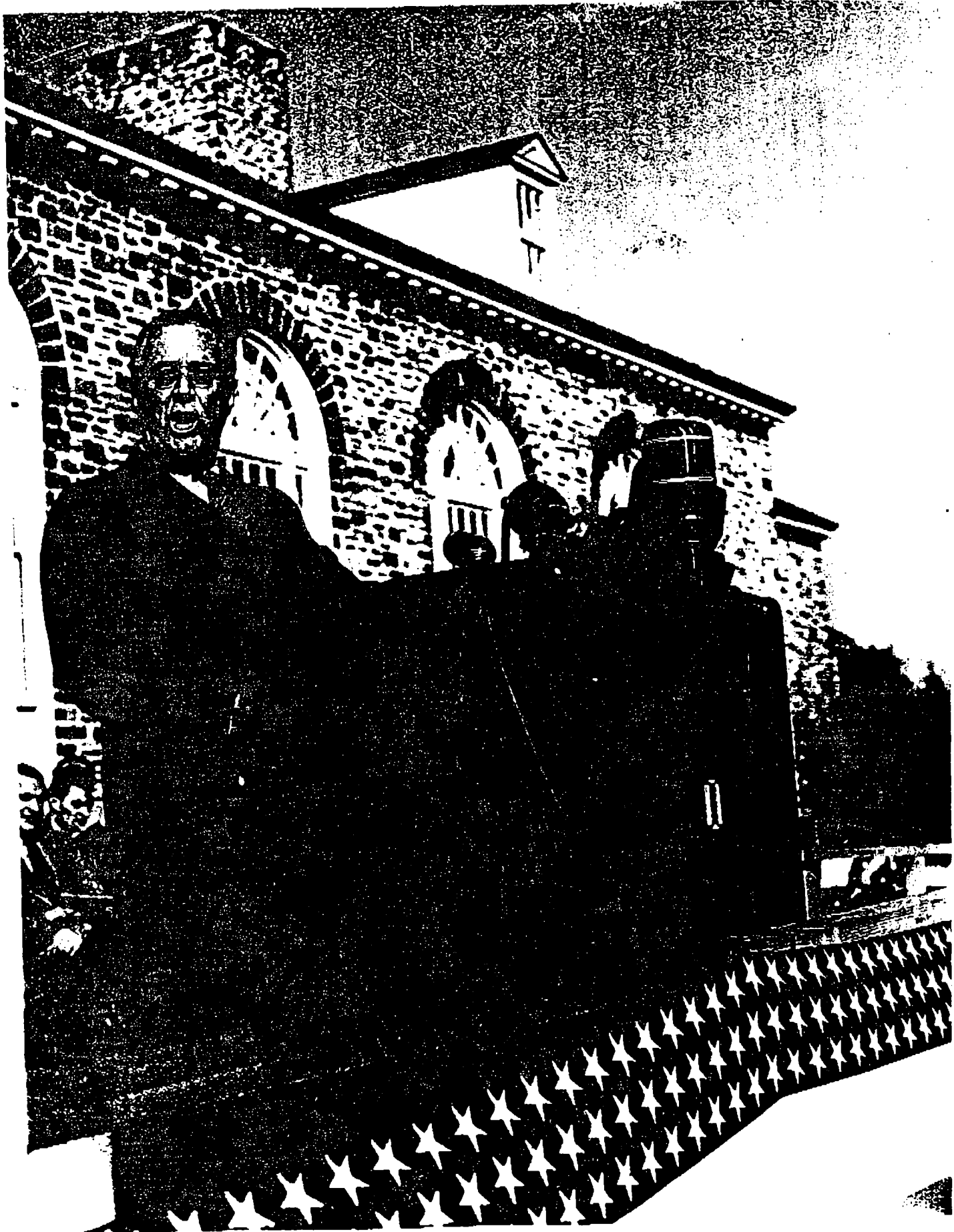
No papers accompanied memo.

x466-137 Mrs.

107







PM's WEEKLY, FEBRUARY 23, 1941

35

Uncle Ben and the President Have History in Common



Ben W. Haviland—"Uncle Ben" to FDR—warms his felt-booted feet in front of Stewart Oak stove in his farm house on land adjoining FDR's.

Mr. Haviland is 76 but when this picture was taken he had just come in from sawing wood—tough cherry wood. He first came in contact with FDR after World War I when the town asked Mr. Haviland to compile Hyde Park's war record. He says, "Mr. Roosevelt was just of interest in that and took a notion in his mind that he would write a history of Hyde Park from

way back. He used to come up here when he was getting this stuff up to find out what I knew." (FDR has written two volumes of Hyde Park history; Mr. Haviland has written a history of the Dutch Reformed Church in Hyde Park.) The Roosevelt and Haviland lines seemed to touch at many points. "Mr. Roosevelt and I got to talking about this," he recalls,

"and he got to calling me 'Uncle Ben.'" (Uncle Ben called FDR's father "Uncle Jim.") He was a White House guest last year and went for a ride with the President. Of FDR he says: "A fine, genial, democratic sort of fellow." Of FDR's mother: "More aristocratic." He says some folks refer to her as "Mrs. James" or "Mrs. Sara" but he doesn't know.

Crackerbarrel Tales

By Ben Fredriksen

Benjamin Haviland 1864-1957

Benjamin Haviland was a lifelong resident of Dutchess County and exemplified the independent and active farmer of his day. He was born in the Town of Beekman on Nov. 11, 1864, a half mile north of Poughquag near the Beekman furnace. His grandfather, John Haviland, was a carpenter, and builder. He built the Beekman furnace, the Baptist and the Methodist Churches in Beekman and the home of the late Judge John E. Mack which was located in Ciove Valley.

Ben Haviland was a babe in arms when his parents moved to Hyde Park. His father bought a farm on Violet Ave. in 1867 north of the Gilbert farmstead. The home on the Haviland farmstead had been built in 1785. The farm originally contained 135 acres in the seven inch water lot of the original Great Partners Patent and which was first owned by David Jameson.

Ben Haviland's father was the first trustee of the old Hyde Park School District formed prior to 1830. While serving as school trustee, Ben's father was instrumental in having the Van Wagner and the Frog Schools built. They were one room school houses. Neither exists today.

Ben first was educated in the schools of East Park and then attended the Poughkeepsie Military Institute. About 1877, Ben Haviland taught in the Van Wagner School or School 8 in the Hyde Park School District. He was the first teacher in the Hyde Park School District to qualify for a teaching position through the Regents examinations. He was not overfond of teaching but said "my scholars all passed because I drilled them in their subjects". Ben Haviland was a member of the Hyde Park School Board from 1926 to 1932. Florence Frost recalled old "Ben".

Benjamin Haviland was a farmer all his life as his father had been. He quit teaching to become a serious farmer. On Nov. 9, 1887 he married Miss Nellie Marshall, a descendent of the original Marshall family of Crum Elbow Precinct. First he worked on his father-in-law's farm at Crum Elbow in the Town of Pleasant

the Chapel Corners Grange. Again, the Chapel Corners Grange exhibit won first prize.

The first Dutchess County Fair, little Ben attended was held in Washington Hollow. He remembered George Ayrault's exhibit of big steers. They were the large red species of short horns known as Durhans, and were so big that Mr. Ayrault could not get them into the fair building. The heaviest weighed 3,300 pounds. During the 1880's, visitors went to the Ayrault farm to see the champion ox of the world that weighed 4,000 pounds. They were the largest head of cattle ever raised on a farm in the United States. A few years later, when the two steer died, they were stuffed and placed on exhibit in Central Park of New York City. Mr. Ayrault also raised Black Superb horses, a good riding or carriage horse.

Benjamin Haviland was a close friend of F. D. Roosevelt long before he became governor of New York. As he so often did to his friends in Hyde Park President Roosevelt gave a blanket invitation to Ben to visit him at any time at the White House. When he did so, Ben Haviland was stopped by the guards at the White House because they thought he might be "an anarchist". When told of the incident, Roosevelt said "Why that's my Uncle Benny" and personally took Ben Haviland on a two hour tour of Washington, D. C. Of this incident, Ben Haviland said, "I was all alone and I walked into the White House grounds. I had quite a time getting in there to see the President but once he knew I was there, there was no trouble and we had a lot of fun."

In 1938, Ben Haviland sold a part of his homestead property for the new high school. President Roosevelt suggested to the Hyde Park Central School District trustees the new high school be named after Benjamin Haviland but the trustees desired that the school be named in honor of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and that was "OK" by Ben. In 1950, he sold additional land for the Ralph R. Smith Elementary

Elbow in the town of Pleasant Valley and later on his father's farm.

Benjamin attended his first Dutchess County Fair about 1873 or 74. For 11 years, from Aug. 25, 1851, Chapel Corners Grange had put on exhibits at the fair and at various times had won first prize for their exhibits, but had not had any exhibits for several years. To Benjamin Haviland was given the task of re-establishing exhibits for

Ralph N. Smith Elementary School - named in honor of a president of the Hyde Park Central School District Board of Education, when the junior high school was built next to the FDR High School it was decided to name this building after Mr. Haviland.

At age 92, Benjamin Haviland died in the old wooden farmhouse in which he had grown up and raised his family.

National Archives and Records Administration
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
511 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538

Telephone: (914) 229-8114

Fax: (914) 229-0872



FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

To: Stephanie Street

Company: Scheduler for the President

Number of pages (including this page): 17

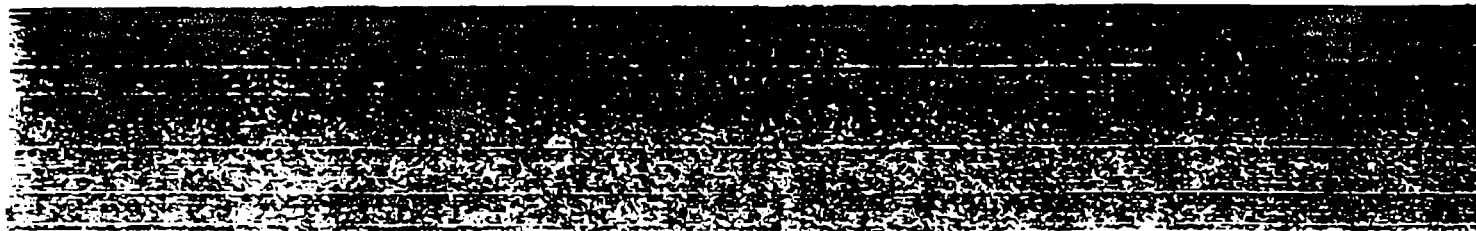
From: Kirk Hanlin

Date: 2/15/92

Remarks: Steph pages 2-12 are the
original program from the Dedication 13-15
are from a Book on FDR 16 & 17
are from a 1941 Magazine Article.

I will have more info tomorrow for
you.

Steph
Please Drop me when you
get this if you have Questions
SKy Page 262 - 5133





Franklin D. Roosevelt School
Violet Avenue Elementary School
Hyde Park Elementary School

CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

John F. Kennedy School
New York, New York

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1940

My dear Mrs. Randall:

The message which I would send to the children and parents of the Central School District today is one of gratitude. I am grateful because at the beginning of another school year our country is pursuing the arts of peace. This permits the education of our children to go forward without those tragic sequences which have disrupted child life in less favored lands.

We must all strive always to maintain and advance our public schools as a bulwark of democracy.

Very sincerely yours,



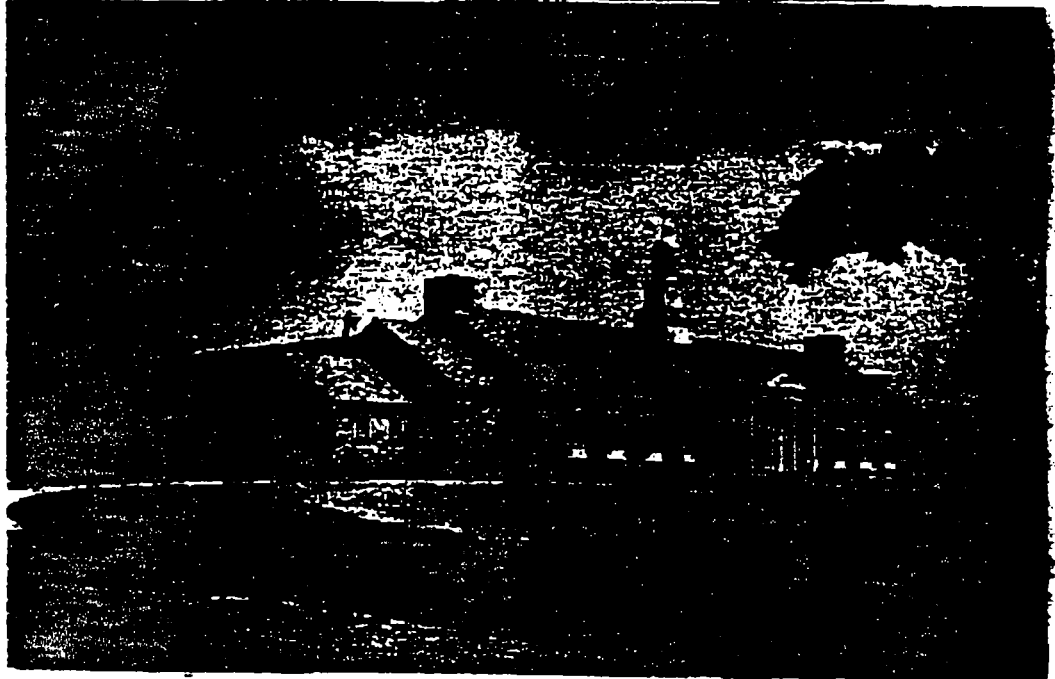
Mrs. Maud Smith Randall,
District Superintendent of Schools,
Amelia, New York.



Evans Park
Elementary
School

Ross L. Stuyven,
Architect

Walter W. Kingston,
Builder



Voors—

Franklin D. Deane
Roosevelt
High School

Robert R. Bryant
Architect

William J. Berouise,
Builder

John A. Deane
Roosevelt
High School

Charles J. Deane
Architect

William J. Berouise,
Builder



The Development of the Hyde Park Central School

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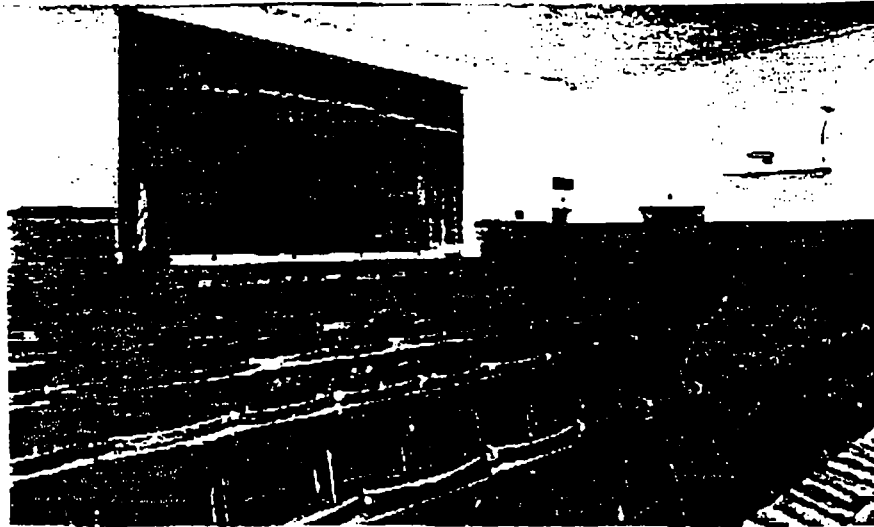
THE consideration of a Central School District for the town of Hyde Park began more than fifteen years ago, contrary to the fact that the present central district and the three new buildings are the result of two years of intensive effort.

From time to time during the past, there had been a growing interest in the educational needs of the children in this area. Consequently many discussions arose as to how the increasing number of children should be cared for in the schools which so insufficiently met their needs. The High School pupils were then sent to Poughkeepsie, Wappingers Falls, Arlington and Staatsburg. These pupils came from families living in the towns of Clinton, Hyde Park, Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie and some of them traveled more than thirty-five miles a day to get to school. The grade children were crowded into class rooms that were inadequately heated and lighted. One first grade room had forty-five children and one seventh grade room had a class of fifty-three.

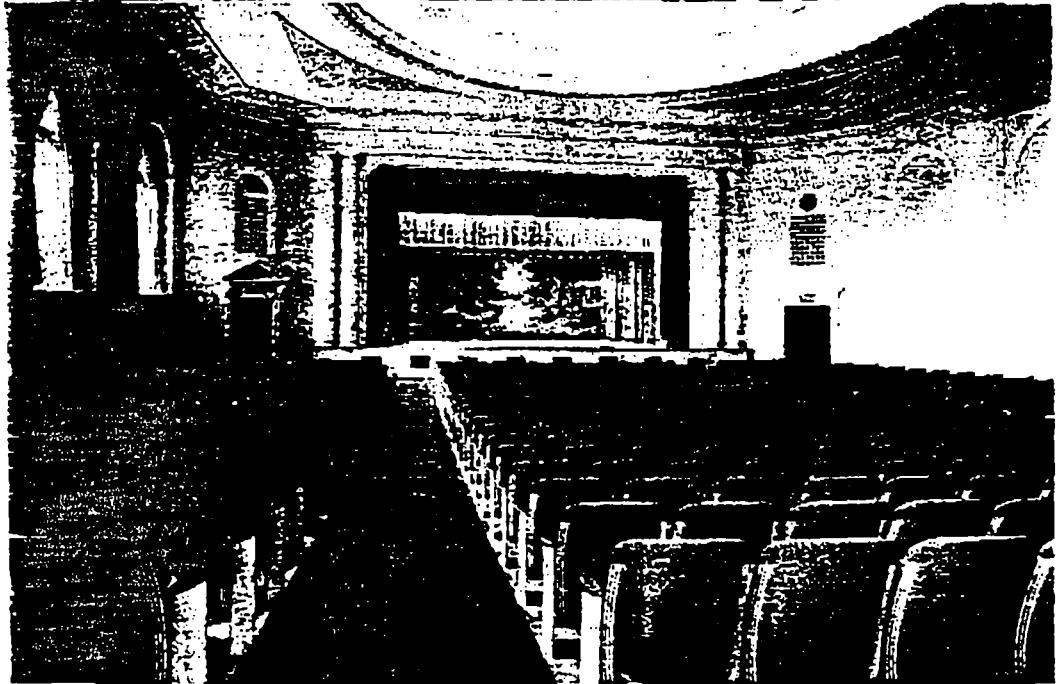
In December of 1937 a survey of this area was made by representatives of the Division of School Administration of the State Education Department at Albany. This survey was made by Francis Griffin and Maurice Osborne under the direction of the chief of the division, Roy P. Snyder. In April 1938 the Division of School Administration made a report on the survey. This report was a complete summary of the educational needs and opportunities of this area. It noted the need of a high school as well as the overcrowding in the elementary schools. The solution of this problem as suggested by the survey was a central school program.

In May 1938 a preliminary meeting of the Boards of Education, trustees and interested patrons of the schools comprising the present central district was held to consider carefully the facts and recommendations as set forth in the survey. This was the first time a real interest was aroused for a central school district. In June 1938 a meeting was held at the home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in Hyde Park. Here it was that a federal grant through the Public Works Administration was proposed. It was made known at this time, that if a federal grant were to be obtained for helping with the expense of a new building program, the work of centralization must move rapidly.

During the months of June, July and August 1938 meetings were held in every school district that became part of the central district. Petitions were circulated among the people. As a result of all this work on August 31, 1938 Dr. Ernest E. Cole, then Acting Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, laid out the present central school district. This district was made up of Union Free School district No. 1 town of Hyde Park, Common school districts No. 4 Hyde Park, 3 and 4 Clinton, 8 and 9 Pleasant Valley and 3 and 6 Poughkeepsie. On September 16, 1938, the people of the districts having been duly notified met at the town hall in the village of Hyde Park



Auditorium
Hudson River
Elementary
School



Auditorium
Hudson River
Elementary
School



Auditorium
Hudson River
Elementary
School

and voted to establish a Central School District as laid out under the order of the Commission. Now the Central School District was a reality.

