

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Shelley Sommer to Bobbie Greene [partial] (1 page)	06/16/1998	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Bobbie Greene
OA/Box Number: 14742

FOLDER TITLE:

John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library [1]

2012-0872-S

rc888

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]

June 5, 1998



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

Dear Brad & John -

We're winging our way back to Washington but before I dive back into reality, I want to thank you for all you BTR did to make today's Library visit so interesting and informative. For me, of course, it was more a sentimental journey, a chance to reconnect with old colleagues and a political

time like no other in
my life.

I know the First
Lady was also
deeply moved and
inspired. She's wantin'
to go - - and the
tour today will only
make her more
determined to move
forward as quickly
as possible.

We'll be back
in touch -- we
learned a lot that
will be helpful and
there's a lot more
we have to learn
from you!



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

Thanks again for
the delightful
blending of my
past and present
lives.

Let me know
if & when you
next plan to be
in DC -- I'd
love to return
the favor.

Warmest,
Robbie (over)

Please also convey
my appreciation to
the rest of the staff
for their efforts -
I wish there were
time for personal
notes to each of them

And, please tell
Shelly how sorry I
was to miss her.

June 5, 1998



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

Dear Ed -

We're winging our way back to Washington, but before we land and jump back into the fray, I want to thank you for a most thoughtful, informative and inspiring visit to the Library.

As you can imagine, for me it was a real sentimental journey. It was wonderful to see so many familiar faces, albeit somewhat older and grayer. But,

I learned so much
that will inform our
efforts to get the
Clinton Library off
to an energetic & smart
start -- the blending
of my past and
present lives was ^{personal}
gratifying -- indeed. While
we haven't had much
of an opportunity to
speak in detail, I
know that the
First Lady also was both
moved and motivated
by your tour -- she's
"nervous" to go."

Thanks for your
warmth & generosity of



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

spirit, and for
giving us the benefit
of your insight and
experience -- personal
and professional. The
Kennedy Library is
fortunate to have
such an engaged
and expert family
member immersed in
its work.

Please let us
know if we can
ever be of assistance
-- or if you and
your family would
just like to pay a

call at the White
House .

All Best,
Bobbie

JOHN F. KENNEDY
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

3/12/98

Hi Bobbie -

Attached is a packet of literature
about the Library. I thought you
might enjoy seeing it.

Thanks,
Maria



A Presidential Library
Administered By
The National Archives
And Records
Administration



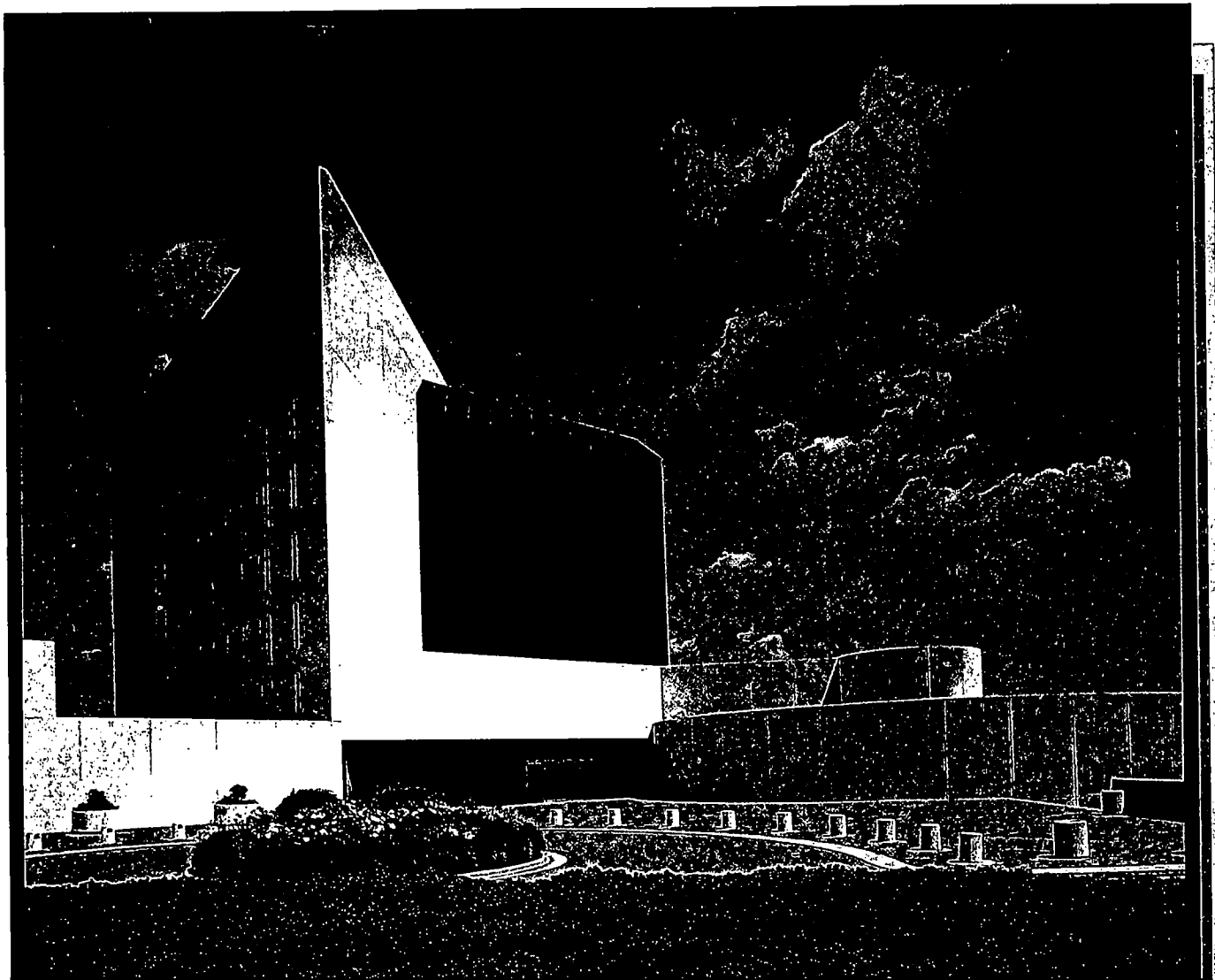
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Maria Carosa Stanwich
Director of Operations

Columbia Point, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
617.929.1206 Fax: 617.929.4538
e-mail: maria.stanwich@kennedy.nara.gov

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

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**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**



"History will have to record that the greatest tragedy of this period of social transition was not the vitriolic words and violent actions of the bad people, but the appalling silence and indifference of the good people." *Martin Luther King, Jr.*

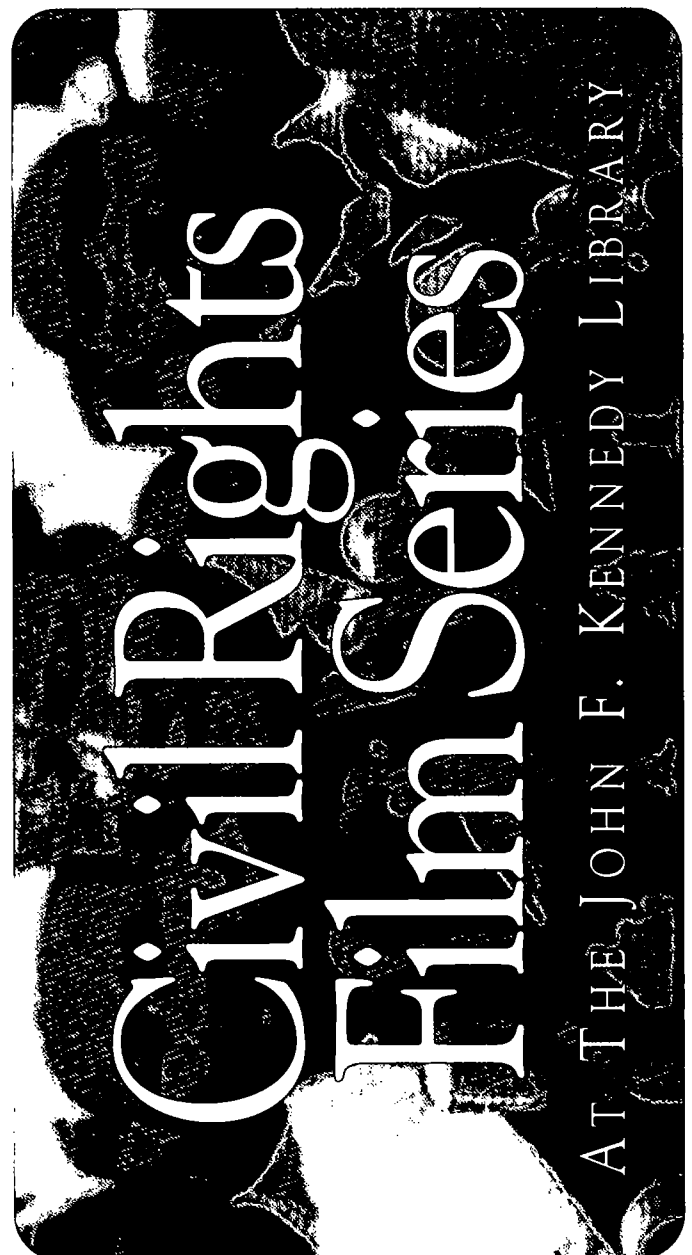
"One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression. And this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."
President John F. Kennedy Televised Address, June 11, 1963

"If an American, because his skin is dark, cannot eat lunch in a restaurant open to the public, if he cannot send his children to the best public school available, if he cannot vote for the public officials who represent him, if, in short, he cannot enjoy the full and free life which all of us want, then who among us would be content to have the color of his skin changed and stand in his place?" *President John F. Kennedy, Televised Address, June 11, 1963*



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Columbia Point
Boston, MA 02125



Civil Rights Film Series

AT THE JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY

"Facing a Moral Crisis ~ The Struggle for Civil Rights in America"

• As part of its special programming to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the historical events surrounding the nation's struggle for civil rights, the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum is proud to present the following film series. • The films, taken from the Kennedy Library's extensive audio-visual archives, include rarely seen television coverage and footage of some of the most dramatic events of the early 1960s, including the integration of the University of Alabama; the March on Washington; the civil rights demonstrations in Birmingham, Alabama; and President Kennedy's televised address to the nation on civil rights. • **The film series is free and open to the public.** Films will be shown in the Dave Powers' Room at the Kennedy Library on Columbia Point, Boston. They will run continuously throughout the day from 11:30 am through 5:00 pm. • For further information, please call ☎ 617.929.4523.

"I Have a Dream"

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s eloquent speech delivered on August 28th 1963, during the March on Washington. (20 mins.) **January 19**

"The March on Washington"

Highlights of the August 28, 1963 March on Washington. (60 mins.) **January 31**

"CBS Reports: The Other Face of Dixie"

Highlights of CBS news coverage of the racial crisis in the south, particularly in Mississippi, and the response by President Kennedy and his administration. (60 mins.) **February 1**

"Black American Odyssey"

Covers the period from 1964 through 1983, from President Johnson signing the Civil Rights Act to the first black astronaut to orbit the earth. Also features such celebrities as Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Ray Charles, Langston Hughes, and James Baldwin. (21 mins.) **February 7, February 20**

"We Face a Moral Crisis"

President Kennedy's June 11, 1963 televised address to the nation on civil rights. (20 mins.) **February 8, February 19**

"Crisis: Behind a Presidential Commitment"

Cinema verite production on the confrontation between Governor George Wallace and the U.S. government over the admission of two black students to the University of Alabama. (47 mins.) **February 14, March 1**

"Great Americans: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr."

Using documentary footage and photographs, this film traces Dr. King's actions as he commits his life to the struggle for civil rights. (24 mins.) **February 15**

"Paul Robeson, Tribute to an Artist"

An in-depth view of the brilliant actor, including dramatic footage from many of his famous roles. (25 mins.) **February 16**

"Legacy of a Dream: Martin Luther King"

Narrated by James Earl Jones, this film chronicles the events that secured the vote for African Americans and led to the death of the great civil rights leader. (30 mins.) **January 19, February 17**

"Eyewitness: The U.S. vs Mississippi"

The story of James Meredith and the Kennedy Administration's struggles to desegregate the University of Mississippi. Features interviews by a very young Dan Rather in one of his earliest assignments. (30 mins.) **February 18, February 28**

"Eyewitness: Week of Decision"

Reviews civil rights struggles in North Carolina and Alabama; Charles Collingwood reports on the assassination of Medgar Evers; Governor George Wallace speaks on segregation policy; and Dr. Martin Luther King comments on the struggles. (30 mins.) **February 21**

"Eyewitness: The President Meets the Racial Crisis"

Part of the CBS network's "Eyewitness" series, this film chronicles the actions taken by President Kennedy in reaction to the mounting civil rights crises of the spring of 1963, including excerpts of the President's televised address to the nation on civil rights. (30 mins.) **February 22**

The Kennedy Library and Museum will devote most of its public and educational programs in 1998 to commemorate the civil rights movement. For more information on the public programs being offered, please call 617.929.4554.

The Kennedy Library and Museum will waive all admission fees on Monday, February 16 in celebration of President's Day.

The John F. Kennedy Library and Museum is a presidential library administered by the National Archives and Records Administration and supported, in part, by the Kennedy Library Foundation, a non-profit organization. The Kennedy Library and the Kennedy Library Foundation seek to promote, through educational and community programs, a greater appreciation and understanding of American politics, history, and culture, the process of governing and the importance of public service.

particularly those affecting a new generation of leaders, and to encourage active participation in public affairs.

The New Frontier Society sponsors round table dinner discussions with political and community leaders, journalists, academics, and others involved in politics and public service. Annually, the Society honors a young, Massachusetts elected official for demonstrating outstanding leadership and vision.

The Society hosts social and networking events to bring together young people who share an interest in politics and public affairs. Members have many opportunities to participate in educational programs sponsored by the Kennedy Library to encourage responsible citizenship and increase awareness of current political events among middle and high school students.

Members of the New Frontier Society receive a quarterly newsletter and various publications of the Kennedy Library, free admission to the museum and museums at all other presidential libraries, and a 15% discount at the Museum Store. Invitations are periodically extended to New Frontier Society members to participate in dinners, receptions and other events hosted by the Library for prominent national and international political leaders.



For more information please call,

(617) 929-4548.

Street

City

State

Zip code+4

Daytime phone

Date of birth

Enclosed is my check for \$25, payable to the *John F. Kennedy Library Foundation*

or Charge \$25 to my:

☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express

Card number

Exp. date

Signature



Mail to:
New Frontier Society
John F. Kennedy Library
Columbia Point
Boston MA 02125

History Study Workshops

Background

To assist in the implementation of the Massachusetts Educational Reform Act of 1993, the American History Project for High School Students, established by the Kennedy Library in 1994, is offering History Study Workshops aimed at introducing students to the intellectual challenge of research in primary source documents. The 1998 workshops are also a part of "Facing a Moral Crisis," a series of Kennedy Library programs marking the 35th anniversary of the struggle for civil rights in 1963.

Goals

History Study Workshops consist of a three-hour morning session at the Kennedy Library on working with primary sources in historical study. They are designed for classes of juniors and seniors.

During the workshop students examine packets of documents selected from the papers of President Kennedy and several key members of his administration dealing with the efforts by the president, the attorney general and their staffs to prevent Governor George Wallace from "standing in the schoolhouse door" to block the desegregation of the University of Alabama in 1963.

Content

The workshop is divided into three segments:

- A thirty minute review by the project director of the historical roots and context of the 1963 desegregation crisis in Alabama, including a video excerpt of the confrontation with Governor Wallace in June, 1963.
- A seventy-five minute investigation and analysis by the students of a packet of 15-20 documents

(about 50 pages) selected from collections of papers at the Kennedy Library.

- Students read these primary sources, *supervised and guided by their teacher*, in an effort to discover what the documents reveal about behind the scenes efforts by the Kennedy administration to avert violence and enforce the court order to desegregate the University.
- A sixty minute exchange between students, the teacher and the project director focusing on the meaning and importance of what the students discovered in the documents.

Details

There is no cost for participating in the History Study Workshops, thanks to support from the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation. Some grants are available for bus transportation. Teachers interested in more information or in signing up for a History Workshop should contact:

Sheldon M. Stern, Director

American History Project for High School Students
John F. Kennedy Library

Columbia Point - Boston, MA 02125

(phone) 617.929.4537

(fax) 617.929.1271

E-mail: sheldon.stern@kennedy.nara.gov

Please include the following in all messages: name, address and phone number of the school; name, address, home and school phone number of the teacher; grade level and number of students. Be sure to include area and zip codes.

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History Study Workshops

Spring 1998

Official Business
Penalty for private use, \$300

JOHN F. KENNEDY
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125

Spring 1998

AMERICAN HISTORY PROJECT FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

History Study Workshops

JOHN F. KENNEDY
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Young Historian Seminars

Background

In accordance with the Massachusetts Educational Reform Act of 1993, history and social science curriculum frameworks are currently being implemented in an effort to raise standards and expectations in history education for our schools and our students. Young Historian Seminars, a component of the American History Project for High School Students established by the Kennedy Library in 1994, are aimed at assisting educational reform by helping teachers, parents and students make the study of history a more challenging endeavor and a central focus in the intellectual and civic development of young people.

Goals

Several talented young historians are available in the spring to speak at greater Boston high schools about their research. The purpose of these discussions is to take juniors and seniors in United States history courses directly into the process of historical investigation and to establish the connection between the analysis of evidence and the writing of history, "from the inside."

The presentation requires *one regular class period*. The historians will provide teachers and students beforehand with a concise summary of their research project and a glossary of historical terms and vocabulary used in the discussion. Every effort will be made to engage students in dialogue and to respond to their questions.

Content

In each class, the young historians will:

- Discuss the selection of a research topic
- Distribute and explain examples of primary sources used in their writing

- Describe any important or unexpected discoveries made during their research
- Explain precisely how the evidence contributed to their final conclusions

Among the topics discussed in recent years in illustrating these points are: civil rights activity in late 19th century Boston; the La Follette political family of Wisconsin; the Black press during World War I; protest marches on Washington from the 1890s through the 1960s; United States secret intelligence operations during World War II and the Apollo space program.

Details

There is no cost to teachers or students to participate in the Young Historian Seminars, thanks to a grant from the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation. Teachers interested in more information or in applying to have a seminar presented in their school should contact:

Sheldon M. Stern, Director

American History Project for High School Students
John F. Kennedy Library
Columbia Point
Boston, MA 02125
(phone) 617.929.4537
(fax) 617.929.1271
E-mail: sheldon.stern@kennedy.nara.gov

Please include the following information in all messages: name, address and phone number of the school; name, address, school and home phone number of the teacher; grade level and number of students; exact daily schedule of the class. Be sure to include area and zip codes.

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Young Historian Seminars

Spring 1998

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Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125

Spring 1998

AMERICAN HISTORY PROJECT FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Young Historian Seminars

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The United Nations Building on Success ~ Health, Children and Education

*A Free Public Conference on the Work of the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
and the UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

Saturday, February 28, 1998 (8:30 - 4:00) John F. Kennedy Library, Columbia Point, Boston, Massachusetts

*Presented by the Coalition for a Strong United Nations, the United Nations Association of Greater Boston
and the John F. Kennedy Library and other internationally-oriented sponsoring groups.*

The purpose of the conference is to consider the work of the UN educational and humanitarian organizations. The conference will also address the question of how individuals in America and throughout the world can support the work of the United Nations in creating a more humane and democratic international community.

The speakers have been chosen and the discussions planned to create a conference of interest and relevance to people of all ages and backgrounds. We particularly welcome high school and college students and faculty, recognizing that every generation needs to understand the work and policies of the UN if we are to live up to the ideals of peace and international justice expressed by the founders more than a half century ago.

Conference Agenda

- 8:30 Registration
- 9:00 "United Nations Agencies ~The Unsung Heroes"
Harvey Feinberg, Provost, Harvard University
- 9:30 "The World Health Organization (WHO)"
Dieter Koch-Weser, former Associate Dean for International Programs, Harvard Medical School
- 10:00 "The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)" Jane Schaller,
American Academy of Pediatrics Representative to UNICEF
- 10:45 "The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization"
(UNESCO) Andrew Radolf, Press Officer, New York office of UNESCO
- 11:10 "Crisis and Renewal: Health in the United Nations"
Jonathan Mann, Dean, Allegheny School of Public Health
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:00 Concurrent workshops ~ The informal discussions will include critical analyses of policies and issues, as well as discussions of future directions, both leading to a fuller understanding of the challenges facing UN agencies.

Workshop 1 ~ "Nurturing Cultures of Peace" Elise Boulding, author, consultant to UNESCO

Workshop 2 ~ "The Future of UNICEF" Jane Schaller

Workshop 3 ~ "Getting the Message Across: Public Information and the United Nations System" Andrew Radolf

Workshop 4 ~ "Violence Prevention: A Public Health Issue"
Dieter Koch-Weser

2:30 Musical interlude by "Inca Son," internationally renowned performers of music from the Andes

3:00 Panel discussion ~ Concluding remarks by speakers and workshop participants

4:00 Adjourn

Registration

The conference is free. Registration can be done by mail, telephone, Email or FAX. Space may be limited, so those who have registered in advance will be seated first. The Kennedy Library has ample free parking and is accessible from the MBTA Red Line.

Registration information includes: (a) name; (b) school or group affiliation, if any; (c) address; (d) daytime and evening phone numbers; (e) fax number and Email address; (f) workshops preference (#1,2,3 or 4).

A packet of background readings is available for \$10 or \$5 for students. Box lunches can be ordered for \$10. (There is also a cafe at the Kennedy Library, where lunch can be purchased.)

Please send registration information and a check for the readings and/or lunch (payable to "Coalition/WFANE") to:

Coalition for a Strong United Nations
2161 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140
fax: 617.354.2832 phone: 617.576.3871
Email: wfane@aol.com

For further information call the Kennedy Library at ☎ 617.929.1211 or the Coalition for a Strong UN at ☎ 617.576.3871.

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Coalition for a Strong United Nations ~ 2161 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140 ☎ 617.576.3871

The Coalition is a grassroots network of groups and individuals formed in 1993 to engage citizens in discussions of the UN and its role in the future of the world community. The Coalition has held eight major conferences on UN-related themes and two Community Forums. Through the Issues Roundtable, member groups cooperate in alerting the public about current issues through discussions, lectures and various forms of advocacy with media and policy makers.

United Nations Association of Greater Boston ~ One Milk Street, Boston, MA 02109 ☎ 617.482.4587

The UNA~GB has been serving the greater Boston community for over 35 years. Its mission is to foster understanding and support for the UN. Membership is open to everyone. UNA~GB is the third largest chapter of the United Nations Association. It provides a wide range of educational programs, including lectures, forums, workshops, international career days, school programs, and curricula development for teaching about the UN.

John F. Kennedy Library ~ Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125 ☎ 617.929.4553

The Library is an educational and cultural institution, a center for the study of public affairs. Through its research, museum and educational programs, the Library contributes to the understanding citizens have about their responsibilities in addressing the problems of societies throughout the world. The Library serves as the site for many conferences and forums cosponsored with other organizations.



Building on Success ~ Health, Children and Education
The United Nations

John F. Kennedy ~ January 30, 1961
"The UN is the only body in the world where
no nation need be powerful to be secure...
where any nation can exert influence
not according to the strength of its armies
but according to the strength of its ideas.
It deserves the support of all."

Official Business
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The United Nations
Building on Success ~ Health,
Children and Education



A Free Public Conference on the Work of the World Health Organization (WHO),
the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Facing a Moral Crisis: The Struggle for Civil Rights

Kennedy Library Public Programs

SPRING 1998

★ Sunday, March 1, 2:00 to 3:30

TAYLOR BRANCH, author of *Pillar of Fire: America in the King Years, 1963-1965*
The second volume of Taylor Branch's trilogy on the civil rights era will be published this month. The first volume, *Parting the Waters*, won a Pulitzer Prize in 1988. *Pillar of Fire* covers the upheavals of 1963, 1964 and 1965, as the movement broadened its geographical and political scope and became more contentious and entangled with other national and international issues.

Deval Patrick, former assistant attorney general, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, will introduce Taylor Branch. Mr. Branch will talk about his research and conclusions, respond to audience questions and sign copies of the book. (The book will be available at a 15% discount for members of the Kennedy Library.)

★ Tuesday, March 10, 5:30 to 7:15

Race and Political Leadership in the South

President Johnson predicted in 1965 that his party would suffer because of its vigorous support of civil rights. Race, he felt, had always been such an overwhelming factor in the politics of the south, and in many northern states, that the new era of bold attacks on discrimination would inevitably bring a radical change in American politics. He was right.

This forum has three goals: (a) to look at the deep-seated political traditions of leaders in the south; (b) to consider just why southern leaders opposed the civil rights movement so aggressively, despite the probability of a successful outcome; and (c) to discuss the long-term political implications of the civil rights movement, and why southern elections have become so competitive since the time of President Johnson.

Nadine Cohodas, author of *Strom Thurmond and the Politics of Southern Change* and *The Band Played Dixie: Race and the Liberal Conscience at Ole Miss*

Ray Jenkins, former editor of *The Montgomery Journal*, special assistant to President Carter and editorial page editor of *The Baltimore Sun*

Curtis Wilkie, reporter, *The Boston Globe* (stationed in New Orleans), graduate of the University of Mississippi, covered civil rights issues in the 1960s

★ Sunday, March 15, 2:00 to 3:30

The Music of the Civil Rights Movement:

A Discussion, Performance and Joyful Celebration

African Americans have always used music to comment on and respond to their circumstances. Thus, it was natural that the civil rights demonstrations and meetings of the 1950s and 1960s would almost always include songs. Indeed, one of the lasting images of that period is the scene of hundreds, or thousands, of men, women and children, black and white, joining hands and singing "We Shall Overcome."

Music played both an inspirational and practical role. Singing was a strategy, often causing things to happen, an effective tool in maintaining discipline and in communicating with the opposition. It was said that southern sheriffs, in leading protesters to jail, often expressed their outrage over the quiet, peaceful singing at "illegal" public rallies. The courage and determination of people was often reinforced by music, their fears diminished, their thoughts focused clearly on the goals of the movement.

Charles Neblitt, former SNCC field secretary and community organizer; manager, music director and performer, The Freedom Singers

Hollis Watkins, former organizer for the Mississippi Voting Rights Project; president of Southern Echo, Inc., a leadership development, education and training organization.

★ Tuesday, March 24, 5:30 to 7:30

The Media and the Civil Rights Revolution: Informing the Nation and Shaping Public Opinion

The acts of protest in the decade following the school desegregation decision succeeded, in part, because the organizers were able to show the people — through newspapers, magazines, radio and television — what was really happening and why the injustices should be of concern to the entire nation.

When the new stage of civil rights protests began in 1955, national news coverage was slim. It would take several years for television, in particular, to have an impact on public attitudes, although the image of youngsters being protected by soldiers as they walked to a Little Rock school through jeering crowds told people throughout the world something about the unfairness of segregation.

The discussion will look at media coverage from the perspectives of activists who were creatively trying to get more people to support their efforts, and those in the news organizations who were deciding what to cover and how to present it to the public.