The new central district required a Board of Education. On the 23rd day of September 1938 a meeting of all the people of the Central District was called at the Amusement Hall of the Hudson River State Hospital to elect a Board of Education. Arthur E. J. White was elected for a five year term; Ralph R. Smith for four years; Frank E. Botsford for three years; Samuel Matthews for two years, and Alexander W. Norton for one year. The first organization meeting of the new school board was held the same evening at the home of Mr. White. Arthur E. J. White was elected president of the board; Victor E. Durbeck was elected clerk, and Walter D. Tallman treasurer.

On October 11, 1938 Acting Commissioner Cole of the State Education Department issued and signed an order designating the Central District as Central District No. 1 of the towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley.

There was much planning and discussion about new schools, the kind of schools and the sites on which to place them. On October 1, 1938 the qualified electors met again to vote a bond issue to finance a building program. A total bond issue of \$715,000 was voted by a large majority. After the bond issue had been voted several meetings were duly called to vote the number of buildings and sites. At the meetings of October 28 and November 5, 1938 the number of buildings and the sites were determined. On November 11 the Board of Education executed contracts with the following architects, Robert R. Graham for the Junior-Senior High school; Charles J. Cooke for the Violet Avenue Elementary school, and Ross E. Sluyter for the Hyde Park Elementary school.

It was December 27, 1938 that a certificate was received from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works at Washington, D. C., stating that a sum not to exceed \$585,000 would be granted the Central District to help finance the building program.

The first actual work on the building project was begun on December 16, 1938 by excavation on the site of the Hyde Park Elementary school. During the months of January, February, March and April 1939 plans were made, discussed and approved and the buildings began to take shape.

On August 21, 1939 Arthur E. J. White, president of the Board of Education, died. Ralph R. Smith was appointed president in his place. Mr. White had been a loyal supporter of the Central school plan. He worked diligently for the best interests of the district, far beyond what his strength would permit. He has been greatly missed and his efforts will long be remembered. In October, 1939 Raymond Hill of Hyde Park was appointed a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. White.

The cornerstone of the Hyde Park Elementary school was laid on December 21, 1939 and that of the Violet Avenue school was laid April 19, 1940. It was in December 1939 that the Board of Education voted unanimously to name the Junior-Senior high school "The Franklin Delano Roosevelt High School." On September 3, 1940 all three buildings were formally opened for use. The dedication exercises on October 5, 1940 mark the virtual completion of the buildings and grounds.



Gymnasium
Roosevelt
High School



Above—
Cafeteria
Roosevelt
High School



Kindergarten
Hyde Park
Elementary
School

Dedication Program

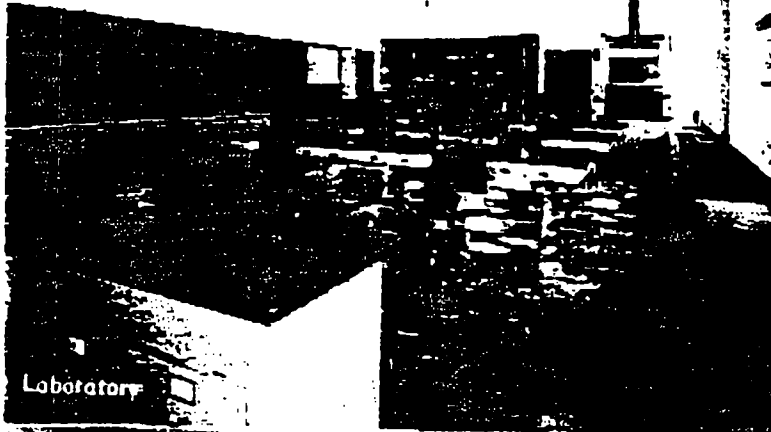
- Concert—1:30 p.m. U. S. Military Academy Band,
Conducted by Captain Francis Resta;
Administrative officer, Captain Peter Sather, Jr.
- Invocation—2:00 p.m. Rev. Frank R. Wilson
- Introductory Remarks—Ralph R. Smith, Sr.,
President of the Board of Education
- Introduction of Guests—Edwin A. Juckett,
Supervising Principal
- Selection—U. S. Military Academy Band
- Greetings from New York State Dept. of Education—The Honorable Ernest E. Cole,
N. Y. State Commissioner of Education
- Remarks—The Honorable Allan Ryan, Jr.,
New York State Senator
- Dedicatory Address—The Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
President of the United States
- Selection—U. S. Military Academy Band
- Benediction—Rev. Patrick J. Mee
- Flag Raising Ceremony—U. S. Military Academy Band
U. S. Military Academy Engineers
Children of the District

Invited Guests

- Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States
Dr. John Ward Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education Honorable Allan Ryan, Jr., New York State Senator
Honorable Ernest E. Cole, Commissioner of Education, New York State
Honorable Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of New York State
Honorable Charles Poletti, Lieutenant Governor, New York State
Honorable Howard Allen, New York State Assemblyman
Honorable Emerson D. Fite, New York State Assemblyman
Dr. Arthur W. Schmidt, Assistant Commissioner of Education
Dr. George W. Wiley, Assistant Commissioner of Education
Ray P. Snyder, Director, Division of School Administrative Services
- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Mr. Burton H. Berknap
William A. Berousse
Frank E. Bortford
Charles A. Brind, Jr.
John Caulway
Charles J. Cooke
Victor E. Durbeck
Dr. Donald Essex
Colonel M. E. Gilmore
Benjamin J. Gordon
Robert R. Graham | Francis E. Griffin
Arthur S. Halpin
Benjamin H. Haviland
Raymond Hill
Alexander W. Horton
Edwin A. Juckett
Paul Kelley
Miss Anne Kennedy
William H. Kennedy
Walter W. Kingston
Dr. Warren W. Knox | Samuel Matthews
Rev. Patrick J. Mee
Benjamin R. Miller
Miss Alice C. McCormack
Ethel M. Nelson
Alvan O. Nye
Maunce G. Osborne
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Mrs. James Roosevelt
Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt
Mrs. Maud Smith Runoall | Ross E. Sluyter
Ralph R. Smith
Walter D. Tallman
Lowell Thomas
Orville A. Todd
Gilbert L. Van Aken
Harrison H. Van Cott
Major John Warner
Mrs. Dorothy E. White
Rev. Frank R. Wilson
Dr. William Young |
|--|---|--|--|



Top Row, Left to Right—Helen R. Smith, President of the Board; Mrs. Maud Smith, Ronald, District Superintendent; Arthur D. White, First President of the Board (deceased); Frank E. Burstrom, Member of the Board; Second President, Member of the Board; Edmund H. ... Member of the Board; Alexander W. Horton, Member of the Board; Victor E. Durbeck, Clerk of the Board; Edwin A. ... Supervising Principal; Orville A. Todd, Principal of Hyde Park School; Miss Ernest M. Nelson, Principal of ... Avenue School; Walter D. Tolman, Treasurer.



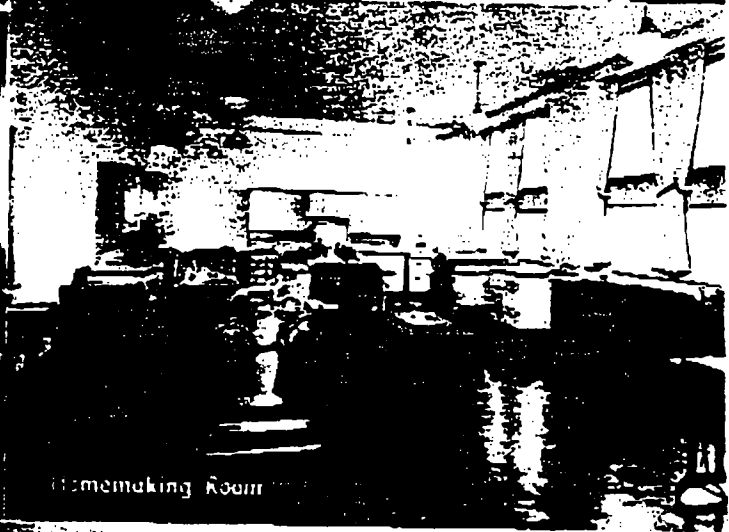
Laboratory



Commerce Room



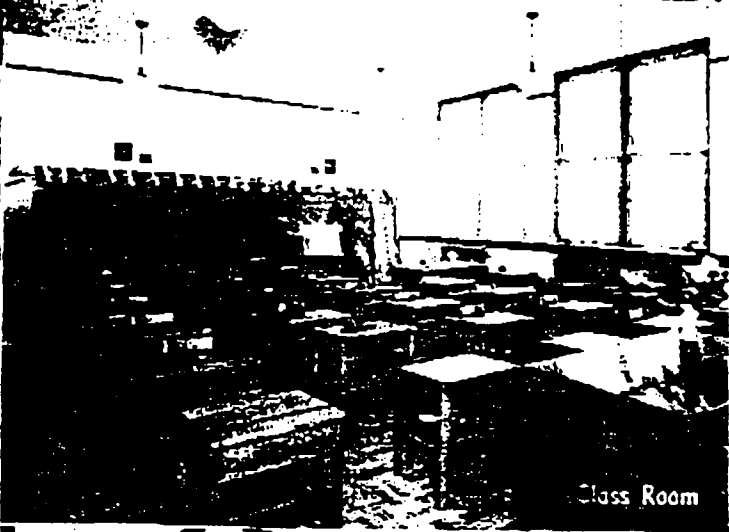
Industrial Arts Shop



Homemaking Room



Library



Class Room





We have already seen this white birch grove in the picture of "Val-Kill Cottage." Here we look west across the pond to the dirt road that goes from "Top Cottage" to the "Val-Kill" stone gateposts on Route 9-G. Directly across the state road is the Moses Smith farm. The outdoor fireplace built of fieldstone shows at the right of the picture.

"Father, after he became President, was always accompanied on his visits to Hyde Park by members of the press. Many times mother and father would invite them to picnic lunches or supper cooked out of doors over the grill at 'Val-Kill.' Often father would sit there with the correspondents gathered around him on benches or on the grass, while he carried on very informal and strictly 'off-the-record' discussions."

From a letter by Mrs. John Boettiger, daughter of F.D.R.

READ This

As I have already noted, the President took the greatest interest in, and his taste exerted a strong influence on, those public buildings erected locally under the various work programs of his administration. The new

schools in Hyde Park were among the many throughout the country which benefited from P.W.A. grants. The Public Buildings Administration erected new post offices in Dutchess County, first in Poughkeepsie and in Rhinebeck, later at Hyde Park and Wappingers Falls. These post offices were all copied from old buildings in their respective townships, buildings which had disappeared with the years.



In the big library of his home, we see the President in 1939, studying blueprints and discussing plans for the Roosevelt High School with the Hyde Park board of education.

"These new schools symbolize, I think, two modern government functions in this country of ours, each of which is proving itself more and more vital to the continuance of our democracy," the President said at the dedication of three schools in Hyde Park on October 5, 1940.

"One of them is the old function, based on the ideal and the understanding of the founding fathers, that true democratic government cannot long endure in the midst of widespread ignorance. They recognized that democratic government would call for the intelligent participation of all its people,

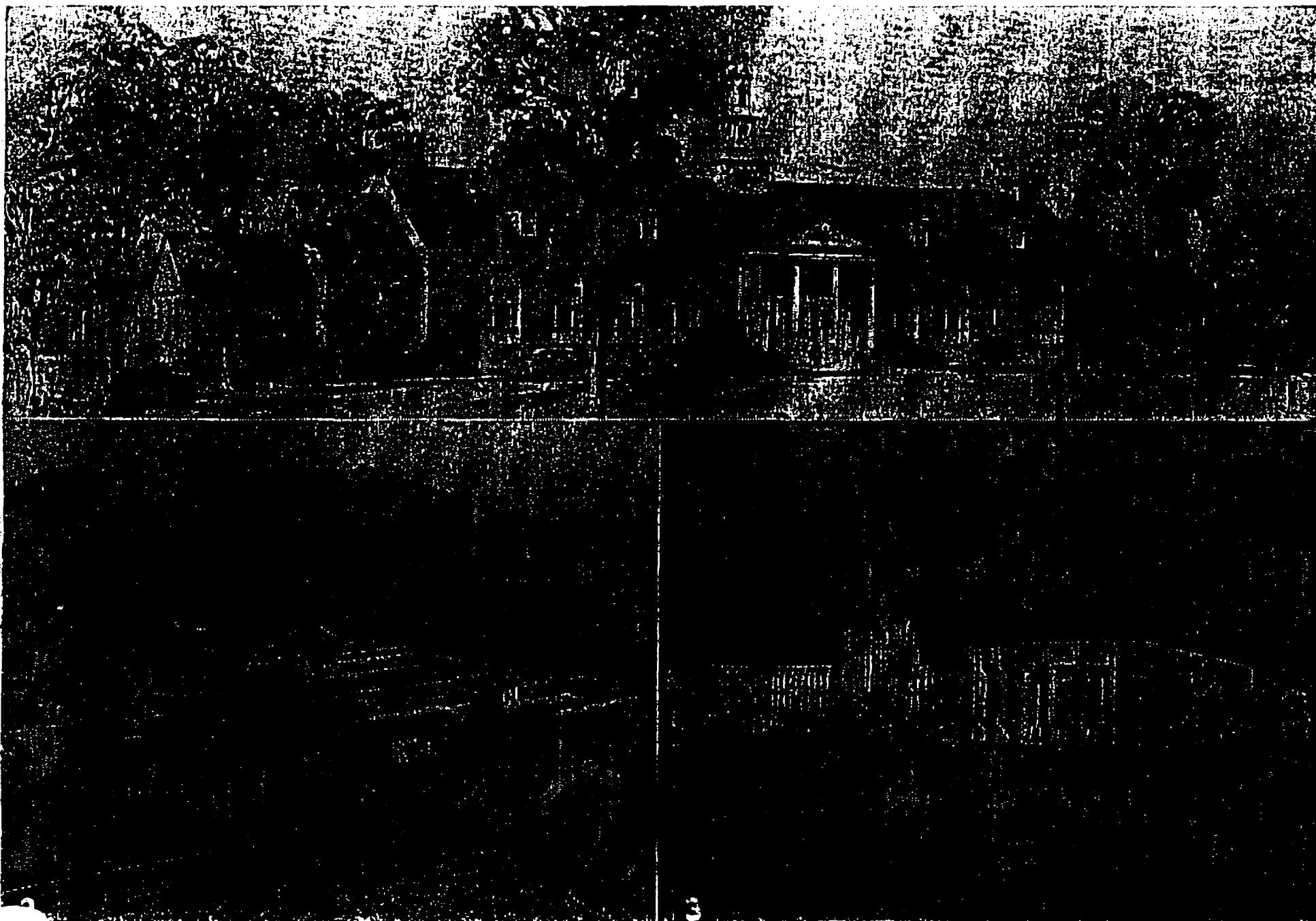
as enlightened citizens, citizens equipped with what we used to call in the old days 'a schooling.' From this time to our own, it has always been recognized as a responsibility of government, that every child have the right to a free and liberal education . . .

"Tyranny hates and fears nothing more than the free exchange of ideas, the free play of the mind that comes from education . . .

"Finally, we are all happy that the trustees, with rare foresight, have secured adequate acreage for the schools, enough for expansion in the century to come, that I have spoken of. Every boy and girl in these schools will have elbow room, plenty of space and plenty of air for sports and games and recreation of all kinds. The next generation will not have to worry about buying more athletic fields, or about the high cost of adjoining property."

I should like to digress for a moment, to discuss our local architecture and its relation to the community. Much fine building was done in the early and middle years of the past century. You have seen St. James Church and chapel and the Hyde Park town hall already. In the country many of the sturdily built but neglected Victorian farmhouses are now being bought and done over. They are very desirable. But the large estates are not. During the latter half of the past century the large country places underwent great changes. The scale of the few Eighteenth-century houses, and the not too grandiose comfort of the Victorian ones, like James Roosevelt's, was not sufficiently impressive for the taste or the pocketbooks of the later Nineteenth-century landowners. New houses were built, old ones were destroyed, added to, or remodeled, in the eclectic manner of Hunt, McKim, Mead and White, and other well known architects. The children who inherited these mansions found them a burden, for the continual devaluation of the dollar's purchasing power reduced the incomes that made the upkeep of such estates possible. Moreover, the countryside was not especially fashionable, the people far from gregarious. There were no country clubs. It was too far from New York for commuting. These factors have influenced the most marked changes—the

...FOUR TYPES OF SPLENDID NEW HIGH SCHOOLS...



02:15:93

13:24

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FDR LIBRARY

0016

America's youth. Four different types of construction are illustrated in these pictures:

(1) FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL, Hyde Park, New York.

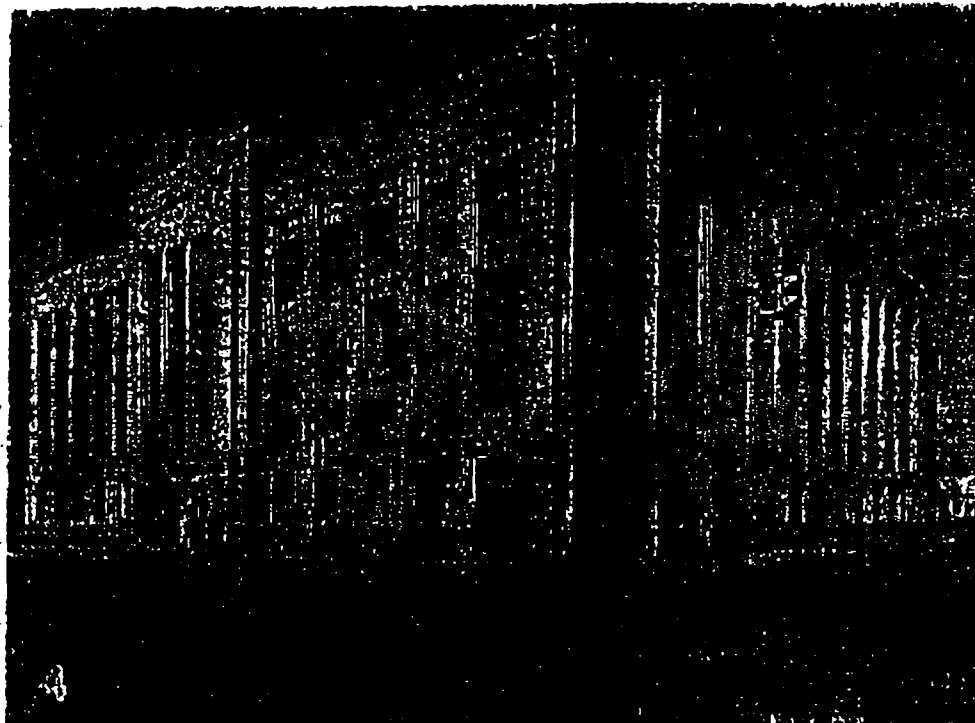
(2) ACALANES UNION HIGH SCHOOL, Plant, Contra Costa County, California.

(3) EDWARD L. BAILEY Junior High School, Jackson, Mississippi.

(4) TIMKEN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, Canton, Ohio.

The Franklin Delano High School is one of the finest examples of Dutch Colonial style architecture recently erected in this country. It harmonizes with surrounding old stone houses of Dutchess County. The cost, including all mechanical work, was \$475,000.

The building of 1,572,899 cubic feet contains 1145 pupil stations, or 1390 cubic feet per pupil station—a cost per station of \$424.00. With equipment, the total cost was \$523.43 per pupil station. Foundation and basement are of reinforced concrete, and the superstructure is of 8" stone and 8" brick. The roof is of steel frame with 2" gypsum plank slab covered with variegated heavy Vermont slate. Robert R. Graham, of Middletown, N. Y., was the architect.



cent of which was contributed by the government through PWA. It is named for Edward L. Bailey, late superintendent of the Jackson, Miss., Public Schools, who served over thirty years in that capacity.

The building is situated on a twenty-acre plot and is on the chief thoroughfare from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. A monolithic concrete structure, shaped somewhat like a "Z", it accommodates approximately 1100 junior high school pupils; includes 21 classrooms, an auditorium seating 1200, home economics department, four natural science rooms, two fine arts rooms, one fine arts laboratory, science laboratory, chorus room, visual education room, plane and practice rooms, band practice rooms, library, gymnasium with four play-courts and bleacher space, locker rooms, manual arts laboratory, and a cafeteria with 400 capacity. The architects were N. W. Overstreet and Town, of Jackson.

The Timken Vocational High School was built and equipped at a cost of \$1,250,000, the extra cost being met by the Timken Foundation of Canton. It provides for 1500 students.

A description of the California plant will appear in the Fourth issue of THE GIST.

Planning Community Secondary School

Chester F. Miller, Superintendent, St. Joseph, Michigan, to the Advisory Council on School Building Problems

In planning the community secondary school plant, the action of the building set aside for the Fine Arts will be interpreted to include also creative vocational and avocational pursuits. The machine in production has become so efficient and such a component part of large-scale operations that the craftsman has little, if any, opportunity to use his creative ability.

The joy of creating must be brought back not only to the students in the schools but to the adults. After all, the great bottlenecks in the present defense program have been caused by the great shortage in tool designers and others in the creative end of industry. Creative designing has

done more to give the United States leadership than any other phase of industry. Unfortunately, many of these designers were foreign-born. We must now supply our own.

In the educational designing of a building, the Fine Arts Section should be so located that it will be available for use of adults when any or all units are not in use by the school.

Some educational programs require the large general-type room where groups may work in different parts of the room on equipment best adapted to their work. Others require the small craft room, specially fitted for the specialized craft which is also better adapted to adult use.

Basically, we are proposing unit shops for ceramics, book design, art metal, carving, plastics, and weaving.

Undoubtedly, the vocational emphasis, the mechanization of war the move toward mass production, and the public consciousness of the machine in our civilization will

Planning Layout For Community Use

Harry A. Carpenter, Specialist in Science, Rochester, N. Y., to National Advisory Council on School Building Problems

In planning a science room layout and furniture for school and community use, it is of utmost importance that the school architect, the director of science and through him the science teachers work in the closest cooperation. Moreover, there should be complete confidence on the part of the superintendent of school buildings in the teachers' understanding of their school problems and the needs of the community, so that as far as practicable their suggestions may be heeded.

Briefly, some of the changes that

place greater emphasis on the creative arts in both the school program and in the program of adult education.

have come about are the omission of all but one storeroom and the elimination of the old type lecture room and laboratory room. With few exceptions each room is designed so that it can be used as a homeroom. Also, while we have especially designed equipment for biology, physics, and chemistry, each of these rooms may, if necessary, be used for general science with a minimum of inconvenience. This flexibility makes close programing possible resulting in a minimum waste of room space.

Instead of the traditional storerooms for each of the several sciences, adequate storage cabinets are built into each room, one storeroom only being provided for large-sized or expensive equipment which cannot be duplicated economically. It is our practice to provide simple experimental apparatus as is necessary in such quantities that each room may be equipped so that the pupils may carry on the required experimental work without the teacher's having to borrow from other rooms. In other words, it is

our plan to make each room complete in itself not only so far as the laboratory tables, demonstration table, chairs, etc., are concerned, but complete as to the so-called laboratory apparatus.

In addition to the regular laboratory-recitation rooms for general science, biology, physics, and chemistry, each of which is equipped with opaque shades so that they may be used for experimental work requiring darkened rooms and for visual education, certain special rooms are desirable. These are a photography room, one science lecture room seating one hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils, a plant laboratory, shop preparation room, and department office.

KINDERGARTEN STUFF

Mr. Hall: Sally, am I the first man you ever loved?
Sally: Of course. All the others were fraternity boys.

ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE

John (suddenly): I suppose the operation will be dangerous, doctor?
Doctor: Nonsense! You couldn't buy a dangerous operation for any \$30.

Scottish Rite Cathedral, situated on a hill, dominates the city's skyline.

Formerly an Indian trading center, New Castle became the chief village of the Delaware Indians of western Pennsylvania after their nearby Kittanning settlement was destroyed in 1756. In 1798 it was settled by whites, who named it after Newcastle upon Tyne, England. It became a borough in 1825 and a city in 1859. It has a mayor-council government. Population: 33,621.

NEW CITY is a hamlet area in southeastern New York state, in Rockland county, about 5 miles (8 km) west of the Hudson River and 33 miles (53 km) north of New York City. Part of the incorporated town of Clarkston, New City is predominantly residential, mostly single-family homes. It has been the governmental seat of Rockland county since 1774 and is the town center of Clarkston. The main landmarks are the County Office Building and County Court House, with an adjacent park of 32 acres (13 hectares). New City's government affairs are conducted by Clarkston and by Rockland county. Rockland's incorporation in 1798 made it a separate entity from Orange county. Population: 35,859.

NEW CUMBERLAND is a borough in south central Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county. It is situated on the Susquehanna River, 3 miles (5 km) south of Harrisburg. Industries include textiles, hosiery, and tobacco products.

Until 1738 this was the site of a Shawnee Indian village. The first permanent white settler (1810) was Jacob Haldeman. Government is by a council and manager. Population: 8,051.

NEW DEAL. In accepting the Democratic presidential nomination in 1932, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York told the cheering delegates, "I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people." The phrase "new deal," though never exactly defined, became the label for the antidepression measures of Roosevelt's first two terms as president of the United States. To his admirers the New Deal signified the most imaginative burst of federal domestic legislation in American history. To his critics it was a miscellany of alphabetical agencies that failed to end the Great Depression.

When Roosevelt became president in March 1933, succeeding Herbert Hoover, the nation faced an economic crisis. Most of the country's banks, weakened by withdrawal of funds by frightened depositors, were closed. Between 13 and 15 million people were unemployed.

The administration sought to attack this economic crisis. To do so, Roosevelt thought, he would have to experiment in order to find the most practical approaches. For this reason, his New Deal program lacked a consistent economic philosophy. It was opportunistic rather than theoretical in its approach to problems. But it was consistent in some ways. It possessed humanitarian goals, an openness to new ideas, and a willingness to expand federal powers to achieve its ends. It proposed to provide relief for the needy, recovery for the nation at large, and long-range reform of some economic institutions.

Relief Policies. The relief policies of the New Deal led to the establishment of a host of administrative agencies between 1933 and 1935. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) ultimately employed 2.5 million young men on con-

servation and reforestation projects. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and Civil Works Administration (CWA), both headed by Harry Hopkins, a dedicated social worker, spent more than \$2 billion on doles and work relief between 1933 and 1935. The Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) assisted thousands of property owners and lending institutions throughout the decade. The Roosevelt administration also took the nation off the gold standard in 1933 and resorted to mildly inflationary monetary policies in 1933 and 1934. These efforts gave some relief to debtors.

The most important relief agency of the New Deal was the Works Progress Administration (WPA), created in 1935 and also headed by Hopkins. During the next eight years it built or improved more than 2,500 hospitals, 5,900 school buildings, and nearly 13,000 playgrounds. It provided funds for federal theater, arts, and writers projects that enriched the nation's cultural life. The WPA's National Youth Administration gave financial aid to more than 2 million high school and college students and to 2.6 million young people who were not in school. Most of the WPA's money, some \$11 billion in all by 1943, went for short-term, make-work projects to assist the unemployed. At peak periods the WPA helped more than 3 million people.

These relief agencies marked an unprecedented federal involvement in welfare. The millions of Americans who benefited from them—especially blacks and other "forgotten men"—showed their gratitude by lionizing Roosevelt and by voting Democratic in subsequent elections. The relief policies of the New Deal also did much to restore confidence in the nation's political institutions, and to undercut the agitation growing since 1929 for radical solutions to hard times.

Critics of the New Deal were correct, however, in observing that the relief measures did not go far enough. Even at its peak the WPA failed to reach 7 million unemployed and their families, and it paid extremely low wages. Unemployables—the sick, the crippled, the aged, dependent children—were left heavily dependent



Emblem of the National Recovery Administration

UPI

upon the states, which were often unable or unwilling to help. New Deal relief policy must be judged a partial success at best.

Recovery Programs. The key recovery programs of the New Deal were the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), the National Recovery Administration (NRA), and the Public Works Administration (PWA), all established in the productive "100 Days" of the 1933 special session of Congress. Unlike the relief agencies, these concerned themselves primarily with the longer-term goal of stabilizing and improving agriculture, business, and employment.

The AAA's primary solution to depressed farm prices was domestic allotment—a program that encouraged commercial farmers to cut production of basic crops and livestock. Reductions in supply, it was hoped, would increase market prices. Farmers who cooperated received federal subsidies financed through taxes on processors of agricultural produce. Partly because disastrous droughts cut production in the Great Plains, the AAA was able to limit supply and raise farm prices by 50% in Roosevelt's first term. To this extent it aided large commercial farmers in regions unaffected by drought.

But the AAA created hardships for tenants, many of whom were forced off the land by acreage quotas, and for consumers, who had to pay higher prices for food and clothing. Many critics were appalled that the New Deal promoted agricultural scarcity when millions of people lacked adequate food and clothing.

The NRA was a venture in government-business cooperation. Hugh Johnson, its administrator, encouraged business and labor leaders to sign codes of fair competition within their industries. These set guidelines for pricing and production and guaranteed labor the rights of collective bargaining, minimum wages, and maximum hours. After a quick start, the NRA lost its effectiveness. Union spokesmen complained that the courts negated the labor guarantees. Progressives protested that monopolies were exempted from antitrust prosecution. Small businessmen asserted that the codes favored large corporations. By 1934 evasion of the codes was widespread, and industrial recovery was sluggish. In 1935 the U. S. Supreme Court declared the NRA unconstitutional, holding that the code-making provisions constituted an unwarranted transfer of legislative authority to the president. By that time the NRA was of little use.

The PWA, which had an initial appropriation of \$3.3 billion, helped build scores of courthouses, sewage plants, bridges, hospitals, and city halls in the 1930's. In a limited fashion it constructed public housing for the poor. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, its director, disbursed huge sums of money without causing a breath of scandal. Yet Ickes' caution in spending funds made the PWA a poor engine for recovery. Instead of pumping money quickly into the economy, he held it back until he was certain that it would be wisely used. Increased purchasing power, essential for prosperity, was therefore slow to develop, and the pace of industrial recovery suffered accordingly.

Limited Gains for the New Deal. Despite the limitations of the New Deal relief and recovery programs, the economy recovered slightly between 1933 and 1936. Expecting further progress, the voters returned Roosevelt to office in 1936. The president then made the mistake of

asking for legislation permitting him to "pack" the conservative Supreme Court, which had also found the AAA and some other New Deal legislation unconstitutional, with up to six new justices. At the same time, militant workers staged sit-down strikes in factories. These events alarmed conservatives and moderates in Congress and placed New Dealers on the defensive. Though Congress approved modest appropriations to aid tenant farmers and to promote public housing, it resisted most New Deal initiatives during Roosevelt's second term.

The greatest blow to the New Deal was the sharp economic recession that descended in late 1937 and wiped out most of the gains of 1933–1936. It was caused primarily by cuts in federal spending that Roosevelt, a fiscal conservative, had made early in the year to reduce budgetary deficits. Shaken by the slump, Roosevelt delayed until April 1938 before recommending increased spending. His procrastination exposed the uncertainty and inconsistency of New Deal fiscal policy throughout the 1930's. It was not until the government greatly increased spending in 1939 and 1940—for national defense—that the Great Depression began to disappear.

This fiscal conservatism was symptomatic of a broader political caution characteristic of the New Deal. Fearful of antagonizing Southern congressmen, Roosevelt gave no support to civil rights legislation. He made only half-hearted and short-lived efforts to assist tenant farmers, provide for public housing, or to redistribute wealth through increased taxes on the rich. Though he gave lip service to trust-busting in his second term, he did not try to stem the tide of corporate concentration. Throughout the 1930's the New Deal was opportunistic and practical. It worked with, rather than against, large commercial farmers and big business. It respected voluntarism, decentralization, and states' rights. Republicans who complained of "New Deal radicalism" grossly exaggerated their case.

Reform Legislation. Radicals were equally wrong in charging that the New Deal did nothing of consequence. On the contrary, several domestic reforms of the 1930's were significant. Among them were the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), which helped prevent banking panics; the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which made a start toward federal regulation of the stock exchanges; and the Banking Act of 1935, which increased Washington's control over monetary policy. These enactments lessened the chances of future depressions as sharp as the one of 1929–1939.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, created in 1933, was an especially significant New Deal accomplishment. A public corporation with broad powers, it engaged in the manufacture of fertilizer, in soil conservation, and in social experiments with state and local agencies. Its most striking achievement was the building of multipurpose dams to control floods and generate cheap electric power throughout the region drained by the Tennessee River and its tributaries. Though the TVA shied from broad-ranging social experimentation, it bettered living conditions for thousands of people.

The New Deal also helped change the nature of labor-management relations. Labor leaders, encouraged temporarily by passage of the NRA in 1933, recognized that Roosevelt would not use government to crush unions. Accordingly, they

saged successful organizing drives throughout the 1930's. They also agitated for the Wagner Act, passed in 1935. This important law established the National Labor Relations Board, which guaranteed to labor the right to bargain collectively on equal terms with management.

In 1938, New Dealers secured passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which set minimum wages and maximum hours for certain types of work and abolished child labor involved in interstate commerce. Though the act excluded many workers from coverage, it was a cautious step toward federal supervision of labor conditions. In part because of the benevolently neutral attitude of the New Deal, in part because of the leadership of militant labor leaders, union membership in the United States jumped from 3.2 million in 1932 to 9 million in 1940. This was the most important social change of the decade.

Another lasting accomplishment of the New Deal was the Social Security Act of 1935. This law, long sought by reformers, involved the federal government in programs of old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and assistance to needy blind and disabled persons, and to dependent children. The law was conservative in many ways: regressive payroll taxes paid for old-age pensions; many workers were not covered; and states were expected to provide most of the money for the blind, disabled, and dependent. Nonetheless, the Social Security Act became a basis for later expansion of federally assisted social services. It was the origin of America's partial welfare state.

Legacies of the New Deal. The New Deal also helped to change politics and political institutions. Democrats, previously an awkward coalition of disparate elements, became the proponents of urban liberalism and swept to power in much of the North and Midwest. Henceforth, the Democratic party enjoyed majority status in the United States. Under the New Deal the executive branch, and the presidency in particular, also became much more activist and innovative than before. The states and localities themselves grew in the course of administering federal programs and appropriating funds for matching-grant programs. Interest groups, already strong before 1933, broadened their lines of contact with these expanding governmental entities. In these ways the New Deal, though of dubious value economically, set in motion long-range trends toward governmental expansion and modernization. No other presidential program has had a greater impact on the domestic scene.

JAMES T. PATTERSON, *Brown University*
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"Congressional Conservatism and the New Deal"

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NEW DELHI. See DELHI.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY, a moderately left-wing Canadian political party, founded at a convention in Ottawa on July 31-Aug. 4, 1961. In the 1958 election, its predecessor, the socialistic and largely agrarian Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), had lost 17 of its 25 House of Commons seats, including that of its leader. It had failed to attract the labor support needed to give it a broad base in a country that was becoming increasingly urban.

Long discussions between the CCF and the labor unions, especially the Canadian Labour Congress, led to the Ottawa convention of 1961. The platform drawn up there was more moderate than the platform of the CCF had been. Thomas C. Douglas, longtime CCF premier of Saskatchewan, was elected leader of the new party.

The NDP was encouraged by winning 19 parliamentary seats in 1962, many in urban ridings. Although the party made some gains during the 1960's—and ranked as the third party nationally—the number of seats it won in the Commons remained relatively modest.

Douglas retired as national leader of the New Democratic party in 1971 and was succeeded by David Lewis. In the parliamentary election of Oct. 30, 1972, the NDP won 31 seats, a gain of six. Since the governing Liberal party lost its majority in the same election, the NDP commanded the balance of power in the Commons. On May 8, 1974, the NDP forced a new election by joining the Progressive Conservatives in a nonconfidence resolution on the Liberal budget. In this election, the Liberals regained their majority, while the NDP won only 16 seats, a loss of 15. Lewis was defeated in his race by a Liberal. He decided to resign as party leader, and Ed Broadbent was elected interim leader of the NDP in the House of Commons.

NEW ENGLAND is an Atlantic coastal region in the northeastern United States. It comprises the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. New England was named by Captain John Smith in 1614. The region is bordered on the north by Canada, west by the New York state line and by Lake Champlain, and south by Long Island Sound. Its area is 66,608 square miles (172,515 sq km).

NEW ENGLAND, University of, a public institution of higher education, located in Armidale, a city in the New England tablelands of New South Wales, Australia. It opened in 1938 as a university college of the University of Sydney and became autonomous, under its present name, in 1954. The University of New England offers courses of study leading to both bachelor's and postgraduate degrees.

The faculties, with dates of founding, are: arts (1938), science (1940), rural science (1956), education (1969), natural resources (1970), and economic studies (1971). The residential colleges include Mary White and Duval colleges for women; Robb and Wright colleges for men; Drummond, Earle Page, and Austin for both men and women; and St. Albert's, a men's college established by the Dominican Fathers and affiliated with the university. The extension department provides nondegree courses throughout northern New South Wales.

David --

Lisa Caputo came by to drop off some materials you will need for Hillary's Eleanor Roosevelt speech this Sunday. Attached is: a copy of the invitation to the event, the text of a speech Hillary gave last December honoring Eleanor Roosevelt, and a draft that one of Susan Thomases' friends in New York wrote.

Lisa still needs to talk to you about themes, etc. Call her at x2960.

Liz

A Special Evening of
Songs and Words

featuring

Rosemary Clooney

Barbara Cook

Kitty Carlisle Hart

Lena Horne

Marilyn Horne

Teresa Stratas

Shirley Verrett

Julie Wilson

Joanne Woodward

(roster in formation)

Produced by Peter Boggyo

Program subject to change

Marian Anderson
Mathilde Cuomo
Joyce B. Dinkins

Katharine Hepburn
Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Honorary Co-Chairs

Anne Cox Chambers
Lynn & Burton Lane
Casey & Abraham Ribicoff

Jinx & Frank Roosevelt
Marlo Thomas
Herbert Zohn

Co-Chairs

invite you to

First Ladies *of* Song

honoring Eleanor Roosevelt

and benefiting the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund

Sunday, February 21, 1993

Eight o'clock

Alice Tully Hall
Lincoln Center

Pre-Concert Buffet for Benefactors
Six o'clock

Stanley Kaplan Penthouse
Samuel B. and David Rose Building at Lincoln Center

Dessert Reception for Patrons, Sponsors, and Benefactors
immediately following the concert
Alice Tully Hall

Reply Card Enclosed

HRC ADDRESS AT PEACELINKS DINNER--12/8/93

Thank you, Thank you, Thank you Tipper and...Thank you for your support and your commitment on this and a lot of issues that are of great concern to many of us in this room. And your continuing leadership come January when you have even more opportunity to do work on behalf of the mentally ill, and particularly children and the homeless. This evening is especially gratifying for me because I have an opportunity to link together three women whom I admire greatly. One you have already heard from. Betty Bumpers is the kind of First Lady that Arkansas produces, so how can I do anything else but try to follow in her footsteps and to make as much commotion as possible about issues that are important to the world? (applause)

I guess it's a fact that for those of us from Arkansas this whole conversation about what is or is not the proper role of a first lady has been bewildering, to say the least, because we're used to people like Betty, and grateful for her, and the kind of leadership that she has shown not just with respect to Peacelinks, and the extraordinary contribution it has made, but with respect to immunization and other matters that affect the health of children. So for all of us in Arkansas, we are grateful that we have as our Senator, Dale Bumpers, and he has as his partner, both in the Governorship, and in the Senate, the most remarkable woman that I have ever met--Betty Bumpers. (Applause.)