Charles Cobb, former SNCC worker; journalist, National Public Radio, *National Geographic*

Robert Drew, television producer, creator of the 1963 award-winning documentary "Crisis: Behind a Presidential Commitment"

Dan Rather, broadcast journalist; anchorman and managing editor, "CBS News with Dan Rather"; author, *The Camera Never Blinks: Adventures of a TV Journalist*

Wyatt Tee Walker, former chief of staff to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and vice president, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; senior pastor, Canaan Baptist Church of Christ

★ Sunday, March 29, 2:00 to 4:00

Boston and the Civil Rights Movement

In 1900, relations between black and white citizens in Boston were fairly good, in part because of the city's leading role in the abolitionist movement. African Americans did not yet live in distinct neighborhoods, and the political leadership of the city, including John Fitzgerald, was generally sympathetic to the needs of this small but important constituency.

The story of what happened to this relationship between 1900 and 1954 is a major chapter in the history of the city. Understanding this background helps to explain the response of Bostonians to the national movement for civil rights in the 1950s and 1960s, and why busing in the 1970s was so difficult for everyone. The forum will consist of two brief talks and a panel discussion among Boston civil rights activists of the 1960s.

Ruth Batson, national, statewide and local activist; a founder of METCO; former president of the Museum of Afro-American History

Gerald Gill, associate professor of history, Tufts University and scholar in residence, The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture

James Jennings, director, William Monroe Trotter Institute and professor of political science, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Mark Schneider, author of *Boston Confronts Jim Crow, 1890-1920*

Sunday, April 19, 2:00 to 3:30

Religion, the Churches and the Crusade for Racial Justice

The civil rights movement was a political, social, economic and religious crusade. It enlisted the hearts and minds of millions and the physical energy of thousands. The cause had special appeal to young people intent on doing something now, sending them into the streets and into countless endeavors to end the evils of segregation and racial discrimination.

The churches were clearly a dominant partner among the institutions and organizations of the movement. A high percentage of the leaders of civil rights organizations were ministers. Black churches were often the points of mobilization for rallies and housed the offices of protest groups. Church members regularly fed and cared for civil rights workers, and recruited demonstrators, which led, sadly, to the burning or bombing of several hundred churches during the turbulent years of the struggle for civil rights.

Speakers to be announced.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

For reservations call 617 929-4571. These programs are free. Reservations are recommended. We do not issue tickets or confirm reservations. Those who make reservations by phone will be on a list and they will be seated first, if a large crowd is expected. For information about programs and speakers call Donna Cotterell at 617 929-1272.

Facing a Moral Crisis: The Struggle for Civil Rights Kennedy Library Public Programs

SPRING 1998

A special message from the director of the Kennedy Library

Kennedy Library programs this spring will focus on the historic movement that led to dramatic improvements in the guarantees of basic human and constitutional rights for all Americans. Thirty-five years ago, in the spring and summer of 1963, a number of events occurred that forever changed the nature and direction of our society.

The history of this revolution should be thoughtfully studied, for the lessons are relevant to many of the problems facing Americans today. Our hope is that participants will use this series as an opportunity to search creatively for understanding, and, most important, for an appreciation of the steps we must all take to complete the courageous efforts of the spring and summer of 1963.

In addition to the programs described here, the Kennedy Library will sponsor a major symposium on Wednesday, April 29. Many men and women who played key roles in the events of 1963 will gather to review the history and discuss the course of our nation since those momentous days.

The library will also organize several discussions about civil rights history and racial issues generally, for students, young professionals and retired men and women.

Detailed information about all of these activities will be available in early March and will be mailed to those who have participated in past Kennedy Library programs. We urge you to share this flyer and other information about Kennedy Library programs with friends, neighbors and colleagues. If you want additional copies, please call Donna Corterrell at 617 929-1272.

This entire effort has been organized with the help and encouragement of a committee: Mary Reed (chair), Ruth Batson, Henry Hampton, Gloria White Hammond, Wil Haygood, Gordon Martin, Marva Nathan, Glendora Putnam, and Tyra Sidberry. We are grateful for their advice.

We also appreciate the financial support received from the Lowell Institute, the Marjorie Kover, Arthur Schlesinger, Theodore Sorensen and Charles Daly Funds and the thousands of individual donors to the Kennedy Library Foundation.

On behalf of the staff of the Kennedy Library, I look forward to your participation in these programs this spring.

Bradley Gerratt
January 29, 1998

"We are confronted with a moral issue. It is as old as the scriptures and as clear as the Constitution. The heart of the question is whether all Americans are to be afforded equal rights and equal opportunities..."

Official Business
Penalty for private use, \$300

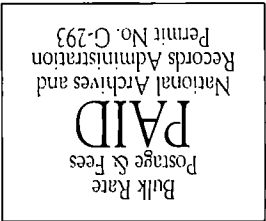
JOHN F. KENNEDY
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
Columbia Point, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

John Kennedy
June 11, 1963

Facing a Moral Crisis: The Struggle for Civil Rights Kennedy Library Public Programs

SPRING 1998

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



Liberty and Limits: The Federalist Idea 200 Years Later

Fall 1997

A Seminar at the Kennedy Library Sponsored by The New England Great Books Council and John F. Kennedy Library

The debate over the proper nature and scope of the federal government is as passionate as ever and as old as the government itself. Polls consistently show that Americans are increasingly suspicious of the ability of the federal government to deal with the nation's problems and many consider the national government an intrusive force in their lives or totally controlled by interests other than theirs.

This seminar will consist of four two-hour sessions, from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. For the first hour the group (limited to 35 people) will view a segment of the widely-acclaimed PBS series produced by Fred Friendly. The second hour will be devoted to a discussion of selected constitutional issues, based on readings in *The Federalist Papers*, a copy of which will be given to each participant in advance. The discussion will be led by an experienced Great Books moderator.

★ September 9, 1997

Constant Combatants: The President and Congress

★ September 16, 1997

Whose Law, Whose Order?

★ September 25, 1997

Privacy and Security on the Eve of the Millennium

★ September 30, 1997

The Price of Politics: Electing Our Leaders

Reservations are necessary. To register for the four meetings in this seminar, or for further information, call Alice Powers at the Kennedy Library at 617-929-4554.

The "Liberty and Limits" PBS series was produced by Seminars, Inc., in association with The Twentieth Century Fund, and was presented on WNET in New York. Grants were received from the Ford Foundation, PEW Charitable Trust and Corporation for Public Broadcasting. WNET is providing support to the Great Books Council for this seminar.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

The Children's Hour

AT THE JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY

Children, accompanied by their parents, relatives and friends, are invited to attend a series of performances by some of this country's most noted storytellers, musicians, artists and puppeteers. Admission is free and open to the general public. Reservations are required. All performances are on Saturday mornings at 10:30 a.m. There will be two performances for the December program (10:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.). Call 617.929.4523 for reservations and further information.

1 October 19, 1996
The Wayne Martin Puppets

"Drac Is Back!" And he has company too. Mr. Bones, the break-away skeleton, a roller-skating devil, a juggling Jack O' Lantern, plus an assortment of witches and goblins in this hilarious Halloween spectacular puppet show. Appropriate for family audiences and children of all ages.

2 November 23, 1996
Tufts University Symphony Orchestra
P. George Mathew, Conductor

"Autumn Journeys In Music." For many Americans, Thanksgiving season is a time of traveling to be with friends and family. Indeed journeys, often very long ones, are a common part of our modern lives. In this concert for young people, conductor George Mathew and the Tufts University Symphony Orchestra lead us on two different autumnal musical journeys. The first is Felix Mendelssohn's Scottish Symphony, a musical picture of the composer's 1830 sight-seeing journey to Edinburgh, Scotland. The second is Boston composer Robert DiDomenica's 1980's musical journey into the world of dreams, recent and long past. Appropriate for family audiences and children ages 5 and older.

3 December 14, 1996
You and Me Puppets
Two Performances - 10:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

"Hansel And Gretel." This production of the perennial favorite, combines delightful puppets and music from Humperdinck's opera. Children from the audience participate in the performance as angels and dancing gingerbread. Everyone joins in singing *The Evening Prayer* which has become a folk song for American as well as German children. A delightful way to introduce youngsters to opera and the excitement of drama told through music. Appropriate for family audiences and children ages 5 and older.

4 January 18, 1997
Semenya McCord

"Journey Into Jazz." Join Semanya McCord and a trio of exceptional musicians in a participatory anthology of the African-American musical experience, highlighting the social and historical significance of this art form. Spirituals, blues, and songs of the swing and bebop eras are given particular emphasis. Also featured are instrumental styles on piano, acoustic bass and drums. Ms. McCord, a renowned vocalist, composer and music educator, received a Martin Luther King, Jr. Award for Musical Excellence in the City of Boston in 1990. Appropriate for family audiences and children ages 5 and older.

5 February 8, 1997
Janice Allen

"African-American Music Of The Carolina Sea Islands." Janice Allen specializes in a blend of traditional African-American folk and gospel music. With a range of African and African-American percussion instruments joined with her trademark accapella vocals, Janice Allen takes her audiences on a rhythmic journey from the African continent to the Carolina Sea Islands. Audience participation is the keystone of the performance. Each song requires a chorus, movement or clapping response from the audience. Ms. Allen has appeared in *Black Nativity*, *Revels* and the *Wheelock Family Theater*. She regularly tours in Japan and teaches at the Park School in Brookline. Janice Allen is the winner of the 1989 Boston Parents Paper Children's Entertainer of the Year award. Appropriate for family audiences and children ages 5 and older.

6 March 22, 1997
Magic Circle Programs

"To Welcome In The Spring." In a celebration of the earth's renewal, musician and storyteller Jennifer Smith entertains and inspires with this program of traditional stories, games and songs from four continents. We'll visit the forests of Korea and the mountain hollows of Appalachia, the villages of England and Ghana, West Africa, and the shores of the Great Lakes once peopled by Ojibway tribes. Join us and join in! Appropriate for family audiences and children ages 5 and older.

7 April 5, 1997
Tufts University Symphony Orchestra
P. George Mathew, Conductor

"Presidents In Music." Did you know that President Thomas Jefferson was a good violinist and that Presidents Truman and Nixon played the piano? More recently, President Bill Clinton has demonstrated his considerable gifts as a saxophonist. In addition to musical presidents, great composers have sometimes painted musical portraits of American presidents. Join us for a musical celebration when George Mathew and the Tufts University Symphony Orchestra take a look at musical portraits of Presidents Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy by composers Aaron Copland and Igor Stravinsky. Appropriate for family audiences and children ages 5 and older.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

AT THE JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY

The Children's Hour

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

John F. Kennedy Library
Columbia Point
Boston, MA 02125

The Children's Hour

AT THE JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY

Saturday mornings, 10:30 a.m., October 1996 - April 1997



The 1998 Profile In Courage

Essay Contest And Scholarship For High School Students

Winners of the
Profile In Courage
Essay Contest and
Scholarship.



Kathleen Guilmartin,
a sophomore at
Kennebunk
High School in
Kennebunk, Maine,
wrote about her
congressman,
Tom Andrews,
who, at great
political risk,

The Contest

Write an essay of not more than 1000 words on one of the following:

- Tell the story of an elected official, past or present, national or local, who risked his or her political standing by conscientiously following a set of ideals or principles.
- Discuss a problem that is not being addressed in American society because the political costs are too high. If you were an elected official, at any level, how would you address the problem and face your opposition?
- Interview a local elected official and write about his or her most difficult decision or the process that he or she uses in making choices when it's apparent that many citizens disagree.
- Write about the concept of political courage. What does it really take for a person in public life to act courageously?

Background Information and Rules

• We recommend that you read *Profiles in Courage* by John F. Kennedy.

PROFILE IN COURAGE AWARD

The John F. Kennedy Library



"To be courageous ...requires no exceptional qualifications, no magic formula, no special combination of time, place and circumstance. It is an opportunity that sooner or later is presented to us all. Politics merely furnishes one arena which imposes special tests of courage. In whatever arena of life one may meet the challenge of courage, whatever may be the sacrifices he faces if he follows his conscience - the loss of his friends, his fortune, his contentment, even the esteem of his fellow

men - each man must decide for himself the course he will follow. The stories of past courage can define that ingredient - they can



Kennebunk, Maine, wrote about her congressman, Tom Andrews, who, at great political risk, voted to close an Air Force Base in Maine.



Ari Rabin-Havt,
a junior at Paul D. Schreiber High School in Port Washington, New York, discussed the bravery of United States Senator Wayne Morse during a key moment in the Vietnam War.



Riki Lindhome,
a senior at Portville Central School in Portville, New York, wrote about Congresswoman Carolyn McCarthy and her very personal commitment to gun control.

Write about the concept of political courage. What does it really take for a person in public life to act courageously?

Background Information and Rules

- We recommend that you read *Profiles in Courage* by John F. Kennedy. For information and ideas on the meaning of political courage, you might consult biographies of political leaders and lengthy "profiles" of contemporary leaders in daily newspapers and news magazines.
- There is an abundance of information about current events in newspapers, magazines and books, and on the internet, television and radio.

An excellent source of background information and ideas is interviews with adults who have experience in politics — politicians themselves, reporters, teachers and interested citizens.

- Essays should be typed and double-spaced on one side of the paper.
- Essays will be judged on originality and clarity of thought and writing skills.
- It is assumed that all entries are original work. Please list the sources you consulted in the preparation of your essay.
- The U.S. Senators featured in *Profiles in Courage* cannot be subjects of your essay.
- Each entry must contain a title page, with the following information: student's name, address and telephone number; the name and address of your school; and the name and telephone number of your principal and two of your teachers. **Do not use report covers.** Also, do not put your name or any other information on any page other than the title page.
- Send *two copies* of your entry.
- Essays remain the property of the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation.
- Essays should be postmarked by March 6, 1998 and addressed to:

**The John F. Kennedy Library Foundation
Profile in Courage Award Essay Contest
Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125**

*For further information or additional flyers
call 617.436.9986 (ext 19).*



past courage
can define that
ingredient - they can
teach, they can offer hope,
they can provide inspiration. But they
cannot supply courage itself. For this
each man must look into his own soul."

An excerpt from Profiles in Courage, written by John F. Kennedy in the 1950s

Judging and Recognition

- All essays are read by at least two persons; then the 100 essays receiving the highest scores are read by members of the Kennedy Library's education staff. The final ten essays are judged by the same committee that selects the recipient of the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award, which honors an elected official for demonstrating political courage and leadership.
- The winner of the essay contest receives a \$2000 scholarship and will be invited to the Kennedy Library in May 1998, to participate in the ceremony recognizing the recipient of the 1998 Profile in Courage Award.
- A finalist from each state will receive a \$500 prize. (No finalist is named from the winner's state.)
- Twenty-five second-place finalists will receive a print, created exclusively for the Kennedy Library by Jamie Wyeth. All winners receive a paperback edition of John F. Kennedy's Pulitzer Prize-winning book, *Profiles in Courage*.
- An excerpt from the winning essay will be published in the John F. Kennedy Library Newsletter.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM



BankBoston

Postmark deadline for essays: March 6, 1998

JOHN F. KENNEDY
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

The Profile in Courage Essay Contest and Scholarship is sponsored by:



Dear Educator,

We would be grateful if you would bring to the attention of your students and colleagues this poster on the 1998 Profile in Courage Essay Contest and Scholarship for High School Students. The contest is open to high school students in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Profile in Courage Award, presented each May by the Kennedy Library Foundation, honors elected officials who have demonstrated exceptional political courage. Through the Profile in Courage Essay Contest, we want to get more students thinking about the difficult choices that politics often presents; choices between conscience and constituents, between moral principles and electoral success. I'm sure you will agree that idealism on matters of public policy still exists at the high school level, but it needs nurturing, encouragement and direction. We hope this contest provides that.

The poster contains detailed information and recommendations for preparing student essays. All essays will be read and acknowledged. The postmark deadline for the 1998 contest is March 6. Early submissions would be appreciated to ensure that each essay receives the careful consideration it deserves.

Please encourage entries from your students. Teachers and parents are urged to call the Kennedy Library Foundation at 617.436.9986 (ext19) for further information and guidance.

On behalf of the Kennedy Library, I want to express our gratitude to BankBoston for their sponsorship of this year's essay contest.

Thank you for your help.

John Stewart
Director of Education
John F. Kennedy Library

Official Business
Penalty for private use, \$300

Columbia Point, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

JOHN F. KENNEDY
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Bulk Rate
Postage & Fees
PAID
National Archives and
Records Administration
Permit No. G-293



The 1998 Profile In Courage

Essay Contest

And Scholarship

For High School Students

JOHN F. KENNEDY

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

THE MUSEUM AT THE JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY

The museum is designed to convey John F. Kennedy's enthusiasm for the American system of politics and government and to help visitors better understand our nation's recent history. As a Presidential Library, administered by the National Archives and Records Administration, this goal is accomplished by combining our rich depository of audiovisual and textual materials with our wealth of museum objects. Visitors to the museum learn about the career of John F. Kennedy, the challenges he faced, the decisions he made, and his commitment to public life as he *narrates* his story on film, video, and sound recordings. Following a chronological path, 21 exhibits, including 21 video presentations, detail the sights and sounds of President Kennedy's lifetime and presidency.

A gallery of Kennedy family photographs and a 17-minute introductory film cover Kennedy's life up to his nomination for the presidency in 1960. Visitors then pass through a space evoking the sights and sounds of the convention, leading to the Campaign Trail exhibit. Video footage of Nixon and Kennedy debating and campaigning as well as CBS and NBC news coverage of election night convey the closely fought nature of the campaign.

Visitors then "attend" the inauguration of the 35th President by watching Kennedy deliver his challenging Inaugural Address. After the address, visitors follow John F. Kennedy into the White House. All exhibits on the Kennedy presidency, including such issues as the Cuban Missile Crisis, Civil Rights, and the Space Program, are in spaces that reflect the decoration of the presidential mansion. The work of Attorney General Robert Kennedy is documented in a room suggesting his Justice Department office. Jacqueline Kennedy's work to advance appreciation of the arts and encourage preservation of America's heritage, including the White House, is illustrated in an exhibit on her role as First Lady.

Viewing a series of television monitors in a darkened corridor, visitors watch clips of Walter Cronkite announcing to the world the tragic news of President Kennedy's assassination. Upon leaving this area, visitors enter the Legacy exhibit where, through books, videotapes, and an interactive computer system, they can research in some depth a number of the issues raised by John F. Kennedy's life and administration and learn how the work begun in the early 1960's lives on.

It is hoped that all who use the Kennedy Library will take from it a deeper appreciation of our system of government and a greater awareness of the benefits and responsibilities of living in a free society.



A Presidential Library
Administered By
The National Archives
And Records
Administration

HOURS

The museum is open daily from 9:00am to 5:00pm. The introductory film is first shown at 9:20am and then runs every 20 minutes until 3:45pm. The museum store is open daily from 9:30am to 4:45pm. The Library and Museum is closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

1998 ADMISSION FEES

Adults - \$8.00

Seniors (62 and older) - \$6.00

Students - \$6.00

Youth ages 13 through 17 - \$4.00

Children 12 and under - Free

GROUP VISITS AND RATES

Discounts are available for groups of 20 or more people. A group will receive 2 complimentary admissions for every 10 people in that group (20% discount). In addition, the tour escort and bus driver are admitted free.

To arrange a group visit call (617)929-4523, or write to:

John F. Kennedy Library

Columbia Point

Boston, MA 02125

Attn: Visitor and Technical Services Division

Please inform us of the date of your visit, time of arrival, and the number in your party. The Library requires payment in advance or upon entrance.

**The JFK Library can not accept personal checks. However, company checks(for tour groups), Visa, Discover, American Express, and MasterCard are acceptable. We are unable to provide billing services.*

PARKING

There is ample, convenient, free parking. Special parking facilities are available for buses and the physically challenged.

SPECIAL NEEDS

Every effort has been made to make the Library and Museum's facilities accessible to the physically challenged. In addition, the introductory film and video presentations in the exhibition are readily made closed-captioned for the hearing impaired.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND SCHOOL VISITS

If you are planning a school visit Monday through Friday during the school year, please call the Education Department at (617)929-4548 weekdays between 9:00am and 5:00pm. Weekend or summer school groups, as well as camp or other recreational youth groups, should call Visitor and Technical Services at (617)929-4523.

RESEARCH

Tours of the archival facilities are not available. If you are interested in research or would like additional information about the archives, please call (617)929-4534, Monday through Friday, 8:30am to 4:30pm. The Research Room is open some Saturdays *by appointment only* and is closed on Sundays and all Federal holidays.

EATING FACILITIES

Food service is available in our small Cafe which provides an assortment of sandwiches, soups, salads, and beverages. It seats approximately 30 people at one time. No outside food or beverages are allowed in the building. In warmer weather, visitors are welcome to picnic on the Library's grounds. The grounds are planted with wild roses and dune grasses, and also afford a close, enjoyable view of the ocean and the Boston skyline.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Purpose:

The John F. Kennedy Library is dedicated to the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, and to all those who through the art of politics seek a new and better world. Through its museum, archives, and educational programs, the Library fosters greater awareness, appreciation and understanding of American politics and history, the process of governing, and the importance of public service.

Address:

Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125

Main Phone:

617-929-4500

Official Name:

John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library

Other appropriate name:

John F. Kennedy Library and Museum

Dedication:

October 20, 1979; dedicated by President Jimmy Carter; 36 million people contributed to the Library's construction.

Administered by:

National Archives and Records Administration
United States Government, Washington D.C.

Supported by:

John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, Boston

Visitors:

Approximately 200,000 visitors and schoolchildren annually to the museum; 2,000 researchers to research rooms; 40,000 participants in community related events and educational programs.



A Presidential Library
Administered By
The National Archives
And Records
Administration

LOCATION, BUILDING, AND SITE

Location:

Columbia Point, overlooking Boston's harbor and skyline, in the Dorchester section of Boston, where President Kennedy's mother lived as a girl and attended school. I-93 to exit 14(northbound) or exit 15(southbound). MBTA to JFK/UMass station. Free, accessible, daily shuttle bus from MBTA to Library every 20 minutes

Architect:

I.M. Pei and Partners, New York, NY

Building:

One of Boston's most dramatic architectural statements. 135,000 square foot library/archive with 9-story white, precast concrete tower building, glass-enclosed pavilion, and 18,000 square foot museum with two orientation 230-seat theaters; 20,000 square foot Stephen E. Smith Center(dedicated in 1991) adjoining Library, used for education programs and conferences. All accessible.

Site:

9.5 acre park landscaped with pine trees, shrubs, and wild roses, reminiscent of the landscape of Cape Cod familiar to President Kennedy. Site includes Kennedy's 26' sloop *Victura* cradled on the lawn and oriented toward the entrance to Boston Harbor, coincidentally known as President Roads. John T. Fallon State Pier located adjacent to grounds, used by harbor cruise boats bringing visitors to the Library.

Accessibility:

New entrance with automatic doors; introductory film captioned; video presentations captioned; sound enhancement in theaters for the hearing impaired; expanded space for wheelchairs in theaters.

HISTORICAL MATERIALS

Papers of President Kennedy:	8,400,000 pages (4,200 linear feet)
Total Pages in all Manuscript Collections:	34 million (17,000 linear feet)
Still Photos:	180,000
Audio Tapes:	1,000
Printed Materials:	70,000 volumes
Film/Videotape:	6 million feet
Collections of Personal Papers:	330
Oral History Interviews:	1,800
Total Museum Objects:	15,000

ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

Museum:

Portrays the life, leadership and legacy of President Kennedy, conveys his enthusiasm for politics and public service, and illustrates the nature of the office of the President.

Reference and Research:

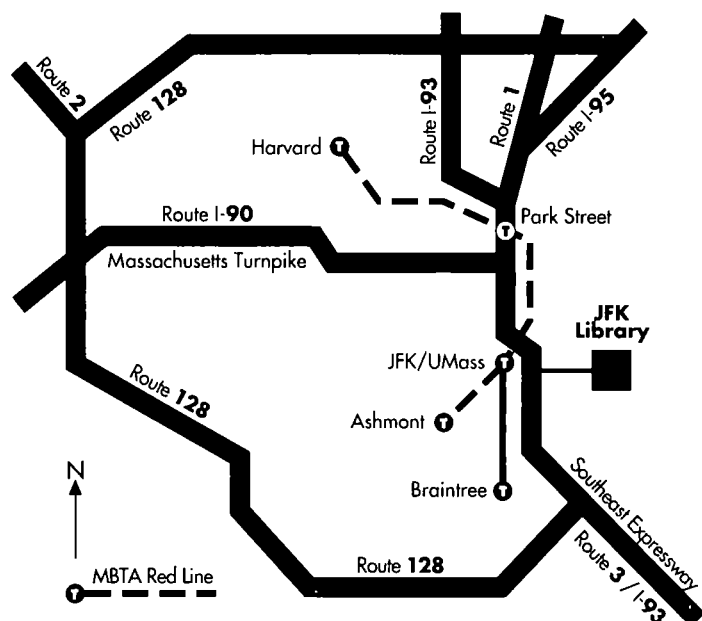
Collects and makes available for research a broad range of historical materials dealing with mid-20th century politics and the life and administration of John F. Kennedy.

Educational Programs:

Encourage public understanding of and participation in American democracy through discussion of current and historical issues and events.

Directions for Public Transportation and Automobiles

Greater Boston



Directions for Public Transportation:

MBTA Rapid Transit, Red Line (any train) to JFK/UMass station.

At station take free shuttle bus to Library.

Buses run every 20 minutes between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Approximate duration of shuttle ride is 10 minutes one way.

Directions for automobiles:

From the South: Take Route 3/I-93 North (*Southeast Expressway*).

Take Exit 14 onto Morrissey Boulevard. Turn right at first traffic light onto University of Massachusetts and JFK Library perimeter road.

Buses see reverse side.

From the North: Take Route I-93 South or Route I-95 South to Boston and onto Route 3/I-93 South (*Southeast Expressway*). Take Exit 15.

At traffic light turn left onto Columbia Rd. Travel to rotary and turn right onto Morrissey Blvd. Bear right onto access road. Travel on access road to traffic light. Turn left onto University of Massachusetts and JFK Library perimeter road. Buses see reverse side.

From the West: Take Route I-90 East (*Massachusetts Turnpike*) to Route 3/I-93 South (*Southeast Expressway*). Take Exit 15. At traffic light turn left onto Columbia Rd. Travel to rotary and turn right onto Morrissey Blvd. Bear right onto access road. Travel on access road to traffic light. Turn left onto University of Massachusetts and JFK Library perimeter road. Buses see reverse side.

Exiting the JFK Library and Museum:

Follow perimeter road to traffic light. Turn Right onto Morrissey Blvd. Travel to rotary. Take the third right off the rotary onto Columbia Rd. Straight ahead are ramps to 3/I-93 North and South.

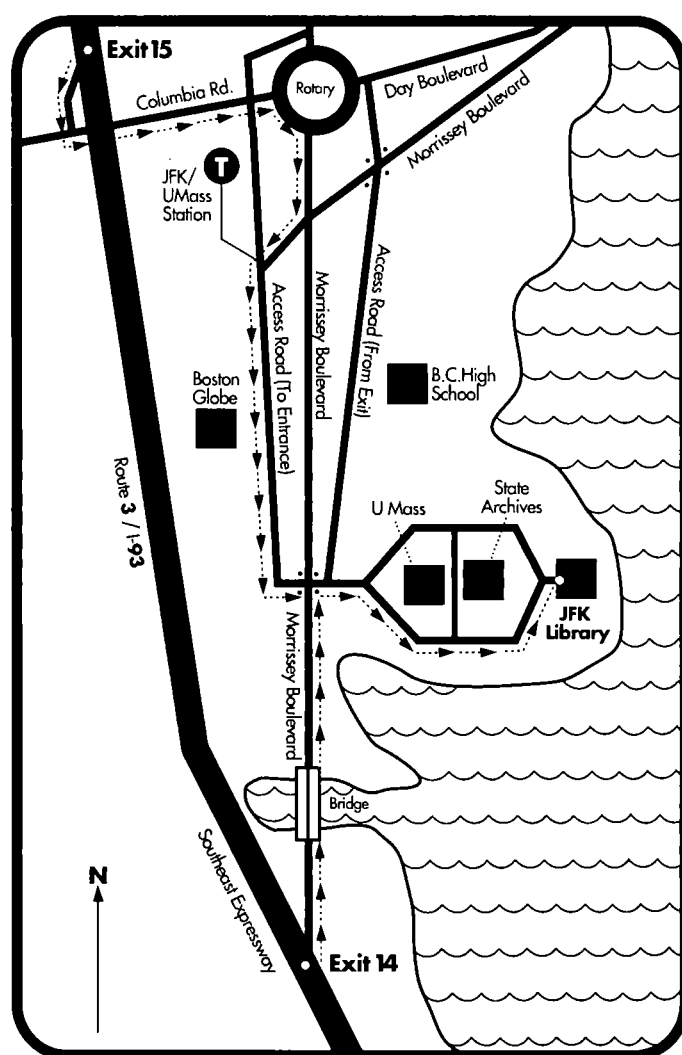
For Information:

Research 617.929.4534, Museum 617.929.4523, Museum Store 617.929.4525, Museum Store Mail Order 617.929.4558,

Education Programs 617.929.4554, Events and Functions 617.929.4552, Volunteering 617.929.1206, Memberships 617.436.9986

Mailing Address: John F. Kennedy Library, Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125

Columbia Point

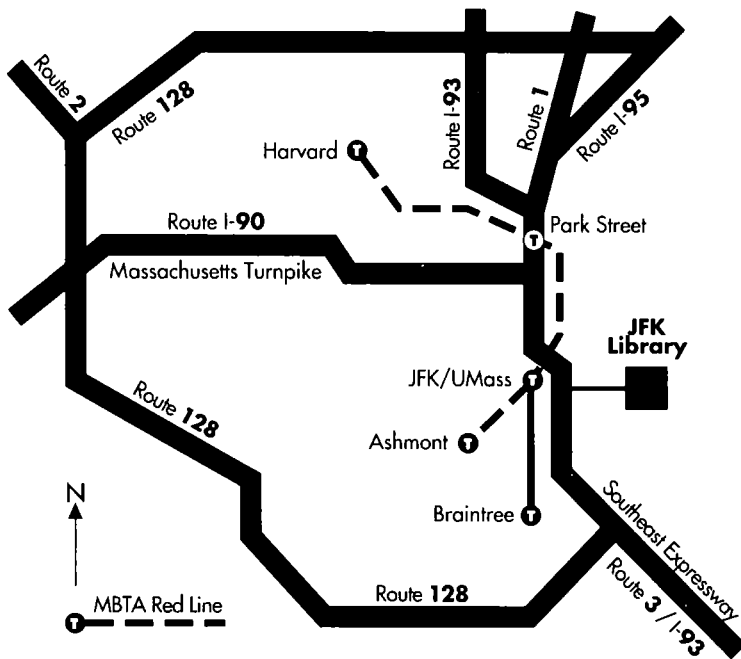


JOHN F. KENNEDY

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Directions For Buses

Greater Boston



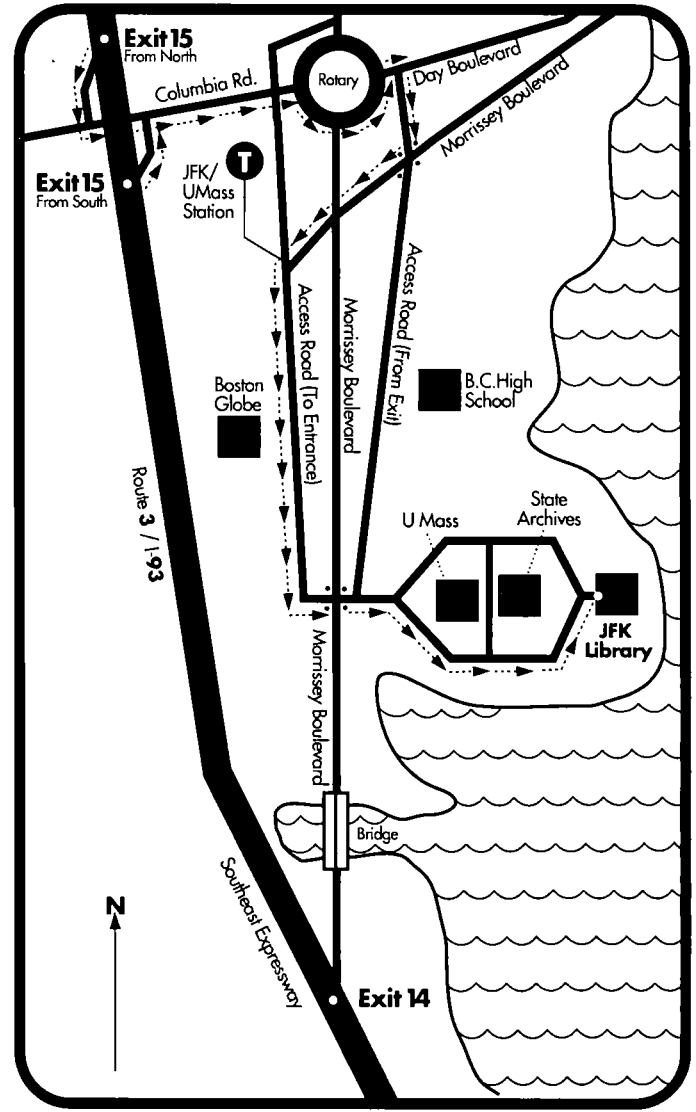
Directions for Buses:

From the South: Take Route 3/I-93 North (*Southeast Expressway*). Buses are restricted from using Exit 14, therefore take **Exit 15**. At traffic light turn right onto Columbia Rd. Travel to rotary and take **second right** off rotary. Follow bus route signs to traffic light. Turn right onto Morrissey Blvd. and continue under bridge. **Bear left** onto access road. Follow access road to traffic light. Turn left onto University of Massachusetts and JFK Library perimeter road.

From the North: Take Route I-93 South or Route I-95 South to Boston and onto Route 3/I-93 South (*Southeast Expressway*). Take **Exit 15**. Turn left at traffic light onto Columbia Rd. Travel to rotary and take **second right** off rotary. Follow bus route signs to traffic light. Turn right onto Morrissey Blvd. and continue under bridge. **Bear left** onto access road. Follow access road to traffic light. Turn left onto University of Massachusetts and JFK Library perimeter road.

From the West: Take Route I-90 East (*Massachusetts Turnpike*) to Route 3/I-93 South (*Southeast Expressway*). Take **Exit 15**. Turn left at traffic light onto Columbia Rd. Travel to rotary and take **second right** off rotary. Follow bus route signs to traffic light. Turn right onto Morrissey Blvd. and continue under bridge. **Bear left** onto access road. Follow access road to traffic light. Turn left onto University of Massachusetts and JFK Library perimeter road.

Columbia Point



Exiting the JFK Library and Museum:

Follow perimeter road to traffic light. **Turn right** and immediately **bear right** onto access road. Follow access road to traffic light. Turn left onto Morrissey Blvd. and continue under bridge. **Bear right after bridge** looping up onto rotary. Take **first right** off rotary. Straight ahead are ramps to Route 3/I-93 North and South.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

JOHN F. KENNEDY
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

NOTEWORTHY QUOTATIONS
OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

"We celebrate the past to awaken the future."

Address, FDR memorial program on the 25th anniversary of signing of the Social Security Act, Hyde Park, NY-August 14, 1960

"For time and the world do not stand still. Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future."

Paulskirche Assembly Hall, Frankfurt, Germany-June 25, 1963

"We love our country, not for what it was, though it has always been great...not for what it is, though of this we are deeply proud...but for what it someday can, and, through the effort of us all, someday will be.

Address to the National Industrial Conference Board-1961

"Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country."

Inaugural Address-1961

"We can help make the world safe for diversity. For, in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this same planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal."

Commencement Address at American University-1963

"If more politicians knew poetry, and more poets knew politics, I am convinced the world would be a little better place in which to live."

Address at Harvard University-1956

"Control of arms is a mission that we undertake particularly for our children and our grandchildren...they have no lobby in Washington."

Statement on securing world peace-1963

"This nation was founded by men of many nations and backgrounds. It was founded on the principle that all men are created equal, and that the rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened."

Televised Civil Rights Address to the nation-June 11, 1963



A Presidential Library
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And Records
Administration

The John F. Kennedy Library

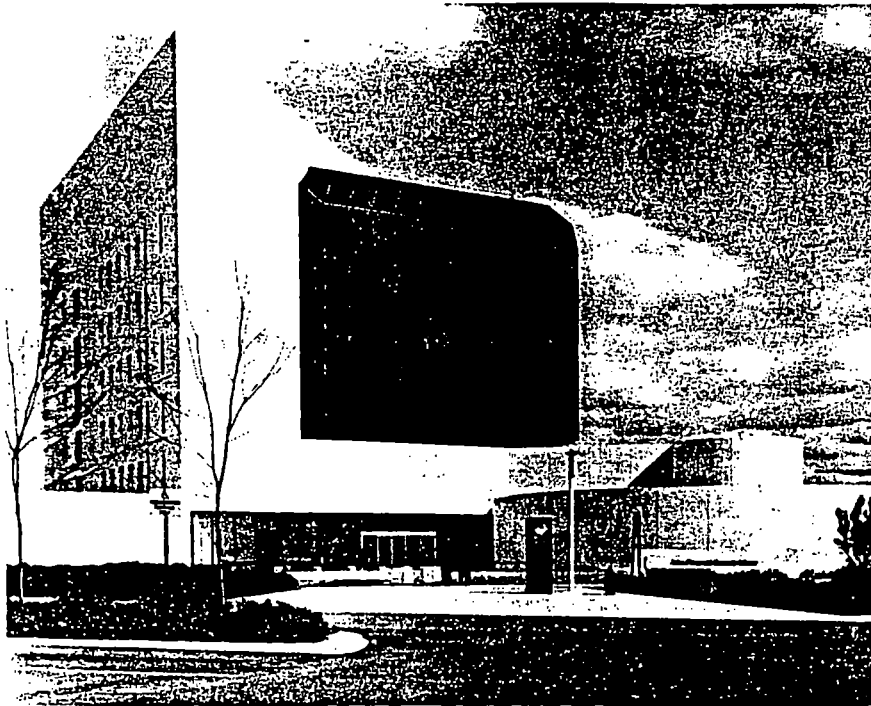
Frank Rigg*

Housed since 1979 in a landmark I.M. Pei building, the Kennedy Library is noted for the large number of researchers it serves, its new museum, and its educational programs which encourage thoughtful citizen participation in the democratic process. The Library preserves and makes available important collections related to the life of John Kennedy and mid-20th-century American politics and government; it contains 32 million pages of documents, 180,000 photographs, 7 million feet of film, and over 15,000 museum objects, and also includes the papers of Ernest Hemingway. The Library is administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. A public-private partnership with the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation provides private funds to support many programs.

The John F. Kennedy Library was dedicated on October 20, 1979. Bright autumn sunshine, a brisk onshore breeze, and fanfare from the Boston Symphony Orchestra greeted an audience of 10,000 invited guests and many more spectators in boats crowding the waters of nearby Dorchester Bay. President Kennedy's wife, Jacqueline, and children, Caroline and John, Jr., watched as Senator Edward M. Kennedy, representing the Kennedy family and the John F. Kennedy Library Corporation, builders of the facility, presented the Library to the people and government of the United States, represented by President Jimmy Carter. Thirty million people had contributed to the Library's construction fund, a measure of the sense of loss experienced around the world following President Kennedy's death and the universal desire to commemorate his life. The sixth presidential library operated by the National Archives thus was permanently established at Columbia Point in Boston.

The intersecting geometric forms of the building, designed by I.M. Pei, and its smooth surfaces of concrete and glass compose one of Boston's most dramatic architectural statements. Located in the Dorchester section of the city, where the president's mother

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Above: The main entrance to the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston. The Library commands sweeping views of Boston's skyline and harbor out to the Atlantic Ocean. Below: The Library's main research room. Over 700 researchers visit each year, and thousands more enquiries are answered by mail or phone.



lived as a child and attended school, the Library commands sweeping views of Boston's skyline, its broad harbor, the offshore islands, and the Atlantic Ocean. These vistas are a reminder that throughout his life, Kennedy drew inspiration from the sea.

The 135,000-square-foot complex includes a nine-story, white precast-concrete tower, 125 feet high, which is contiguous to a glass-enclosed pavilion. The upper floors of the tower contain office, research, and document storage facilities. The lower floors house two elliptical-shaped 230-seat theaters and an 18,000-square-foot exhibition area. A recent addition, the Stephen E. Smith Center, also designed by I.M. Pei, was dedicated in 1991 and contains spaces for lectures, conferences, and meetings as well as more archival storage.

The facility is on 9.5 acres of the 280-acre Columbia Point peninsula, adjacent to the University of Massachusetts and Massachusetts State Archives, four miles southeast of downtown Boston. The John T. Fallon State Pier adjoining the Library's property renders the complex accessible by boat.

The Library's grounds comprise lawns along the water's edge, deep beds of wild roses, slopes of dune grass, and groves of pine trees, all reflecting the landscape of Cape Cod, where John Kennedy spent his summers. His 26-foot sloop, *Victura*, is displayed on one of these lawns, facing the entrance to Boston Harbor, a waterway coincidentally known as President Roads. From this channel on immigrant ships from Ireland, JFK's greatgrandparents first glimpsed the city in which the Kennedy family's political tradition would flourish.

In this setting, the Library seeks to promote appreciation of the values and themes about which John Kennedy cared most deeply, which best illuminate his life, and which provide continuing significance to the lives of individuals and to the life of the nation. These include the importance of historical scholarship in framing choices for the nation; the encouragement of service to community and country; and the potential for each individual to advance the public interest through participation in our democratic political process. The Library is dedicated both to the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th president of the United States, and to all those who through the art of politics seek a new and better world.

ARCHIVES

The Library's research facilities are among the busiest of the presidential libraries, accommodating 700 researchers each year with an additional 1,600 users served by mail. In the process, the Library answers nearly 10,000 written and oral inquiries and provides 150,000 pages of photocopies of documents to researchers.

The Library tries to provide young people with a better understanding of the study of history and the formation of public policy by encouraging undergraduate students from the region's many colleges, and local high school classes, to work with the Library's primary sources. This openness is part of the Library's commitment to serve all interested citizens and not just scholars, and reflects President Kennedy's conviction that history should be a living presence in the life of community and nation.

To foster new scholarship on the life and times of John F. Kennedy, the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation provides financial assistance for researchers using the Library's collections, through the Marjorie M. Kovler, Abba P. Schwartz, Arthur M.

Schlesinger, Jr., Theodore C. Sorensen, and the Daly Fellowships and through numerous smaller stipends.

Papers

The papers of John F. Kennedy comprise one-third of the 32 million pages of documents housed in the Library and total 4,164 linear feet. They are divided into personal papers, pre-presidential papers, and presidential papers. The collection contains more than 35,000 catalogued volumes.

The Personal Papers of John F. Kennedy (1917-1963) include academic records donated by Harvard University, correspondence, manuscripts for Kennedy's books, *Why England Slept* and *Profiles in Courage*, and several folders of notes.

The Pre-Presidential Papers (1947-1960) are the office files of John F. Kennedy's 14-year career as congressman and senator, reflecting his major interests and activities during that period. They contain correspondence, speech, subject, legislative, and campaign files as well as material from the 1960 presidential transition period.

The Presidential Papers (1960-1963) total 3,476 feet of material and contain three major subcollections. The President's Office Files are the working files of President Kennedy as kept by his personal secretary. Included are correspondence, speech, press conference, legislative, staff memoranda, subject, and countries files as well as presidential recordings.

The National Security Files are the working papers of McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to the president for national security affairs. Portions are closed because of national security classification. Much material is available, however, making this a critical resource for understanding U.S. foreign relations during the 1960s. These files include embassy cablegrams, intelligence memoranda and analyses, records of National Security Council meetings, National Security Action Memoranda, and an extensive countries file.

The Presidential Papers also include the files of members of the president's staff. Among them are the papers of Lawrence O'Brien (special assistant for congressional relations), Pierre Salinger (press secretary), Myer Feldman (deputy special counsel), Lee White (assistant special counsel), and Harris Wofford (special assistant).

Other collections of personal papers of note are those of John Kenneth Galbraith (economist and U.S. ambassador to India), Walter Heller (chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors), Robert F. Kennedy (U.S. attorney general and U.S. senator from New York), Burke Marshall (assistant attorney general for civil rights), Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (author, historian, and special assistant to the president), and Theodore Sorensen (special counsel to the president). The newly established Peace Corps collection brings together diaries, letters, photographs, and other memorabilia documenting the experience of Peace Corps volunteers in the field.

To supplement these documentary resources, the Kennedy Library maintains a collection of more than 1,100 oral history interviews. Begun in 1964 with a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the oral history program is one of the oldest continuing activities of the Kennedy Library. Its goal is to collect, preserve, and make available interviews conducted with individuals who have recollections of events and people associated with John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy. Some of those interviewed

were prominent public figures, whereas others were relatively obscure private individuals who played limited or specialized roles in the history of the times. The collection includes interviews with members of Congress, administration officials, national and state political leaders, business and labor leaders, journalists, civil rights leaders, foreign government officials, and people who opposed Kennedy administration policies.

Hemingway Collection

A lesser-known feature of the Kennedy Library's archival resources, but one well used by researchers, is the Ernest Hemingway Collection donated by Hemingway's wife, Mary; his sons, Jack and Patrick; and other members of the Hemingway family. The collection contains most of Hemingway's manuscripts, making the Library the world's principal center for research on the life and work of this author. In addition to manuscripts, the collection includes correspondence, over 10,000 photographs, and books from Hemingway's personal library.

AUDIOVISUAL COLLECTIONS

Important collections of nontextual materials also document the lives and careers of President Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy and mid-20th-century American politics.

Still Photographs

The still photograph collections comprise more than 180,000 images. Photographs taken by White House staff portray the president's activities, official trips and meetings, and leisure time with his family. Other major collections are photographs of Robert F. Kennedy (1925-1968); Rose Kennedy's collection of photographs of the Kennedy and Fitzgerald families (1878-1978); and photographs of Ernest Hemingway (1899-1960).

Gifts from individuals, government agencies, and private organizations have expanded the collections and include: Burton Berinsky—photographs of JFK, 1960, and RFK, 1964 and 1968; Frank Teti/Melody Miller—photographs of the younger generation of Kennedys, 1968-1982; and selected photos from *Look* magazine, *The New York Times*, *U.S. Army*, and others.

Motion Picture Film

The motion picture collections measure 7 million feet of film. Major donations were made to the Library after President Kennedy's death by U.S. government agencies, CBS-TV, and NBC-TV. A collection of special interest, assembled by Victoria Schuck, provides further insight into American political life, containing films and sound recordings of political campaign speeches, rallies, and political commercials commissioned by various candidates from 1944 to 1968.

Sound Recordings

Researchers may listen to over 5,000 hours of sound recordings. The most important are President Kennedy's public speeches and press conferences, recorded by the White

House Communications Agency, and recordings of meetings made secretly by the president in 1962 and 1963. The significance of these materials for the study of presidential leadership was highlighted by the recent release of recorded deliberations of the Executive Committee of the National Security Council during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Many recordings of President Kennedy, some as early as 1940, predate his administration. Remarks and speeches of Robert F. Kennedy (1960-1968) and Edward M. Kennedy (1962-1976); recordings of other Kennedy family members, (1940-1960); recordings of Eleanor Roosevelt, Adlai Stevenson, and Presidents Eisenhower, Johnson, and Nixon; and many recordings of interviews of JFK and RFK associates (1964-1988) are also available.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

The John F. Kennedy Library has always aspired to be a lively educational center and resource. It preserves the record of the past but is also involved with the present and concerned about the future. Although the laws governing presidential libraries emphasize their "archival depository" role, the mission of "searching for the truth" involves the libraries in the education of citizens through museum exhibits, conferences, seminars, forums, and other teaching activities.

Inspired by John Kennedy's faith in the ability of individuals to effect positive change, and by his admiration of courageous leadership, the Library's programs in American history and contemporary politics promote responsible, thoughtful citizenship.

Initial plans for the Library, formulated in the months following the death of President Kennedy, called for two departments: archives and museum. Another component—an "Institute of Politics"—was to bring together scholars, politicians, government officials, citizens, and students to pursue an understanding of and improvements in public policy formation. Endowed by the Kennedy Library Corporation, it would be part of Harvard's newly established Kennedy School of Government. The Library and Institute were to be housed in a complex of buildings on the Harvard campus in Cambridge. However, after much debate and 10 years in temporary quarters in Waltham, Massachusetts, the Library was built not at Harvard but on Columbia Point in Boston, adjacent to the University of Massachusetts at Boston, with no formal connection to any university.

An education department was then created, responsible for programs to complement and expand upon the basic work of the archives and museum. Since 1979, the scope and number of its educational programs have been hallmarks of the Kennedy Library: some speak to elementary, high school, or college students; some are challenging to scholars; and most are appropriate for general audiences of curious, well-informed men and women. Whereas the museum and most archival research focus on the life and presidency of John Kennedy, topics for educational programs are often more diverse, covering historical and contemporary public affairs on the local, regional, national, and world scenes.

An array of early evening and Sunday afternoon forums and lectures for audiences of up to 700 features leading historians, commentators, and practitioners of the art of politics and government. The Library provides the setting for discussion, avoiding



A visiting class in the Pavilion. The scope and number of its educational programs are a hallmark of the Kennedy Library.

a partisan role for itself but encouraging the open, forthright, and articulate expression of views from all points of the spectrum.

Elderhostel seminars, usually on the topic of "Presidents, Politics and Recent American History," bring retired persons to the Library from all parts of the United States and Canada. "History in the First Person" commemorates the 30th anniversary of the Kennedy administration by bringing to the Library men and women prominent in American political life in the early 1960s to share their experiences and thoughts on the principal issues faced by the nation in recent decades. Guests have included Ben Bradlee, McGeorge Bundy, Douglas Dillon, James Farmer, Betty Friedan, John Kenneth Galbraith, Roswell Gilpatric, Louis Harris, August Heckscher, Dorothy Height, Nicholas Katzenbach, Henry Kissinger, Mary McGrory, Esther Peterson, George Reedy, Pierre Salinger, Arthur Schlesinger, and Tom Wicker.

The theme of encouraging young people to understand and become involved in public affairs finds expression in the "Paul A. Dever Program for Education in Politics," named in honor of the former attorney general and governor (1949-1953) of Massachusetts. Included are campaign debates, discussions on national and state elections, workshops for teachers and students, a political discussion group for young adults, and an annual award to an elected official under age 35.

The Library places major emphasis on encouraging better teaching of politics and government through its "Programs for Elementary and Middle School Students and Teachers." They encompass class visits to the Library's museum—"The Quest into History Program"—student workshops and conferences, and workshops for teachers

on teaching American history and politics. All follow the Library's mission of helping students experience the excitement of learning about American history, politics, and government.

"The American History Program for High School Students and Teachers" helps students understand the process of research and the historical background of current public problems by involving them in discussions using documents from archival collections. The program also includes summer institutes for high school students and for teachers, an essay competition, assistance for students undertaking research projects, and conferences and seminars.

About 75 Boston middle and high school students participate in the Kennedy Library Corps, a community youth service program. Espousing the motto "One person can make a difference, and everyone should try," these students volunteer their time after school to work in the city's nursing homes, day care centers, and food banks and on neighborhood clean-up projects. The program is noteworthy because it includes younger students, emphasizes the development of leadership skills, and is associated with a major educational institution.

Finally, a variety of educational projects revolve around the Ernest Hemingway Collection, ranging from secondary and college teachers' use of the papers in teaching writing, literature, and history to lectures and conferences on the life and work of Hemingway.

JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY FOUNDATION

The John F. Kennedy Library Foundation is a nonprofit organization established in 1984 to support and advance the mission of the Library itself. Through its Board of Directors, committees, and staff, the Foundation assists the Library in the planning and establishment of its long-term strategic goals and objectives and provides the Library with financial and creative resources to enrich its educational programs, expand its research and archival capacity, undertake public information projects and volunteer programs, and enhance its museum and exhibits.

By sponsoring programs such as the Profile in Courage Award, the Distinguished Foreign Visitors Series, History in the First Person, and the JFK Library Corps, the Foundation is united with the Library in a common mission to perpetuate President Kennedy's own ideal—that political and public service be conducted and exemplified as an honorable and patriotic profession. The relationship between Library and Foundation illustrates the benefits to society and the American taxpayer that accrue from such public/private partnerships.

The Foundation created the Profile in Courage Award to recognize and promote the quality of political courage that President Kennedy valued. The award is presented annually on or around May 29th, the anniversary of President Kennedy's birthday, to a current or former elected official whose actions best demonstrate the political courage President Kennedy described in his Pulitzer Prize-winning book *Profiles in Courage*. The award consists of a \$25,000 monetary prize and a silver lantern modeled after lanterns found on 19th-century sailing vessels.

Carl Elliott, former congressman from Alabama, received the first award in 1990 for his principled quest, despite widespread and hostile opposition in his home state,

to pass the National Defense Education Act of 1958, making a college education accessible to all, regardless of race or economic status. Subsequent winners have been Charles Weltner, former congressman from Georgia; Lowell Weicker, governor of Connecticut; Jim Florio, governor of New Jersey; and Henry Gonzalez, congressman from Texas and chairman of the House Banking Committee. To enhance the scope of the award and in hopes of fostering appreciation of leadership and integrity in elected officials, an essay contest, scheduled to begin in 1995, will invite high school students to explore the meaning of political courage.

The Foundation provides staff and financial support for important ceremonial occasions ranging from visits by heads of state and world leaders, for which Senator Edward M. Kennedy is the host, to the celebration of significant anniversaries of events such as the founding of the Peace Corps or the ratification of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Distinguished visitors in recent years include: Nelson Mandela, leader of the struggle against apartheid, now president of the Union of South Africa; Corazon Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philippines; Benazir Bhutto, prime minister of Pakistan; Manuel Soares, president of Portugal; Fang Lizhi, Chinese astrophysicist and dissident; Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the former Soviet Union; Mary Robinson, president of the Republic of Ireland; Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the former Soviet Union; Brian Mulroney, prime minister of Canada; and Albert Reynolds and Charles Haughey, prime ministers of the Republic of Ireland.

To generate support for these and other programs, the Foundation has developed a major gifts program focusing on individual, corporate, and foundation giving; a museum membership program; special fundraising events; named research fellowships; corporate partnerships; and a membership program for public libraries.

THE MUSEUM AT THE KENNEDY LIBRARY

On October 29, 1993, the Kennedy Library opened its new museum, replacing the original 18,000-square-foot exhibit installed in 1979. President Clinton joined members of the Kennedy family, Library staff, and invited guests in the dedication ceremony.