And she is absolutely right, Dale used to break a sweat but he never said a word, about this whole effort, we were, we were real proud of him he'd sit there wringing his hands and say "oh Betty, oh Betty," but, we're all so pleased that we have leaders out of Arkansas, of the male gender, who are smart enough to know that a lot of these issues deserve to be pioneered, and spear-headed and stand behind them. And we're very grateful to you, Dale, for your leadership in Arkansas and this country, and we're so glad you're going to continue it, we need you very much. In addition to Betty Bumpers, I have the opportunity to present an award that is named for Eleanor Roosevelt, I can hardly think of a more wonderful opportunity than to have a chance in some way to honor that woman whose contributions to our country and our world continue to live, which is why the Eleanor Roosevelt living world award is so aptly named. And in fact, as I have gone through this journey over the past year, I have become quite a recipient of Eleanor Roosevelt-lore. And people have been sending me all kinds of information, and much to my delight, I learned that prior to her becoming First Lady, about three months before President Roosevelt was sworn in, she was editorialized against in the New York Times for speaking out with her opinions,

so the more times change, the less times change. Apparently . but she was not deterred, and the woman who receives this award in her name tonight, has also not been deterred. Rosyln Carter has been an exemplary leader in so many regards. What she has done by her quiet, persuasive, persistent leadership on a number of fronts, has lead the way for so many others, to also persist, to try to right wrongs, to try to solve problems. She came to the responsibilities of First Lady of this Country with an already well-developed sense of justice and rightness. And she did all that she could to try to translate that into action. This is the fourth time this award has been given. In the past it has been presented to the Prime Minister of Norway, to the first female cosmonaut, and peace activist, and to the (inaudible) Director of the Peace Corps, for the last years. As you can see, Rosyln Carter is in very good company. because as a First Lady, as a citizen of the world, as a leader of this Nation, as a partner with her husband, as one of those who helped create and continues to motivate the Carter Center, she has been a force and a voice for Democratization, for human opportunity, and particularly for reaching out to help solve the real problems that prevent children all over this world from living and achieving what is their God-given potential.

She has been a long time advisor to Peacelinks, and she has, through the Carter Center, actually begun to implement many of the underlying principles that motivated the creation of Peacelinks in the first place. She has travelled to other countries to watch elections unfold. She has worked to bring people together across racial and cultural and ethnic divides, and how desperately we will need that kind of continuing work, in the years to come. She has been a driving force in trying to solve the problems presented to us, by, mental health. And throughout her career, she has worked always to bring people together. To have them sit at the same table, break bread together and talk through what seem at first to be insurmountable barriers, but after time, are clearly just the obstacles that all too often we put in the way of learning and working with one another. It is a real honor then, for me to be here tonight, on behalf of an organization that Betty Bumpers started, to present an award that is named for Eleanor Roosevelt, to one of the finest first ladies this country, or any country has ever had. Who is continuing to demonstrate what it means to be a real leader. Rosyln Carter. (applause).

It took two days to get a telephone installed on her desk.

The Presidential bed was so short, that Franklin had to sleep sideways until a new one was ordered.

The refrigerator was locked at night. . . .

What is it that they say about how nothing ever changes?

And then, of course, there was the first press conference Eleanor ever held.

Is that what HRC did in Little Rock handing out cookies? (She was so frightened to face a room full of reporters that she passed around a plate of candles to diffuse the tension.

Now there's a good ideal

But seriously,

How can I convey to you what the example of Eleanor Roosevelt has come to mean to me, personally, and to so many of us who share her passion for real justice -- for the attainment of true equality among all peoples -- for peace on earth.

And how tall she stands among those of us who share her dedication to a life that truly balances the public and the private self.

No woman has ever been more genuinely committed to political activism than Eleanor Roosevelt.

As Joseph Lash, her devoted colleague, friend and first biographer, once wrote: She "belongs in the pantheon of great people who have helped mankind

live according to its better nature."

And as Blanche Cook suggests in her new biography: Eleanor Roosevelt's commitments involved the most pressing and controversial issues of this century - war and peace - race and class and gender - social justice, economic security and human rights.

"She made the noblest values seem globally achievable. She believed particularly in the power of people, community by community - and in the power of ideas - to transform society."

~~And just listen, for a moment, to Eleanor herself. :~~

"There is no more liberating, no more exhilarating experience than to determine one's position, state it bravely, and then act boldly," [she wrote in Tomorrow is Now, the book published just after her death.]

Action creates "its own courage," she said, and courage can be "as contagious as fear."

How beautiful and how true.

But Eleanor Roosevelt was more than just a model public servant. She was a supremely devoted wife, mother and friend to so many whose lives she touched personally. With great discipline and determination, she overcame the personal grief and tragedy of her parents' illnesses and deaths when she was just a child. But she never forgot that, in the end, what matters most in life is family, love and

friendship. Whatever personal doubts and loneliness she endured, she could always be buoyed by the abiding care and concern she gave to her husband, her children and her close friends. This always went hand in hand with her compassion for and commitment to the citizens of the world. And it was this personal dimension that made her truly great.

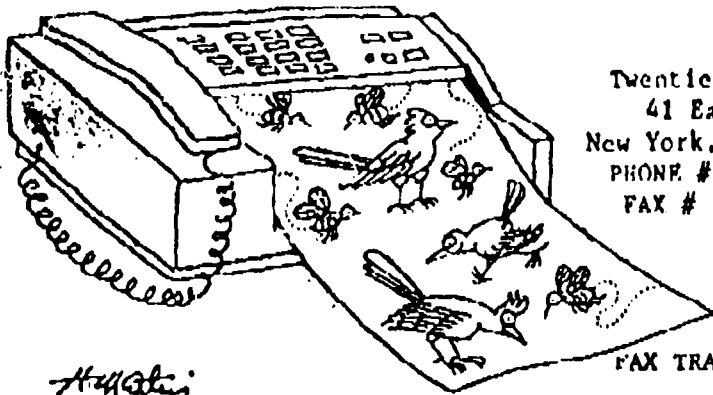
But to encase Eleanor Roosevelt in sentiment, however deserved, would be to lose her toughness and mettle.

What is it that one Gloucester fisherman is reported to have said after first hearing Eleanor speak?

"She ain't dressed up, and she ain't scared to talk!"

Now that's a woman I sure can relate to!

rw



Twentieth Century Fund
41 East 70 Street
New York, New York 10021
PHONE # (212) 535-4441
FAX # (212) 879-9190

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

H. H. H.

DATE: 2.18.93

TO: Melanne Verveen

FAX #: 202 - 456 - 6244

PHONE#: 202 - 456 - 6066

FROM: Ellen Chesler

COMMENTS: Here's a Redo I think H. H.
you will like better.

I've had the tendency to try
a rather glib, however, and
to stick on my fisherman
story as an optional end,
Everyone in New York loves
to laugh about clerics!

It's really safe! and it

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 6

will bring
down the

IF THERE IS ANY PROBLEM WITH THIS FAX PLEASE CALL NANCY AT (212) 535-4441

home,
I promise!

**Draft/March 16
Hillary Clinton**

**Eleanor Roosevelt Talking Points
for Sunday, March 21, 1993
Alice Tully Hall
Lincoln Center
New York, N.Y.**

It is a distinct privilege and pleasure to be here in New York tonight to honor the memory of one of the truly great First Ladies of this city, state, and nation -- the dynamic Eleanor Roosevelt.

New York has, of course, long been the gateway to America. Our international symbol is the great lady who stands proudly in your harbor as a beacon of liberty to all citizens of the world who yearn for freedom. For more than a century, she has proudly lifted her lamp to the "the tired and the poor" -- "the homeless and tempest tossed" -- to all who have dreamed of America as a land of opportunity and of promise.

The statue of Eleanor Roosevelt in Riverside Park that we gather to support tonight will therefore be the second public monument raised to a woman here. How fitting that she should come to repose just a few miles up the shore of the Hudson River from the stately lady of the harbor.

For Eleanor Roosevelt was not just a citizen of New York and of the nation. She became a citizen of the world. When she followed her husband to Washington in 1932, she lent her voice of compassion and concern to a nation in the throes of one of its darkest hours. And what courage it took to do so. She was often vilified by the press and by political opponents for daring to speak in public about the concerns she held so deeply.

But she took her knocks, because she was so genuinely committed to the idea that politics and government can be a force for good. She took on the most pressing and controversial issues of her day and of our own: economic justice, social justice, racial justice, human justice.

She always spoke for those who could not always speak on their own behalf. For black Americans – for hungry children – for the elderly – for women who needed a helping hand.

And when she left the White House, she became, in her own right, a driving force behind the United Nations – a voice for international peace and human rights.

As Joseph Lash, her devoted colleague, friend and first biographer, once wrote: She "belongs in the pantheon of great people who have helped mankind live according to its better nature."

And as Blanche Cook writes in her new biography: "[Eleanor Roosevelt] made the noblest values seem globally achievable. She believed particularly in the power of people, community by community -- and in the power of ideas -- to transform society."

And, of course the people came to venerate and love Eleanor Roosevelt. They read her books and her daily news columns and her memoirs. And she even won over the press.

Truth to tell, I really felt a sense of kinship when I read in Eleanor's autobiography of how intimidated she was when she first had to face a room full of reporters. You know what she did to diffuse the tension? She passed around a plate of candies.

So how about it? Should it be M&M's or Tootsie Rolls in the press room? Or maybe just something for the health and diet conscious like carrot and celery sticks on a bed of ice? Or how about broccoli?

Seriously though, I do want to convey to you tonight how important the example of Eleanor Roosevelt has come to mean to me, personally. How tall she stands among those of us who share her dedication to public service, but also to a life that truly balances the public and the private self.

Eleanor Roosevelt was a supremely devoted wife, mother and friend to so many whose lives she touched personally. With great discipline and determination, she overcame the personal grief and tragedy of the deaths of her parents when she was just a child. And she never forgot that, in the end, what matters most in life is family, love and friendship. Whatever personal doubts she endured as an adult, she always took deep satisfaction from caring for others. Personal gestures on behalf of family and friends always went hand in hand with her compassion for and commitment to the citizens of the world.

Just listen, for a moment, to Eleanor's own words.

"There is no more liberating, no more exhilarating experience than to determine one's position, state it bravely, and then act boldly, " she wrote in Tomorrow is Now, the book published just after her death.

"Action creates its own courage," she said, and courage can be "as contagious as fear."

How beautiful and how true.

[Optional Ending]

But to encase Eleanor Roosevelt in sentiment, however deserved, would be to lose another important dimension of this woman. She was tough. She had real

mettle. She loved to laugh.

And what is it that one Gloucester fisherman is reported to have said after first hearing Eleanor speak.

"She ain't dressed up, and she ain't scared to talk!"

Now that's a woman I sure can relate to!

Proceeds from this joyous tribute will go towards creating a major monument honoring Eleanor Roosevelt in Riverside Park. Focal point of the two-acre monument area will be an eight-foot bronze and stone sculpture by Penelope Jencks. This will be the first statue of an American woman specially commissioned for a New York City park and the first public statue of a president's wife anyplace in the United States.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund will repair and landscape more than two acres of deteriorated parkland located at the southern entrance to Riverside Park at 72nd Street and Riverside Drive.

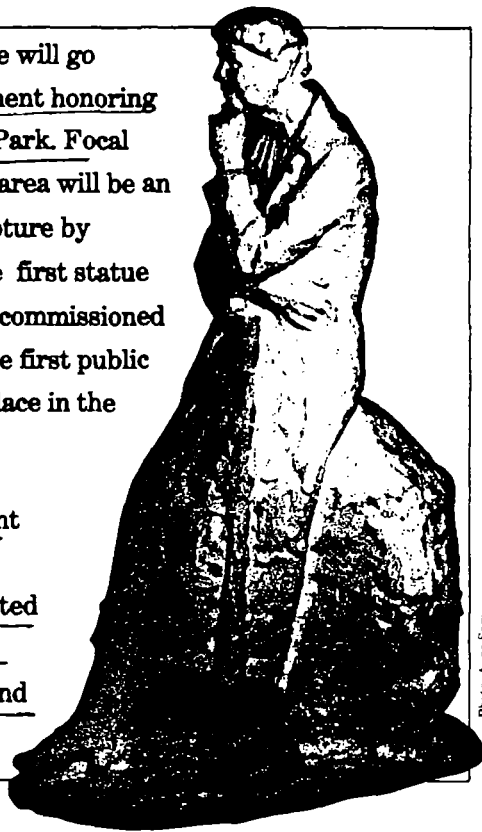


Photo: Anne Seger

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First Ladies *of Song*

A Musical Tribute to Eleanor Roosevelt

To benefit the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund

JARVIS THEATRE & FILM PROJECTS, LTD

February 19, 1993

Ms. Ann Stock
Office of Social Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ann,

Since I spoke to you last night I have tried to cull out (without the assistance of a secretary or a researcher) some of the articles and editorial comments of the three volumes.

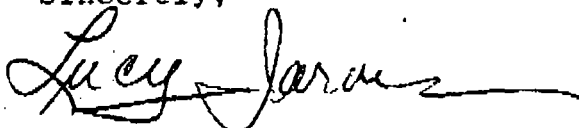
All of the material is so rich that it is difficult to choose, but I tried to select those issues and writings that are pertinent to Mrs. Clinton's current activities. I know she is an expert on the subject of Eleanor Roosevelt but perhaps this can be of some assistance to her and her writing staff. I am enclosing the suggested references to the three volumes of MY DAY to Mrs. Clinton for the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund Event.

I understand that the response to the Event and to Liz Smith's column about Eleanor Roosevelt and the Event has brought in a flood of mail from all over the country... Touching letters from all ages and all walks of life... (and also checks!) The letters are being saved for me to include in the television programs. I have a great idea of how to use them!

I am looking forward, with much anticipation to meet the First Lady who is finally fulfilling Mrs. Roosevelt's vision. I hope to see Mrs. Clinton on Sunday evening if only for a handshake-- and I am even more hopeful for a meeting in the White House soon.

Many thanks for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely,



Lucy Jarvis

c/o C.B.S., 8th floor
555 West 57th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

Tel. (212) 541-7776
Fax (212) 397-0864

VOLUME I

Eleanor Roosevelt was the first of all the First Ladies to be an activist in the White House. Her commencement is best described in the Editor's commentary in the beginning of the three volumes on MY DAY...

"Soon after Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt moved into the White House, Americans learned to expect the unexpected from the First Lady. Mrs. Roosevelt was the first president's wife to drive her own car, to travel by plane, to take many trips by herself. She crossed a dam in a cablecar and accompanied coalminers into a mineshaft. Mrs. Roosevelt earned her own money, by doing radio shows and lectures and writing articles. She also encouraged other women to work and held press conferences that were covered exclusively by women reporters. And now Mrs. Roosevelt was about to add another first to her list of accomplishments -- a syndicated column.

This first column indicated to some that Mrs. Roosevelt needed editorial advice. Editors may have wished that Mrs. Roosevelt revealed more than the contents of her briefcase: it would have been interesting to learn details from that education report on the Civilian Conservation Corps; and a more experienced journalist would have explained that "plunging" was another term for sleighing. But the column attracted many readers. One editor reported that 'My Day' has made many lacking education and social contacts regard Mrs. Roosevelt as a neighbor."

This explanation was the key to Eleanor Roosevelt, her aspirations, her hopes and dreams, First for America, then for the world.

Her code name (FBI) was "The Rover" (see cartoon on the back cover of Volume I). She earned it. She went everywhere -- she touched everyone. She was a great champion of women's rights and encouraged women in the market place. See page 275, "Washington January 2..." read to "...as this year develops."

VOLUME II

On National Health Insurance:

Page 29 Start with "The painful experience..." through the rest of the Editor's commentary and through Eleanor's column, top of page 31.

Page 55 Top of page, "I see by the papers that Senator Robert Taft..." a debate on National Health.

Page 281 E.R.'s last Column in 1952 was on Dec 24. There was a one year hiatus. Please read the whole of this page. It reflects the plea that President Clinton put forth in his address on Wednesday night regarding health of the Nation. Even in that last article she was conscious of, and pleading for, the Nation's most important issue -- Health!

Volume III

On Education:

Page 304 Middle of the page Read the commentary "Although E.R. had never had..." Then read her column which extends over from page 304-305 (Slippery Rock, PA etc.) Very quotable.

On Health:

Page 62 (Bottom) "New York, May 13" to middle of page 63.

On Health Insurance:

Page 240 Read from the introduction of E.R. article, "The idea of National Health Insurance had come up..." continuing through The New York April 9 column to middle of page 241.

On a variety of issues and subjects:

Her interests and explorations were boundless. Read from middle of page 95 to end of 97 (emphasis on paragraph at bottom of 96).

Also read paragraph in the middle of page 101. It is a typical explanation of "The Rover" and the spectrum of her interests.

Also typical of E.R.'s schedule was Volume III pps. 298-300. She attended, at the White House, the first meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women, opened by, the then President, John F. Kennedy. She toured the newly decorated House to view the changes that Jacqueline made -- attended the afternoon sessions -- flew to New York -- took her secretary and baggage and flew to Paris. The beginning of a month long trip across half the world!

Nearing the end of her life at that time, "Eleanor Roosevelt was still as hungry for learning and as eager to encourage learning in others as she ever was..."

To: Lucy JARVIS

From: Lenore Rosby (former editor Ladies Home Journal)

SOME WORDS FOR HILLARY CLINTON

Chronologically, we were not of the same generation. But ideologically, we are contemporaries. I was about my daughter's age Chelsea when I

first learned about Eleanor Roosevelt, both through writings about her, and through the various written expressions of her own. She became my heroine. Here was a woman who was wife, mother, hostess, First Lady of the United States---but also a humanitarian who worked ceaselessly for the principles in which she believed, who traveled the world from Buckingham Palace to Guadacanal, who remained an individual against many odds and much criticism.

Recently, I had the opportunity to read many of the "My Day" columns she wrote from 1936 to 1962. Every day, usually in bed at night, she would describe, intimately and simply, the events that shaped her opinions, the people who influenced her, the actions she took. She wrote of the famous Marian Anderson incident (page 275) which broke race barriers for entertainers although it cost her her membership in the D.A.R. She wrote about children, education, peace and woman's rights. (~~see~~ references). She shared with the world a portrait of her own experiences. I had no premonition then, that I would have parallel challenges in even more complex times.

My days ahead are challenging, difficult and filled with opportunities. If I show strength and fortitude in tough times, if I handle myself in the manner which will bring credit to myself, my husband and most of all to the people of this great country, I owe a debt to Eleanor Roosevelt who paved the way, and whom I honor tonight.

To Lucy JARVIS For Ann Stock

February 20, 1993

DATE: February 21, 1993
LOCATION: Daniel & Joanna S. Rose
Building/Rehearsal Studio
TIME: 7:30 p.m.
FROM: Kim Tilley

I. PURPOSE

To provide a photo opportunity with the organizers of the evening's event

II. BACKGROUND

As part of the evening's benefit, there is a pre-concert dinner. This is a drop-by during which you will have a photo opportunity with the Roosevelts and Herbert Zohn.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Frank and Jinx Roosevelt - Frank is the chairman of the Fund
Herbert Zohn - Herbert is the founder of the Fund

(Additional members of the Roosevelt family may be added to the photo-op.)

Benefit dinner guest list follows.

IV. PRESS PLAN

The photo-op will be open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Greet Frank and Jinx Roosevelt outside the room and proceed to the studio;
- Photo-op;
- Depart walking with the Roosevelts to Alice Tully Hall.

VI. REMARKS

None.