The new museum is designed to convey John Kennedy's enthusiasm for the American system of politics and government and to help visitors better understand our nation's recent history. Aware of the growing number of visitors with no recollection of the Kennedy administration and aiming to engage their interest in history, the Library has embarked on a new approach to presidential library museum design that is less dependent on visitor memories.

Visitors to the museum now learn about the career of John F. Kennedy, the challenges he faced, the decisions he made, and his commitment to public life as he *speaks for himself* on film, video, and sound recordings from the Library's audiovisual collections. Visitors encounter a first-hand, "you are there" experience of President Kennedy's life, leadership, and legacy and are exposed directly to the Library's historical resources. Following a chronological path, 21 exhibits, including 21 video presentations, detail the sights and sounds of President Kennedy's lifetime and presidency.

A gallery of Kennedy family photographs and a 17-minute introductory film cover Kennedy's life up to his nomination for the presidency by the Democratic Party in Los



President Clinton joined members of the Kennedy family and other guests at the dedication ceremony for the Library's new museum in October 1993.

Angeles in 1960. Visitors then pass through a space evoking the sights and sounds of the convention, leading to the Campaign Trail exhibit. As they walk along a stylized 1960s "Main Street," they encounter the salient moments of the 1960 presidential election campaign. Shop windows with 1960s products and a recreated Kennedy storefront campaign headquarters provide period ambience, while a re-creation of the studio in which the first televised presidential debate took place provides context for visitors to view the debate. Video footage of Nixon and Kennedy on the stump and CBS and NBC coverage of election night also convey the closely fought nature of the campaign.

At this exhibit's conclusion, visitors watch the inauguration of the 35th president in an open theater and see John F. Kennedy deliver his challenging inaugural address. Having "attended" the inauguration, visitors follow John F. Kennedy into the White House. All exhibits on the Kennedy presidency are in spaces that reflect the decoration of the presidential mansion.

Here, visitors are introduced to the Kennedy administration team, the principal issues and events faced by Kennedy, and hallmark Kennedy initiatives such as the Peace Corps, the manned space program, and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Both the International and Domestic Affairs exhibits extensively feature materials from President Kennedy's televised press conferences. The work of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy is documented in a room suggesting his Justice Department office, with video and exhibits portraying the administration's work in the areas of civil rights, organized crime, and poverty law.

Two exhibits provide a special focus on the principal events of the Kennedy presidency. In a 70-seat theater, visitors witness the Cuban Missile Crisis through the period footage of a 20-minute film showing the president, other government leaders, news commentators, and ordinary citizens dealing with the tense events of October, 1962. A re-created Oval Office, arranged for JFK's June 1963 television address on civil rights, is the setting for a video presentation on the struggle against segregation in the early 1960s. Jacqueline Kennedy's work to advance appreciation of the arts and encourage preservation of America's heritage, including the White House, is illustrated in an exhibit on her role as First Lady.

An exhibit on JFK's family heritage helps visitors trace the development of three generations of the president's family from their roots in Ireland and understand the commitment to public service handed down from generation to generation of the Kennedy family.

Visitors leave "The White House" and enter a dark corridor where they see how Americans learned of the assassination of President Kennedy through Walter Cronkite's announcement of the tragic news, and how the nation and world mourned his passing through the video scenes of President Kennedy's funeral as watched by millions around the world.

The museum culminates in a space resembling a research room where visitors may learn about President Kennedy's continuing influence by browsing through books, photograph albums, videotapes, and historical objects in drawers and exhibit cases. An interactive computer exhibit allows visitors to explore an archive of articles, essays, legislation, and speeches. A large section of the Berlin Wall recalls President Kennedy's famous words, "Ich bin ein Berliner," and symbolizes the peaceful ending he sought to the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the West. The exhibit also shows Kennedy's influence in inspiring many young persons to participate in politics and public service as one such individual, President William J. Clinton, recounts on videotape how he, as a boy, met President Kennedy at the White House.

Upon leaving the exhibition, visitors enter a 110-foot-high glass pavilion containing a 45-foot by 26-foot United States flag hanging from the ceiling. On display is a replica of the *Profile in Courage Award*. Here visitors may enjoy the panorama of ocean, city, and sky, while reflecting on what they have seen and heard. On one wall is a quotation from John F. Kennedy's inaugural address:

All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days, nor will it be finished
in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet.
But let us begin.

It is hoped that all who use the Kennedy Library will take from it a deeper appreciation of our system of government and a greater awareness of the benefits and responsibilities of living in a free society.

THE JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY NEWSLETTER

A Publication of the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation

Foundation Honors Ecumenical Patriarch

The John F. Kennedy Library Foundation honored His All Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew of the Orthodox Church at a Distinguished Foreign Visitors Program dinner at the Library on October 28.

The Foundation recognized the Ecumenical Patriarch for his highly active role in advancing global conflict resolution and his courageous leadership for peace in the Balkans, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean where he has worked to promote reconciliation among the Catholic, Jewish, Muslim and Orthodox communities. Also acknowledged was His All Holiness' commitment to protecting

and preserving the environment, which has earned him the title of "Green Patriarch" in Europe.

In welcoming His All Holiness to the Library, John J. Cullinane, founder of the Distinguished Foreign Visitors Program, stated: "As spiritual leader of 300 million Orthodox Christians worldwide, the Ecumenical Patriarch has traveled to the most troubled areas of the post-Cold War world. The international dialogue and communication he advocates are vital in a world whose countries are becoming increasingly interdependent. They are also critical in a world which is at the same time experiencing a resurgence of nationalistic movements - political,

The rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened.

John F. Kennedy
Address to the Nation
June 11, 1963

ethnic and religious - that bring with them the accompanying dangers and evils of intolerance, hatred and human rights violations.

"It is particularly fitting that the Ecumenical Patriarch's visit to the Library is part of our Distinguished Foreign Visitors Program. His life and work exemplify the three principles which the program values and honors - international cooperation, understanding and dialogue."

In his remarks, His All Holiness called President Kennedy a symbol of freedom whose leadership inspired future generations to work for peace and reach for the stars. He stated: "I represent the Ecumenical Patriarchate which is an age-old institution, serving the same ideals [as President Kennedy] and working throughout the centuries to protect the dignity of the human person and guarantee peace, hope and unity around the world."

Three hundred guests, representing New England's Greek, Greek-American and Orthodox communities, attended the black-tie dinner, hosted by John and Diddy Cullinane and Courtney Kennedy Hill on behalf of the Foundation's Board of Directors. Funding was provided by the Host Committee for the Ecumenical Patriarch's three-day visit

WINTER
1998



His All Holiness presents a book on the Ecumenical Patriarchate, in Greek and English, to John and Diddy Cullinane, who accepted it on behalf of the Library. Looking on, from left to right in the background, are Archbishop Spyridon of America and Metropolitan Ioakim of Chalcedon.

continued on page 6

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.



For a thousand days in the early 1960s, America became new and fresh. Captivated by the optimism and energy of its youthful leader, a generation of Americans envisioned limitless possibilities in an uncertain world. It was a thousand days of new beginnings, a thousand days of promise. It was the thousand days of President John F. Kennedy.

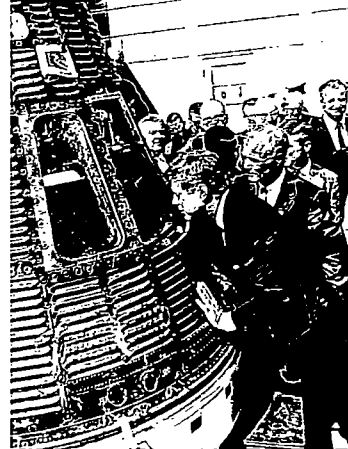
Now, the inspiration of those momentous days continues at the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum. Youthful idealism tempered by the reality of the Cold War. National pride inspired by a President's vision, humor, strength and grace. The Museum at the Kennedy Library captures the powerful story of the Kennedy years, giving visitors of all ages an uplifting, "first-hand" experience of President Kennedy's life, leadership and legacy.

In 25 dramatic exhibits drawing on rare film and television footage, historic Presidential documents, personal family keepsakes and treasures from the White House, you step back into the

re-created world of the Kennedy Presidency.

Accompany candidate Kennedy as he wins the 1960 Democratic nomination and takes his case to the American people along the campaign trail. Witness the first televised presidential debate from behind the studio camera.

Walk through the White House corridors, the office of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy,



and the Oval Office as President Kennedy relates in his own words how he and the American people experienced the complex, dangerous challenges of the Nuclear Age, the courageous and noble struggle for civil rights, the tense 13 days of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the thrill of space exploration and the hope and pride inspired by the Peace Corps volunteers.

Enjoy the touches of grace and culture First Lady Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy brought to the Executive Mansion. Accompany her as she instills national pride with her televised tour of the White

House and as she earns the respect and affection of citizens worldwide in her travels abroad.

Vivid settings. Three theaters. Twenty video presentations. The Museum at the John F. Kennedy Library offers you the chance to experience the stirring legacy of President Kennedy's thousand days, and come away inspired by his vision that one person can

make a difference and every person should try.

Visit us in our striking building designed by the internationally-acclaimed architect I.M. Pei. Enjoy breathtaking views of Boston's skyline and Harbor Islands from our nine-acre

park overlooking Boston's waterfront. For more information on the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum call 617.929.4500.



*"We celebrate the past to awaken the future."
John F. Kennedy, August 14, 1960*





John F. Kennedy Library
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Columbia Point,
Boston, MA 02125

Hours 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Closed Thanksgiving,
Christmas and New Year's Day

Fees and Services

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seniors, students and children
between the ages of 6 and 15.
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are admitted free.

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The Museum Cafe serves
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The Museum Store is open
daily during museum hours.

For group tour information,
call visitor services at
617.929.4523

Members are admitted free.
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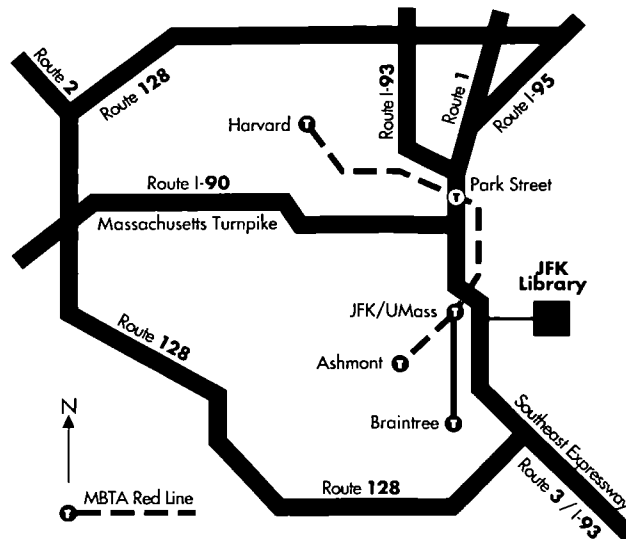
The museum is
fully handicapped
accessible and
wheelchairs are available from
the Library's Information Desk.
Video presentations are
captioned for people who are
deaf or hearing impaired.
ASL interpretation available
with advance notice.
TDD Line: 617.929.1221

Information

For general information:
Call 617.929.4500

Web Site:

[http://www.cs.umb.edu/
jfklibrary/museum.htm](http://www.cs.umb.edu/jfklibrary/museum.htm)



The Kennedy Library is located on Columbia Point in Boston,
close to Route I-93 and adjacent to the University of Massachusetts -
Boston Campus.

Directions for Public Transportation:

MBTA Rapid Transit, Red Line (any train) to JFK/UMass station.
At station take free shuttle bus to Library. Buses run every 20 minutes
between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Approximate duration of shuttle ride is
10 minutes one way. The Library is a 10 minute cab ride from
Downtown Boston.

Directions for automobiles:

From the South: Take Route 3/I-93 North (Southeast Expressway).
Take Exit 14 onto Morrissey Boulevard. Turn right at first traffic light
onto University of Massachusetts and JFK Library perimeter road.
Buses are restricted from using Exit 14. Buses must take Exit 15.

From the North: Take Route I-93 South or Route I-95 South to
Boston and onto Route 3/I-93 South (Southeast Expressway).
Take Exit 15. At traffic light turn left onto Columbia Road. Travel
to rotary and turn right onto Morrissey Blvd. Bear right onto access
road. Travel on access road to traffic light. Turn left onto University
of Massachusetts and JFK Library perimeter road.

From the West: Take Route I-90 East (Massachusetts Turnpike) to
Route 3/I-93 South (Southeast Expressway). Take Exit 15. At traffic
light turn left onto Columbia Road. Travel to rotary and turn right
onto Morrissey Blvd. Bear right onto access road. Travel on access
road to traffic light. Turn left onto University of Massachusetts and
JFK Library perimeter road.

JOHN F. KENNEDY
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM



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The John F. Kennedy Library is the nation's
memorial to the 35th
President of the United
States and is a continuing
expression of his ideas
and leadership.

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service through educational, research and
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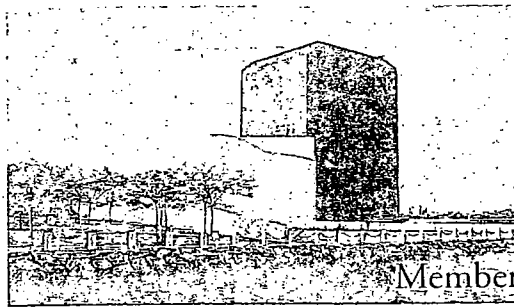
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IN THE
UNITED STATES



JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

MEMBERSHIP



Membership Benefits

- ★ Official Membership Card
- ★ Free admission to the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum
- ★ Free admission to all other presidential libraries
- ★ 15% discount at the Museum Store and on mail order sales
- ★ One year subscription to the *John F. Kennedy Library Newsletter*
- ★ Notification of public programs
- ★ Invitation to Members' events

~~\$25~~ Membership for one person
Individual

~~\$40~~ Membership for a family of four
Family

All Family benefits, plus Boxed note card collection
(photos from the Kennedy Library Archives)
~~\$100~~ **Contributor**

All Contributor benefits, plus Parker pen
(replica of 1960's White House souvenir)
~~\$250~~ **Benefactor**

All Benefactor benefits, plus Invitation to the
Profiles in Courage Award Ceremony
~~\$500~~ **Leadership Circle**

All Leadership Circle benefits, plus *Profiles in Courage*,
by John F. Kennedy (limited hardcover edition
commemorating 40th anniversary of winning the
Pulitzer Prize)
~~\$1000~~ **President's Circle**

Membership Application

I/We would like to join the John F. Kennedy Library and
Museum in the following category:

- ☆ Individual **\$25**
- ☆ Family **\$40**
- ☆ Contributor **\$100**
- ☆ Benefactor **\$250**
- ☆ Leadership Circle **\$500**
- ☆ President's Circle **\$1000**

Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms./Miss (please circle)

NAME	
STREET	
CITY / STATE / ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
DAYTIME PHONE	EVENING PHONE

- ☆ Enclosed is my check payable to the *John F. Kennedy Library Foundation*
- ☆ Charge my: ☆ Visa ☆ MasterCard ☆ American Express

CARD NUMBER	
SIGNATURE	EXP. DATE

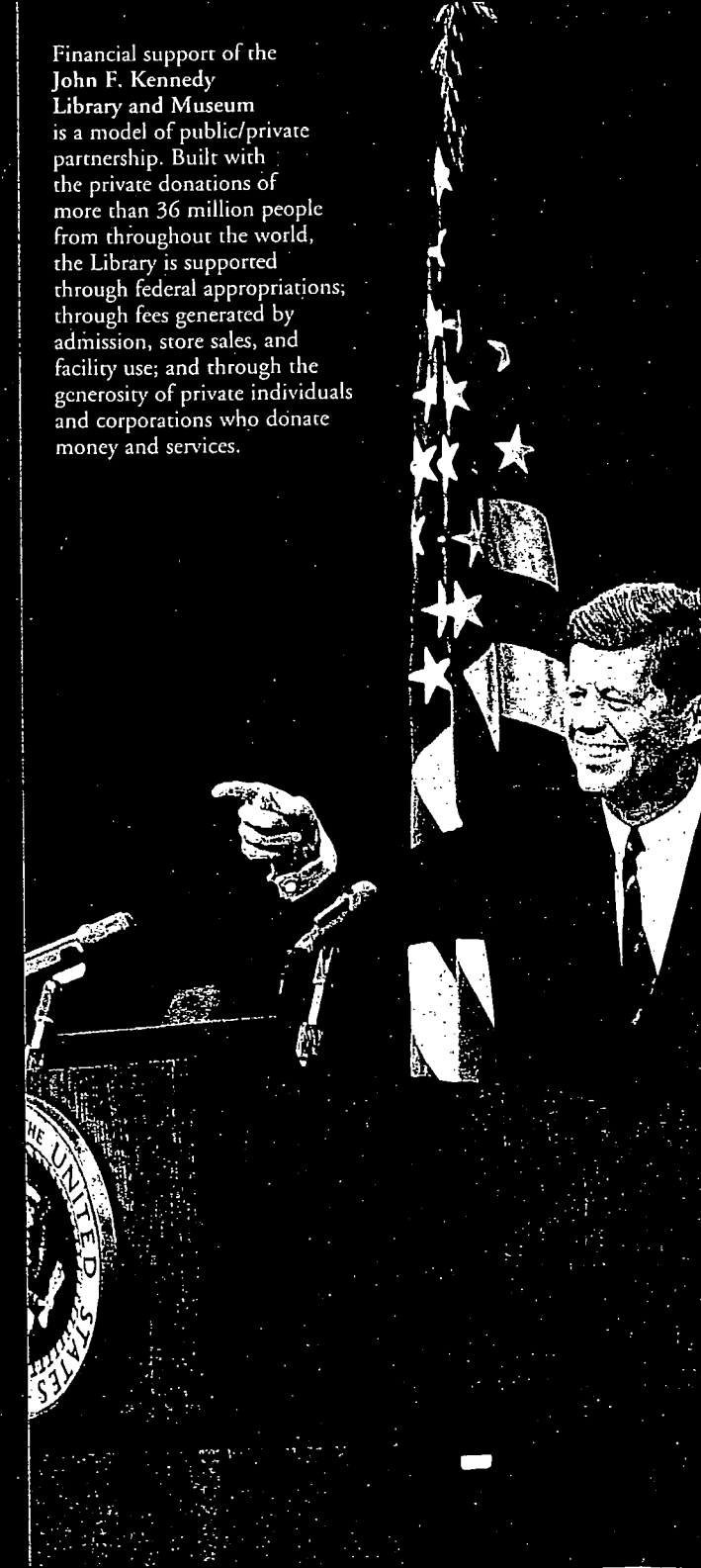
- ☆ Employer's matching gift form enclosed
- ☆ Please contact me/us about volunteering
- ☆ Please send a gift membership to:

Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms./Miss (please circle)

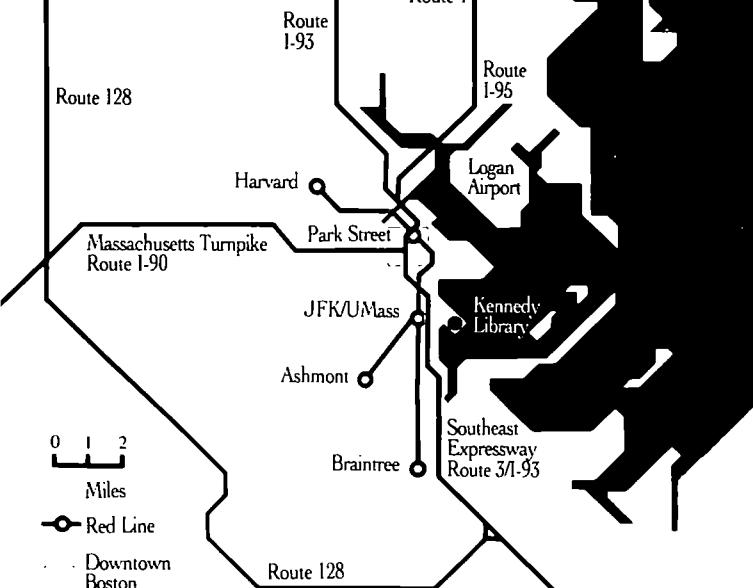
NAME	
STREET	
CITY / STATE / ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
DAYTIME PHONE	EVENING PHONE
MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY	

Please call 617/436-9986 for more information about membership
or additional gift opportunities.

Financial support of the
John F. Kennedy
Library and Museum
is a model of public/private
partnership. Built with
the private donations of
more than 36 million people
from throughout the world,
the Library is supported
through federal appropriations;
through fees generated by
admission, store sales, and
facility use; and through the
generosity of private individuals
and corporations who donate
money and services.



AFTER COMPLETING APPLICATION, DETACH AT PERFORATION, MOISTEN, FOLD OVER AND SEAL



Location

The Kennedy Library is located on Columbia Point in Boston, close to I-93.

Directions

From the south: Rte. 3/I-93 (S.E. Expressway) to Dorchester. Take Exit 14 to Morrissey Boulevard. Follow signs to University of Massachusetts and JFK Library. Buses take Exit 15, turn right off ramp and follow signs.

From the north: Rte. 1-93 or Rte. 1-95 south to Boston and onto S.E. Expressway (Rte. 3/I-93). Take Exit 15, follow signs to University of Massachusetts and JFK Library.

From the west: Massachusetts Turnpike (Rte. 1-90) to "Expressway South" (Rte. 3/I-93), southbound to Exit 15, follow signs to University of Massachusetts and JFK Library.

Public Transportation:

MBTA Rapid Transit, Red Line (any train) to JFK/UMass Station. At station take free shuttle bus to Library. Buses run every 20 minutes between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Hours

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Closed Thanksgiving,
Christmas and
New Year's Day

Fees and Services

Admission is charged.
Parking at the Library
is free.

The Museum Cafe serves light lunches and snacks. Museum Store open daily during museum hours.

For group tour information, call visitor services at 617-929-4523.

Members are admitted free. Join at the time of your visit and receive full membership benefits. For membership information call 617-436-9986.

♿ The museum is accessible. Wheelchairs are available from the Library's Information Desk. Video presentations are captioned for people who are deaf or hard of hearing. ASL interpretation available with advance notice. TDD Line: 617-929-4574.

Information

For general information, call 617-929-4523.

The John F. Kennedy Library is a Presidential Library administered by the National Archives and Records Administration.

TheNewMuseum
At The John F. Kennedy Library

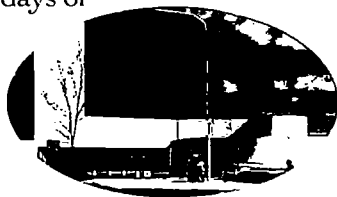
The John F. Kennedy Library, Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125

TheNewMuseum

At The John F. Kennedy Library



For a thousand days in the early 1960s America seemed new and fresh. Captivated by the optimism and energy of its youthful leader, a generation of Americans envisioned limitless possibilities in an uncertain world. It was a thousand days of new beginnings, a thousand days of promise. It was the thousand days of President John F. Kennedy.



Now, the inspiration of those momentous days continues — at The New Museum at the John F. Kennedy Library. Emotion and intensity. Joy and concern. The New Museum



at the Kennedy Library captures the powerful story of the Kennedy years, giving visitors of all ages an uplifting, “first-hand” experience of President Kennedy’s life, leadership and legacy.

In 25 dramatic exhibits, you step back into the re-created world of the Kennedy Presidency.

Accompany candidate Kennedy as he wins the 1960 Democratic nomination and takes his case to the people along the campaign trail. Witness the first televised presidential debate from behind the studio camera.

Walk through the White House corridors, the office

of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and the Oval Office as President Kennedy relates in his own words how he faced the complex, dangerous challenges of the nuclear age.

Enjoy the touches of grace and culture First Lady Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy brought to the Executive Mansion. Then,



exploring historical documents and interactive computers, discover for yourself new insights into the

programs of the Kennedy Administration — and the message they have for us today.

Vivid settings. Three theaters. Twenty video presentations. The New Museum at the John F. Kennedy Library offers you the chance to experience the stirring legacy of President Kennedy’s thousand days, and come

away inspired by his vision that one person can make a difference.

Visit us in our striking I.M. Pei building overlooking Boston’s waterfront. Call 617-929-4523 for



information on the Museum and membership opportunities.

“We Celebrate The Past To Awaken The Future.”

John F. Kennedy, August 14, 1960



1949

JANUARY 20

The inauguration of President Harry S. Truman. Truman overcame incredible odds to defeat New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey in the 1948 "Whistle Stop" Campaign.

T R U M A N

"IT IS MY AMBITION TO MAKE THE LIBRARY A CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRESIDENCY. THAT GREAT OFFICE HAS BEEN NEGLECTED AND MISREPRESENTED BY SO-CALLED HISTORIANS. IT IS THE GREATEST EXECUTIVE OFFICE IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. I SAY THAT NOT BECAUSE I HELD IT BUT BECAUSE I BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH IT BY EXPERIENCE. I HAD READ EVERYTHING ON IT BEFORE FATE PASSED IT ON TO ME."

Harry Truman



MUSEUM INFORMATION
816-833-1225

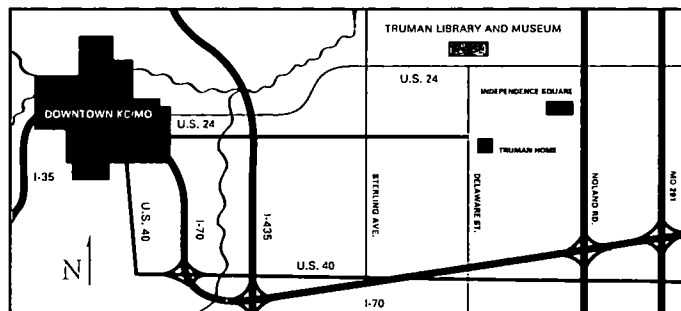
LOCATION
U.S. Highway 24 and Delaware
Independence, Missouri 64050-1798

ADMISSION
\$5.00 for adults
\$4.50 for seniors (62 and older)
\$3.00 for Children 6-18
Children under 6 are admitted free

MUSEUM HOURS
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily
Open until 9:00 p.m. Thursdays
Open Noon-5:00 p.m. Sundays
Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas
and New Year's Day
For recorded information
24 hours a day,
Call: 816-833-1225, or
toll free: **1-800-833-1225**

RESEARCH ROOM HOURS
Monday to Friday
8:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.
Closed on Federal holidays

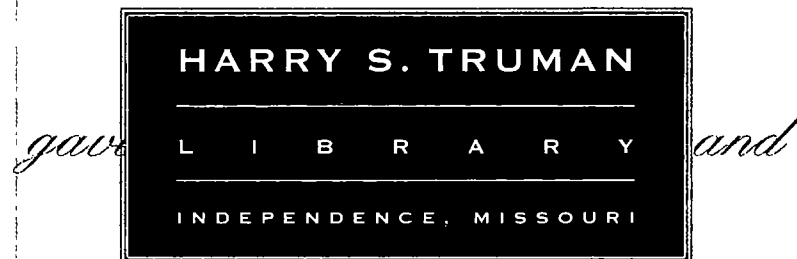
RESEARCH/ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES/
TOUR INFORMATION
Call: 816-833-1400



PRODUCED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE MISSOURI DIVISION OF TOURISM.

REV. 9/96

It was the spirit of liberty which



gave and which made our men invincible

in battle. We now know that the

spirit of liberty, the freedom of

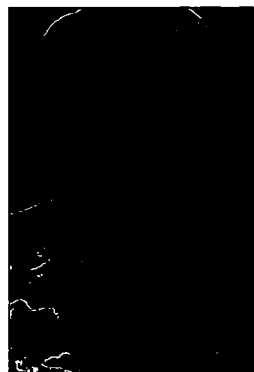
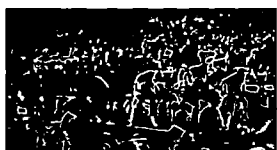
the

dignity and the greatest

and toughest enduring

A Presidential library administered by the
National Archives & Records Administration

forces in all the world.



1945

A P R I L 12 Upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman becomes the 33rd President of the United States.

M A Y 8 Announces the surrender of Germany in World War II. **A U G U S T 6** United States drops atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan.

1948

A P R I L 3 Signs the Foreign Assistance Act, implementing the Marshall Plan.

M A Y 14 Recognizes the state of Israel. **J U L Y 26** Issues executive order ending racial discrimination in the armed forces and the federal government.

1950

J U N E 26 Orders U.S. air and sea forces to aid South Korean troops in resisting the Communist forces of North Korea, which had invaded South Korea the day before.

H A R R Y S . T R U M A N L I B R A R Y

Harry S. Truman

A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT SPARS WITH A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS; UNITED STATES FORCES LEAD UNITED NATIONS' EFFORTS TO STOP MILITARY AGGRESSION OVERSEAS; AMERICAN AID REBUILDS THE ECONOMY OF A FOREIGN LAND; THE PRESIDENT ACTS TO END DISCRIMINATION IN THE MILITARY; THE NATION STRUGGLES TO TAME A NUCLEAR THREAT.

If you want to understand our world today, step into the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo. And while you're learning history, you can also have some fun.

You can walk right into the most powerful office in the world – the White House Oval Office. You can scan President Truman's mail. And you can see the remarkable story of how

Harry S. Truman rose from being a failed businessman and obscure local politician to become one of America's most popular presidents.

Through its permanent and changing exhibitions, the Truman Library museum fulfills President Truman's wish that his Library help you understand American history and the American Presidency.

The newly refurbished Oval Office replica looks like President Truman just stepped out for a brisk walk in the Rose Garden. It's a precise re-creation of his office, down to the Dumont television near his desk, the first TV in the White House.

The adjacent White House Gallery lets you sneak a peek at the President's hectic daily routine and the odd requests he often received. Plus, you can see the original "Buck Stops Here" sign that President Truman made famous.

Other exhibitions share insights into President Truman's life as a farmer, soldier, merchant and local politician. The exhibitions are filled with original documents, films, photographs and artifacts that illustrate the character, common sense and decisiveness with which he faced the complex issues of war, peace and the dawn of the nuclear age.

And you can spend a quiet moment by the gravesite of President and Mrs. Truman, reflecting upon the simple inscription that President

Truman requested for his gravestone.

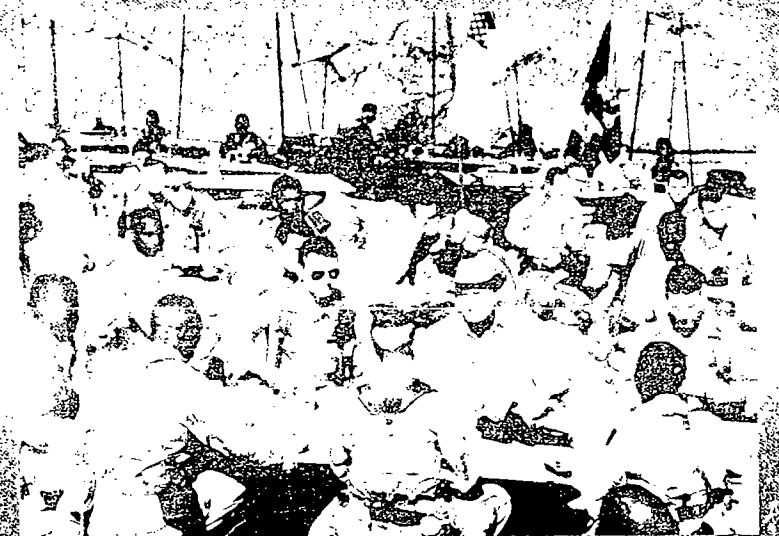
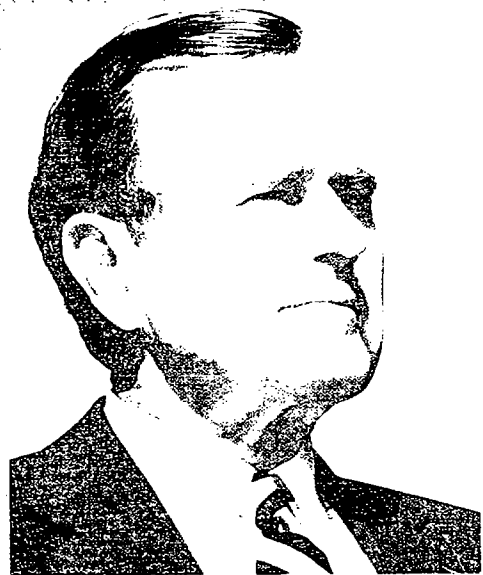
The Truman Library collections include more than 14 million pages of manuscript material, 94,000 photographs, 63 miles of motion picture film, 700 hours of audio recordings and more than 25,000 museum objects.

These collections have brought scholars and students from all over the world to the Library to conduct research.

The Library and its support organization, the Truman

Library Institute, present a variety of exhibitions, special events and educational programs, many of which mark the 50th anniversary of Harry S. Truman's Presidency. You are invited to participate. For information on upcoming programs, call (816) 853-1225.

The Harry S. Truman Library is one of nine Presidential Libraries operated and maintained by the National Archives and Records Administration.



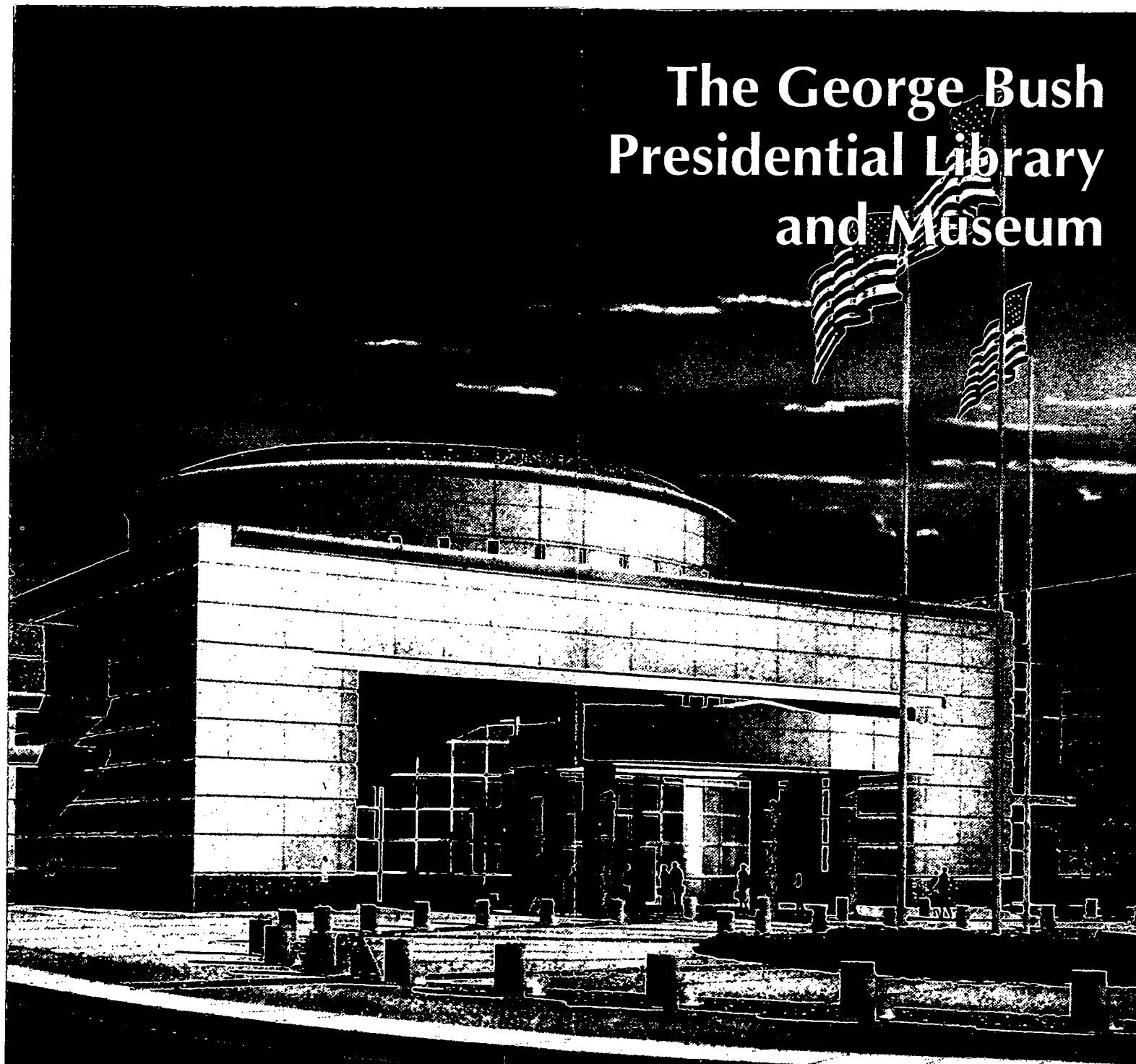
With the fifty years that have passed between the founding of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in New York and the opening of the Ronald Reagan Library in California, the importance of presidential libraries continues to grow. Scholars, historians, students, and museum patrons have come to appreciate these libraries as valuable cultural centers that promote public awareness and historical research relating to American history of the 20th century.

The George Bush Presidential Library and Museum will be the tenth presidential library administered by the National Archives. Under construction on the campus of Texas A&M University, the Bush Library and Museum is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1997.

The holdings of this Library and Museum include 36,000,000 pages of official and personal papers, over 1,000,000 audiovisual records, and 40,000 artifacts. These are primary sources that document President Bush's long public career as Ambassador to the United Nations, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, the Liaison to the People's Republic of China, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Congressman, Vice President, President, and world leader. Drawing upon these sources, scholars will write the history of one of the most exciting periods in world politics—the historic international coalition formed during the Gulf War crisis, the demise of communism, and the establishment of what came to be known as a “new world order.”

Museum patrons will be able to experience the unique influences and challenges that formed George Bush's life and presidency. From Maine to Texas to Washington, the story of George Bush is a fascinating one of adventure, courage, and dedication.

The George Bush Presidential Library and Museum



*A national institution
scheduled to open on the campus of*

Take a walk through sixty years of American history in the new exhibit at the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum. “America: 1908-1969” focuses on the story of those years and how LBJ and Lady Bird fit into it. Their story is told in the context of their time. Through photographs, letters, music, sound effects, and recorded commentary, the museum breathes life into the saga of a turbulent time and the man who rose to leadership as it unfolded.

The century was young, and America was finding its way in the world, when Lyndon Johnson was born. The exhibit leads through those early years when inventive genius was changing society and tensions far away were tearing down the walls that had isolated this nation. As the young century unfolds, the U.S. goes to war, women get the vote, fashions change, new voices are heard in literature and music, new heroes appear. Depression covers the land like fog.

And in different parts of Texas—in the hardscrabble hill country and the piney woods of the east—a boy and a girl are born and wend their way through different experiences of childhood to their eventual meeting and the marriage that will leave its mark on history.

The exhibit continues through World War II and the Cold War, the era of Joe McCarthy and black Americans’ mounting demands for equal rights. Now the Johnson story is closely enmeshed in the larger history as LBJ moves up in the Congress to become the Senate’s most effective leader. Then come the Kennedy years when Johnson serves as Vice President: the Bay of Pigs, the Cuban Missile crisis when the world braces for nuclear war; the commitment of troops to Vietnam; the first steps to the moon; the assassination of the young President on the streets of Dallas.

The rest of the exhibit is the Johnson presidency. LBJ holds the country together, then sets out to wage war on poverty and to secure civil rights for all Americans. The Great Society is launched. The war in Vietnam escalates and divides the nation. The hot line is activated between the U.S. and the USSR to avert conflict in the Middle East. Succeeding space flights bring astronauts closer to the moon. Against the backdrop of mounting tension over Vietnam, Johnson withdraws from politics. His announcement activates peace talks, but he serves out his presidency in what he calls a “nightmare year”—communists hijack a U.S. ship off Korea . . . Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy are assassinated . . . riots torch forty American cities. Through it all, the Great Society keeps building, and Johnson leaves office with the reflection, “We tried.”

The second floor exhibits leave behind some of the gravity of the presidency. Push a button to hear recorded examples of “The Humor of LBJ.” Look at “Gifts from the American People,” a collection of handi-crafts and heirlooms received during and after the presidency. Nearby is the “Head of State Gifts” exhibit which features some of the museum’s collection of ceremonial gifts given to the Johnsons from other countries. “American Political Memorabilia” is a small sampling of the four thousand political campaign items in the Ralph E. Becker collection. The First Lady Theater presents a fifty-seven minute film, *A Life: The Story of Lady Bird Johnson*, completed for her eightieth birthday in 1992. The film offers insight into the pleasures and pressures of the presidency through the poignant reflections of the former first lady, friends, and colleagues.

“I don’t know when I’ve seen a place so educational, beautiful or emotional in my life.”
Museum Visitor

The Sixties



Vietnam



“Everyone in the world needs to experience this place.”
Museum Visitor

“What is Happening To Our Country?”



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
Bronze portrait by Robert Berks
Gift from General Motors Corporation

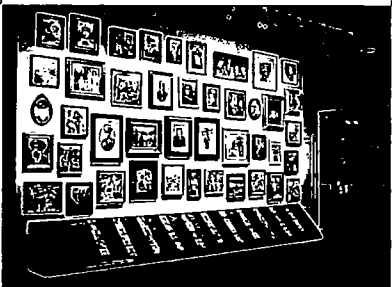


Civil Rights



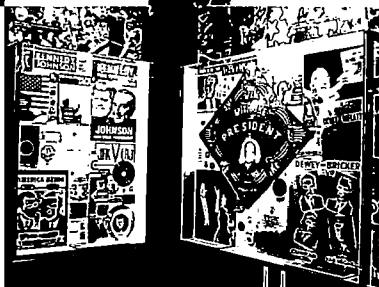
Thousand Laws of the Great Society

“This is what a Presidential Library should be like. Excellent job!”
Museum Visitor



Vietnam

“The museum was lovely. As a person born in 1962, the exhibits taught me a lot of history”
Museum Visitor



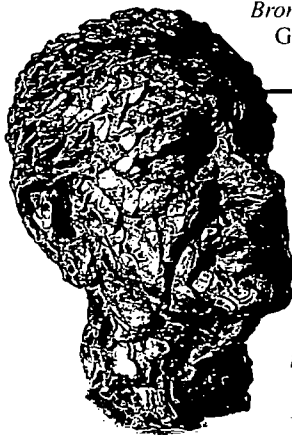
American Political Memorabilia

THE LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

PRESIDENT LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

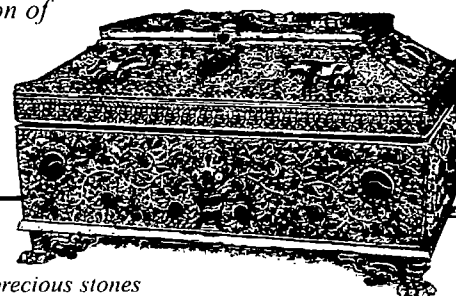
Bronze portrait by Robert Berks

Gift from the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation



I hope that visitors who come here will achieve a closer understanding of the office of the Presidency, which affects their own lives so greatly. I hope that those who shared in the history of this time will remember it and see it in perspective, and that the young people who come here will get a clearer comprehension of what this Nation tried to do in an eventful period of its history.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, 36TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



JEWELRY BOX

Silver, gold, and semi-precious stones

From His Majesty King Mahendra of Nepal

November 1, 1967

The Great Hall showing four stories of presidential papers, collected in boxes bound in red buckram and embossed with a gold presidential seal



The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum is one of nine presidential libraries administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. The library houses forty million pages of historical documents which include the papers from the entire public career of Lyndon Baines Johnson and also those of close associates. These papers and the vast administrative files from the presidency are used primarily by scholars.

The museum provides year-round public viewing of its permanent historical and cultural exhibits. Special activities and exhibits are sponsored privately by the Friends of the LBJ Library and its parent organization, the LBJ Foundation.

Changing Exhibitions

The museum presents traveling exhibitions related to American history in its changing exhibition gallery. Special exhibitions are produced in-house and shown in the same space. Documents and artifacts included in these shows are on loan from other institutions and private collections nationwide.

The Museum Store

This presidential specialty shop offers original campaign items along with a selection of books, gifts, and souvenirs.

Restrooms and Elevators

Restrooms are located on the eighth floor and on the lower level (use stairway off the lobby or elevators). The elevators in the central lobby access all exhibit floors and the lower floor restrooms.

For Special Visitors

Transcripts for deaf and hard-of-hearing, Braille booklets, and wheelchairs are available at the lobby information desk. Closed caption video presentations provide text in English and Spanish.

On the Cover

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum is located on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. The eight-story travertine structure is part of a building complex situated on nineteen landscaped acres.

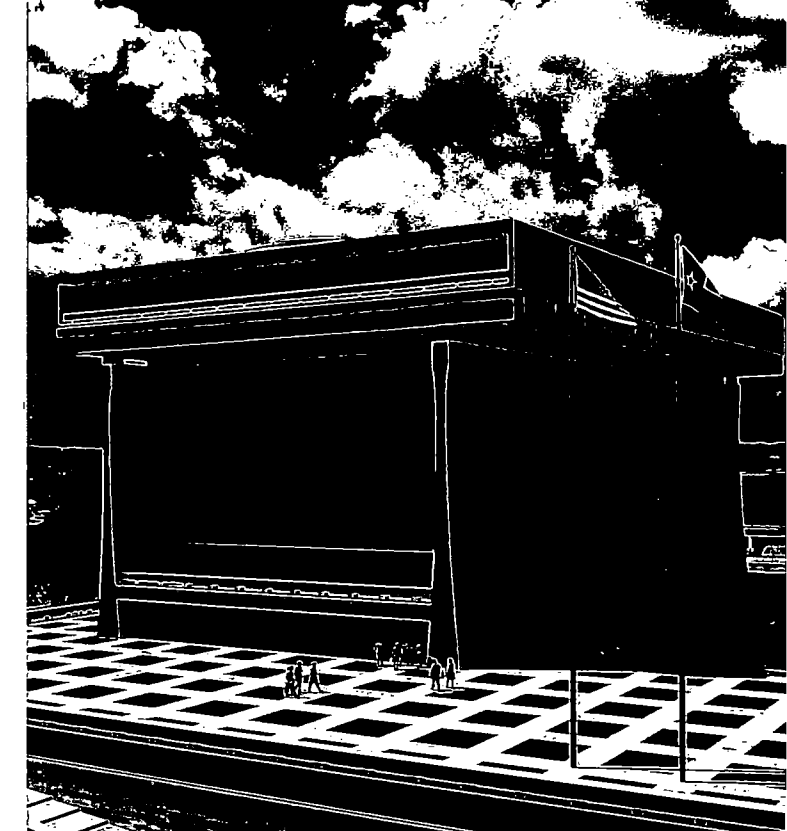
	26th ST	RED RIVER	↑ N
GUADALUPE		MLK BLVD	

LBJ Library and Museum
2313 Red River Street
Austin, Texas 78705
(512) 916-5136

Ample free parking
Open every day, except Christmas
9 AM to 5 PM

Admission free

One block west of I-35
(between MLK and 26th Street)



THE LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY AND MUSEUM



Center of
Jimmy University

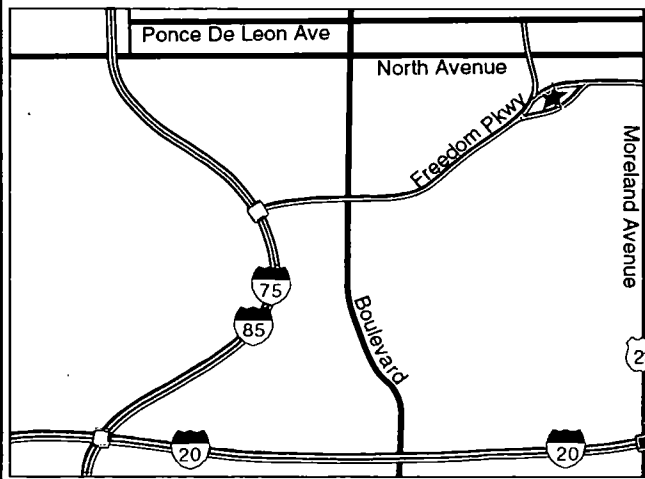
Task Force for
Child Survival
and Global 2000

Offices of
Jimmy Carter

Restaurant

Jimmy Carter
Library and Museum

JIMMY CARTER PRESIDENTIAL CENTER • ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Map produced by Southeastern Reprographics, Inc. - Atlanta, GA

To get to The Jimmy Carter Library:

From the North or South:

Take I-75/85 to Exit 96, Freedom Parkway, and follow the signs.

From the West or East:

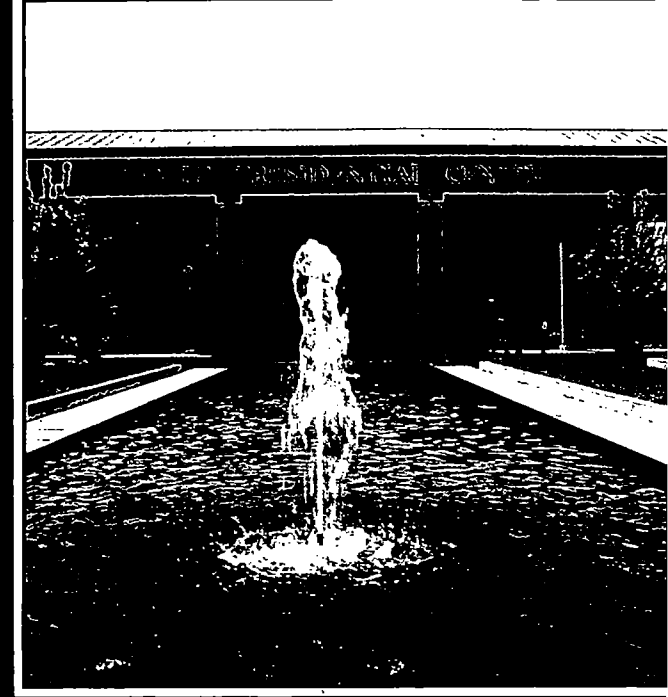
Take I-20 to the Moreland Avenue North exit; continue on Moreland to Freedom Parkway; turn left on Freedom Parkway, and follow the signs.

From Decatur/Stone Mountain:

Take Ponce de Leon Avenue westbound to Freedom Parkway; turn left and follow the signs.

From the West on Ponce de Leon Avenue:

Take Ponce de Leon Avenue eastbound to Freedom Parkway; turn right and follow the signs.



Museum of the Jimmy Carter Library

CARTER PRESIDENTIAL CENTER



Open Monday through Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

Open Sunday 12:00 Noon to 4:45 p.m.

Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day

For tour reservations, call: (404) 331-3942

Operated by the
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The Museum of the Jimmy Carter Library provides a glimpse of the American Presidency, from life in the White House to complex decisions made in the Oval Office. Several exhibits focus on important twentieth century events such as war and peace, disarmament, and the economy.

Visitors also may view the more personal aspects of the Presidency embodied in handmade gifts from the American people, elegant objects from foreign leaders, a formal dinner setting from the White House, and video-taped events at the executive mansion.

Wedding day photo of Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter. July 7, 1946
Courtesy of Jimmy Carter Library



Gold evening purse with diamonds, rubies, and green onyx

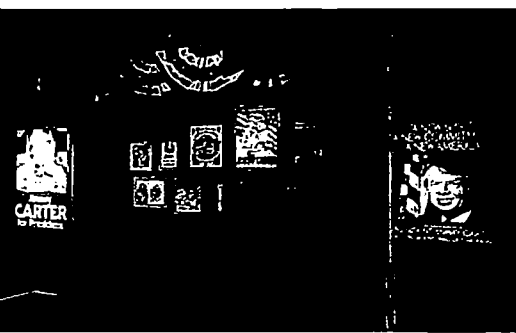
Gift of the Kingdom of Morocco

Oil on canvas, by Octavio Ocampo, 1979.

Gift of the United Mexican States

Silver falcon

Gift of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



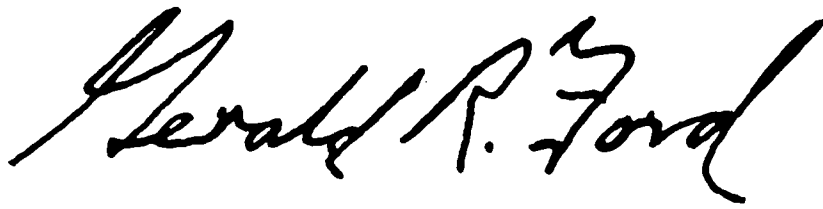
TOWN MEETING

TOWN MEETING



An unique application of modern technology provides visitors the opportunity to ask Jimmy Carter questions ranging from "What did Amy do all day at the White House?" to "Why did you choose to go to Camp David with Sadat and Begin?" This "Town Hall" is just one of several interactive video displays available at the museum.

The Jimmy Carter Library is located at the Carter Presidential Center in Atlanta, Georgia. The Center also houses the offices of the Task Force for Child Survival Global 2000, the Carter Center of Emory University and a public restaurant.



Gerald R. Ford Foundation
RESEARCH GRANTS

**Selected Past
Recipients**

*Anne Khademan
University of Wisconsin*

*Roger Launius
NASA*

*Gill Troy
Harvard University*

*Timothy McKeown
University of North Carolina*

*Diane Kunz
Yale University*

*Bernard Yarnon
Brown University*

*Lotte Feinberg
C.U.N.Y.*

*Patricia Witherspoon
University of Texas*

*John P. Burke
University of Vermont*

*Robert Shogan
Los Angeles Times*

*Nancy V. Baker
Tulane University*

*David O'Brien
University of Virginia*

*Rhodri Jeffries-Jones
University of Edinburgh*

*Elena Varobiova
Moscow State University*

*Steven Dryden
Independent journalist*

*Laura Kalman
UC Santa Barbara*

*Martha Dardick
Brookings Institution*

*Robert Schulzinger
University of Colorado*

*Stanley Kuder
University of Wisconsin*

*Ann Mari May
University of Nebraska*

*John Maltese
Johns Hopkins University*

*James Stever
University of Cincinnati*

Research grants ranging up to \$2000 are available for research that makes significant use of the Gerald R. Ford Library's collections. The grants defray travel, living, and photocopy expenses incurred while conducting research at the Library.

● *What is in the Ford Library?*

Library collections focus on U.S. domestic affairs, foreign relations, economic policies, and politics in the 1970s. President Ford's White House files, including the files of his advisers and aides, comprise the core holdings. These are supplemented by researcher-conducted interviews, audiovisual materials, federal records, and, especially, donated papers. Illustrative of the latter are the papers of Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns, aerospace scientist and administrator H. Guyford Stever, and political consultant Robert Teeter. Mr. Ford's Congressional and Vice Presidential papers are available as well.