BENEFIT WINNER LIST

NAME

Abranson, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard
 Adams, George
 Albel, Mr. and Mrs. Howard
 Bach, Mrs. Jean
 Bartwink, Mr. Theodore S. The Harkness Foundations for Dance
 Beard, Sam
 Beir, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L.
 Beirne, Mr. Paul R.
 Bergman, Mr. and Mrs. Alan
 Bernhard, Mr. William
 Bornhard, Joan M.
 Bernstein, Alexandra 70 Morgan Street
 Bingham, Mrs. Barry
 Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Ann Taylor
 Brown, Mr. and Mrs. David
 Chambers, Mrs. Anne Cox
 Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler
 Clinton, Hillary
 Collins, Arthur
 Conney, Dr. David Conney Medical Services, P.C.
 Cook, Blanche Wiesen
 Cooke, Ruth
 Cooney, Ms. Joan Ganz Peter G. Peterson and Joan Ganz Cooney Fund
 Cowles, Mrs. Jan Cowles Charitable Fund
 Cuomo, Matilda.-
 D'Urso, Ms. Florence
 D'Urso, Ms. Florence
 De Cabrol, Mr. and Mrs. Roger
 de la Renta, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar
 DeWoody, Mr. and Mrs. James
 Dinkins, Joyce
 Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Philip Rootberg & Co.
 Dorenfeld, J. Douglas
 DuBois-Loppe, Mr. and Mrs. Paul
 Dunne, Mr. Dominick
 Elston, Mr. and Mrs. Paul
 Farley, Mrs. Philip
 Feldhorn, Earl I.

Fife, Ms. Barbara
 Finletter, Mrs. Thomas K.
 Flanagan, Mary
 Flanagan, Mary
 Friedan, Betty
 Friedlaender, Mr. Helmut N.
 Goemer, June M.
 Goodman, Fredrica S.
 Graff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
 Gross, Mrs. Helen J.
 Grumbach, Didier Thierry Mugler
 Gurley, Mr. George Morris National Victim Center
 Gutfreund, Mr. and Mrs. John H.
 Harrington, Catherine
 Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley
 Hart, Mrs. Kitty Carlisle
 Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William E.
 Hecht, George
 Heilbrun, Carolyn
 Helps, Carol A.
 Hess, Anne Helen
 Hochschild, Adam
 Horbal, Koryne
 Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E.
 Jaffe, Sandra Preservation Hall In New Orleans
 Janis, Robin Ladas
 Jarvis, Ms. Lucy Jarvis Theatre & Film Projects I
 Johnson, Mrs. Lyndon B.
 Katzenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert
 Keiffer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph
 Kelly, Luke
 Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Michael
 Koppelman, Mr. and Mrs. Julius
 Lamontagne, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond
 Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Burton
 Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Burton
 Lang, Dorothy
 Leet, Mr. and Mrs. Glen

Lidonnici, Leslie
Light, Mrs. Deborah Ann
Lindley, Lucia Woods
Liskins, Joyce
Loeb, Mr. Arthur L.
Macneil, Mr. and Mrs. Robert
Macri, Mr. Peter De Vecchi Corporation
Mallis, Ms. Fern
Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. James S.
Mazur, Mr. Jay International Ladies Garment Workers' Union
McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Robert
McKinney, Mr. Charles Riverside Park
Melvoin, Susan
Merrill, Mr. James I.
Mirabella, Ms. Grace Mirabella
Mitchell, Miss Ruth
Morgenthau, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
Newman, Mr. Paul L.
Niarchos, Mr. Stavros S. Transoceanic Marine, Inc.
Pearl, Martin H. Martin H. Pearl & Co.
Pels, Mr. Donald
Penney, Alexandra Self Magazine/Conde Nast Publications
Peterson, Mr. Peter G. The Blackstone Group
Powell, Jean Harcourt
Protas, Mr. Ronald Martha Graham Center of Contemporary Dance Inc
Ribicoff, Senator and Mrs. A. A.
Robbins, Ms. Liz
Rogers, Patsy
Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Chris
Roosevelt, Anne
Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D.
Roosevelt, Eleanor
Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Jim
Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D., III
Roosevelt, Jeanette S.
Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel
Rosen, Mr. and Mrs. Abner
Rosenblum, Mr. and Mrs. Paul

Rosenkranz, Mr. and Mrs. Robert
Schwarz, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford
Shear, Nancy
Sidel, Nancy C.
Siegall, Ms. Peggy J. Peggy Siegal Company
Siegall, Mr. and Mrs. Richard
Silberstein, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Stanicki, Ms. M. Jane Bowery Savings Bank
Steinem, Ms. Gloria
Stelzer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul
Stookey, Mr. and Mrs. Byron
Stringfellow, Dr. Thomas
Thomas, Mr. Franklin A.
Tobias, Mr. Andrew
Tomlin, Ms. Lily
Trudeau, Ms. Jane Pauley
Vadheim, Dr. Robert H.
vanden Heuvel, Mr. and Mrs. William J.
Vogel, Ms. Wind
Williams, Arthur
Willis, Beverly
Winant, Rivington R.
Wright, Ms. Barbara NYNEX Corporation
Zohn, Herbert
Zohn, Rochelle
Zohn, Herbert

February 20, 1993

"First Women of Song"
Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund Benefit

DATE: February 21, 1993
LOCATION: Tully Hall/Lincoln Center
TIME: 8:10 p.m.
FROM: Kim Tilley

I. PURPOSE

To participate in a benefit raising funds to create a monument in honor of Eleanor Roosevelt.

II. BACKGROUND

Herbert Zohn, a retired art dealer, formed the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund. According to a New York Times article, he recruited her grandson, Dr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt 3rd, a professor of economics at Sarah Lawrence College (Rahm Emanuel's alma mater) to be his co-chairman and organized a sculpture competition.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Monument will be the first public statue of a president's wife in the nation, and the first statue of an American woman commissioned specifically for a public space in New York City. Currently there are only two statues in New York City of "flesh and blood" women: Gertrude Stein and Joan of Arc. Other statues of feminine figures include: Alice in Wonderland (Central Park), Alma Mater (Loew Memorial Library-Columbia University, and the Statue of Liberty. As you can see, there aren't many.

The Fund will pay for the statue and oversee the restoration of more than two acres of badly-deteriorated parkland between 72nd and 74th Streets in Riverside Park. The project completion date is spring 1994. An additional \$400,00 is needed to complete the Park restoration and pay for the sculpture by Penelope Jencks. (A picture of the statue is attached.)

III. PARTICIPANTS (Seated near HRC/list not final)

Frank and Jinx Roosevelt (HRC seated between them)
Phoebe, Nicholas, and Amelia Roosevelt (Frank and Jinx's children
-- all in their late 20's with their significant others)

Anne Roosevelt - ER's granddaughter/Frank's sister (FYI, Anne was head of Paul Simon's Chicago district office)
Mrs. Franklin (Toby) Roosevelt
Matilda Cuomo
Joyce Dinkins
Phyllis Surf-Wagner - former First Lady of New York City
Herbert Zohn - Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund, Founder
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau
Robert MacNeil (Macneil-Lehrer)
Senator and Casey Ribicoff - former CT senator
Mary Steenbergen
Susan Thomases

IV. PRESS PLAN

- HRC remarks open to pool coverage only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Walk to Alice Tully Hall from pre-concert buffet and be seated in audience;
- HRC opens - sings "Star Spangled Banner" (kidding)
- Kitty Carlisle Hart and Lena Horne emcee the program and introduce the singers who perform in the following order: Rosemary Clooney, Barbara Cook, Joanne Woodward (reads), Shirley Verrett, Julie Wilson, Liz Smith;
- Lena Horne and Kitty Hart introduce Frank Roosevelt and Herbert Zohn;
- Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Zohn introduce Ruth Messinger and Charles McKinney;
- The maquette is wheeled onstage and unveiled;
- Kitty Hart and Lena Horne alternate reading Eleanor Roosevelt's "Advice to the First Lady" and introduce HRC;
- HRC remarks (At conclusion, you have the option of moving back stage where you will be met by the Roosevelt family);
- Dancers close the program;
- Final bow - HRC and the Roosevelts move back on stage.
- HRC exit backstage to motorcade.

VI. REMARKS

Attached.

**Remarks of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
"First Ladies of Song: A Musical Tribute to Eleanor Roosevelt"
Alice Tully Hall
New York, N.Y.
February 21, 1993**

It is a privilege and a pleasure to be here in New York tonight to honor the memory of one of the truly great First Ladies of this city, this state, and this nation -- Eleanor Roosevelt.

New York, of course, has long been the gateway to America. Our international symbol is the great lady who stands proudly in your harbor as a beacon of liberty to all the citizens of the world who yearn for freedom. For more than a century, she has proudly lifted her lamp to "the tired and the poor" -- "the homeless and the tempest tossed" -- to all who have dreamed of America as a land of opportunity and promise.

The statue of Eleanor Roosevelt that we gather to support tonight will, therefore, be another historic monument raised to a woman here. How fitting that she should stand just a few miles up the shore of the Hudson River from the stately lady of the harbor. For Eleanor Roosevelt's lifetime of service and her passionate commitment to justice have been a beacon of inspiration not only to her contemporaries but to my generation as well.

There is no prouder name in American history than Roosevelt, because the men and the woman who carried it to prominence -- Theodore, Franklin, and Eleanor -- reached out from the world to which they had been born to feel and heal other people's pain.

Each, in their own way, was strengthened by misfortune. And each in their own way, came to understand the sufferings, the struggles, and the strengths, of men and women far less fortunate than themselves.

Eleanor Roosevelt grew up privileged but unloved, with an instinctive sympathy for everyone who refused to be held back by circumstance.

My friend and mentor Marian Wright Edelman loves to repeat Eleanor Roosevelt's words of wisdom: No one can make you feel inferior without your consent.

Hesitantly at first, but, later, with a quiet determination, Eleanor Roosevelt reached beyond the confines of her background and pushed against the limits placed on the women of her time.

When she followed her husband to Washington in 1933, she lent her voice of compassion and concern to a nation at the depths of the Great Depression.

Since Franklin Roosevelt was restricted not only by the demands of his office but by his own physical condition, she became his "eyes and legs" -- and often his ears, as well.

From the coalfields of West Virginia to the slums of the great cities, Eleanor Roosevelt visited with, and listened to, Americans who had lost their jobs, their homes, and their hope. She saw their plight and spoke up for policies that would ease their pain: from housing programs, to the Civilian Conservation Corps, to fair labor laws, and the first hesitant measures against racial discrimination.

And, often, she'd return to the White House, not only with new ideas but with new friends. Her guests included not only heads of state but southern sharecroppers and northern garment workers. At a time when Americans needed to believe that somebody in Washington cared about their lives, Eleanor Roosevelt helped make the White House the people's house.

Quietly, and without moral vanity, Eleanor Roosevelt answered injustice with the force of her own personal example. -
Attending a meeting in Alabama, she saw to her dismay that the crowd was completely segregated by race. So she moved her own chair to the middle of the aisle that separated the whites from the blacks.

Learning that the Daughters of the American Revolution had barred Marian Anderson from singing in their auditorium in Washington, Eleanor Roosevelt resigned from the D.A.R. and helped organize an outdoor concert for Anderson on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

Three decades after Eleanor Roosevelt's death, her life and legacy are timeless because she gave unselfishly and unstintingly of herself to meet the challenges of her times.

For all of us who admire her, our challenge is not to do exactly as she did, but to live in the same spirit as she did.

Growing up at mid-century, in a midwestern suburb, in a middle class family that loved and teased and challenged me, I cannot begin to understand the burdens that were her birthright.

Eleanor Roosevelt became "a voice for the voiceless," an advocate for those who could not speak for themselves because of poverty or prejudice.

Today, there are still those who suffer but cannot speak for themselves. I think particularly of those of our children who grow up in rural or urban poverty, deprived of a decent chance to become the men and women God intended them to be. Decades ago, Eleanor Roosevelt declared that "A minimum standard of security

must be at least possible for every child." Her vision still challenges us today; and I believe that, if she were with us now, she would be leading the fight to make sure every child gets a healthy start and a Head Start.

Thanks to the movements that Eleanor Roosevelt helped inspire, fewer Americans are without a voice.

But people still fear that they will be shouted down by those with privilege -- or they won't be heard by those with power. Our challenge is to make sure that the voices of ordinary Americans are not drowned out -- and that our leaders listen to those who must live with the consequences of their decisions or their indecision.

Last week, at a hearing in Harrisburg, I heard working men and women warn that a sudden illness or injury could bankrupt their families. And, yes, I will do what I can to see that their stories are heard, and something is done about their plight.

Eleanor Roosevelt's life was a lesson in integrity: a word that means not only honesty but wholeness. A loving wife, a caring mother, a concerned citizen, she met the challenges and balanced the needs that women have always experienced in our lives, from the White House to every one of our homes.

And even before that statue is completed, she stands tall in the memories of all of us who share her dedication not only to public service but to a life that truly balances the public and the private self.

"Action creates its own courage," she said. And courage can be "as contagious as fear."

How beautiful. How true. And how timeless.

The New York Times

B4 L+

THE NEW YORK TIMES **METRO** THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1992

CITY

For New York's Parks, First Statues of Famous American Women

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

Joan of Arc has brandished her sword above Riverside Drive for more than 75 years, while Mother Goose has flown through the wind in Central Park, and Liberty has enlightened the world — or, at least, a good part of the harbor.

Women, as portrayed in New York's public monuments, are legends or fantasies or allegories. They are not prominent Americans.

But that is about to change, with the imminent arrival of Gertrude Stein in Bryant Park and the advancing plans for an Eleanor Roosevelt memorial in Riverside Park.

The Stein statue, by Jo Davidson, is to be installed soon on the terrace behind the New York Public Library. It will be unveiled in several months, when the terrace is reopened as part of the Bryant Park restoration.

A Rebuilt Corner

The Roosevelt memorial would be an eight-foot bronze statue by Penelope Jencks, showing the renowned humanitarian and former First Lady leaning pensively against a small boulder. This would stand in a rebuilt two-acre corner of Riverside Park, at 72d Street. The landscape architects are Bruce Kelly and David Varnell.

The city's Parks and Recreation Department signed an agreement last month with Herbert Zohn, a former art dealer who is co-chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund. The fund is to raise \$400,000 toward the \$785,000 project, with the city tentatively pledging \$385,000.

Public monuments will pay tribute to Gertrude Stein and Eleanor Roosevelt.

Most of the money will go into landscaping, Mr. Zohn said, "because we thought it was in her pragmatic spirit that a sculpture of her would improve a park, not just be a monument."

While there is a bust of Golda Meir at Broadway and 39th Street and there are statues of leading women of the stage and screen in niches at the I. Miller Building, at Broadway and 46th Street, the Stein and Roosevelt statues may be the first such public monuments to American women in New York City.

Why has it taken so long?

"We haven't looked for heroines because we have existed in a very male-dominated world," said H. Barbara Weinberg, curator of American paintings and sculpture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

'A Different Picture'

Margot Gayle, who wrote a "Guide to Manhattan's Outdoor Sculpture" with Michele Cohen (Prentice Hall Press, 1988), said: "We commented to one another how few of the monuments were to women. We decided that was because most of them were put up in the end of the 19th century

and the early 20th century. Now, I think we'd see a different picture."

But while the country's social conscience has changed, so has its appetite for monuments.

"Nonfigural, nonobjective art came to the fore just at the time when one might have been placing pieces to correct for the omissions of the past," said Jonathan Kuhn, curator of monuments for the Parks Department.

The 33-inch-high bronze of Stein was modeled from life in 1923 although it was not cast until last year. It depicts the author seated, looking almost Buddha-like.

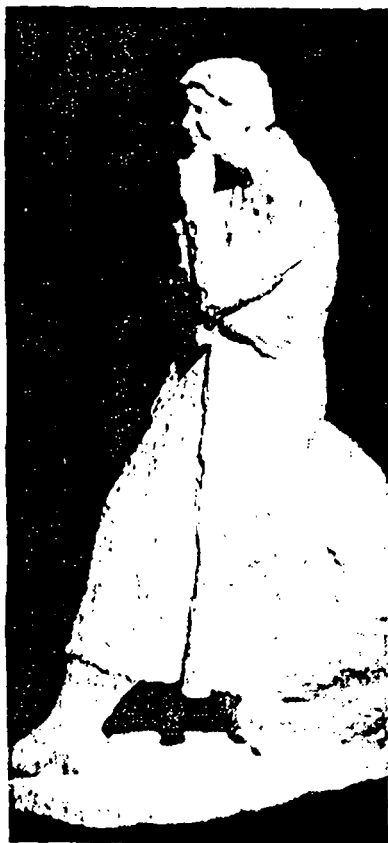
It was a gift to the city from Dr. Maury Leibovitz, an art dealer who died last month. He had heard Parks Commissioner Betsy Gotbaum complain about the fact that real women had yet to find an honorable place in the city's public statuary.

'A Little Insulted'

"I was a little insulted by the fact that Mother Goose was the only representative of my sex in probably the most important park," she said. Well, not the only one. Alice in Wonderland is four blocks south.

It could turn out that Eleanor Roosevelt, who died in 1962, will get a major monument before her husband, who, after all, was President.

"There's not yet a fitting memorial to F.D.R., which may be an even greater gap," said their grandson, Franklin D. Roosevelt 3d, "although I think Eleanor Roosevelt deserves her own monument in her own right. And sooner than 30 years."



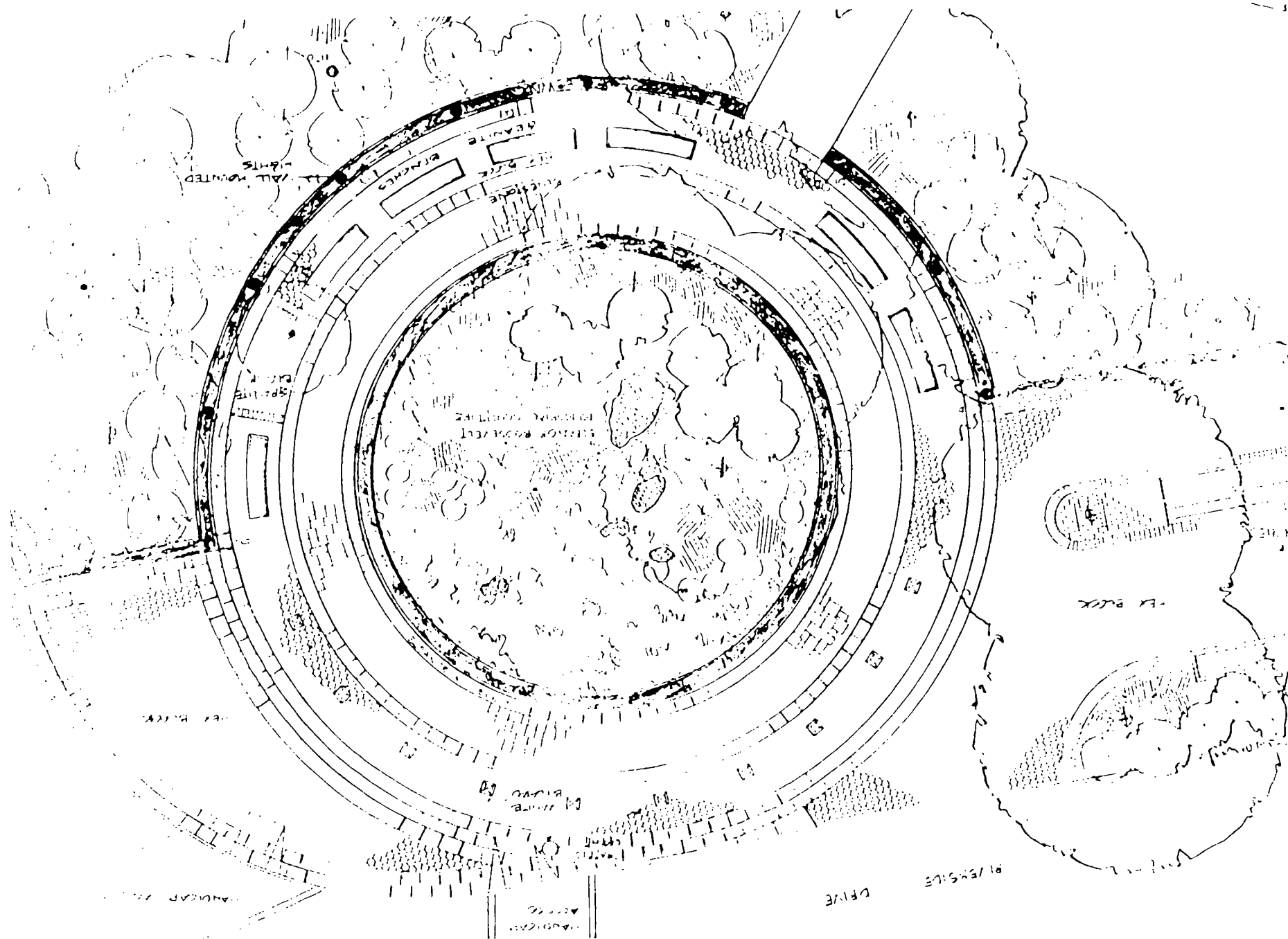
A model by Penelope Jencks for the proposed Eleanor Roosevelt memorial in Riverside Park.