● *Who may apply for grants?*

Anyone with a serious research interest in Library collections may apply. Most recipients are doctoral candidates or faculty, but journalists and others have won grants. Since 1982, the Foundation has awarded approximately \$185,000 to over 125 researchers.

● *When are the deadlines?*

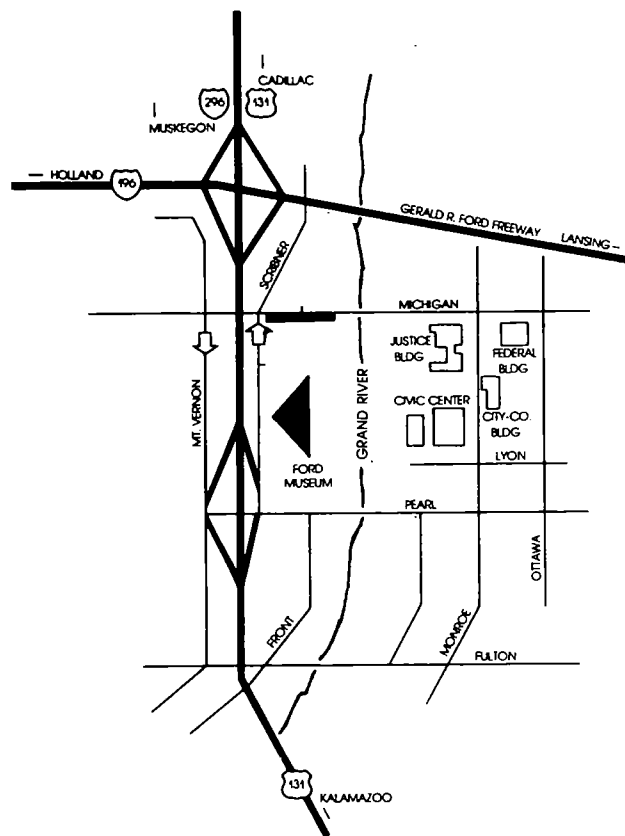
Applications must be postmarked by **March 15** or **September 15** for the respective spring and fall award rounds.

● *How do I learn more?*

To request a grant application, a free "Guide to Collections in the Gerald R. Ford Library," and advice and a database search report about files on your topic, contact:

David Horrocks
Gerald R. Ford Library
1000 Beal Avenue
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Tel. 313/741-2218 Fax 313/741-2341



HOURS

Monday through Saturday, 9:00am to 4:45pm

Sunday, Noon to 4:45pm

Closed New Year's Day, Thanksgiving & Christmas

ADMISSION

16 Years and Older

Admission \$2.00 Subject to Change

Seniors 55 and Over \$1.50

Children & School Groups Free

Group Tours Are Encouraged to Make
Arrangements Prior to Visit

Museum Is Barrier-Free

Free Parking

Museum Gift Shop Is Open During Regular
Museum Hours

GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

The research collections relating to Gerald Ford's
public life are housed at the Ford Library on the
North Campus of the University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor.



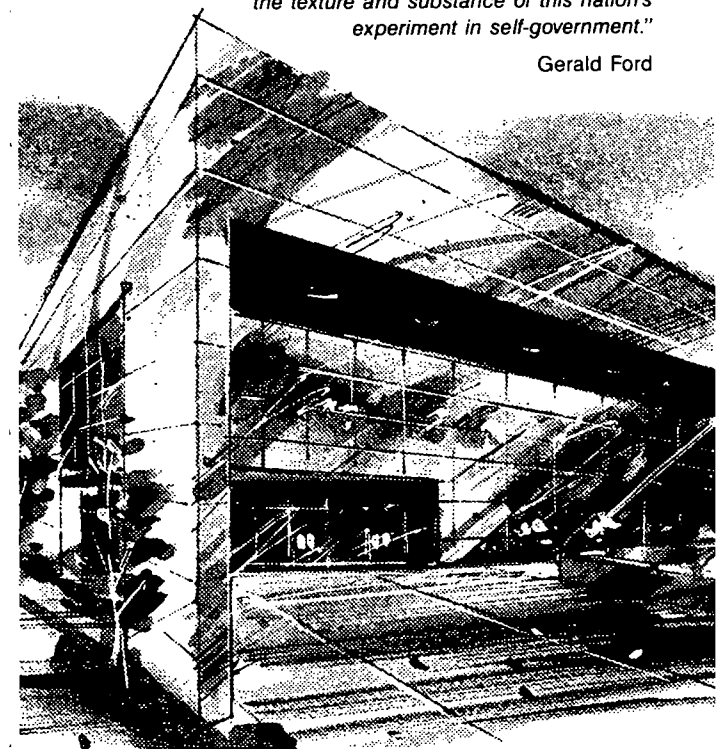
National Archives and Records Administration
Gerald R. Ford Museum
303 Pearl Street, N.W.
Grand Rapids, MI 49504
(616) 456-2675

GERALD R. FORD

M U S E U M

*"The exhibits convey so much of
the texture and substance of this nation's
experiment in self-government."*

Gerald Ford



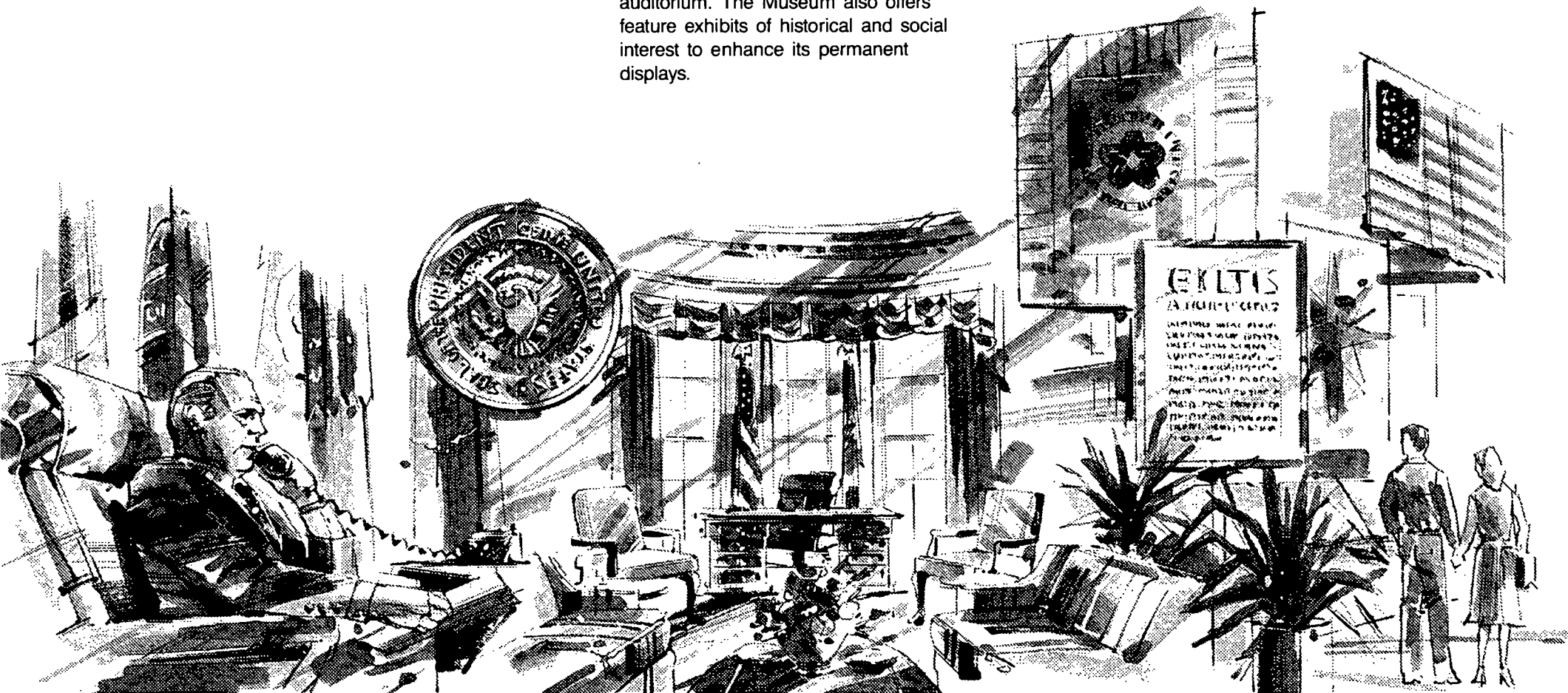
Gerald R. Ford became the 38th President of the United States on August 9, 1974. His term of office restored calm and confidence in the nation's democratic process and a sense of goodwill among the American people.

Visitors to the Museum will find a wealth of information on Gerald Ford's life and his dedication to public service. One of the most popular presentations is the full-scale reproduction of the Oval Office decorated as it was during Ford's presidency.

Various exhibits, many with sound and film, feature the congressional years, his vice-presidency, the 1976 presidential campaign, the pardon of Richard Nixon, and related national and international issues. Candid photographs of Gerald Ford and his family also offer the visitor a view of the man at informal moments.

Visitors can see gifts presented by Heads of State and foreign dignitaries, as well as personal gifts to President Ford from the American people. An award-winning film, "Gerald R. Ford: The Presidency Restored," is shown every hour in the Museum's auditorium. The Museum also offers feature exhibits of historical and social interest to enhance its permanent displays.

In 1981, Gerald R. Ford dedicated the Museum to the American people. It is a place where all are welcome to enjoy, to learn, and to participate in our great national heritage.

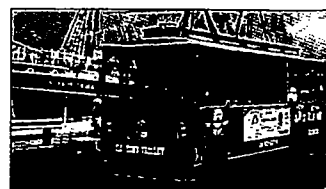




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"The Nation's Storyteller™"



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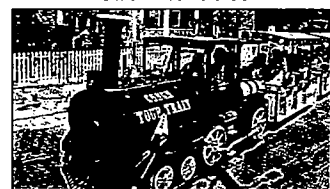
San Diego
619-298-8687



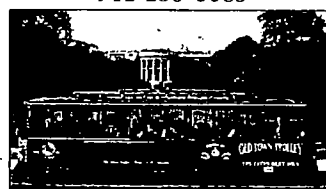
Cambridge
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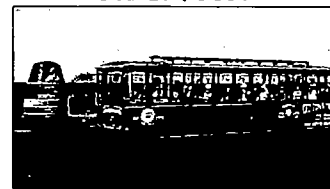
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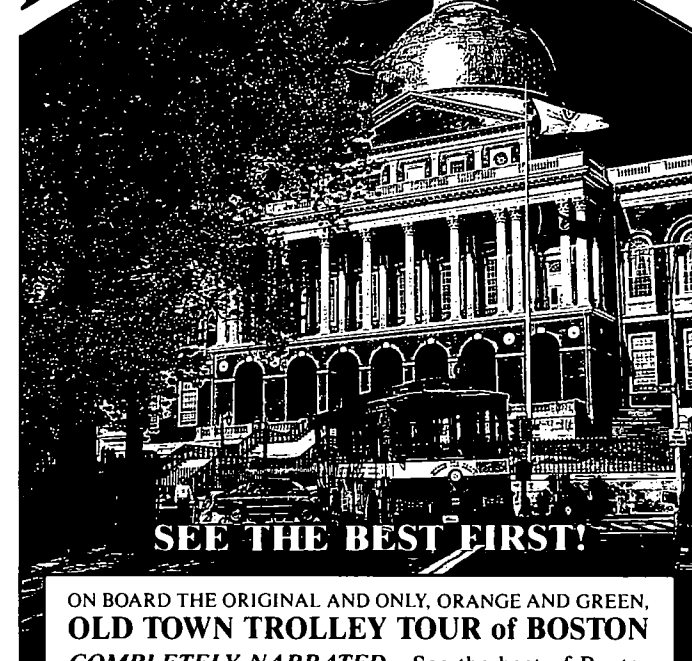


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COMPLETELY NARRATED—See the best of Boston first on our one hundred minute narrated tour. We are Boston's most comprehensive tour, covering over 100 points of interest.

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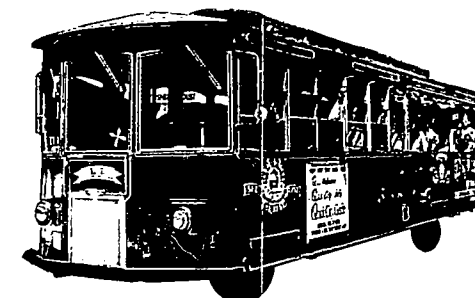
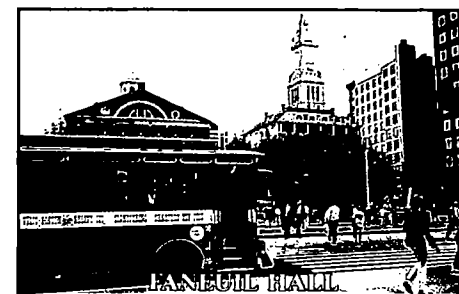
GUARANTEED—This is the best tour in Boston! If you're not fully satisfied, we'll give you your money back.

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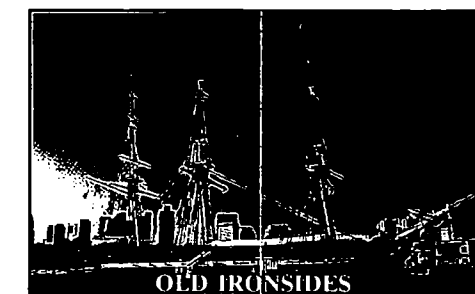
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Boston's best TOUR CONDUCTORS combine colorful anecdotes, humorous stories and well researched historical information into a fast moving 100-minute narrative that's both entertaining and educational. Join us as we turn back the pages of history and relive the bustling seaport days of colonial Boston. **FEEL** the drama of revolution in America.

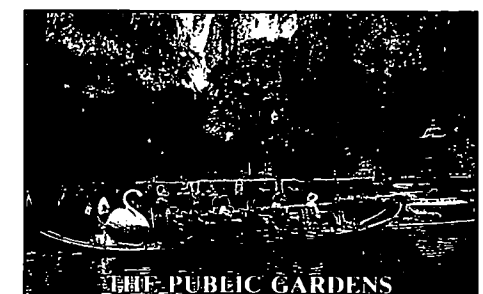


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We operate Boston's largest fleet of sightseeing vehicles year round with the most frequent departures. Our stops have been carefully selected for your convenience and pleasure. Best of all you can tour at your own pace. Get off at any designated stop, then reboard another trolley for the completion of your tour making one full loop. We operate seven days a week from 9:00 a.m. Call 617-269-7010.



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Revere was an accomplished silversmith as well as a skilled propagandist for the patriots.



"...excellent value."

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was the single most important event leading to the Revolutionary War. The Old Town Trolley has an exclusive stop at the Boston Tea Party Ship and Museum. With your trolley tickets you'll enjoy discounted admission for the guided tour, daily re-enactments and **TAX FREE TEA!** Call 338-1773.



whose daring exploits as an American patriot are an inspiration even today. Don't just visit Boston... **RELIVE IT!** We'll take you there ... by the Old North Church, to the Bunker Hill Monument, to the site of the Boston Massacre and much much more!

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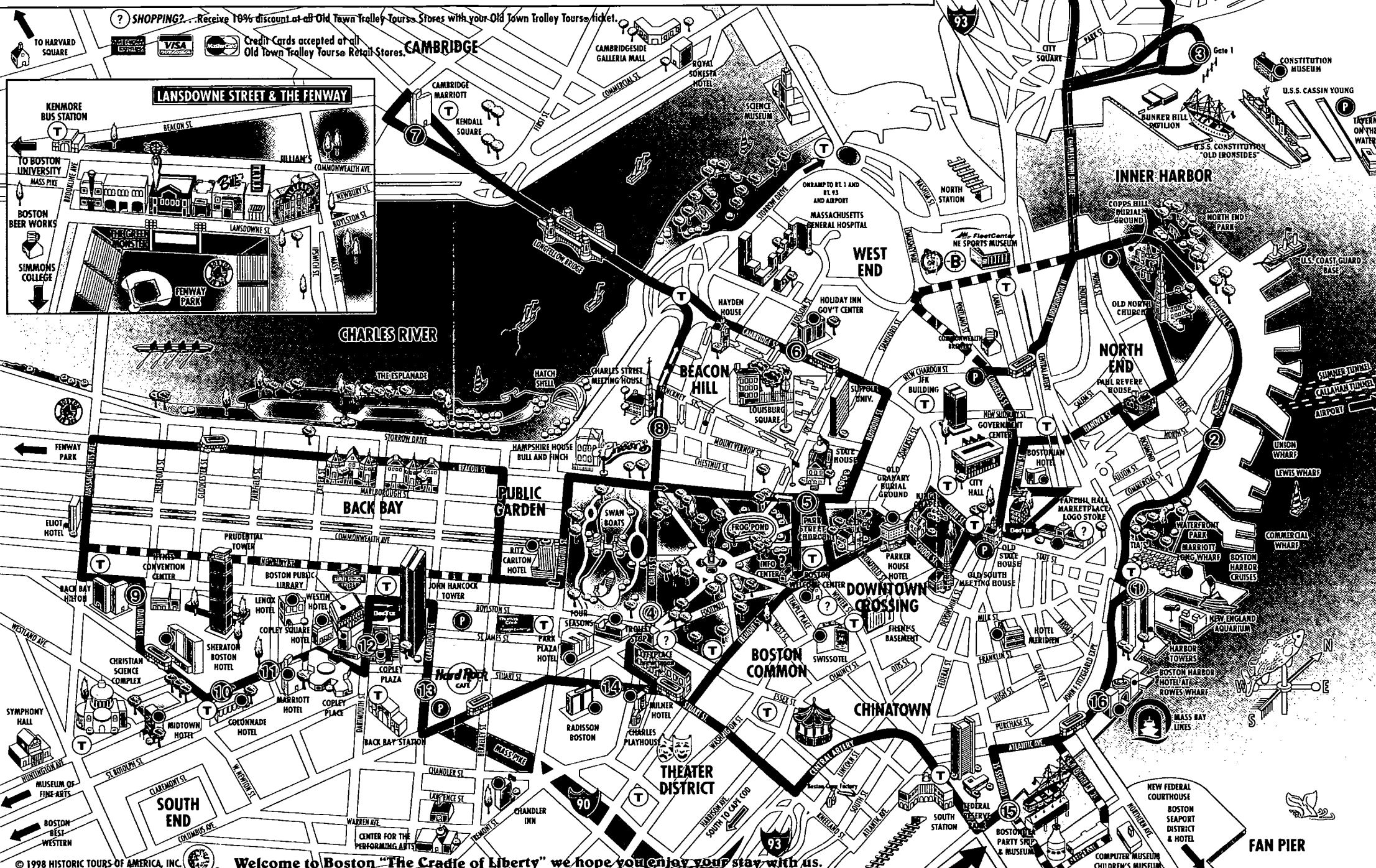
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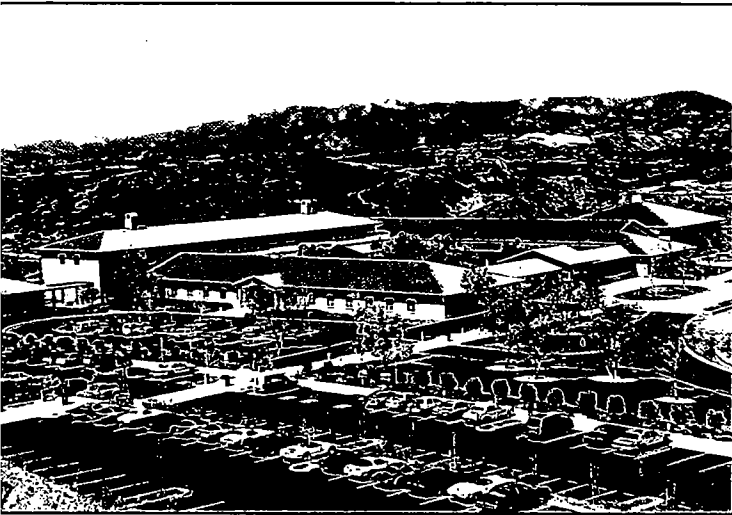
- 1 N.E. Aquarium/Faneuil Hall Marketplace
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• Historic North End • Old North Church • Paul Revere House
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• Constitution Museum • Bunker Hill Monument • U.S.S. Cassin Young
• Tavern on the Water • Barrett's on Boston Harbor • Warren Tavern
- 4 Boston Common/Trolley Stop ?/City Place
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• Charles River Esplanade • Harrison Gray Otis House
• African Meeting House • Old West Church
- 7 Cambridge Marriott/Kendall Square
• MIT Campus/Bookstore • Picasso Sculpture
- 8 Beacon Hill/Charles Meeting House/Antique Row
• Louisburg Square • Nichols House Museum • Charles St. Shopping
- 9 Sheraton Hotel/Hilton/Hynes Convention Center
• Newbury St. Boutiques • Christian Science Center/Mapparium
• Berklee Performance Center
- 10 Colonnade Hotel/Prudential Center Shopping/Skywalk
• Symphony Hall (1/4 mile walk) • Museum of Fine Art (1/2 mile walk)
- 11 Boston Marriott Copley Hotel
• Champions Sports Bar • Copley Square Hotel
• Original Sports Saloon • Copley Place Shopping
• Lenox Hotel
- 12 Newbury Street/Copley Plaza Hotel/Westin Hotel
• Boston Public Library • John Hancock Observatory
• Trinity Church • BosTix • Newbury Street/Outdoor Cafes
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• Children's Museum • Computer Museum • Tea Party Gift Shop
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- 16 Boston Harbor Hotel/Rowes Wharf/Ferry Terminal
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• Mass Bay Lines/Cruises • Whale Watches • Night Cruises
• Fish piers 1/2 mile
Due to construction stop #16 may be temporarily unavailable, please use stop No. 1



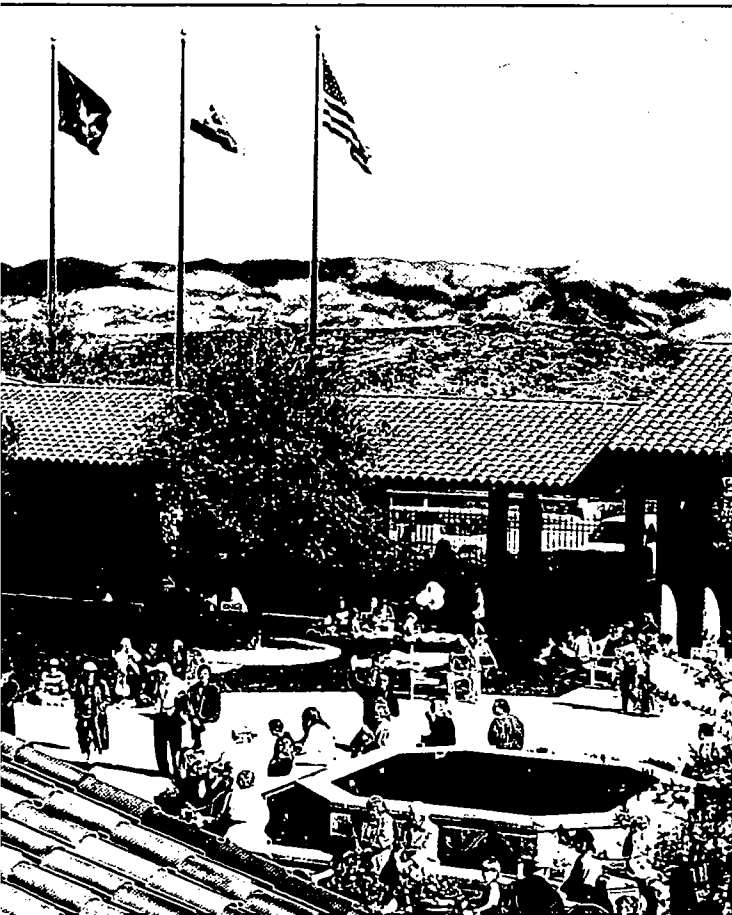
Route subject to change due to traffic conditions and weather

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Indicates alternate route

Visit a "shining city on a hill..."



Wendy Sparks



Wendy Sparks

Ronald Reagan has often spoken of America as a "shining city on a hill." Here at the hill-top site of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library & Museum, you can share his dream and learn how he led America toward it.

Through the gates of our beautiful Spanish mission style courtyard, you'll enter the



Mike Guastella

Left: President Reagan greets students in the courtyard; Below: ...and in the museum.



Alison Hallon

world of Ronald Reagan. Our state-of-the-art museum takes you from his early years to his years as world leader. It's an entertaining and educational trip.



Wendy Sparks

Left: Children using interactive video program in Cabinet Room exhibit. Below: Marine Band concert; Top Left: View from above the Reagan Library; Bottom Left: President's Day festival in the Reagan Library courtyard.

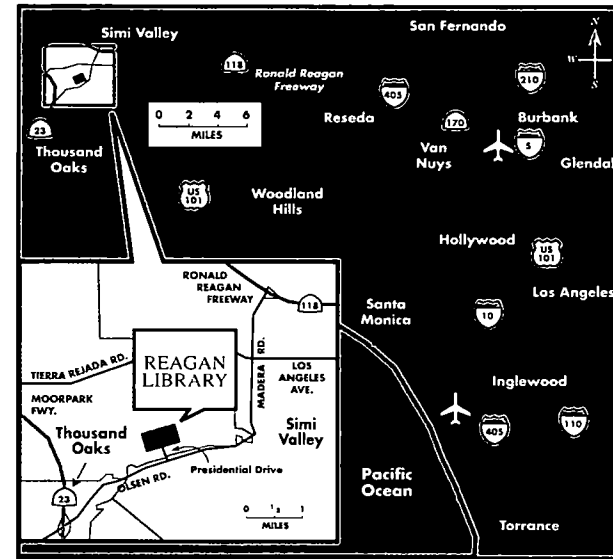


Wendy Sparks

There's also a constantly changing series of special events, museum exhibits, and holiday celebrations. To find out more, please call our recorded information line at (805) 522-8444.



The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library is a U.S. Government historical research facility, operated and maintained by the National Archives and Records Administration.



From Los Angeles and points south, take the 405 North to the 118 West. Exit at Madera Road South. Turn right on Madera. Proceed 3 miles to Presidential Drive.

From Santa Barbara and points north, take the 101 South to the 23 North. Exit at Olsen Road. Turn right on Olsen. Proceed 2 miles to Presidential Drive.

The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library & Museum

Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day)

Museum Admission: Adults, \$4;

Seniors, \$2; Children under 16, Free

40 Presidential Drive, Simi Valley, CA 93065

(805) 522-8444

(800) 410-8354



REAGAN MUSEUM



White House Photo

RONALD REAGAN
PRESIDENTIAL
LIBRARY & MUSEUM
SIMI VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

One man can make a difference... Ronald Reagan has.



Fred Bauermeister

Here at the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library & Museum, you'll experience the difference one man has made in our lives. Ronald Reagan renewed the American spirit and rebuilt the American economy. He restored respect for America around the world and helped us believe in ourselves again.

In the Reagan Museum, you'll see how a small-town boy nicknamed "Dutch" broke into broadcasting during the Great Depression and went on to win fame as a film and television actor. You'll follow his political journey from President of the Screen Actors Guild to Governor of California to President of the United States.