Yale University Lib.

A statue of Gertrude Stein, by Davidson, that is to be installed on the terrace at Bryant Park.





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: Kim Tilley

FR: Joan Baggett

DATE: February 20, 1993

RE: Bellamy Request

During the past week the NY State Controller (the state's highest elected Republican) resigned to become head of a think tank at the end of April. Carol Bellamy announced immediately for the office for which she was defeated in the last election, 51-49 percent. The seat will be filled by a vote of the State Assembly and Senate and Democrats control a majority of the seats -- particularly in the Assembly where 101 out of 150 are controlled by Speaker Sol Weprin who has not indicated a choice yet. Mayor Dinkins and State Senate Minority Leader Ornstein have endorsed Bellamy.

Some African-American leaders are now asking Dinkins to withdraw his support for Bellamy and support an African-American such as former State Senator Carl McCall, current President of the School Board. McCall has not announced. Since other top offices are white male, this office is fairly certain to be female or minority.

Currently papers are saying Bellamy is odds-on favorite and she was an early Clinton supporter. I've tried to reach Harold Ickes but have been unable to -- his home number is 212/874-2838.

cc: Rahm Emanuel

oil; 5) As mentioned above, LIHEAP would receive increased funding; and, 6) Given the interest rate drops that have already occurred since the election, the costs of the energy tax are more than offset by lower mortgage and consumer loan rates. For example, a family with a \$50,000 variable rate mortgage is already saving \$30/month.

Roger Atzman's Visit to Boston:

Roger spent yesterday in Boston where he met with the Editorial Boards of the Boston Globe, Boston Herald, and Christian Science Monitor. He also visited a new Genzyme facility in Alston with Mayor Flynn. Genzyme, a biotechnology company, located there after receiving City support for infrastructure improvements. Finally, he gave a speech before a group of business leaders. The event was sponsored by the Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce and the New England Council and Roger was seated with Paul Brontas (Governor Dukakis' Campaign Chairman).

One final note: As you probably know, there are lots of Dukakis Campaign veterans in the Administration. To name a few: UN Ambassador Albright, Mark Gearan, George Stephanopoulos, Bob Boorstin, Gene Sperling, Tom Donilon, Lisa Caputo, Dee Dee Myers, etc.

Please let me know what additional information would be helpful.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

DATE: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1993

FINAL

HRC Travelling Staff: Kelly Craighead 1-800-528-7823 WHCA#4013
Lisa Caputo WHCA#4038
Ralph Alswang (WH Photographer)
Melanne Verveer (Boston Only)

Scheduling Desk: Julie Hopper
(202) 456-7561 office direct
(202) 456-2820 fax direct
1-800-528-7528 WHCA#4096 (beeper)
(202) 544-4223 home

New York City
Lead Advance

Lawry Payne
(212) 759-4100 Rm. 909
1-800-759-7243 PIN#595-8420

Boston, MA
Lead Advance

Steve Graham
(617) 825-0252 h
(617) 282-3019 o

PREV RON

The White House

3:45 pm

DEPART The White House South Portico
EN ROUTE National Airport

4:00 pm

ARRIVE National Airport

Note: Lawry Payne will meet HRC at the airport.

4:30 pm

WHEELS UP from Washington, DC
Delta Flight

5:30 pm

WHEELS DOWN in New York
La Guardia Airport
Marine Air Terminal

Contact: George Altman, Delta Mgr
(718) 476-4600
(718) 476-8773 Fax
(718) 476-4638 Tower

5:45 pm

DEPART La Guardia Airport
EN ROUTE Regency Hotel

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton, Final [partial] (1 page)	2/21/93	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Fist Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 5432

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File, Saturday February 20, 1993] New York / Boston

Dan Brogden
2014-0483-S
sb323

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]

New York

6:05 pm

ARRIVE Regency Hotel
540 Park Ave/61st Street
(212) 759-4100

Curbside Greeters: Robert Housman - Partner
Lowes Hotel, Richard Casale - General Manager

(b)(6)

001

6:15 pm

(b)(6)

001

7:15 pm

DEPART The Regency
EN ROUTE Pre Concert Buffet (Drop-by)

7:30 pm

ARRIVE Pre Concert Buffet
Samuel & David Rose Bldg

Note: Frank and Jinx (Grace) Roosevelt will greet HRC outside of room

7:45 pm -

PHOTO-OP

7:50 pm

Daniel & Joanna S. Rose Rhearsal Studio

Participants: Frank & Jinx Roosevelt, Herbert Zohn - Co-Chair

(A replica of the bronze statue of Eleanor Roosevelt will be unveiled)

7:50 pm -

PROCEED TO HOLD W/ The Roosevelt's

8:00 pm

OPEN PRESS

8:05 pm

DEPART Walking with The Roosevelt's
EN ROUTE Alice Tully Hall - Lincoln Center

8:10 pm

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MONUMENT BENEFIT
Alice Tully Hall - Lincoln Center
(212)

Holding Room:

Contact: Martha Land
(212) 685-0113

Site Advance: Mike Sussman
Press Advance: Cindy Guire

(b)(6)

001

POOL PRESS

9:15 pm (approx)

HRC REMARKS

Note: HRC will be the last speaker in the program. HRC should move off stage where she will be met by The Roosevelt Family. Following the dancers closing the program, HRC and The Roosevelt's will proceed back onto stage. Curtains and HRC will exit backstage to motorcade.

9:30 pm

DEPART Lincoln Center
EN ROUTE The Regency Hotel

9:45 pm

ARRIVE The Regency

HRC RON

The Regency (Lowes)
540 Park Ave/61st Street
New York City
(212) 759-4100
(212) 826-5674 (FAX)

BC RON

Carol Bellamy -

pol bk ground
mid day Sunday

Liz Conche

~~Proposed~~
~~Printer~~

February 20, 1993

NCPSSM -

~~mid day~~

end of day

"First Women of Song"
Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund Benefit

DATE: February 21, 1993
LOCATION: Tully Hall/Lincoln Center
TIME:
FROM: Kim Tilley

I. PURPOSE

To participate in a benefit raising funds to create a monument in honor of Eleanor Roosevelt.

II. BACKGROUND

The Eleanor Roosevelt Monument will be the first public statue of a president's wife in the nation, and the first statue of an American woman commissioned specifically for a public space in New York City. Currently there are only two statues in New York City of "flesh and blood" women: Gertrude Stein and Joan of Arc. Other statues of feminine figures include: Alice in Wonderland (Central Park), Alma Mater (Loew Memorial Library-Columbia University, and the Statue of Liberty. As you can see, there aren't many.

The Fund will pay for the statue and oversee the restoration of more than two acres of badly-deteriorated parkland between 72nd and 74th Streets in Riverside Park. The project completion date is spring 1994. An additional \$400,00 is needed to complete the Park restoration and pay for the sculpture by Penelope Jencks. (A picture of the statue is attached.)

III. PARTICIPANTS

Seated near HRC:

Frank and Jinx Roosevelt (HRC seated between them)
Phoebe, Nicholas, and Amelia Roosevelt (Frank and Jinx's children -- all in their late 20's and their significant others)
Anne Roosevelt - ER's granddaughter/Frank's sister (FYI, Anne was head of Paul Simon's Chicago district office)
Mrs. Franklin (Toby) Roosevelt

Matilda Cuomo
Joyce Dinkins
Phyllis Surf-Wagner - former First Lady of New York City
Herbert Zohn - Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund, Founder
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau
Robert MacNeil (Macneil-Lehrer)
Senator ? and Casey Ribicoff - former CT senator
Mary Steenbergen
Susan Thomases

IV. PRESS PLAN - Photo op of HRC + Roosevelt Family open to press cover.

Neel

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS - Mrs. Clinton's remarks open to Pool coverage only.

- Walk or drive to Alice Tully Hall;
- HRC seated in audience;
- HRC opens - sings "Star Spangled Banner" (kidding)
- Kitty Carlisle Hart and Lena Horne - MC the program and introduces these singers who perform in the following order: Rosemary Clooney, Barbara Cook, Joanne Woodward (reads), Shirley Verrett, Julie Wilson, Liz Smith;
- Lena Horne and Kitty Hart introduce Frank Roosevelt and Herbert Zohn;
- Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Zohn introduce Ruth Messinger and Charles McKinney;
- The maquette is wheeled onstage and unveiled;
- Kitty Hart and Lena Horne alternate reading Eleanor Roosevelt's "Advice to the First Lady" and introduce HRC;
- HRC remarks (At conclusion of remarks, you have the option of going back stage or returning to your seat.)
- Kitty Hart introduce last guest/Sound tape of "High Hopes";
- Final bow - full company. (If you went back stage, you may join in the final bow.)

VI. REMARKS

See attached briefing

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 2-19-93NUMBER OF SHEETS TO FOLLOW: 3TO: Kim TilleyADDRESSEE'S FAX #: 456-2239ADDRESSEE'S CONFIRMATION #: FROM: Josh SteinerSENDER'S FAX #: 202-622-0073 or 202 622-0404SENDER'S CONFIRMATION #: 202-622-1700

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/COMMENTS:



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

February 19, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR KIM TILLEY

FROM: Josh Steiner
Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary

SUBJECT: Issues of Importance to Boston and New England

There are, obviously, two approaches when considering New England's reaction to the President's plan. Many of the proposals will have a positive impact on the region and directly address pressing issues. It is also true, however, that several of the proposals may be construed as having a damaging effect on the region's economy.

How the Plan Benefits New England:

1. Infrastructure: New England has the country's oldest physical plant and Boston is heavily reliant on public transportation. Not including the stimulus, the plan includes over \$8 billion for infrastructure over five years. Governor Dukakis was a strong supporter of high-speed rail and MAGLEV during the 1988 campaign and the plan includes \$600 million over five years for these programs. You should know that some transportation advocates argued for higher funding levels.
2. Clean Water: The plan has several proposals for increased funding of state clean water and drinking water revolving funds (approximately \$4 billion over five years). It is possible that some of this could help with the Boston Harbor clean-up. The Harbor is obviously a sensitive issue after the 1988 campaign.
3. Enterprise Zones: The plan proposes approximately \$2.5 billion over five years. Boston has designated several possible zones.
4. R&E Tax Credit: Boston and New Hampshire have a very large high tech communities (both information systems and biotechnology). Both industries would benefit from an extension of the credit which would cost approximately \$6.5 billion over five years.
5. Temporary Incremental Investment Tax Credit and Small Business Investment Tax Credit: While New England would not benefit more than other regions, the proposal would give a useful boost to local industry.

6. Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP): The plan includes a proposed \$2 billion over four years to increase this program which is especially important in New England given its high energy costs (see below).
7. National Science Foundation: Given New England's very strong academic and high tech communities, the region should benefit from the proposed \$2.2 billion increase for the NSF.
8. Credit Crunch: Along with California, New England has been badly hit by the Credit Crunch. The President has approved a series of approximately 11 regulatory actions that can be taken in conjunction with the FED and FDIC to alleviate the shortage of credit. These actions can be taken almost immediately and will be complemented by a series of additional regulatory reforms that will help ensure and improve safety and soundness.

Issues of Concern to New England:

1. Defense Spending: The President's proposed cuts in defense spending are of very real concern in Massachusetts which receives one of the country's largest per capita shares of defense dollars.

Possible answers: 1) The President knows that a strong defense is absolutely essential, but also thinks that we must adjust to a new political environment; 2) The President knows how difficult it will be for some industries and workers to switch to new sectors of the economy and that's why he included nearly \$5 billion for the Dislocated Worker Assistance Act (the plan also has Job Corps and Targeted Jobs Tax Credit funds); 3) The President's plan switches our priorities from defense to civilian R&D -- New England is well-poised to take advantage of that switch; and, 4) The plan encourages the kind of high tech industries that fuel the New England economy.

2. Energy Taxes: New England already has some of the Country's highest energy costs and residents may be concerned about the additional burden.

Possible answers: 1) The energy tax is good for the country: it helps the environment by encouraging conservation; favors investment over consumption; lowers our dependence on foreign oil; and, lowers the deficit; 2) The Administration's proposed energy tax is better balanced regionally than alternative taxes such as a gasoline tax or oil import fee; 3) Of the country's eight regions, the tax (as a percent of income) will have the fourth lowest impact on New England; 4) At full rates (in 1996), the tax will only add eight cents to the price of a gallon of heating

02/19/93
11:37 AM

Impact of President's Economic Plan on Localities

Massachusetts

Stimulus

- o Increase CDBG funding for MA by \$72 million in 1993
- o Fund Ready-to-go Historic Preservation Project in Stockbridge

Investment

- o Double 1994 HOME funding for MA to \$58 million
- o Increase AIDS Funding through Ryan White Act
- o Increase Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- o Increase INS Detention and Deportation Activities in Boston
- o Increase funding for low-income housing preservation and retention

Non-Defense Discretionary Savings

- o Does Not Request Targeted Wastewater Grant for Boston
- o Reduce Agriculture Research Construction in Boston

IMPACT OF PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN ON LOCALITIES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Boston Harbor and (New York) Sewage

Background on Boston Harbor

Boston is currently constructing a massive \$3.8 billion facility (less than \$1B unfunded) to treat its sewage to the secondary treatment standards required by the Clean Water Act. This project will significantly raise local water and sewer rates. Boston is in its current predicament because, unlike most other major cities, it delayed complying with the statute and missed cheaper Federal funding available in the 70's and early 80's.

As President Bush made Boston Harbor a campaign issue, the Bush Administration proposed and Congress appropriated \$100 million per year in wastewater grants targeted for Boston in each of 1992 and 1993. These grants delighted the Massachusetts Congressional delegation but were opposed by other states and the state associations because the targeted grants reduced Federal wastewater money available to other States through the normal allocation process.

Stimulus (1993)

- Stimulus funding is not targeted for specific local projects. However, all 50 States (and territories) would receive an allocation of the \$845 million in capitalization grants for Wastewater State Revolving Funds. Boston will be eligible for low-interest loans from the Massachusetts State Revolving Fund (SRF) if the State chooses to use its SRF funds for that purpose.

Investment (1994-1997)

- Investment funding is not targeted for specific local projects. However, all 50 States (and territories) would receive an allocation of: 1) \$2 billion per year (\$1.2B in 1994) in capitalization grants for new Clean Water State Revolving Funds (which replace the current SRFs) and; 2) \$1 billion per year (\$.6B in 1994) in capitalization grants for new Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. Boston would be eligible for low-interest loans from Massachusetts' share of both these SRFs. While only the Clean Water SRF can be used for wastewater construction, the Drinking Water SRF would also help reduce local water and sewer user fees.

Non-Defense Discretionary Savings

- Does not include targeted wastewater treatment grants requested and appropriated in the last two budgets for: Boston (\$100M in FY93) and New York (\$70M in FY93).

REVISED: PROJECTS RELATED TO THE GREATER BOSTON AREA

**IMPACT OF PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN ON LOCALITIES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

Non-defense discretionary savings

- Funding for new prison construction will be restricted in 1994 and 1995. However, all existing planned projects will proceed as scheduled. A few new facilities are under consideration for 1994, such as a prison expansion associated with a already funded prison medical facility in Ft. Devon, Massachusetts, 37 miles west of Boston. The Department of Justice has the flexibility not to proceed with this project and may possibly trade off new construction for other priorities.

February 17, 1993

IMPACT OF PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN ON LOCALITIES

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Stimulus (1993)

- Add \$2.5 billion to the Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) program to allow large cities, States and Indian Tribes to fund the most urgently needed local public works and public service projects. The allocation of funds will be based on the same formula employed in allocating the \$4 billion previously appropriated in 1993. These block grant funds may be used for a wide variety of activities, including housing and public works projects. The program will be modified to waive statutory and regulatory provisions that impede fast spending.

The 63 percent increase in funds above the FY 1993 enacted appropriation will assist a broad sector of the nation. The table below provides a rough estimate of the additional funding by State, assuming the same allocation pattern as in 1993 (a precise allocation has not yet been completed). The amounts include all funding for the State, including funds that go directly to large urban areas. The amounts for the cities are included in State total, and are provided for illustrative purposes.

<u>State</u>	<u>1993 CDBG Enacted</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>1993 CDBG Increase</u> (\$ in millions)
Massachusetts total	111	72
Boston	[23]	[15]
New York total	389	250
New York City	[216]	[139]

Investment (1994-1997)

- The President proposes to invest \$3.2 billion in more housing subsidies for low-income households from FY 1994-1997. The proposal will increase the number of new households served nationwide by (a) gradually increasing new rental assistance from nearly 40,000 vouchers in FY 1993 to 100,000 vouchers in FY 1998 (one voucher assists one household) and (b) increasing funding for the HOME grant program. As a result of this and another proposal to consolidate several HUD programs into HOME, funding for the HOME program will double from \$1.1 billion in FY 1993 to \$2.2 billion in FY 1994. The table below provides a rough estimate of the 1994 HOME funding by State, assuming the same allocation pattern as 1993 (a precise allocation has not yet been completed). The amounts for the cities are included in the State total, and are provided for illustrative purposes.

<u>State</u>	<u>1993 HOME Enacted</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>1994 HOME Estimate</u> (\$ in millions)
Massachusetts total	28	61
Boston	[5]	[11]
New York total	130	285
New York City	[85]	[187]

February 19, 1993

IMPACT OF PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN ON BOSTON AND NEW YORK CITY

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

Stimulus (1993)

- New York City and Boston will receive an additional \$98 million and \$13 million, respectively, in mass transit formula grants for transit capital improvements, such as bus, van and rail car purchases, repair and improvement of bus maintenance facilities, and rail rehabilitation projects.

Investment (1994-1997)

-New York City and Boston will receive an estimated increase over the baseline of \$125 million and \$16 million, respectively, in 1994 for transit capital improvements. This is a rough estimate using 1993 formula apportionment factors and will change once 1994 formula apportionment factors are known.

MEMORANDUM
 DATE: 11/20/81
 TO: []
 FROM: []
 SUBJECT: []
 PREVIOUS EDITIONS: []
 YOU WERE CALLED BY: []
 YOU WERE VISITED BY: []
 PLEASE PHONE IN: []
 I AM WAITING TO SEE YOU: []
 I HAVE REQUESTED AN APPOINTMENT: []

*Copy to
 [Signature]
 White*

RECEIVED BY: []
 DATE: []
 TIME: []
 U.S. G.P.O. 1985-315-0004
 PMR (41 CFR) 101-11.8
 Prescribed by GSA
 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

PHOTOCOPY
 PRESERVATION

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC PACKAGE ON MASSACHUSETTS

STIMULUS

- o Increase CDBG funding for MA by \$72 million in 1993
- o Fund ready-to-go Historic preservation project in Stockbridge

INVESTMENT

- o Double 1994 HOME funding for MA to \$58 million
- o Increase AIDS funding through Ryan White Act
- o Increase Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- o Increase INS Detention and Deportation activities in Boston
- o Increase funding for low-income housing preservation and retention
- o \$184m in Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration funds
- o Money for cooperative research partnerships - affects Bates Linear Accelerator Center in Middleton, MA, which is operated by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

BOSTON HARBOR

Funding for the clean-up of Boston Harbor is seriously affected by the economic package. Boston currently receives funds through the wastewater treatment grant program; under the economic package, this program will be phased out. Those grants requested and appropriated in the last two budgets for Boston and a few other cities (New York, Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, and Baltimore) were exempted. In FY 93, Boston received \$100m under the Wastewater Treatment grants; the members have requested \$200m for FY94 as they already believe the program is underfunded.

The municipalities will receive assistance for construction of drinking water and water pollution projects through investment funding in the Clean Water State Revolving Funds and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. These State Revolving Funds (in all 50 states and territories) will in turn make low-interest loans to municipalities for construction of drinking water and water pollution projects needed to comply with Federal environmental statutes.

The benefits of this change are a higher funding level (\$1.2b) and greater program flexibility. The problems are that the programs involve a competitive grant process and funding won't be guaranteed for Boston (even at its current level let alone an increase in funds).

To KIM
 Date 2/20 Time 4:33

WHILE YOU WERE OUT
 M MAGGIE
 of _____
 Phone 6266

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐

Message MAGGIE CALLED
ABOUT MEMO LEFT ON
HER DESK

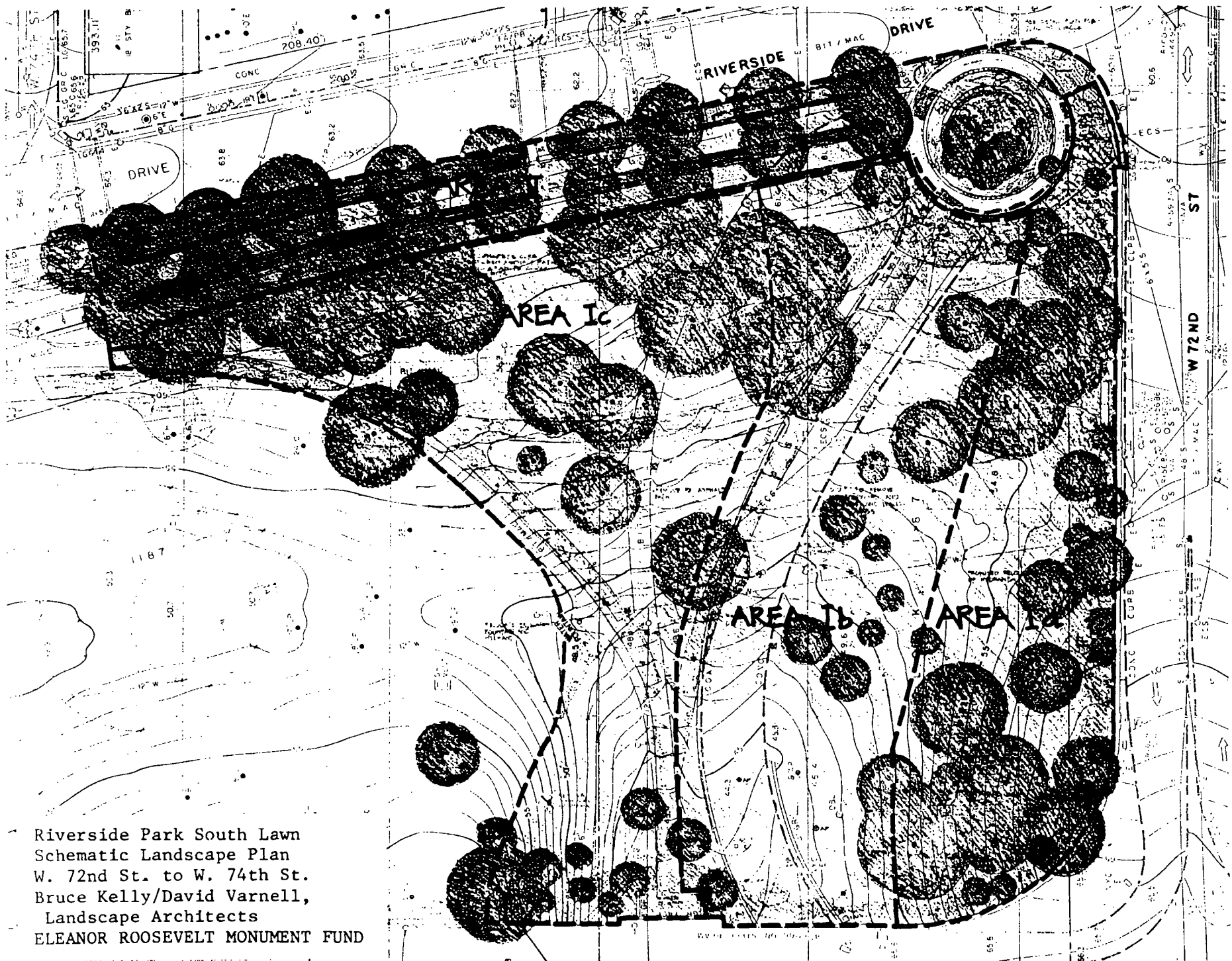
Operator _____



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-023 CARBONLESS

4RC Dukakis



Riverside Park South Lawn
Schematic Landscape Plan
W. 72nd St. to W. 74th St.
Bruce Kelly/David Varnell,
Landscape Architects
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT MONUMENT FUND

Visit to Boeing Facility at Seattle, Washington
Talking Points
Defense Reductions and Defense Conversion

- o The economic plan does not affect current Boeing defense programs in any major way.
- o Boeing (Seattle) fabricates military and commercial aircraft:
 - commercial production is slack because of the economic downturn;
 - subcontract work for the B-2 is ending;
 - the new Air Force F-22 fighter aircraft, now in R&D, enters production in about 1997;
 - the Japanese are planning a \$2 billion order for radar surveillance aircraft using the 767 airframe.
- o Despite short-term softness in commercial aircraft orders, Boeing remains optimistic about long-term demand:
 - Boeing has orders for over 100 of its new 777 aircraft, and options for nearly 100 more;
 - 757s and 767s (now in operation) will remain competitive.
- o In my address to the nation on Wednesday, I said " We must give special attention to those critical industries that are going to explode in the 21st century, like aerospace".
- o As a first step, Secretary of Transportation Pena has been working with congressional leaders to establish a National Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry:
 - the Commission will specifically address the state of the U.S. aircraft manufacturing industry;
 - it will report back to Congress and me in 90 days.
- o To ameliorate economic effects of defense reductions, the economic plan includes:
 - about \$9 billion in 1994-97 in investment initiatives of the Departments of Energy, Transportation and Commerce and NASA for technology programs and high technology product acquisition, creating "market pull" for aerospace industries and their workforce;
 - \$5.4 billion in 1994-97 to the Department of Labor for dislocated worker training;
 - continued funding for the Department of Defense for dual-use technology and manufacturing programs.

*These
should
be
appropriate
for any
aerospace
talk*

gta

George Trescher Associates Inc.
111 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Telephone (212) 685-0113

Facsimile (212) 685-0062

FAX COVER SHEET

Job Number: _____

Date: 2/20 Time: 12:25

Number of pages to follow: 7

Sent to: Kim Tilley Fax number: _____

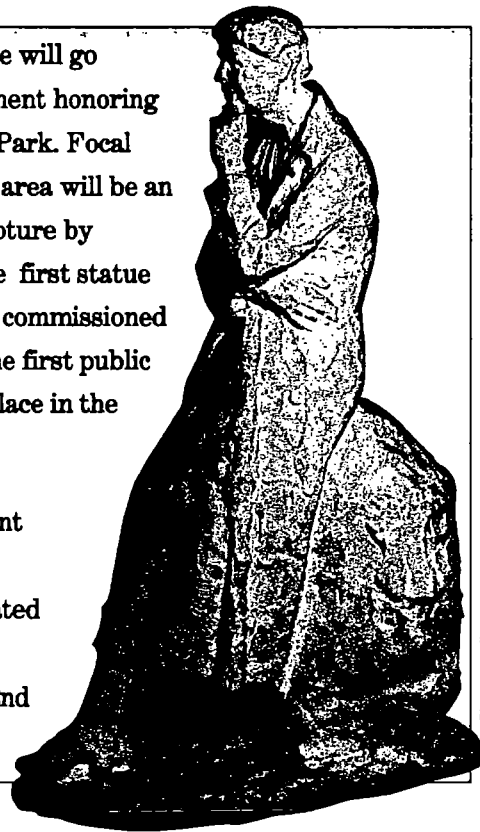
From: Martha Land

Message: Please find following an alphabetical
report of those coming to the dinner at 6:00.
(Please note that those people who gave contributions
& did not buy tickets, will not be attending.)

Following the alpha report is the dinner program,
and after that, the sequence of the performance.
If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Proceeds from this joyous tribute will go towards creating a major monument honoring Eleanor Roosevelt in Riverside Park. Focal point of the two-acre monument area will be an eight-foot bronze and stone sculpture by Penelope Jencks. This will be the first statue of an American woman specially commissioned for a New York City park and the first public statue of a president's wife anywhere in the United States.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund will repair and landscape more than two acres of deteriorated parkland located at the southern entrance to Riverside Park at 72nd Street and Riverside Drive.



Board of Directors

Franklin D. Roosevelt III Herbert Zohn
Co-Chairs

William L. Bernhard
Joan Shorin Hart
Lynn Lane
Nancy Shear
Marvin Sussman

Jan. 16, 1992

Ms. Patty Solis
Office of the First Lady

Dear Patty,

Here it is! I hope, somehow, that you actually get this and that Mrs. Clinton will see it.

We're very excited about this event and about Mrs. Clinton's participation in it. Please give me a call as soon as possible at (212) 222-8284. Thanks!

Frank
Frank Roosevelt

First Ladies of Song

A Musical Tribute to Eleanor Roosevelt

To benefit the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund

Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund, Inc.

MARIAM ANDERSON KATHARINE HEPBURN JACQUELINE KENNEDY ONASSIS

Honorary Co-Chairs

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT III HERBERT ZOHN

Co-Chairs

WILLIAM L. BERNHARD JOAN SHORIN HART LYNN LANE NANCY SHEAR MARVIN SUSSMAN, ESQ.

Board of Directors

November 10, 1992

Hillary Rodham Clinton
c/o Governor's Mansion
P. O. Box 615
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

Dear Ms. Clinton:

On Sunday, February 21, 1993, the Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund will host a major event in Alice Tully Hall at Lincoln Center. It will be called "First Women of Song" and feature Rosemary Clooney, Barbara Cook, Marilyn Horne, Teresa Stratas, and other wonderful performers in an evening of songs and statements pertaining to my grandmother and her achievements for world peace, civil rights, women's rights, and opportunities for the disadvantaged.

We would appreciate it deeply if you would consent to be an Honorary Co-Chair of this evening. I realize your schedule may not allow you to attend the event, but if it should, please know you and your guests are welcome to attend as special guests of the Fund. We would also be thrilled if you would consider participating in the event by speaking for a few minutes from the stage about some aspect of my grandmother's life and work. The show will be professionally produced and directed, fast-paced, entertaining, and inspirational. I am sure that your participation in any way would help greatly to ensure its success.

We are also hoping very much that Marian Anderson will be able to make the journey from Danbury, Connecticut to Alice Tully Hall to take part in this special event.

Permit me to give you a little background information about the Fund. As Co-Chair of its Board I am working with the Fund's founder, Herbert Zohn, and others to create an eight-foot high

The Rev. John Andrew Herman and Irma Badillo Barbara Barne Harry and Julie Belafonte Michel C. Bergerac Jimmy Breslin Rabbi Bailour Brickner
Betty Buckley Joan Bunche Maureen Carr Gretchen Cryer Hon. David N. Dinkins Mario Thomas Donahue Conrad J. Eberstein Hon. Ronnie Eldridge
William D. Eccles Nancy Ford Richard N. Gardner Morton Gottlieb Mary Rodgers Guettel Edna Gurewitsch Barbara Handman Jay Hamick
Kitty Carlisle Hart Helen Hayes Celeste Holm Hon. Elizabeth Holtzman Sarah and Victor Kovner Burton Lane Hon. Franz Leichter Arthur Levitt, Jr.
Betty and Stephen Marmon Carl McCall and Joyce Brown Hon. Ruth W. Messinger Mary Tyler Moore The Right Rev. Paul Moore, Jr. Robert M. Morgenthau
Hon. Daniel P. Moynihan Hon. Jerrold Nadler The Rev. Robert B. O'Connor Lucie Grossman Perry Lillian L. Poses Harold Prince Jeannette Prussak
Minam Rosen Helene Rosenberg Richard and Edna Salomon Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. Tony Schwartz Robert Sherman Arthur T. Shorin Glona Steinem
Dorothy Stickney Susan Weikers Volchok Hon. Ted Weiss Peter Yarrow

Honorary Committee

Hillary Rodham Clinton
November 10, 1992
Page Two

bronze statue of my grandmother to be placed at the 72nd Street entrance to Riverside Park in Manhattan. Amazing as it may seem, the Eleanor Roosevelt monument will be the first public statue of a president's wife in the nation and the first statue of an American woman commissioned specifically for a public space in New York City.

In the spirit of the woman it honors, the scope of the project goes far beyond the casting and installation of a statue. The Fund will oversee the restoration of more than two acres of badly-deteriorated parkland between 72nd and 74th Streets. This area -- the South Lawn of Riverside Park -- was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, the creators of Central Park.

Our landscape architects Bruce Kelly and David Varnell, who are experts in restoring historic park spaces, have developed a plan that calls for new trees, gardens, walkways, lamps, water fountains, benches, paving, and access for the handicapped.

The Fund has secured all the necessary City approvals for the project and is now working to raise \$400,000 to complete both the Park restoration and the casting and installation of Penelope Jencks' sensitive sculpture of my grandmother. (A photograph of Ms. Jencks' maquette is enclosed, along with some other background information on the project.)

To date the Fund has raised \$170,000 from individuals, foundations, and corporations. Recently the N. Y. State Department of Transportation made a major commitment to the restoration aspect of the project, so it is essential that the Fund be able to pay its own share of the restoration costs and all the costs of fabricating the sculpture including the sculptor's fee in a timely manner. If the Fund is unable to meet its payment deadlines over the next year I fear the project will be delayed beyond its projected completion date of spring 1994.

We have a proposal pending before Mr. Greer at the The New World Foundation and certainly hope the Foundation will find the project worthy of its support, but -- as indicated earlier -- that is not the primary reason for my writing to you today.

I would welcome the opportunity to speak to you about the benefit. If you would like to call I can be reached at Sarah Lawrence College at (914) 395-2491, or at home at (212) 222-8284. My Co-Chair, Herb Zohn, and I would be delighted to show you the

Hillary Rodham Clinton
November 10, 1992
Page Three

future site of the monument in Riverside Park or to meet with you elsewhere at your convenience when you are next in New York.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. I look forward very much to hearing from you. My very best wishes to both you and Governor Clinton.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frank Roosevelt", with a horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

Frank Roosevelt
Co-Chair
Board of Directors
Eleanor Roosevelt Monument Fund

cc: Sarah Kovner
Susan Thomases

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT III

November 24, 1992

Ms. Patty Solis
Clinton Transition Office
105 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

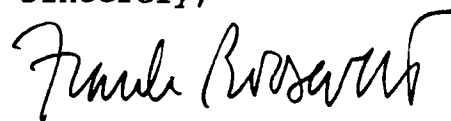
Dear Ms. Solis:

Sarah Kovner asked that I send to you a copy of my recent letter to Hillary Clinton. This is enclosed.

Our plans for the benefit are proceeding nicely. It would of course be truly wonderful if Mrs. Clinton would participate in some capacity.

I look forward to hearing from you or from Mrs. Clinton. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Franklin Roosevelt III". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent "F" and "R".

from the office of
Senator Edward M. Kennedy
of Massachusetts

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KENNEDY ON PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ADDRESS

FEBRUARY 17, 1993

It's a bold plan for the future that's capable of producing the fundamental economic change America needs. It meets the test of fairness and I commend President Clinton for having the courage and vision to prescribe it. If we do less, we're gambling with the long-run future of our economy and our country.

President Clinton is doing what he was elected to do. The remedy won't be easy for any family, state, or region. But at last we have a realistic plan to end this long period of economic decline and invest in the nation's most valuable resource -- our people. The nation's long failed experiment with trickle-down economics is finally over.

* * *

Well-Rounded Plan -- Three Parts:

1. Short-Term Stimulus -- make sure the recession's over.
2. Long-Term Investments -- people and jobs.
3. Long-Term Deficit Reduction -- largest in history.

Massachusetts: The stimulus will be a long-awaited shot in the arm for our state economy. It will create thousands of jobs directly, and thousands more indirectly as the economy revives. I'm particularly pleased that the stimulus was broadened to include funds for water and sewer projects, to reduce the soaring burden on ratepayers in our community.

Turning Point: The President's proposal is a major turning point for the country. At last we have a realistic plan to end this long period of economic decline and rebuild our country for the future.

Investing in People: This President pledged to put people first, and that's exactly what he's doing -- creating jobs by investing in the nation's most valuable resource -- our people. Jobs, job training, schools, health care, help for dislocated workers -- all of these will finally get the priority they deserve.

Change v. Status Quo: We can't keep going as we are. People across the country understand that America has to change, and change now. That's what President Clinton was elected to do, and that's what's he's doing. I commend him for his courage and his vision.

-2-

No More Trickle-Down Economics: The nation's long failed twelve-year experiment with trickle down economics is over. At last, we have a realistic blue-print to build for the future.

National Interest v. Special Interest: We're finally ready to break the grip of special interest groups. This is a plan that puts the national interest first, and it has a good chance of success.

Welfare Reform v. Work: This is a constructive reform to reduce welfare dependency and reward work. Past efforts failed, because decent jobs were not available.

No Workers in Poverty: These reforms will ensure that no one who works full time will still see their family living in poverty.

Deficit Reduction: The past Administration promised growth -- but the only thing that grew was the deficit. For the first time in many years, we have a serious plan to deal with the deficit. Equally important, it's a fair plan. It asks all Americans to pay their fair share. Deficit reduction today means long-run growth tomorrow, lower interest rates, and better jobs for the future.

Medicare Cuts: It's a down-payment on comprehensive health reform. We've got to reduce costs. This is the right place to start -- and it's also the right time to start. The cuts were

-3-

made with a scalpel, and are carefully designed to achieve savings without harming the elderly.

Overall Health Reform: The plan marks out a new direction in health policy. It focuses on prevention, children, and families.

Tax Impact:

-- Energy taxes will be modest, and low income families will be protected. Fortunately, New England was spared the worst form of energy tax -- an oil import fee.

-- Seventy percent of the overall tax burden will be paid by families making more than \$100,000 a year. They benefitted the most from the trickle-down economics of the past, and now they'll pay their fair share.

-- Foreign corporations are being asked to pay their fair share too. If they do business in the United States, they ought to pay U.S. taxes like any other firm. It's long past time this flagrant loophole was closed.

-- Eighty percent of the elderly don't pay taxes on their Social Security benefits now, and they won't be affected by this change. No one's benefits will be cut.

Boston Harbor

-- Massachusetts is seeking \$200 million in federal funding for the Boston Harbor clean-up in the FY94 budget, up from \$100 million this year (President Bush's figure).

-- President Bush attacked the Harbor's pollution in the 1988 campaign, then did too little to help the clean-up as President. Funding levels have been:

	<u>President's Request</u>	<u>Congress Action</u>
FY88 (Reagan)	0	\$20 million
FY89 (Reagan)	0	20
FY90 (Bush)	0	20
FY91 (Bush)	0	20
FY92 (Bush)	100	100
FY93 (Bush)	100	100

-- An increase over the Bush level for FY94 would be a significant sign of the new Administration's commitment to the environment.