You'll view an abundance of artifacts from Ronald Reagan's life and presidency, along with hundreds of photos, videos and audio tapes.

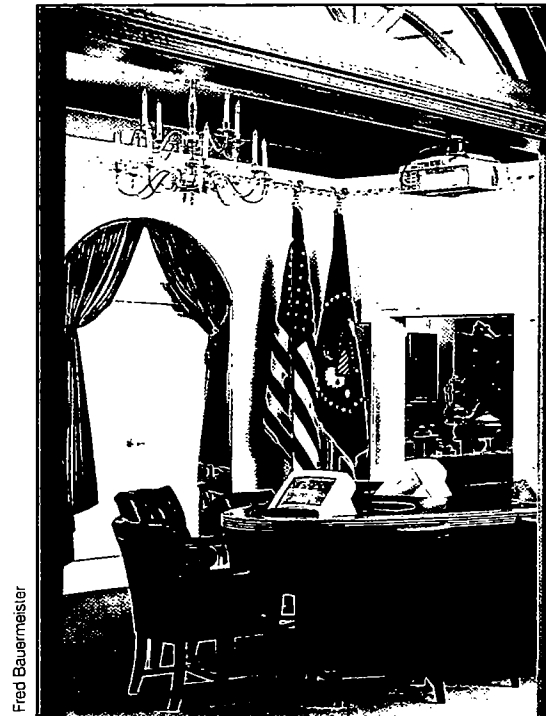
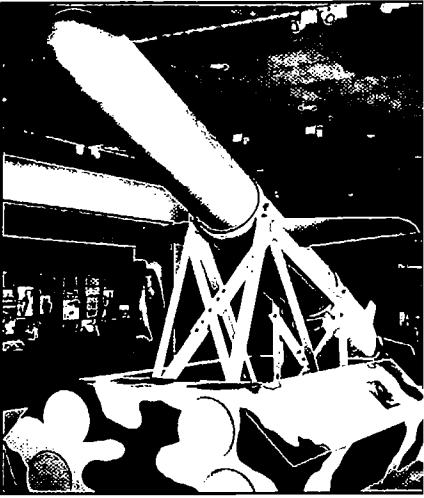
You can walk into the Oval Office and hear President Reagan's reflections, or sit at the Cabinet Table and debate public policy. You can see a real nuclear missile, decommissioned by the treaty signed by President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. And you'll experience life in the White House, from entertaining in the State Dining Room to horseback riding at Camp David.

The Reagan Museum captures it all: the great American success story of a man who believed he should leave the world better off than he found it.

And Ronald Reagan has.

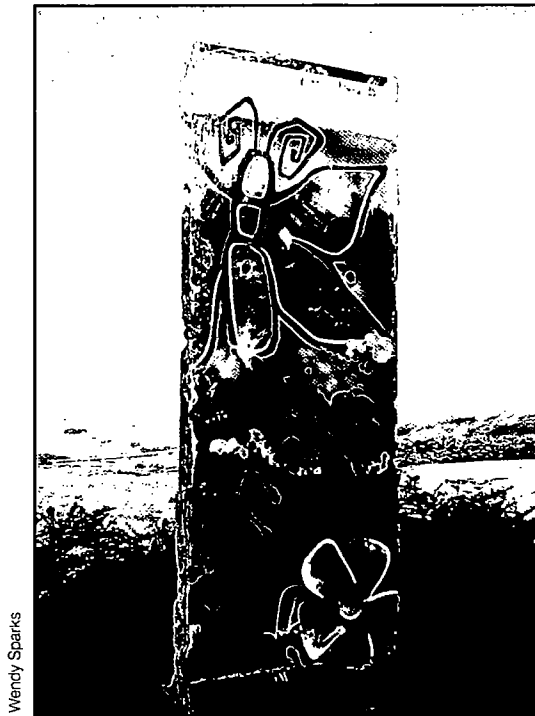


Fred Bauermeister

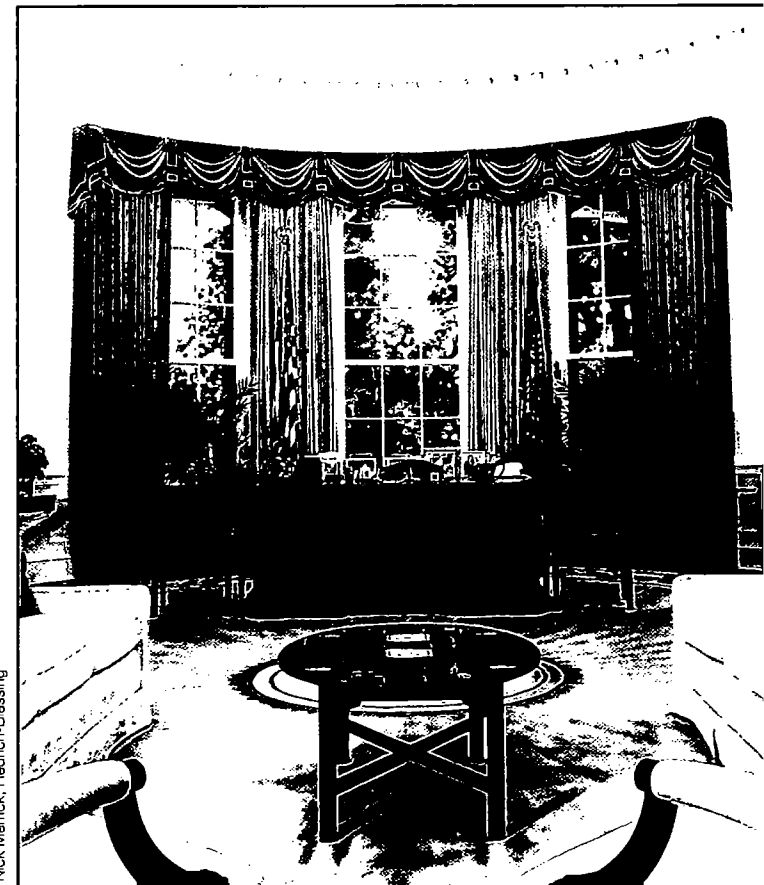


Fred Bauermeister

Reagan Museum Highlights:
(Counterclockwise from Above Left) Inaugural Day 1981 Exhibit; Family photo of Jack, Neil, Ronald and Nelle Reagan; Studio publicity photo of Ronald Reagan as George Gipp in *Knute Rockne, All American*; White House Cabinet Room replica with interactive computers; Authentic section of Berlin Wall on west terrace; Exact replica of Ronald Reagan's Oval Office; Authentic ground-launched nuclear cruise missile; Gold and malachite falcon among gifts on exhibit from foreign heads of state.



Wendy Sparks



Nick Marrick, Hedrich-Blessing

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY AND MUSEUM



This is the nation's first Presidential Library and the only one ever used by a sitting President. In addition to artifacts from the lives of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, this facility also houses Franklin Roosevelt's papers both as Governor of New York and President, as well as materials belonging to those who served him in Albany and Washington.

The original building was erected with private contributions and opened to the general public in 1941. The two wings in memory of Eleanor Roosevelt were added in 1971, making this the only Presidential Library to have a section devoted to a First Lady. Eleanor Roosevelt's papers are also housed here.

During the year, the Library hosts a variety of activities and special events. Our World War II living history weekends attract thousands of visitors to Hyde Park. On January 30th, we commemorate President Roosevelt's birthday with ceremonies and cake. If you would like to be informed of our special events just call 1-800-FDR VISIT and ask to be put on our mailing list.

Before you leave the Museum exhibits be sure to visit the Museum Store. It is located on the lower level and has some of the best "New Deals" in town. From scholarly publications to "Future President" tee-shirts for the kids, the Museum Store offers a wonderful variety of mementoes to compliment your visit.



THE MUSEUM OF THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

511 ALBANY POST ROAD • HYDE PARK, NY 12538
TELEPHONE (914) 229-8114 • FAX (914) 229-0872

Museum Hours

9am to 5pm daily November - April
9am to 6pm daily May - October
Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas,
and New Year's Day

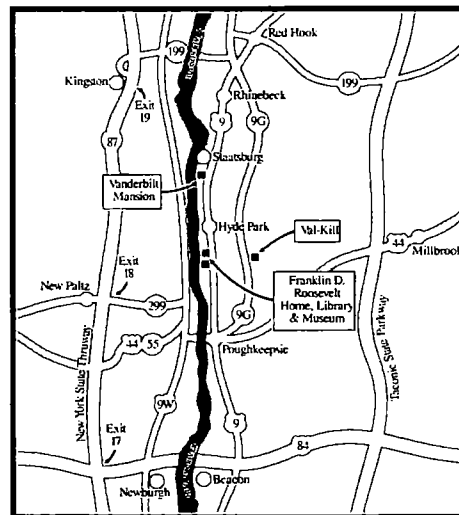
Admission is charged



For tourist information only, call
1-800-FDR VISIT
(1-800-337-8474)

For research information, details on educational programs, and reservations for educational groups call (914) 229-8114.

For group arrangements and information on the Roosevelt Home, Val-Kill, and the Vanderbilt Mansion call (914) 229-9115.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
HYDE PARK, NEW YORK



There's a "New Deal" for you at the Museum of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library



The dedication of a library is in itself an act of faith.

To bring together the records of the past and to house them in buildings where they will be preserved for the use of men living in the future, a nation must believe in three things.

It must believe in the past.

It must believe in the future.

It must, above all, believe in the capacity of its people so to learn from the past that they can gain in judgement for the creation of the future.

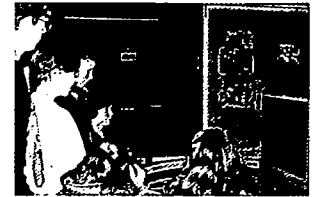


❖ World War II Exhibit

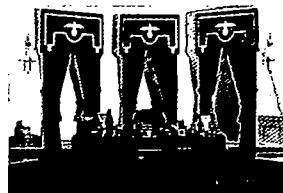
As Commander in Chief, you decide the fate of Britain.

❖ Eleanor Roosevelt Gallery

Test your knowledge of Eleanor Roosevelt and her times.



HISTORY AS YOU'VE NEVER SEEN IT BEFORE



❖ First Fifty Years

From the cradle to the Governor's Office.

❖ White House Desk

Just as FDR left it on his last day at work.

❖ The President's Study

The only sitting President to use his own library.

❖ Presidential Years

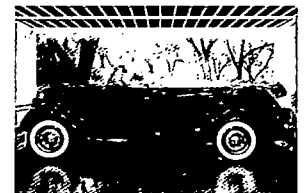
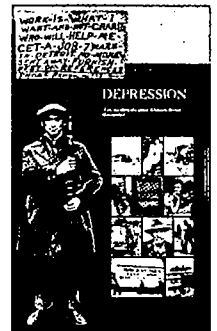
The power, the ceremony, and the problems of the Office.

❖ FDR's Famous Ford

His mobility restricted by polio, special hand controls allowed FDR the freedom to drive.

❖ BreakFree

The Roosevelt-Churchill connection reflected in this Berlin Wall sculpture by Edwina Sandys.



The Museum Store, rest rooms, and a vending area are located on the lower level.

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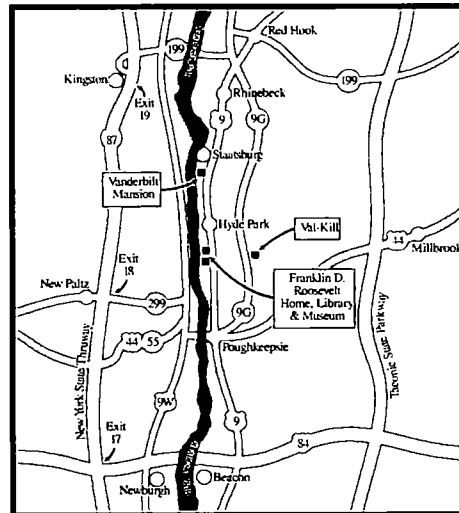
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EXCITING INTERACTIVE AND VIDEO DISPLAYS

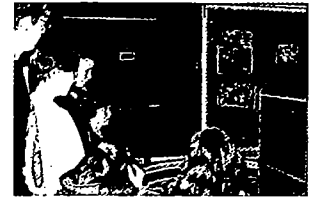


❖ World War II Exhibit

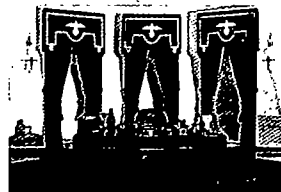
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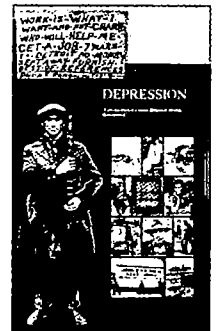
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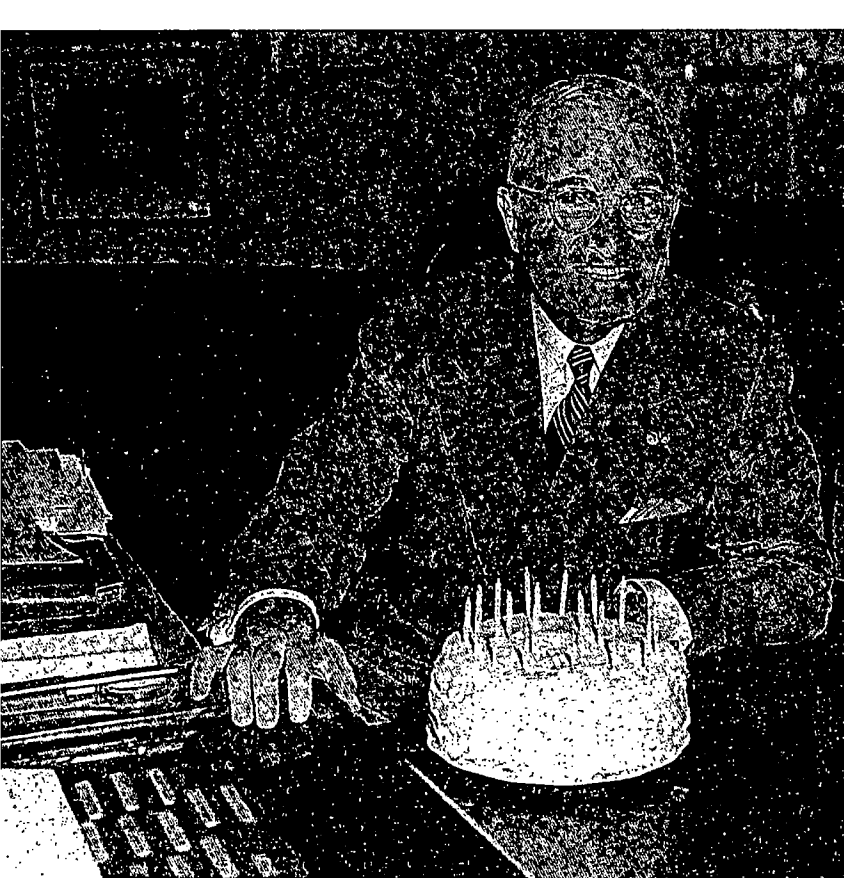
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Harry S. Truman: 1884-1972

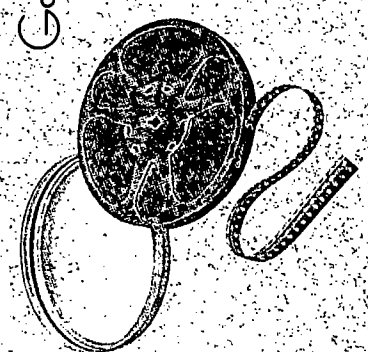
by Charles Guggenheim
A 45-minute film biography for the Harry S. Truman Library Institute

Governor Mel Carnahan will join guests at the Library on Saturday, September 20th, to help "open" this special gift.

The production of this film is part of the Truman Library's museum renovation program.

Major funding for the film was provided by The State of Missouri, Division of Tourism.

The film will be premiered to the public on Sunday, September 21, 1997, and will then be shown regularly in the Library's auditorium.



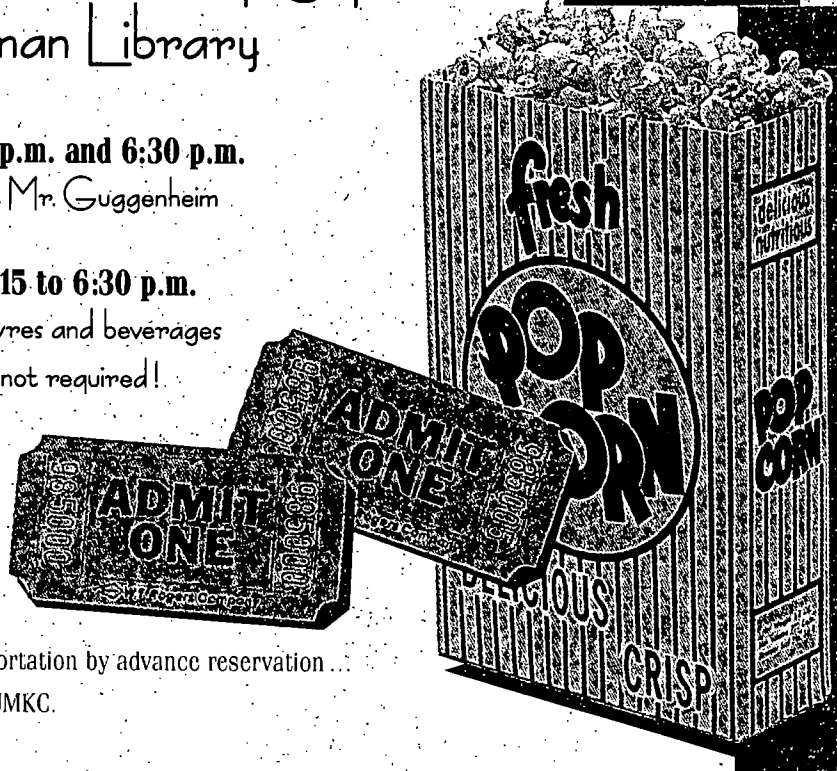
Saturday, the 20th of September at the Truman Library

Showings at 4:00 p.m. and 6:30 p.m.
with remarks by Mr. Guggenheim

Reception from 5:15 to 6:30 p.m.
1957 hors d'oeuvres and beverages
Hat and gloves not required!

RSVP
by September 12th ...
space limited.

Complimentary transportation by advance reservation ...
50th and Oak Street, UMKC.



Event Chair Mrs. Donna Watkins

- Hosts
- Mr. and Mrs. Willard L. Boyd
 - Mrs. W. Coleman Branton
 - Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Chisholm
 - Sen. and Mrs. Thomas T. Eagleton
 - Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Foudree
 - Mr. and Mrs. Larry J. Hackman
 - Mr. and Mrs. John E. Jacob
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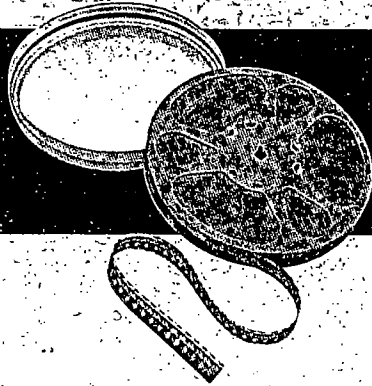
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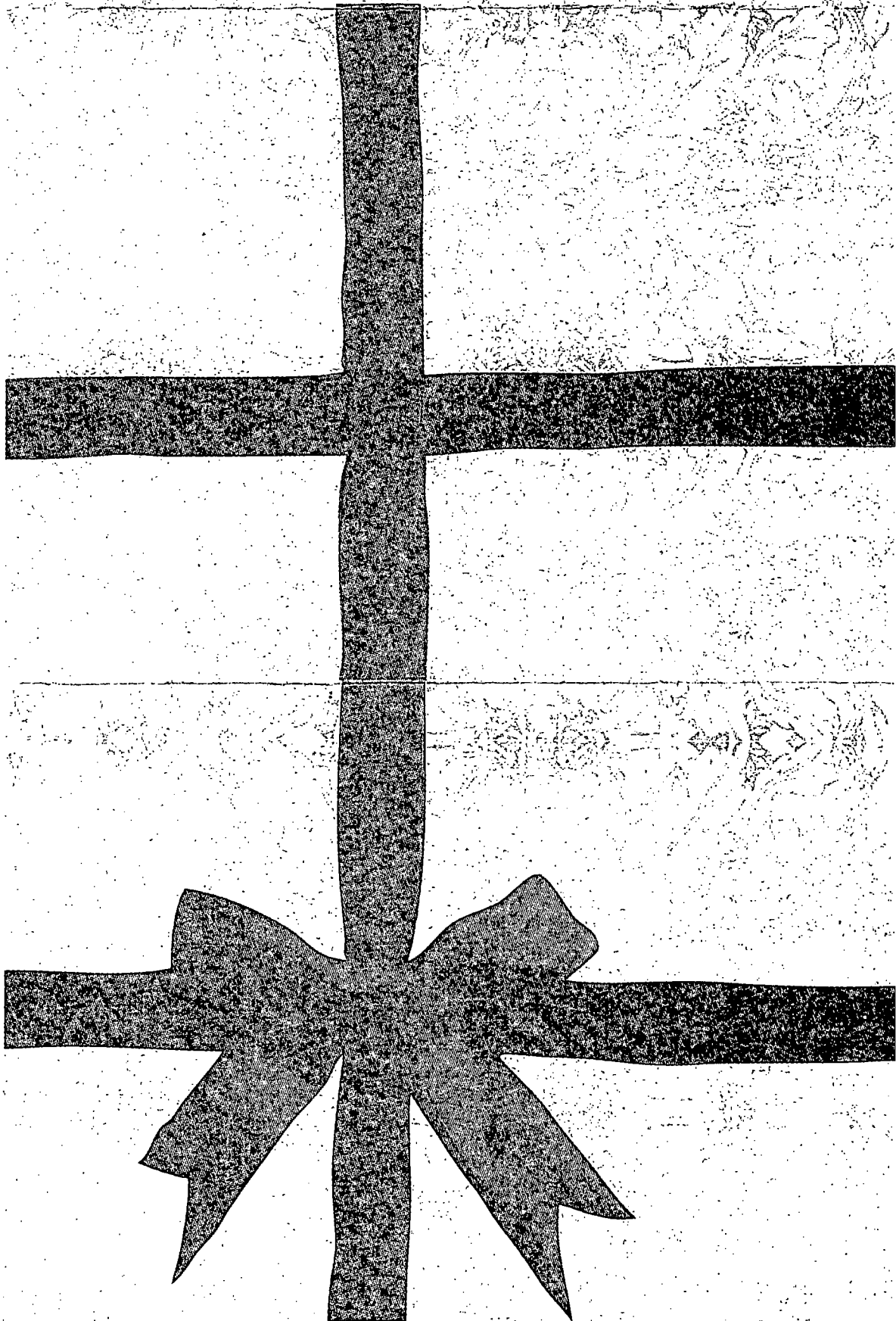
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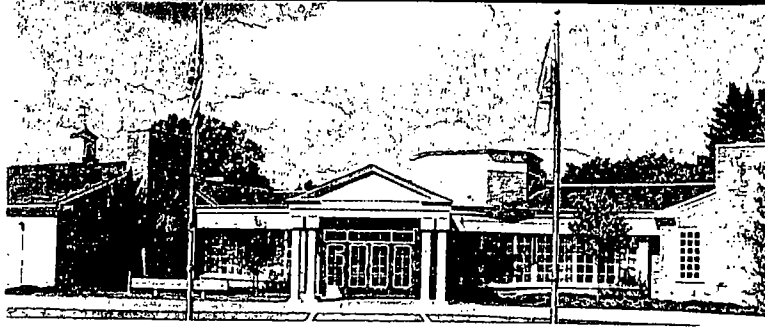
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Herbert Hoover

Presidential Library-Museum
West Branch, Iowa



American History Comes Alive!

Following a \$6.5 million makeover, a new Hoover Library-Museum enables visitors to experience for themselves the many sides of Iowa's only President. It all begins in a rotunda area with a 16 foot red granite map of the world spotlighting the 57 nations where Herbert Hoover fed people during his long career of service to others. From there, visitors are transported to the Australian Outback and later to a living room in Tientsin, China during the Boxer Rebellion.

The Humanitarian Gallery features a Belgian relief warehouse and the famous embroidered flour sacks sent to Mr. Hoover by grateful recipients of American assistance. Here a video theater allows visitors to share in the emotional stories of World War I survivors.

A colorful montage of Hoover at the Commerce Department is followed by the Hoover Quote Game, where visitors electronically mix and match historical figures.

You also can stand at the Inaugural Podium on March 4, 1929 and view a multi-screen video "snapshot" of America *before* Wall Street crashed. Register by computer your opinion of the Great Depression. Peeking inside the windows of the President's fishing cabin, you can view Mrs. Hoover's home movies. Then it's on to Suite 31A of New York's Waldorf Towers and an eight foot slab from the Berlin Wall. All this and much more will introduce you to The Great Humanitarian from West Branch.

Visitors to the Hoover Library-Museum pay a single fee which also admits them to President Hoover's newly restored Birthplace, his father's blacksmith shop, Quaker meetinghouse, school-house, and gravesite. We invite you to visit all these attractions which make up Herbert Hoover National Historic Site as well as 76 acres of prairie located a few hundred feet south of the library building.

Adults (16-61) \$2.00

Senior Citizens (62 and over)
holders of Golden Eagle,
Golden Age & Golden Access
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Children (under 16) and members
of the Hoover Presidential
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The Hoover Presidential Library-Museum is one of ten presidential libraries operated by the National Archives and Record Administration.

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On the occasion of their first wedding anniversary, Jacqueline Kennedy presented her husband with a leather-bound copy of his major speeches as a freshman U.S. Senator. She inscribed the first pages of the book with a personal poem. The handwritten poem, in its entirety, will be on public display for the first time.

Meanwhile in Massachusetts John Kennedy dreamed

**Walking the shore by the Cape Cod Sea,
Of all the things he was going to be.**

**He breathed in the tang of New England fall
And back in his mind he pictured all
The burnished New England countryside-
Names that a patriot says with pride:
Concord and Lexington, Bunker Hill
Plymouth and Falmouth and Marston's Mill
Winthrop and Salem, Lowell, Revere
Quincy and Cambridge, Louisburg Square.
This was his heritage, this his share
Of dreams that a young man harks in the air.
The past reached out and touched him now
He would heed that touch; he didn't know how.
Part he must serve and part he must lead
Both were his calling, both were his need.**

**Part he was of New England stock
As stubborn, close guarded as Plymouth Rock.
He thought with his feet most firm on the ground
But his heart and his dreams were not earthbound.
He would call New England his place and his creed
But part he was of an alien breed.
Of a breed that had laughed on Irish hills
And heard the voices in Irish rills.
The lilt of that green land danced in his blood
Tara, Killarney, a magical flood
That surged in the depth of his too proud heart
And spiked the punch of New England so tart
Men would call him thoughtful, sincere.
They would not see through to the Last Cavalier.**

He turned on the beach and looked towards his house.

**On a green grass lawn his white house stands.
And the wind blows the sea grass low on the sands.
Here his brothers and sisters have laughed and played**

And thrown themselves to rest in the shade.
The lights glowed inside, soon supper would ring
And he would go home where his father was King.

But now he was here with the wind and the sea
And all the things he was going to be.