-- The current burden on Massachusetts ratepayers is enormous -- it's the highest in the country, according to an independent study by Ernst & Young.

-- The average household is now paying almost \$600/year, and that's expected to rise to over \$1200 annually by the end of the decade.

-- To date, the federal share has been less than 8%. By contrast, communities across the country have had 55-75% federal assistance on these kind of projects in the past.

-- An increase to \$200m in federal money for FY94 would still leave ratepayers with a very heavy burden, but would show that the federal government is working to ease the skyrocketing costs.

Talking Points

-- I'm very concerned about the Boston Harbor funding, and I'm working closely with the Administration and EPA and with the members of our congressional delegation to try to ensure that these much-needed federal resources are provided.

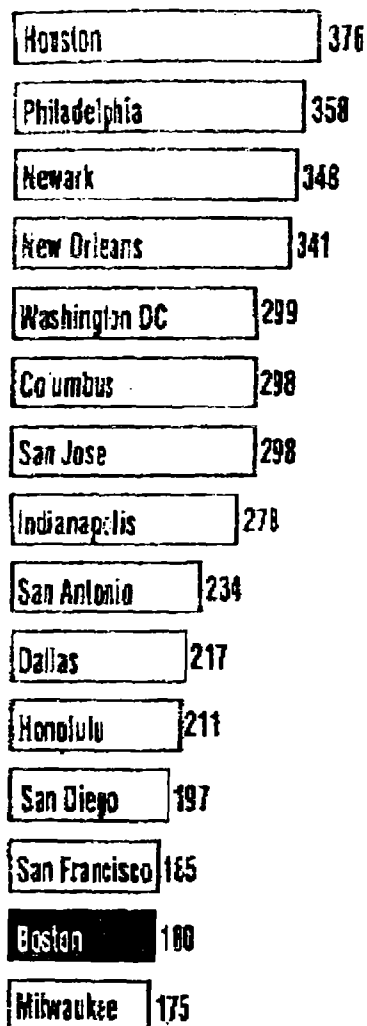
-- We have a very strong case on the merits -- the burden on the ratepayers is already the highest in the country, and it's projected to nearly double again by the end of the decade.

-- It's an uphill battle because of the need for substantial cuts in federal spending as part of deficit reduction.

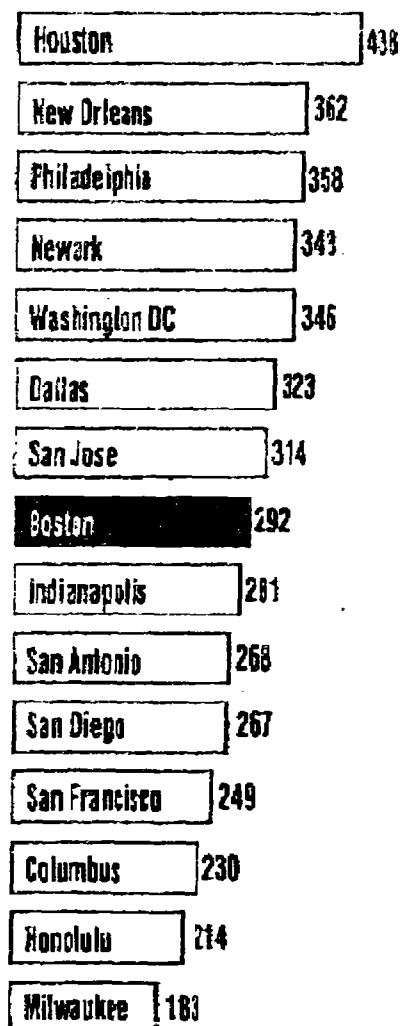
-- I'm hopeful that we'll be able to work something out before the Administration's budget is sent up to Congress next month.

Comparative Annual Household Water and Sewer Cost for Major U.S. Cities

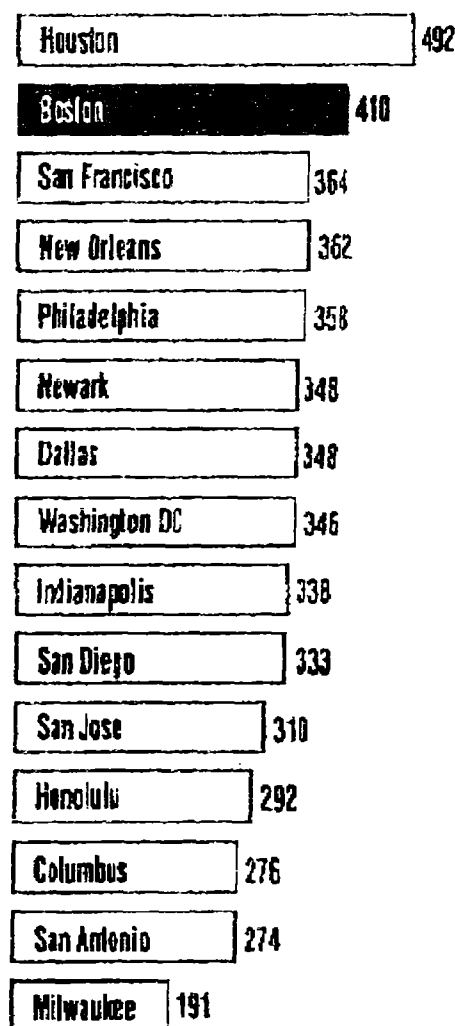
(National Average is currently between \$300 - \$350)



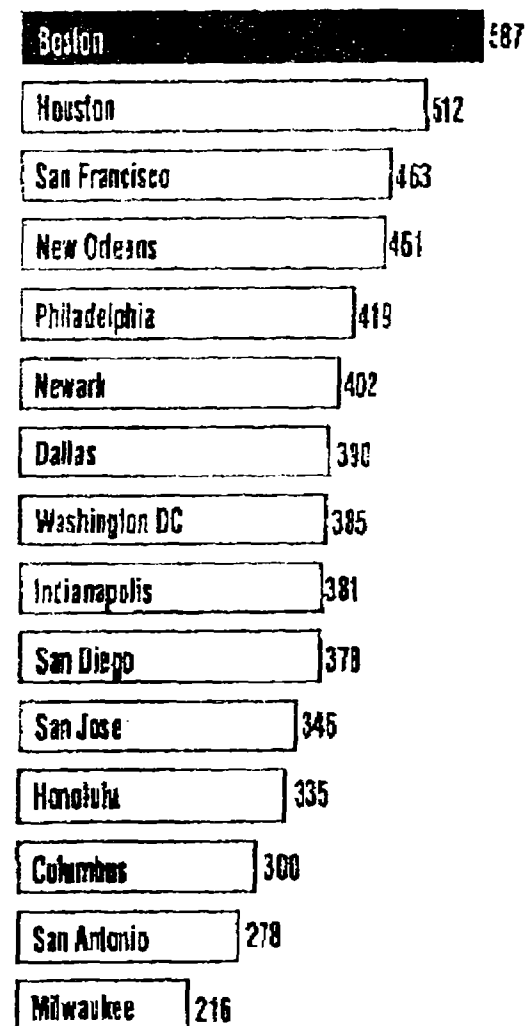
1986



1988



1990



1992

Assumed household water/sewage usage of 90,000 gallons per household per year - Source of Data—Ernst & Young Annual Rate Surveys 1986, 1988, 1990 and 1992

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Investments in People

Cities: community development; housing rehabilitation; senior citizens centers; day care centers, and other facilities.

Enterprise zones: bring jobs and new firms to the inner city.

Head Start & WIC: full funding.

School reform

National Service

Summer Jobs

2. Incentives for Business

R & D Tax Credits for high tech, biotech, and computer firms.

Investment Tax Credit for all businesses, to invest in new plants and equipment.

Additional tax incentives for new firms and small businesses.

High speed rail and mass transit

Science and engineering

Environmental technology

3. Overall

Short-term stimulus will create 10,000 new jobs in the state from direct spending, and 10,000 more from tax incentives

We'll get \$500 million in direct federal aid, and another \$500 million in tax incentives in the short term, for a total of \$1 billion in stimulus for our state.

We'll get \$5 billion more from the long term investments over the next five years to help rebuild our economy.

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involved in these issues for so many years, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and others. I just want you to know that you are most welcome to the White House.

This is also a house which has been, and this garden has been, the scene of a good many meetings. But I am hopeful that this meeting will produce a positive result before this Congress of the United States shall finally adjourn.

Thank you.

[At this point Mr. Forand, chairman of the Council, on behalf of its members presented the President with an Award of Merit "for the hope and the leadership he has given

America's Senior Citizens." The President then resumed speaking.]

Thank you very much. I hope that all of you will visit the White House and perhaps you will arrange that.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:30 a.m. in the Flower Garden at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Aime Joseph Forand, former Representative from Rhode Island; John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Mike Mansfield, Majority Leader of the Senate.

On April 18 the President issued Proclamation 3527 proclaiming May 1963 as Senior Citizens Month (28 F.R. 4013; 3 CFR, 1963 Supp.).

139 Remarks Upon Signing Bill Incorporating the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation. April 23, 1963

Governor:

We have this morning signed into law the bill which makes permanent the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation. I think we are all particularly indebted to Governor Stevenson for his willingness to assume a central responsibility in making this foundation a reality and also to Ambassador Klutznick who served with distinction, the United States, at the United Nations, who has relinquished a good many other responsibilities in order to take over the chairmanship of the fundraising drive.

We have here members of Mrs. Roosevelt's family, a good many of her oldest friends in the labor movement, Mr. Reuther, Mr. Meany, Mr. Dubinsky and others, Members of Congress, the Speaker of the House, Congressman Celler, who was the author of the bill, and a good many friends of Mrs. Roosevelt who worked with her in the United Nations and in other causes which so starred her life.

Mrs. Roosevelt lived in the White House longer than any other woman. She also made her experience in the White House a vivid one in that her influence spread far

beyond its walls to all parts of the country and her identification was constant, her concern was permanent, for the great causes which were identified with her husband's life and which we identify with the best of America, concern for her fellow citizens, particularly those less fortunate.

So we are delighted to have this opportunity to welcome these old friends to this part of the house which she knew well and also to wish them every success. When they have completed their task, they will not only have memorialized Mrs. Roosevelt, who in the largest sense needs no memorial, but will also be contributing directly to those causes for which she marked her life. We are delighted, Governor, to participate in this kick-off.

We hope the American people will join in giving not only large gifts but also very small ones as a mark of the universal appreciation for her long work.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10 a.m. in the Flower Garden at the White House. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., on behalf of the family, thanked the President for initiating the Foundation and expressed gratitude to the life-long friends of his mother who had

agreed to serve as founders and trustees.

Preceding the President's remarks Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, former Governor of Illinois, and Chairman of the Foundation, spoke briefly. Mr. Stevenson served earlier as chairman of a committee, established shortly after Mrs. Roosevelt's death, to study methods of perpetuating the major interests to which Mrs. Roosevelt had dedicated her life (see 1962 volume, this series, Item 505). The text of Mr. Roosevelt's and Mr. Stevenson's remarks was also released.

Among those attending the ceremony were three of Mrs. Roosevelt's sons, Franklin, Elliott, and John;

Philip Klutznick, former U.S. Representative to the United Nations on the Economic and Social Council; Walter Reuther, President of the Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO, George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, and David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, three of the trustees of the Foundation; and Representative Emanuel Celler of New York.

In the act "to incorporate the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation" (Public Law 88-11; 77 Stat. 8) are listed 26 members of the Board of Trustees, designated by the President. The appointment of 6 additional members was announced by the White House on August 19.

140 Remarks to a Group of Fulbright-Hays Scholars From Abroad. *April 23, 1963*

Ladies and gentlemen:

I am glad to see the new, young Fulbright scholars who are studying in this country, some of the brightest minds from abroad who are coming here to learn what they can about the United States. I want to express our very great appreciation to all of you for coming here. This program, which was begun by Senator Fulbright and Congressman Hays in the days following World War II, was a recognition and really almost a new recognition by a country which had lived in isolation and neutrality for so many years of its history that we were part of the world not only politically and militarily but also culturally.

And, therefore, these programs have been an attempt to bring the brightest talent from abroad to the United States so that the interaction of your cultures and ours, your educational experience and ours, may bring about a higher knowledge, a higher understanding of not only what we are trying to do in the field of knowledge but also of what we are trying to do in the field of human relations. So I am delighted to welcome you to the White House.

As you know, in the early 19th century a good many Americans went to Europe to study, Bancroft, Ticknor, and Everett, and what they learned provided a good deal of

stimulus to American culture on the frontier and American scholarship. Now that process is, to some degree at least, being reversed and a good many people come from abroad to the United States. I think they teach more than they learn, but nevertheless we welcome you. We feel that this internationalization of knowledge, of understanding, of interest is perhaps the most valuable and important part of life today.

We are glad to welcome you not only from Europe but from Latin America, Asia, Africa. The world is very small today and I think that all of us who are citizens of it should get to know each other better. So we are glad to have you to this house and to tell you that we appreciate and feel honored by the fact that you have chosen to come to our country.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:30 a.m. in the Flower Garden at the White House.

The group, composed of 100 scholars who were lecturing and doing research at American universities, was in Washington for the fourth annual Fulbright Spring Conference sponsored by the Department of State, the Committee on International Exchange of Persons of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, and the Washington International Center.

Dr. Francis A. Young, Executive Secretary of the Committee on International Exchange of Persons, presented the group to the President.

which these transactions could lead to increased trade, increased opportunities for contact, and increased exchanges of individuals and information, this particular decision with respect to sales to the Soviet Union, which is not inconsistent with many smaller transactions over a long period of time, does not represent a new Soviet-American trade policy. That must await the settlement of many other matters. But, as I stated to the American people last evening, it does repre-

sent one more hopeful sign that a more peaceful world is both possible and beneficial to all.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The opinion of the Department of Justice, to which the President referred, is in the form of a letter from the Attorney General to the Secretary of State. It was also released.

408 Remarks at the Ceremony Marking the Issuance of the Eleanor Roosevelt Commemorative Stamp. October 11, 1963

Mr. Postmaster, Governor Stevenson, members of Mrs. Roosevelt's family, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure to welcome you to this home where Mrs. Roosevelt lived longer than any other First Lady and take part in this ceremony commemorating the issuance of this stamp.

As the Postmaster General said, this is Mrs. Roosevelt's 79th birthday. In the time I have been here, she visited the White House on five or six occasions and on each of those occasions her visit was connected with some phase of her horizon-wide interest in life and in people. Each visit was connected with a different cause and each cause that was important to our country and to the world.

The things for which Mrs. Roosevelt stood are clearly identifiable and they represent the best of our national effort and purpose. So this stamp, as the Postmaster General said, will go into millions of homes, people who have very intimate recollection of Mrs. Roosevelt during the most difficult days of this country's experience in this century, and I think will serve as a reminder to all of us.

In addition, Ambassador Stevenson's presence here reminds us of the work which the

Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation is doing, the fundraising campaign which is involved, which deserves the support of all of our fellow citizens, because in that way we will be able to make more real and more present the work which she engaged in in her life.

So I welcome all of you today, particularly the Roosevelt family, and her grandson who is here with us. And I would like to have Governor Stevenson say a few words about what we are attempting to do in the field of bringing Mrs. Roosevelt's work back and maintaining it.

Governor Stevenson: Mr. President, Mr. Postmaster, and distinguished guests: This ceremony, marking the issuance of the new commemorative stamp in honor of Eleanor Roosevelt, is, we believe, a fitting tribute to a remarkable woman who has become a symbol of man's humanity to man throughout the world. Her candor, her simplicity, her practicality, her gentleness and her selflessness, and her utter dedication to social justice and to human welfare built a vision of nobility and of integrity to which the whole world responded.

Now she is gone, but her work remains. I am happy to report to you, Mr. President, that the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation in whose program and purposes you

have been so personally interested and personally active, is fulfilling some of the unfinished tasks bequeathed to us by Eleanor Roosevelt. But the major focus of our program will, of course, be in the field of human rights with which she was so long identified and where the useful and the necessary work to be done will be limited only by the funds that we can raise to do it.

This ceremony this morning marks the beginning of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Month which ends on November 7, the first anniversary of her death. Governors in many States have issued proclamations and many countries throughout the world are also issuing commemorative stamps in honor of this lady who is the most deeply beloved and the most widely respected woman of her time. Her memory will endure and, Mr. President, her work must go

on. It is to that that the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation is dedicated. Thank you, sir.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10 a.m. in the Flower Garden at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Postmaster General John A. Gronouski, and to Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, former Governor of Illinois, and Chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation. The President later referred to Mrs. Roosevelt's grandson, Hall Delano Roosevelt, son of U.S. Representative James Roosevelt of California.

Other members of Mrs. Roosevelt's family attending the ceremony were her daughter, Anna Roosevelt Halstead; her son Elliott and his wife; and her grandson, Franklin D. Roosevelt 3d, and his wife. Also attending were Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt and her son Kermit, Jr., daughter-in-law and grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt.

The text of the remarks of the Postmaster General, who introduced the President and later presented albums and sheets of the new stamps to the members of the Roosevelt family and other guests, and those of Representative Roosevelt, who spoke briefly after the presentation, was also released.

409 Remarks at Presentation of the Final Report of the President's Commission on the Status of Women. *October 11, 1963*

I WANT to express my very great appreciation to Mrs. Peterson and to Professor Lester, who has performed many public services over a great many years, and also Senator Neuberger and Mrs. Green and Members of Congress and to the others who worked on this report.

I think this is an extremely vital matter with which we are dealing. This used to be an old story, that a civilization could be judged on how it treated its elderly people. But I think it can also be judged on its opportunities for women.

I think that we should concern ourselves with two or three main areas: one, working women, what arrangements we can make for them so that they can maintain themselves, their homes, their husbands, their children, make sure that their children are protected; and that we give encouragement to the development of institutes, structures in our society which will make it easier for women to fulfill their responsibility to their chil-

dren—which of course is a most important matter to them—but also permit them to use their powers and to develop their talents. So that I think we have a great obligation to the mass of women who work.

Then, we have an obligation to the skilled, the trained, the unusual women. I see thousands of women getting out of colleges every year and I wonder what happens to all these skills. What contribution do they make? What chance do they have to make full use of their powers? To the Greeks, to find happiness is full use of your powers along the lines of excellence. And I wonder whether, in our society, women have the chance to use their powers, their full powers, intellectual powers, emotional powers, and all the rest, along the lines of excellence.

So I think that this report is very useful to us and like all reports it will only be important if we can do something about it. I want to assure you, and I think that the Members of Congress who are here and

others who group will the admin the Congr

I think what our portunities which we it seems to ticular atte and there thanks to of course, sents a leg So I want to you all country an

NOTE: The Room at th

410 R O

Ladies an

I want all of you of any g today, an a more c ticularly Day.

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But t the per

Eleanor Roosevelt
You Learn by Living

You Learn by Living

Learning and living. But they are really the same thing, aren't they? There is no experience from which you can't learn something. When you stop learning you stop living in any vital and meaningful sense. And the purpose of life, after all, is to live it, to taste experience to the utmost, to reach out eagerly and without fear for newer and richer experience.

You can do that only if you have curiosity, an unquenchable spirit of adventure. The experience can have meaning only if you understand it. You can understand it only if you have arrived at some knowledge of yourself, a knowledge based on a deliberately and usually painfully acquired self-discipline, which teaches you to cast out fear and frees you for the fullest experience of the adventure of life.

My own life has been crowded with activity and, best of all, with people. I have seen them wrest victory from defeat; I have seen them conquer fear and come out strong and free; I have seen them turn empty lives into full and productive ones.

I honor the human race. When it faces life head-on, it can almost remake itself.

One's philosophy is not best expressed in words; it is expressed in the choices one makes. In stopping to think through the meaning of what I have learned, there is much I believe intensely, much I am unsure of. But this, at least, I believe with all my heart: In the long run, we shape our lives and we shape ourselves. The process never ends until we die. And the choices we make are ultimately our own responsibility.

Hyde Park

January, 1960