He would build empires
And he would have sons
Others would fall
Where the current runs

He would find love
He would never find peace
For he must go seeking
The Golden Fleece

All of the things he was going to be
All of the things in the wind and sea.

[233] June 9

Public Papers of the Presidents

the next year or so. Ambassador and Mrs. Matt McCloskey.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. In his opening words he referred to John M. Bailey, Chair-

man, Democratic National Committee; Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson; Thomas J. Kiernan, Ambassador to the United States from Ireland; Mrs. Matthew McCloskey; Robert Briscoe, Lord Mayor of Dublin; and former President Harry S. Truman.

234 Commencement Address at Yale University.

June 11, 1962

President Griswold, members of the faculty, graduates and their families, ladies and gentlemen:

Let me begin by expressing my appreciation for the very deep honor that you have conferred upon me. As General de Gaulle occasionally acknowledges America to be the daughter of Europe, so I am pleased to come to Yale, the daughter of Harvard. It might be said now that I have the best of both worlds, a Harvard education and a Yale degree.

I am particularly glad to become a Yale man because as I think about my troubles, I find that a lot of them have come from other Yale men. Among businessmen, I have had a minor disagreement with Roger Blough, of the law school class of 1931, and I have had some complaints, too, from my friend Henry Ford, of the class of 1940. In journalism I seem to have a difference with John Hay Whitney, of the class of 1926—and sometimes I also displease Henry Luce of the class of 1920, not to mention also William F. Buckley, Jr., of the class of 1950. I even have some trouble with my Yale advisers. I get along with them, but I am not always sure how they get along with each other.

I have the warmest feelings for Chester Bowles of the class of 1924, and for Dean Acheson of the class of 1915, and my assistant, McGeorge Bundy, of the class of 1940. But I am not 100 percent sure that these three wise and experienced Yale men wholly agree with each other on every issue.

So this administration which aims at peaceful cooperation among all Americans has been the victim of a certain natural

pugnacity developed in this city among Yale men. Now that I, too, am a Yale man, it is time for peace. Last week at West Point, in the historic tradition of that Academy, I availed myself of the powers of Commander in Chief to remit all sentences of offending cadets. In that same spirit, and in the historic tradition of Yale, let me now offer to smoke the clay pipe of friendship with all of my brother Elis, and I hope that they may be friends not only with me but even with each other.

In any event, I am very glad to be here and as a new member of the club, I have been checking to see what earlier links existed between the institution of the Presidency and Yale. I found that a member of the class of 1878, William Howard Taft, served one term in the White House as preparation for becoming a member of this faculty. And a graduate of 1804, John C. Calhoun, regarded the Vice Presidency, quite naturally, as too lowly a status for a Yale alumnus—and became the only man in history to ever resign that office.

Calhoun in 1804 and Taft in 1878 graduated into a world very different from ours today. They and their contemporaries spent entire careers stretching over 40 years in grappling with a few dramatic issues on which the Nation was sharply and emotionally divided, issues that occupied the attention of a generation at a time: the national bank, the disposal of the public lands, nullification or union, freedom or slavery, gold or silver. Today these old sweeping issues very largely have disappeared. The central domestic issues of our time are more subtle and less simple. They relate not to basic

clashes of philosophy or ideology and means of reaching conclusions through research for sophisticated simple and obstinate issues. Calhoun, the world of Taft problems and notable changes problems are not our problems is not our age. As every problem had to disenthral itself from of truisms and stereotype time we must move on from repetition of stale phrases but essential confrontation.

For the great enemy of often not the lie—deliberate dishonest—but the myth—sive, and unrealistic. Too fast to the cliches of our future subject all facts to a prefabricated pretensions. We enjoy the illusion without the discomfort.

Mythology distracts government as in business economics, in foreign affairs. But today I would consider the myth and reality of the economy. In recent years come to feel, as I do, that the parties—between business and government, between the government and the public—is clogged by illusion and fails to reflect the temporary American situation.

I speak of these matters because of the self-evident university is always spread of illusion and No one has said it more President Griswold: both a safeguard against domination and a source of trouble as university men, we will be to increase our grasp of its duties.

There are three great affairs in which, today, illusion may prevent are, first, the question of the shape of government

clashes of philosophy or ideology but to ways and means of reaching common goals—to research for sophisticated solutions to complex and obstinate issues. The world of Calhoun, the world of Taft had its own hard problems and notable challenges. But its problems are not our problems. Their age is not our age. As every past generation has had to disenthral itself from an inheritance of truisms and stereotypes, so in our own time we must move on from the reassuring repetition of stale phrases to a new, difficult, but essential confrontation with reality.

For the great enemy of the truth is very often not the lie—deliberate, contrived, and dishonest—but the myth—persistent, persuasive, and unrealistic. Too often we hold fast to the clichés of our forebears. We subject all facts to a prefabricated set of interpretations. We enjoy the comfort of opinion without the discomfort of thought.

Mythology distracts us everywhere—in government as in business, in politics as in economics, in foreign affairs as in domestic affairs. But today I want to particularly consider the myth and reality in our national economy. In recent months many have come to feel, as I do, that the dialog between the parties—between business and government, between the government and the public—is clogged by illusion and platitude and fails to reflect the true realities of contemporary American society.

I speak of these matters here at Yale because of the self-evident truth that a great university is always enlisted against the spread of illusion and on the side of reality. No one has said it more clearly than your President Griswold: "Liberal learning is both a safeguard against false ideas of freedom and a source of true ones." Your role as university men, whatever your calling, will be to increase each new generation's grasp of its duties.

There are three great areas of our domestic affairs in which, today, there is a danger that illusion may prevent effective action. They are, first, the question of the size and the shape of government's responsibilities; sec-

ond, the question of public fiscal policy; and third, the matter of confidence, business confidence or public confidence, or simply confidence in America. I want to talk about all three, and I want to talk about them carefully and dispassionately—and I emphasize that I am concerned here not with political debate but with finding ways to separate false problems from real ones.

If a contest in angry argument were forced upon it, no administration could shrink from response, and history does not suggest that American Presidents are totally without resources in an engagement forced upon them because of hostility in one sector of society. But in the wider national interest, we need not partisan wrangling but common concentration on common problems. I come here to this distinguished university to ask you to join in this great task.

Let us take first the question of the size and shape of government. The myth here is that government is big, and bad—and steadily getting bigger and worse. Obviously this myth has some excuse for existence. It is true that in recent history each new administration has spent much more money than its predecessor. Thus President Roosevelt outspent President Hoover, and with allowances for the special case of the Second World War, President Truman outspent President Roosevelt. Just to prove that this was not a partisan matter, President Eisenhower then outspent President Truman by the handsome figure of \$182 billion. It is even possible, some think, that this trend may continue.

But does it follow from this that big government is growing relatively bigger? It does not—for the fact is for the last 15 years, the Federal Government—and also the Federal debt—and also the Federal bureaucracy—have grown less rapidly than the economy as a whole. If we leave defense and space expenditures aside, the Federal Government since the Second World War has expanded less than any other major sector of our national life—less than industry, less than commerce, less than agriculture,

less than higher education, and very much less than the noise about big government.

The truth about big government is the truth about any other great activity—it is complex. Certainly it is true that size brings dangers—but it is also true that size can bring benefits. Here at Yale which has contributed so much to our national progress in science and medicine, it may be proper for me to mention one great and little noticed expansion of government which has brought strength to our whole society—the new role of our Federal Government as the major patron of research in science and in medicine. Few people realize that in 1961, in support of all university research in science and medicine, three dollars out of every four came from the Federal Government. I need hardly point out that this has taken place without undue enlargement of Government control—that American scientists remain second to none in their independence and in their individualism.

I am not suggesting that Federal expenditures cannot bring some measure of control. The whole thrust of Federal expenditures in agriculture have been related by purpose and design to control, as a means of dealing with the problems created by our farmers and our growing productivity. Each sector, my point is, of activity must be approached on its own merits and in terms of specific national needs. Generalities in regard to Federal expenditures, therefore, can be misleading—each case, science, urban renewal, education, agriculture, natural resources, each case must be determined on its merits if we are to profit from our unrivaled ability to combine the strength of public and private purpose.

Next, let us turn to the problem of our fiscal policy. Here the myths are legion and the truth hard to find. But let me take as a prime example the problem of the Federal budget. We persist in measuring our Federal fiscal integrity today by the conventional or administrative budget—with results which would be regarded as absurd in any business firm—in any country of Europe—

or in any careful assessment of the reality of our national finances. The administrative budget has sound administrative uses. But for wider purposes it is less helpful. It omits our special trust funds and the effect that they have on our economy; it neglects changes in assets or inventories. It cannot tell a loan from a straight expenditure—and worst of all it cannot distinguish between operating expenditures and long term investments.

This budget, in relation to the great problems of Federal fiscal policy which are basic to our economy in 1962, is not simply irrelevant; it can be actively misleading. And yet there is a mythology that measures all of our national soundness or unsoundness on the single simple basis of this same annual administrative budget. If our Federal budget is to serve not the debate but the country, we must and will find ways of clarifying this area of discourse.

Still in the area of fiscal policy, let me say a word about deficits. The myth persists that Federal deficits create inflation and budget surpluses prevent it. Yet sizeable budget surpluses after the war did not prevent inflation, and persistent deficits for the last several years have not upset our basic price stability. Obviously deficits are sometimes dangerous—and so are surpluses. But honest assessment plainly requires a more sophisticated view than the old and automatic cliché that deficits automatically bring inflation.

There are myths also about our public debt. It is widely supposed that this debt is growing at a dangerously rapid rate. In fact, both the debt per person and the debt as a proportion of our gross national product have declined sharply since the Second World War. In absolute terms the national debt since the end of World War II has increased only 8 percent, while private debt was increasing 305 percent, and the debts of State and local governments—on whom people frequently suggest we should place additional burdens—the debts of State and local governments have increased 378 percent.

Moreover, debts, neither good nor bad. Borrowing can lead to collapse—but it can also lead to strength. The slogan in this field.

Finally, I come to confidence. Confidence and also a matter of me take the truth.

It is true—and the prosperity of the assurance that all will live up to business were to the public, if labor were responsible, above and beyond its obvious watchful concern if any of these things confidence might danger of stagnation is the true issue.

But there is also the simplest form is all unfavorable wheel—however plainly speculative result of, and I quote in the national must tell you, wholly true. We which is also a of mutual confidence partnership of government of our society economic progress.

Corporate planning confidence in public economic confidence to invest and private business had full confidence in power 1960—but this recession when confidence in the capacity of deal with its opportunities.

Moreover, debts, public and private, are neither good nor bad, in and of themselves. Borrowing can lead to over-extension and collapse—but it can also lead to expansion and strength. There is no single, simple slogan in this field that we can trust.

Finally, I come to the problem of confidence. Confidence is a matter of myth and also a matter of truth—and this time let me take the truth of the matter first.

It is true—and of high importance—that the prosperity of this country depends on the assurance that all major elements within it will live up to their responsibilities. If business were to neglect its obligations to the public, if labor were blind to all public responsibility, above all, if government were to abandon its obvious—and statutory—duty of watchful concern for our economic health—if any of these things should happen, then confidence might well be weakened and the danger of stagnation would increase. This is the true issue of confidence.

But there is also the false issue—and its simplest form is the assertion that any and all unfavorable turns of the speculative wheel—however temporary and however plainly speculative in character—are the result of, and I quote, “a lack of confidence in the national administration.” This I must tell you, while comforting, is not wholly true. Worse, it obscures the reality—which is also simple. The solid ground of mutual confidence is the necessary partnership of government with all of the sectors of our society in the steady quest for economic progress.

Corporate plans are not based on a political confidence in party leaders but on an economic confidence in the Nation’s ability to invest and produce and consume. Business had full confidence in the administrations in power in 1929, 1954, 1958, and 1960—but this was not enough to prevent recession when business lacked full confidence in the economy. What matters is the capacity of the Nation as a whole to deal with its economic problems and its opportunities.

The stereotypes I have been discussing distract our attention and divide our effort. These stereotypes do our Nation a disservice, not just because they are exhausted and irrelevant, but above all because they are misleading—because they stand in the way of the solution of hard and complicated facts. It is not new that past debates should obscure present realities. But the damage of such a false dialogue is greater today than ever before simply because today the safety of all the world—the very future of freedom—depends as never before upon the sensible and clearheaded management of the domestic affairs of the United States.

The real issues of our time are rarely as dramatic as the issues of Calhoun. The differences today are usually matters of degree. And we cannot understand and attack our contemporary problems in 1962 if we are bound by traditional labels and wornout slogans of an earlier era. But the unfortunate fact of the matter is that our rhetoric has not kept pace with the speed of social and economic change. Our political debates, our public discourse—on current domestic and economic issues—too often bear little or no relation to the actual problems the United States faces.

What is at stake in our economic decisions today is not some grand warfare of rival ideologies which will sweep the country with passion but the practical management of a modern economy. What we need is not labels and cliches but more basic discussion of the sophisticated and technical questions involved in keeping a great economic machinery moving ahead.

The national interest lies in high employment and steady expansion of output, in stable prices, and a strong dollar. The declaration of such an objective is easy; their attainment in an intricate and interdependent economy and world is a little more difficult. To attain them, we require not some automatic response but hard thought. Let me end by suggesting a few of the real questions on our national agenda.

First, how can our budget and tax policies

supply adequate revenues and preserve our balance of payments position without slowing up our economic growth?

Two, how are we to set our interest rates and regulate the flow of money in ways which will stimulate the economy at home, without weakening the dollar abroad? Given the spectrum of our domestic and international responsibilities, what should be the mix between fiscal and monetary policy?

Let me give several examples from my experience of the complexity of these matters and how political labels and ideological approaches are irrelevant to the solution.

Last week, a distinguished graduate of this school, Senator Proxmire, of the class of 1938, who is ordinarily regarded as a liberal Democrat, suggested that we should follow in meeting our economic problems a stiff fiscal policy, with emphasis on budget balance and an easy monetary policy with low interest rates in order to keep our economy going. In the same week, the Bank for International Settlement in Basel, Switzerland, a conservative organization representing the central bankers of Europe suggested that the appropriate economic policy in the United States should be the very opposite; that we should follow a flexible budget policy, as in Europe, with deficits when the economy is down and a high monetary policy on interest rates, as in Europe, in order to control inflation and protect goals. Both may be right or wrong. It will depend on many different factors.

The point is that this is basically an administrative or executive problem in which political labels or clichés do not give us a solution.

A well-known business journal this morning, as I journeyed to New Haven, raised the prospects that a further budget deficit would bring inflation and encourage the flow of gold. We have had several budget deficits beginning with a \$12½ billion deficit in 1958, and it is true that in the fall of 1960 we had a gold dollar loss running at \$5 billion annually. This would seem to prove the case that a deficit produces inflation and

that we lose gold, yet there was no inflation following the deficit of 1958 nor has there been inflation since then.

Our wholesale price index since 1958 has remained completely level in spite of several deficits, because the loss of gold has been due to other reasons: price instability, relative interest rates, relative export-import balances, national security expenditures—all the rest.

Let me give you a third and final example. At the World Bank meeting in September, a number of American bankers attending predicted to their European colleagues that because of the fiscal 1962 budget deficit, there would be a strong inflationary pressure on the dollar and a loss of gold. Their predictions of inflation were shared by many in business and helped push the market up. The recent reality of noninflation helped bring it down. We have had no inflation because we have had other factors in our economy that have contributed to price stability.

I do not suggest that the Government is right and they are wrong. The fact of the matter is in the Federal Reserve Board and in the administration this fall, a similar view was held by many well-informed and disinterested men that inflation was the major problem that we would face in the winter of 1962. But it was not. What I do suggest is that these problems are endlessly complicated and yet they go to the future of this country and its ability to prove to the world what we believe it must prove.

I am suggesting that the problems of fiscal and monetary policies in the sixties as opposed to the kinds of problems we faced in the thirties demand subtle challenges for which technical answers, not political answers, must be provided. These are matters upon which government and business may and in many cases will disagree. They are certainly matters that government and business should be discussing in the most sober, dispassionate, and careful way if we are to maintain the kind of vigorous economy upon which our country depends.

How can we develop and stable world markets without unfairness without undue stimulation? How can we generate growth which can consume vast farms and in our factories take advantage of the nation with the great dependence upon highly skilled labor employment to the half school dropouts each labor market, eight in 1960's?

How do we eradicate separate substantial markets from access to education equal terms with the rest?

How, in sum, can we make our economy work at full capacity adequate profits for wages for labor, adequate plant, and opportunities?

These are the problems talking about—that the various groups in discussing. They call for cantations from the future example of Western nations are capable of solution and many of them are prepared to face without ideological jargon ordinate the elements and bring about growth and bring about growth decade of it.

Some conversation own country sound playing, left over from The debate of the significance and process it took place in a different needs and different responsibility today.

How can we develop and sustain strong and stable world markets for basic commodities without unfairness to the consumer and without undue stimulus to the producer? How can we generate the buying power which can consume what we produce on our farms and in our factories? How can we take advantage of the miracles of automation with the great demand that it will put upon highly skilled labor and yet offer employment to the half million of unskilled school dropouts each year who enter the labor market, eight million of them in the 1960's?

How do we eradicate the barriers which separate substantial minorities of our citizens from access to education and employment on equal terms with the rest?

How, in sum, can we make our free economy work at full capacity—that is, provide adequate profits for enterprise, adequate wages for labor, adequate utilization of plant, and opportunity for all?

These are the problems that we should be talking about—that the political parties and the various groups in our country should be discussing. They cannot be solved by incantations from the forgotten past. But the example of Western Europe shows that they are capable of solution—that governments, and many of them are conservative governments, prepared to face technical problems without ideological preconceptions, can coordinate the elements of a national economy and bring about growth and prosperity—a decade of it.

Some conversations I have heard in our own country sound like old records, long-playing, left over from the middle thirties. The debate of the thirties had its great significance and produced great results, but it took place in a different world with different needs and different tasks. It is our responsibility today to live in our own world,

and to identify the needs and discharge the tasks of the 1960's.

If there is any current trend toward meeting present problems with old clichés, this is the moment to stop it—before it lands us all in a bog of sterile acrimony.

Discussion is essential; and I am hopeful that the debate of recent weeks, though up to now somewhat barren, may represent the start of a serious dialog of the kind which has led in Europe to such fruitful collaboration among all the elements of economic society and to a decade of unrivaled economic progress. But let us not engage in the wrong argument at the wrong time between the wrong people in the wrong country—while the real problems of our own time grow and multiply, fertilized by our neglect.

Nearly 150 years ago Thomas Jefferson wrote, "The new circumstances under which we are placed call for new words, new phrases, and for the transfer of old words to new objects." New words, new phrases, the transfer of old words to new objects—that is truer today than it was in the time of Jefferson, because the role of this country is so vastly more significant. There is a show in England called "Stop the World, I Want to Get Off." You have not chosen to exercise that option. You are part of the world and you must participate in these days of our years in the solution of the problems that pour upon us, requiring the most sophisticated and technical judgment; and as we work in consonance to meet the authentic problems of our times, we will generate a vision and an energy which will demonstrate anew to the world the superior vitality and the strength of the free society.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. on the Old Campus after being awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. His opening words referred to A. Whitney Griswold, President of the University.

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From: Robbie Green

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while you're in town. Let
me know ^{your plans} asap so we can
find a time that works for
both of us.

Joe,
Robbie

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June 16, 1998

Ms. Bobbie Greene
Office of the First Lady
The White House
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Dear Bobbie,

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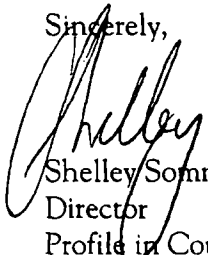
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Also, Bobbie, thank you for your note about the Profile in Courage Award. It is really an exciting project, and Nickolas Murnion, this year's recipient, had such a compelling story. I enclosed a copy of his acceptance speech which was quite moving.

I am going to try to come to Washington sometime in July or August for a couple of days to meet with several people who are helpful to me during my annual candidate search. It would be so great if we could say hello - even if you only had a couple of free moments. If it is okay, I'll give you a call soon to see if we can arrange something.

I'm so thrilled for you that you are in such an exciting position and hope that you, and your boys, are doing well.

Sincerely,


Shelley Sommer
Director
Profile in Courage Award

REMARKS OF GARFIELD COUNTY ATTORNEY NICKOLAS C. MURNION
1998 PROFILE IN COURAGE AWARD RECIPIENT
MAY 29, 1998

Members of the President's family, Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, family and friends.

I was both shocked and delighted four weeks ago when Caroline Kennedy called me in a little town in Montana to give me the great news that I had been selected as this years John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage recipient. I had a vague awareness of the award but my first reaction was disbelief. I couldn't figure out how I could be selected for such prestigious honor when I had no idea I was even being considered. I will also admit that at the time I was almost more in awe in talking with Caroline Kennedy than in getting the great news about the award.

My first recollection of any political race was in 1960 when at the age of 7 I asked to see pictures in the newspaper of who was running for President of the United States. My first impression was that there was no question I would have voted for John F. Kennedy. Later I remember a schoolteacher telling us to remember the Kennedy presidency as having made some of the most eloquent speeches in our time. Looking back at those speeches now I believe she was right. The Kennedy presidency was one that I remember very fondly for the ideals expressed and the vision of a future where everyone could share in the American Dream. Politics was a noble profession to which a young person could aspire.

One of my biggest honors in being chosen to receive this award is to represent the Big Sky State of Montana. Apparently John F. Kennedy also was fond of our state. When he addressed the Montana Democratic convention in 1960, he quoted Thoreau: "Eastward I only go by force, Westward I go free." Then he added, "That is why I have come to Montana."

President Kennedy's last stop was in Great Falls on September 26, 1963 where he closed his final speech by saying: "This sun in this sky which shines over Montana can be,

I believe, the kind of inspiration to us all to recognize what a great single country we have - 50 separate states but one people living here in the United States, building this country and maintaining the watch around the globe. This is the opportunity before us as well as the responsibility."

As I appear before you today in the great state of Massachusetts and in this historical city of Boston I am proud to be part of these 50 great states. My experience the last five years in dealing with the Montana Freemen has instilled in me a great appreciation for our democratic form of government. Until you have to fight for your government you tend to take it for granted. In 1994 in a small county in Montana with only 1,500 residents and one sheriff and one deputy, our people had to make a decision to take a stand against 30 armed insurrectionists which put their own lives and property at risk. Even with the knowledge of the risks, 80 people signed up to assist law enforcement in whatever was needed to be done to deal with a situation which was rapidly escalating into an armed confrontation. In accepting this award I wish to acknowledge the courage of those 80 people and of the rest of the community which overwhelmingly condemned this movement. In "Profiles in Courage" I was struck by the stands taken by different people in history which left them alone to fight the battle. Everyone seemed to desert them at one time or another. I never felt completely alone in this struggle. I had the people of Garfield County for support. I had Attorney General Joe Mazurek assisting on behalf of the State of Montana. When times got real bad I knew I could always call on Senator Max Baucus for help.

The story of Edmund G. Ross who cast the deciding vote in stopping the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson particularly touched me. Ross voted against the impeachment to save the Union against those who wanted to continue the struggles brought on by the Civil War. Years later the Kansas newspapers finally praised the actions of Ross. "By the firmness and courage of Senator Ross, it was said, the country was saved from calamity greater than war, while it consigned him into a political martyrdom,

the most cruel in our history.... Ross was the victim of a wild flame of intolerance which swept everything before it. He did his duty knowing it meant his political death...It was a brave thing for Ross to do, but Ross did it. He acted for his conscience and with a lofty patriotism, regardless of what he knew must be the ruinous consequences to himself. He acted right." There is a growing wave of intolerance in this country by those groups, which call themselves patriots, militias, constitutionalists, common law courts, posse commitatus, and freemen. Their numbers are estimated at between 5 and 20 million. They appear to be the disenfranchised Americans who believe that government has gotten so corrupt that the only solution is revolution. They were not taken very seriously until the Oklahoma City bombing. They have not gone away although their movement has gone more underground. They will be back with the same hate-filled message filled with scapegoats and conspiracy theories for all their problems.

As a prosecutor I am not sure I did anything in this situation that any other prosecutor in America would not have done. Everyday all across this country men and women in law enforcement put their lives on the line to enforce the law so that the rest of us can live in peace. They are the true unsung heroes.

For many months before the FBI finally came to Garfield County, we tried to devise ways to serve our arrest warrants on fugitives residing in an armed camp. In those meetings I learned the immense pressure felt by our leaders when they have to send men into harms way. The decision to make any attempt to serve our arrest warrants could result in the death of law enforcement personnel and in those people you previously considered to be your friends and neighbors. Most importantly you learn that contrary to the television and the movie portrayals, sending armed men into an armed camp almost always results in something going wrong. I also learned that those in law enforcement who are trained to take these actions are much like you and I. They are married with families and their biggest desire is to go back to their families. I salute all of the fine men and women in the F.B.I. who came to our aid in Garfield County. I also want us to

remember F.B.I. agent Kevin Cramer who lost his life in an automobile accident on his way to the standoff area. He left behind a wife and two small children and we should not forget that we did have a fatality caused by the standoff.

I want to share this honor with the people of the great state of Montana who have over the past few years had to deal with different types of hate groups in different communities. In almost every case, the communities have come together to condemn the hate motivated activities. In Billings we had the wonderful example of a community showing support by placing menorahs in the windows of hundreds of homes after a Jewish family had a brick thrown through their window.

In other parts of Montana we have had other Freemen type activity in which law enforcement has vigorously prosecuted. Lately we had a fire set on one of our Hutterite colonies, which has led to condemnation by our congressman and an intensive criminal investigation.

In Billings, Montana a campaign to deal with hate groups used the message "Not in our Town." In Garfield County the message our people sent was clear, "Not in our County." In the State of Montana I am proud to say we have sent a message - "Not in our State." I stand before you today in the great state of Massachusetts and say "Not in this Country." Those groups who look with envious eyes at the vast open spaces of Montana with the idea of making it some type of refuge for white supremacists need to understand: We know about you and your hate filled ideas. We will expose the truth about you and the truth will defeat you. To the rest of America let Montana be an example of how hate can be conquered.

Finally I share this award with my wife and children who have had to endure the threats for the past 5 years. They have quietly stood by me and I thank them for that. I am deeply honored to accept this award and hope that I can live up to the ideals behind it each day of the rest of my life.

Bobbie
FYI
sorry for lipstick

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 15, 1998

Mr. Edwin Schlossberg
Edwin Schlossberg Incorporated
641 Sixth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Dear Ed:

Thank you so very much for the wonderful tour of the Kennedy Library. It was interesting and informative and will assist us greatly as our plans continue to go forward. And, it was good being with you again.

The letter Jackie wrote to Bill Walton was a special surprise and a gift I will treasure always. I am most grateful.

With warm regards to you and Caroline, I remain

Sincerely yours,



Hillary Rodham Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 15, 1998

*Bobbie
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Pam*

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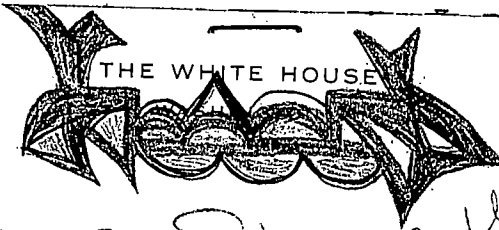
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Sincerely yours,

Hillary

Hillary Rodham Clinton



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